

Complete the graphic organizer as you read Chapter 28. DO NOT simply hunt for the answers; doing so will leave holes in your understanding of the text. Be sure to include details regarding political/diplomatic, cultural/intellectual and social/economic themes.

I. Uncertainty in Modern Thought

Before 1914, what did most people believe in?

How did the Great War change the attitudes of many?

a. Modern Philosophy – Explain the theories of the following individuals:

Friedrich Nietzsche	Ludwig Wittgenstein	Jean-Paul Sartre

Explain "Existentialism":

b. The Revival of Christianity

Why did religion become more relevant and meaningful to thinking people after the war than it had been before the war?

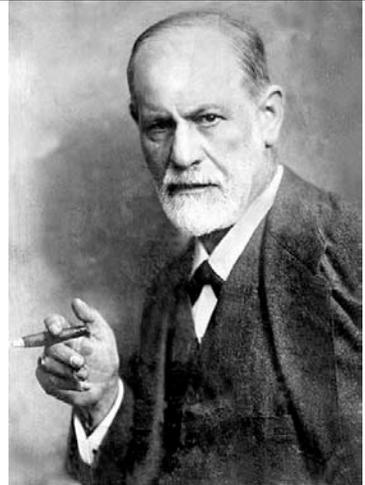
c. The New Physics

Why was the "New Physics" so challenging to European society? Why did it cause controversy?

Describe the contributions of the following scientists:

Marie Curie	Max Plank	Albert Einstein	Ernest Rutherford	Werner Heisenberg

d. Freudian Psychology

	Explain the findings and speculations of Freud	Impact on Europe

e. Twentieth-Century Literature

What was the general intellectual climate of the post-war era?
How did George Orwell's <i>1984</i> predict the anti-Utopia of the future?

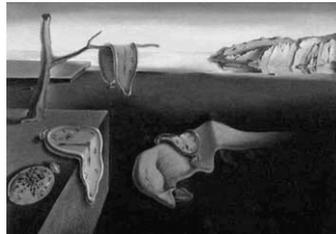
II. Modern Art and Music
a. Architecture and Design

Define "Functionalism"		What was Bauhaus?

b. Modern Painting: Characterize and explain each of the following modern art movements. Include representative artists.

Impressionism	Postimpressionism/Expressionism	Les Fauves
Cubism	Dadaism	Surrealism

Draw a line to the artistic movement in which this painting belongs:



Read "Images in Society" on page 934-935. What is the title of this painting, and what is it depicting?

Blank space for the student's answer to the question about the painting 'Guernica'.

III. Movies and Radio

How did radio and motion pictures become tools of indoctrination in the post-war era?

IV. The Search for Peace and Political Stability

a. Germany and the Western Powers

What was the major problem with the Treaty of Versailles?	What was France's stance on the nature of the peace?	What was Great Britain's stance on the nature of the peace?
Why did France begin to make alliances with the newly formed nations of eastern Europe?	Why did the French occupy the Ruhr in January 1923?	What was the impact of the occupation, both economically and politically?

b. Hope in Foreign Affairs, 1924-1929: How did each help to lessen international tensions in the post-war era?

Dawes Plan (_____)	Locarno Agreement (_____)	Kellogg-Briand Pact (_____)

c. Hope in Democratic Government

Why did the Nazi Party pose little threat to German politics in the 1920s?	What was the political situation within France in the 1920s?	What was the political situation within England in the 1920s?

Describe the impact of the rise of the Labour Party in England in the 1920s?

V. The Great Depression, 1929-1939

a. The Economic Crisis & Mass Unemployment

Why did the financial panic in the US trigger a worldwide financial crisis?	Describe the social problems that accompanied the economic collapse:

b. The Scandinavian Response to the Depression & Recovery and Reform in Britain and France

How did the Social Democrats in the Scandinavian nations deal with the economic crisis?	How did England address the economic crisis of the 1930s?	How did the Popular Front seek to deal with the economic problems of France? How did the French respond?

VI. The Document-Based Question (DBQ)

- a. Please read the "Introduction" on page A-2 (at the end of the textbook). Keep that in mind as you examine the documents on page A-26-A-30.

DBQ 12: Age of Anxiety

Question: In what ways did European culture after WWI challenge the assumptions of the prewar, nineteenth-century European cultures?

Document	Document 1: Otto Dix, <i>War</i>	Document 2: Pablo Picasso, <i>Three Musicians</i>	Document 3: Sigmund Freud, 1930	Document 4: Yeats, "The Second Coming"	Document 5: Remarque, <i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i>
Summary					
How does it answer the question?					

Document	Document 6: Benito Mussolini, 1932	Document 7: Helena Swanwick, 1916	Document 8: Salvador Dali, <i>Persistence of Memory</i>	Document 9: Sir Arthur Eddington, 1928	Document 10: Sylvester Jazz Band, 1927
Summary					
How does it answer the question?					

Write a thesis statement that specifically addresses the above question:

In the space below, outline how you would answer one of the following Free Response Essay Questions

1. *Analyze the ways in which the theories of both Darwin and Freud challenged traditional European ways of thinking about religion, morality, and human behavior in the period circa 1850–1950.*
2. *Analyze the impact of the First World War on European culture and society in the interwar period (1919-1939).*
3. *How did new theories in physics and psychology in the period from 1900 to 1939 challenge existing ideas about the individual and society?*