Early 20th Century Reading Assignments

AP European History

destryer

Apr 23 Field Trip High Museum

Apr 24 Road to War TEXT: 826-833

**Document**: Helena Stanwick, *The War in Its Effect Upon Women*

Apr 25 War and the Home Front Text 833-846

**Document**: Klaxon Horn Used to Warn

**Document**: Baron Manfred von Richtoffen

**RQ pp. 826-846**

Apr 26 Russian Revolution text 846-852

**Document**: Lenin, *What is to be Done*

Apr 29 Treaty of Versailles and its aftermath Text 852-863

**Document**:Wilson, *14 Points*

**Document**: *A Defeated Germany Contemplates the Peace Treaty*

Apr 30 Uncertainty in Modern Thought Text 866-874

**Document**: Sigmund Freud, *The Interpretation of Dreams*

**Document**: Mary Casatt, *Reading Le Figaro*

**RQ 846-874**

**Practice EXAM After School**

May 1 Modernism and Consumerism TEXT 874-886

**Document**: Hyperinflation in Germany

**Document**: Heinrich Hauser, *With the Unemployed in Germany*

May 2 Peace, Stability, and Depression Text 886-899

**Document**: Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of Peace*

**Document**: German Communist Party Poster

**RQ pp. 874-899**

May 3 Unit 7 TEST

May 13 Survival in Auschwitz DUE In class assessment

ASSIGNMENT 1

BPQ: How did Militarism, Alliances, Industrialism (Imperialism) and Nationalism lead to the war?

ASSIGNMENT 2

BPQ: How did the war affect life at home? Why was this called a Total War?

ASSIGNMENT 3

BPQ: How was Lenin’s message different from Marx?

ASSIGNMENT 4

BPQ: Why did Germany and Italy think the Treaty of Versailles was unfair?

ASSIGNMENT 5

BPQ: How did man’s perception and view of himself change as a result of the war?

ASSIGNMENT 6

BPQ: How did Artistic styles reflect the uncertainty of the 1920s?

ASSIGNMENT 7

BPQ: How were the years 1920-1925 different from 1925-1930?

ASSIGNMENT 8

BPQ: What types of governments were formed in the major countries in Europe in the 1930s?

**Course STANDARDS**

Key Concept 4.1: Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state in order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.

1. WW1, caused by a complex interaction of long-and short- term factors, resulted in immense loses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.
   1. Variety of factors turned regional dispute in the Balkans into WW1
   2. New technologies confounded traditional military strategies and led to massive troop losses
   3. Protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and revolutions changed international balance of power
   4. War becomes global conflict
   5. Relationship of Europe with the world shifted significantly with globalization of the war
2. The conflicting goals of the peace negotiations in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.
   1. Wilsonian idealism clashed with reality, and democratic successor states emerged from former empires and faced many crises
   2. League of Nations was weakened by nonparticipation of major powers
   3. The Versailles Settlement hindered the German Weimar Republic’s ability to establish a stable political and economic system
3. In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe o WW2, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization.
   1. Fascist states rearm and expand their territory
   2. Blitzkrieg warfare and Japan’s attacks in Asia and Pacific give axis powers early victories
   3. American and British industrial, scientific, and technological power and the all-out military commitment of USSR contributed to Allied victories
   4. German Nazism

Key Concept 4.2: The stressed of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle among liberal democracy, communism, and fascism.

1. The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist-Leninist theory.
   1. In Russia, WW1 exacerbated ongoing term problems and created support for revolutionary change
   2. Lenin’s Bolshevik revolution and establishment of a communist state
   3. Bolshevik takeover prompted a protracted civil war between communist forces and their opponents, who were aided by foreign powers
   4. Lenin compromised with free market principles under the New Economic Policy, but after his death Stalin undertook a centralized program of rapid economic modernization
   5. Stalin’s economic modernization caused liquidation of kulaks, famine in the Ukraine, purges of political rivals, unequal burdens placed on women, and the establishment of an oppressive political system
2. The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre-WW1 era, gained popularity in an environment of postwar bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and economic instability.
   1. Fascist dictatorships used modern technology and propaganda to reject democratic institutions
   2. Mussolini ‘s and Hitler’s rise to power
   3. Franco’s alliance with Italian and German fascists in the Spanish Civil War represented a testing ground for WW2 and resulted in authoritarian rule in Spain
   4. Authoritarian dictatorships took power in Central and Eastern Europe in interwar period
3. The Great Depression caused by weakness in international trade and monetary theories and practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses throughout Europe.
   1. WW1 debt, nationalist tariff policies, overproduction, depreciated currencies, disrupted trade patterns, and speculation caused weakness in economies worldwide
   2. Dependence on post WW1 American investment capital led to financial collapse when US cut off capital flow following stock market crash
   3. Western democracies failed to overcome the Great Depression and were weakened by extremist movements
   4. genocide in the Balkans

Key Concept 4.3: During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.

1. The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of the 19th century thought began to break down before WW1; the experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century’s end o plurality of intellectual frameworks.
   1. At beginning of WW1, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and technology to address human needs and problems
   2. Existentialism and post-modernism
2. Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge.
   1. Development of nuclear weapons and power
   2. Medical theories and technologies extended life but posed social and moral questions
   3. Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation, and the risk of global nuclear war
3. Organized religion continued to play a role in European social and cultural life, despite the challenges of military and ideological conflict, modern secularism, and rapid social changes.
   1. Totalitarianism and communism brought mixed responses from the church
   2. Reform in the Catholic church found expression in the 2nd Vatican Council
   3. Increased immigration into Europe altered religious makeup
4. During the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the US in both elite and popular culture.
   1. New movements in the arts demolished existing aesthetic standards, explored subconscious and subjective states, and satirized Western society and its values
   2. Writers challenged traditional literary conventions, questioned western values, and addressed controversial social and political issues
   3. Increased imports of US technology and pop culture after WW2 generated enthusiasm and criticism

Key Concept 4.4: Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.

1. The 20th century was characterized by large scale suffering brought on by warfare and genocide as well as tremendous improvements in the standard of living.
   1. WW1 created a “lost generation”
   2. WW2 decimated a generation of Russian and German men, virtually destroyed European Jewry, forced large-scale ethnic migrations, and undermined prewar class hierarchies
   3. Mass production, new food technologies, and industrial efficiency created a consumer culture where disposable income increased
   4. New communication and transportation technologies multiplied connections across space and time
2. The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism.
   1. During world wars, women became more involved in economic production
   2. Women gained right to vote, greater educational opportunities, and access to professional careers
   3. Baby boom
   4. New modes of marriage, partnership, motherhood, divorce, and reproduction gave women more options in their personal lives
   5. Women attained high political office and increased their representation in legislative bodies in many nations