A.P. EURO CH. 24 TERM LIST

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Literacy  2. Auguste Comte  3. Positivism  4. Charles Darwin  5. Natural Selection  6. Herbert Spencer  7. Social Darwinism  8. Charles Lyell  9. Friedrich Nietzsche  10. Kulturkampf  11. Papal Infallibility | 12. Rerum Novarum  13. Relativity  14. Realist  15. Naturalist  16. Henrik Ibsen  17. George Bernard Shaw  18. Modernism  19. Keynesian Economics  20. Virginia Woolf  21. Marcel Proust  22.Impressionism | 23. Post-Impressionists  24. Cubism  25. Sigmund Freud  26. Id  27. Superego  28. Ego  29. Max Weber  30. Late-Century Nationalism  31. Theodor Herzl  32. Zionism  33. Josephine Butler |

**KAGAN Reading Guide – Chapter 24: Birth of Modern European Thought**

**Overview of chapter:** To understand our modern thought processes and many of the events that occur in the early 20th century, it is imperative that we examine key intellectual and cultural events found in this chapter. Much like during the Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries, science during the 19th/early 20th centuries raised fundamental questions that led people to challenge and critique their place in the world. Auguste Comte developed a sense of confidence in the capabilities of the human mind that hadn’t been exposed since the days of the Enlightenment. Charles Darwin and his evolutionary theory shook the ground that had previously been held sacred in relation to religion and man’s place in the world, and his theories will be used by politicians, scientists and social critics clear into our present times. Religion was forced to re-evaluate its own place in peoples’ lives, as growing urbanization and organized attacks sprang up to challenge its validity in an increasingly secular culture. Otto von Bismarck of Germany showed how even national governments could wage political war with the forces of religion, as was seen in his *Kulturkampf*. By World War I, scientific advances in the field of physics had led many scholars to cast doubts upon the previously held belief that people were able to fully comprehend the world around them, as so many enlightened figures in the past had espoused. New outlooks on literature, psychology, as well as the place of various minority groups and women in society, would have significant impacts upon the way the world was viewed. Through all of this, many Europeans, by the dawn of World War I, were largely in a state of flux—they didn’t know what exactly it was that they did truly know. Phrased differently, a sense of irrationality came to the forefront of discussions on life and man, to completely contrast with the ultra-rational ways so much of life had been previously described. When one thinks they understand all the inner-workings of nature and the world, our lives are relatively comfortable and answers seem to come easily. As is more the case in our modern world, by the time Europeans reached 1914, this sense of certainty was permanently erased from the minds of many of the world’s brightest and most influential figures.

**BIG QUESTIONS**: (as you work through the chapter, keep these questions in mind

Seminar Questions next week- will be graded

|  |
| --- |
| 1. How did science dominate thought in the second half of the nineteenth century?  2. What was the conflict between church and state over education?  3. What was the effect of modernism, psychoanalysis, and the revolution in physics on intellectual life?  4. How did racism and the resurgence of anti-Semitism affect Europe?  5. How did feminism develop during the late 19th and early 20th centuries? |

**Background**: *There are certain patterns of historical thought—reactions to previous eras. The Scientific*

*Revolution led to the Enlightenment and its ideals of rationalism, toleration,* cosmopolitanism*, and the appreciation of science. The Enlightenment led to Romanticism and its valuation of feelings, imagination, national identity (nationalism) and the autonomy of the artistic experience. This is a “heavy” chapter of intellectual history—enjoy the journey as you flex the muscles of your brain.*

List the various European thinkers and their impact on modern thought (to include: Comte, Darwin, Nietzsche, Freud, and others)

**Introduction** through **Science and Ethics**

1. How did education and increased literacy impact Europeans in the last half of the 19th century?
2. What characterized scientific concepts up to the mid-19th century
3. What “ism” was founded by **August Comte**? List his ideas and the impact it may have had on modern thought.
4. **Charles Darwin – Know him (take notes)** List his ideas and the impact it may have had on modern thought.
5. ‘survival of the fittest’- Herbert Spencer- List his ideas and the impact it may have had on modern thought.

**Christianity and the Church Under Siege**

1. What challenges did the church face.
2. Nietzche- “God is die.” Know this crazy guy. **(take notes/ write questions you have)**
3. Describe the *Kulturkampf. Why did Bismarck want this? Why was it a mistake?*
4. *Define the following and describe how each impacted the Church: Syllabus of Errors,* First Vatican Council 1869 and *Rerum Novarum*(1891).

**Toward A Twentieth-Century Frame of Mind**

1. How do the discoveries of x-rays, radiation, quantum theory, relativity, and the uncertainty principle radically change the way the physical world is understood?
2. Compare new science of the 2nd Scientific Revolution with the 1st Scientific Revolution with evidence.

**Literature: Realism and Naturalism**

1. Describe what realist authors like Dickens, Flaubert, Zola, Ibsen and Shaw were striving to illustrate through their work.
2. What were Woolf, Proust, Mann, and Joyce interested in exploring in their works?

**The Coming of Modern Art**

1. Define impressionism. List prominent artists and their typical subject matter.
2. In what way were the postimpressionists a continuation of the impressionists? List prominent artists and their typical subject matter.
3. Describe how the cubists make a radical break from traditional artists. How this art form is related to the new ideas in physics and literature?

**Friedrich Nietzsche and the Revolt Against Reason**

1. Why did Nietzsche advocate for the non-rational aspects of human nature? What arguments did he make against Christianity and democracy? According to Nietzsche, where did ideas of morality come from and what should the new morality of the 20th century look like? What is the only thing that one can count on?

**The Birth of Psychoanalysis**

1. Describe the process of psychoanalysis as understood by Freud. According to Freud, what do dreams signify? Explain the relationship between the id, superego and ego. Is repression a good thing or a bad thing? Explain.
2. In what way(s) did Jung’s ideas deviate from Freud’s?
3. What is the historical significance of the psychoanalytic movement?

**Retreat from Rationalism in Politics**

* + This section starts to lay the foundation for irrationalism (against the rationalism of the Enlightenment) and the political thought that leads to WWI and post WWI Fascist leaders. . Read this section carefully.

1. List the ideas of Max Weber, Gobineau and Chamberlain and the impact they may have had on modern thought.
2. Explain why Gobineau and Chamberlain might be considered the “founding fathers” of the 20th century’s Nazi state in Germany.
3. How was nationalism redefined in the last quarter of the 19th century?

**Anti-Semitism and the Birth of Zionism**

1. **Understand the impact of both of these movements.**

**Women and Modern Thought**

1. How did feminism develop during the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
2. Why would the late 19th century have been a period of great frustration for many women who desired to share in the explosion of new academic thought, etc?