

The West in the 20th Century

from *World Civilizations* chapter 29

<p>Key Terms</p> <p>welfare state fascism totalitarian state Marshall Plan NATO European Economic Community European Union</p>	<p>Big Picture</p> <p>The twentieth-century world divides into two contrasting periods. The years from the beginning of World War I to the end of World War II were some of the most troubled in Western history. In the second period, after 1945, Europe and the United States found new sources of vitality. The leading nations were able to deal with major economic and political matters. They also continued their leadership in popular consumer culture and scientific research. Although its power lessened, the West remained important.</p>
<p>Visualizing the Past Women at Work</p>	<p>AP World History Objectives</p> <p>Students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the major social reforms and social revolutions including changing gender roles and family structures and the rise of feminism • identify the developments in global culture (including science and consumer culture) • summarize interactions between elite and popular culture and art • analyze major demographic and environmental changes (including migrations, changes in birthrates and death rates, environmental movements, etc.)
<p>Questions from Reading</p>	<p>Chapter Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How did decolonization and the Cold War affect Western Europe? 2. Explain the development of the welfare state in the 20th century. 3. How did Western Europe address the traditional diplomatic problems after World War II? 4. What caused Western economic expansion after World War II? 5. Explain how the Women’s Revolution changed Western society. Be sure to focus on women’s rights, family structure, etc. 6. What were some of the major accomplishments of Western science and culture in the 20th century?