Section One: The Twentieth-Century Movement of People

- **Section Overview**
  - The Second World War and subsequent economic transformation of the Continent brought extensive migrations, particularly from the countryside to the cities.
    - Examples of twentieth century forced migrations
      - Forced removal of Russian peasants
      - Nazi deportation and execution of European Jews as well as those who migrated to Israel
      - Millions of Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Finns, Chechens, Armenians, Greeks, Turks, Balts, and Bosnian Muslims were displaced.
    - European city dwellers today
      - Today, except for Albania, at least one-third of the population of every European nation lives in large cities.
      - In Western Europe, city dwellers are approximately 75 percent of the population.

- **Displacement Through War**
  - World War II created a refugee problem as nearly 46 million people were displaced in central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union alone between 1938 and 1948.
    - War ravaged cities in Germany and Eastern Europe
    - Nazis had moved hundreds of thousands of foreign workers into Germany as slave laborers.
    - Millions were prisoners of war.
    - Hundreds of Baltic, Polish, and Yugoslav prisoners found asylum in Western Europe.
  - Changes in borders after the war uprooted many people.
    - Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary forcibly expelled millions of ethnic Germans from their territories.
      - This transfer of 12 million Germans in effect “solved” the problem of German minorities living outside of Germany’s national boundaries.
    - Hundreds of thousands of Poles were transferred within Poland’s new national borders from territory the Soviet Union annexed.

- **External and Internal Migration**
  - Between 1945 and 1960, approximately half a million Europeans left Europe each year.
    - Some governments encouraged migration because they were afraid that their economies would not be able to provide adequate employment for all their citizens.
    - Decolonization in the postwar era led many European colonials to return home, to Europe, from overseas.
      - Decolonization also led non-European inhabitants of the former colonies to migrate to Europe.
        - Great Britain received thousands of immigrants from its former colonies in the Caribbean, Africa, and the Indian subcontinent.
        - France received many from its empire in Africa, Indochina, and the Arab world.
  - National Front emerged in France in opposition to North African immigration
    - Background on National Front
      - Extreme right-wing group
      - Led by Jean-Marie Le Pen (b. 1928)
      - Sought to exploit the resentment many working-class voters felt toward North African immigrants.
    - In 2002, Le Pen won enough votes to become one of two candidates in the run-off election for the French presidency.
      - Le Pen lost overwhelmingly to Jacques Chirac (b. 1932)
  - Germany, Denmark, Austria, Netherlands, and Italy experienced friction sue to immigration.

- **The New Muslim Population**
  - Generally speaking, little immigration occurred between Europe and the Muslim world—or vice versa—and
Europeans encountered Muslims as subjects in colonies such as Algeria, Egypt, the Indian subcontinent, sun-Saharan Africa, and the East Indies.

- In all these regions, Christian missionaries clashed with Muslim religious teachers.

By the end of the twentieth-century, however, a sizeable Muslim population settled in Europe.

- Two reasons for Muslim migration to Europe
  - European economic growth
    - Muslims recruited to work in Europe since a labor shortage existed during the postwar economic boom in Europe.
    - Turkish “guest workers” were recruited to work in West Germany
  - Decolonization and the search for a better life
    - Pakistanis, Indians, and Muslims from East Africa settled in Britain.
    - The Algerian War brought many Muslims to France

- Both Muslim immigrants and their host countries viewed their relationship as temporary and, therefore, put little thought into assimilation; therefore, Muslims formed separate communities.
  - Except for Britain, European governments made it difficult for Muslim, or any other, immigrants to participate in civic life.
  - Problems with non-assimilation
    - Many Muslim children in Europe never learn European languages well.
    - Many Muslim women living in Europe remain confined to their homes.

- Many of the largely unskilled jobs that Muslim immigrants came to Europe to fill no longer exist.
  - Most Muslim immigrants in Europe are neither highly skilled nor professionally educated.

- As economic growth in Europe slowed, many politicians have blamed the Muslim immigrant populations.
  - Muslim threat to security in Europe
    - Both Turkish Muslims living in Germany and Pakistani Muslims in Great Britain have been involved in radical Islamic groups.
    - When the French government attempted to exert more control over its Muslim population in 2005, many of the immigrant youth carried out riots in various parts of France.

- European Population Trends
  - Modern European population has stabilized in such a dramatic way.
    - Europeans are having so few children that they are no longer replacing themselves.
      - European average woman birth rate by year
        - 1950s—2.1 children
        - 1980s—1.9 children
        - Presently—1.4
      - In Mediterranean countries like Greece, Italy, and Spain, the rate is even lower.
  - US population continues to rise steadily.
    - US women average birth rate presently 2.1
  - Implications of falling birthrate
    - Europe faces the prospect of an aging population.
      - Unlikely to produce economic innovation
      - Internal European market will shrink
  - Part of Europe’s influence on the world in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was simply a consequence of the size of its population.

Section Two: Toward A Welfare State

- Section Overview
  - During the decades spanning the Cold War, the US involvement in Vietnam, and the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe, the nations of Western Europe achieved unprecedented economic prosperity.
  - The end of World War II saws vast constitutional changes in much of Western Europe, except for Portugal and Spain which remained dictatorships until the mid-1970s.
  - The construction of stable, liberal, democratic political frameworks became a major goal of their postwar political leaders, as well as the United States.
Many people came to believe that the government ought to ensure economic prosperity and social security and, the success at doing so they hoped would stave off the kind of turmoil that had brought on tyranny and war and could lead to communism.

**Christian Democratic Parties**
- Except for the British Labour Party, the vehicles of the new postwar Europe were not the democratic socialist parties.
  - Both communist and conservatives opposed democratic socialism.
- Christian democratic parties, usually leading coalition governments, introduced the new policies.
  - Largely Roman Catholic leadership and membership
  - Democracy, social reform, economic growth, and anti-communism were their hallmarks.
- After 1947, communist parties were systematically excluded from Western European governments.

**The Creation of Welfare States**
- Causes leading to the creation of vast welfare systems
  - Economic dislocation and unemployment stemming from World War II
  - The fact that so many people participated in the war effort, changed the minds of many regarding the creation of welfare states.
- History of social legislation in Europe
  - Bismark had introduced social insurance in Germany
  - Many people believed unemployment was a temporary problem and largely the individual’s fault.
- After World War II, the concept emerged that social insurance against predictable risks was a social right and should be available to all citizens.
  - In Britain, William B. Beveridge (1879-1963)set forth this concept in 1942.
    - He explained, if medical care, old-age pensions, and other benefits were available to all, they would not become a device to redistribute income from one part of the population to another.
    - Britain constructed a welfare state from 1945-1951 under the Labour ministry of Clement Attlee (1883-1967).
    - National Health Service instituted in Britain during this era, but not in France and Germany until the 1970s.

**Resistance to the Expansion of the Welfare State**
- Three periods of Western European attitudes toward the welfare state
  - First period (1945-1950s)
    - Reconstruction period
  - Second period (mid-1950s -1970)
    - Generally steady and expanding economic growth
  - Third period (mid-1970s-present)
    - High inflation, slow economic growth, high unemployment
- Margaret Thatcher (prime minister from 1979-1990) and the British Conservative Party resistance to the welfare state
  - cut taxes and rolled back many socialist programs adopted after WWII
  - privatized industry that the Labour Party governments had nationalized
  - curbed the power of trade union
- Slow down in population rate caused the elderly and incapacitated to outnumber able-bodied workers which made the British incapable of supporting itself.
  - Many programs have been cut and continue to be scrutinized.

Section Three: New Patterns in Work and Expectations of Women

**Section Overview**
- Since World War II, in all social ranks, women have begun to assume larger economic and political roles.
- Despite enormous gains during the second half of the twentieth century, and despite the collapse of those authoritarian governments whose social policies inhibited women from advancing into the mainstream society, gender inequality remained a major characteristic of the social life of Europe at the opening of the twenty-first century.

**Feminism**
- Feminism in Europe has set forth a new agenda.
Focus on women controlling their own lives
  o Simone de Beauvoir
    ▪ Published *The Second Sex* in 1949
    ▪ Part of the French intellectual establishment and thus wrote from a privileged position and her limitations as a woman in French life.
  o European feminists called attention to the social problems of spousal abuse.

* More Married Women in the Work Force
  o Twentieth-century trends with women in the workplace
    ▪ Because of the low birthrate in the 1930s, few young single women were employed in the years after World War II.
    ▪ Married women entered the workforce to replace them.
    ▪ Consumer conveniences made it possible for women to enter the workforce as it decreased the demands of childcare.
    ▪ Since children are subjected to compulsory education, when a family needs two incomes, both parents find employment.

* New Work Patterns
  o Twentieth century work patterns for European women
    ▪ Single women enter the workforce after their schooling
    ▪ They may stop working to care for their young
    ▪ But they return to work when the children begin school
  o Decisions about when to have children and how many to have has shaped late-twentieth century work patterns for women.
    ▪ Many women limit the number of children they bear.
    ▪ Age of motherhood has risen
      • Early twenties in Eastern Europe
      • Late twenties in Western Europe

* Women in the New Eastern Europe
  o Under communism, women generally enjoyed social equality.
  o The new governments of the region are free, but have shown little concern with women’s issues.

Section Four: Transformations in Knowledge and Culture

* Communism and Western Europe
  o Section Overview
    ▪ Until the final decade of the twentieth century, Western Europe had large, organized communist parties, as well as groups of intellectuals sympathetic to communism.
    ▪ During the 1930s, the Western European socialist movement divided into independent democratic socialist parties and Soviet dominated communist parties.
  o The Intellectuals
    ▪ During the 1930s, as liberal democracies floundered in the face of the Great Depression and right-wing regimes spread across the Continent, many people saw communism as a vehicle for protecting humane and even liberal values.
      • *The God That Failed* (1949)
    ▪ Writers
      • Arthur Koestler’s novel *Darkness At Noon* recorded a former communist’s view of the purges.
      • George Orwell, who had never been a communist but sympathized with the party, expressed his disappointment with Stalin’s policy in Spain in *Homage to Catalonia*.
      • French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre continued to believe in the Soviet Union during and after the war.
      • The Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 simply confirmed general disillusionment with Soviet policies by even left-wing Western European intellectuals.
  o During the decade after WWII, some groups in Europe experimented with communist governments based on non-Soviet models.
    ▪ Yugoslavia adopted non-Soviet based communism.
• Existentialism
  ◦ Section Overview
    ▪ Existentialism has been termed the “philosophy of Europe in the twentieth century.
    ▪ This movement represented, in part, a continuation of the revolt against reason that began in the nineteenth century.
  ◦ Roots in Nietzsche and Kierkegaard
    ▪ Kierkegaard (1813-1855)---received little attention until after WWI
      ▪ Danish writer who was a rebel against Hegelian philosophy and Danish Lutheranism.
      ▪ Believed that the truth of Christianity could be grasped only in the lives of those who faced extreme situations, not in creeds, doctrines, and church structures.
      ▪ Contended that philosophy’s failure was the attempt to contain life and human experience within abstract categories.
    ▪ Many intellectuals turned to Kierkegaard and Nietzsche’s critique of reason following WWI
      ▪ The war led many people to doubt whether human beings are in control of their own destiny.
      ▪ The war’s most terrible weapons—poison gas, machine guns, submarines-high explosives—were the products of rational technology.
      ▪ Pride in rational human achievement that dominated the nineteenth century lay in ruins in the aftermath of WWI.
  ◦ Questioning of Rationalism
    ▪ Two major German existential writers
      ▪ Martin Heidegger (1889-1976)---“reason, glorified for centuries, is the most obstinate adversary of thinking”
      ▪ Karl Jaspers (1883-1969)
    ▪ Two major French existential writer
      ▪ Jean-Paul Sartre (1905-1980)
      ▪ Albert Camus (1913-1960)
    ▪ Although these writers disagreed on many major issues, they all questioned the primacy of reason and scientific understanding as ways to come to grips with the human situation.
      ▪ Existentialist dealt with the extremes of the human experience: death, fear, and anxiety.
      ▪ The touchstone of philosophic truth became the experience of the individual under extreme conditions.
      ▪ The opportunity and need to define values endow humans with a dreadful freedom.
    ▪ Existentialists were largely protesting against a world in which reason, technology, and politics produced war and genocide.

• Expansion of the University Population and Student Rebellion
  ◦ Rapid increase in university students during the mid-twentieth century through the present.
    ▪ In 1900, only a few thousand Europeans were enrolled in universities in any major European country.
    ▪ By 2000, the figure had risen to hundreds of thousands, although university education in less common in Europe than the United States.
  ◦ Student uprisings began in the United States in the 1960s protesting the war in Vietnam and, then, spread to Europe and other parts of the world.
    ▪ Movement was generally antimilitarist.
    ▪ Students questioned middle-class values and traditional sexual mores and family life.
    ▪ In 1968, students at the Sorbonne in Paris almost brought down the government of Charles de Gaulle, and in Czechoslovakia, students were in the forefront of the liberal socialist experiment.
• These protests failed to have an immediate effect on policies of the governments at which they were directed.
  o By the early 1970s, the era of student rebellion seemed to have passed
• The Americanization of Europe
  o During the past half century, through the Marshall Plan, the leadership of NATO, the stationing of huge military bases, student exchanges, popular culture and tourism, the United States has exerted enormous influence on Europe.
  o Many Europeans fear that American popular entertainment, companies, and business methods threaten to distinguish Europe’s unique qualities.
• A Consumer Society
  o The consumer sector of Western European economies expanded to an extraordinary degree during most of the last half century.
    - Improved food supply
    - Car ownership, refrigerators, washing machines, gas ranges, televisions, microwaves, etc are taken for granted by Western Europeans and their American counterparts.
    - Many Europeans began taking foreign vacations during the twentieth century which led to the expansion of ski resorts in the Alps and beach resorts on the Mediterranean.
  o Eastern European communist governments generally favored capital investment and military production with few consumer products available for the citizens.
    - Limited food supply throughout the twentieth century
  o Eastern Europeans began associating Western consumerism with democratic governments and free society, and economic policies that favored free markets.
    - This discontent helped bring down communism.
• Environmentalism
  o During the expansion of manufacturing during post WWII reconstruction, the debate about the impact of industry on the environment was muted.
  o Concerns about pollution began growing in the 1970s and 1980s.
    - The German Greens formed a political party in 1979 that immediately became an electoral force.
  o Reasons that have caused greater concern for the environment
    - Arab oil embargo sent a crucial message to the industrialized West: Natural resources are limited, and foreign, potentially hostile, countries control critical supplies.
    - By the 1970s, fish were dying in the Thames River in England
    - Industrial pollution was destroying life in the Rhine River between German and France.
    - Acid rain was killing trees from Sweden to Germany
    - Concerns over nuclear weapons and risks of nuclear power facilities
  o German Green Movement
    - Originated among radical student groups in the late 1960s, they were anti-capitalist as they blamed business for pollution.
    - Avoided violence and sought power through the political process
  o Chernobyl raised many fears
  o European governments continue to add environmental regulations on businesses and industry

Section Five: Art Since World War II
• Cultural Divisions in the Cold War
  o Soviet painter Tatjiana Yablonskaya’s *Bread* and Jackson Pollock’s abstract *One* symbolize the cultural divide of the early Cold War.
    - *Bread* typifies socialist realism
      - Socialist realism
        o Sought to create optimistic and easily intelligible scenes of a bold socialist future
        o Manual laborers and prominent historical figures were painted in traditional and often rigid manner.
      - The abstract *One* (Number 31, 1950) is the embodiment of American cultural freedom.
        o Wyoming-born Pollock was a celebrated cultural figure
Section Six: The Christian Heritage

• **Section Overview**
  - Throughout the twentieth century Christianity lost appeal as material prosperity, political ideologies, environmentalism, gender politics, and simple indifference have replaced religious faith for so many people.
  - Despite low rates of Church attendance, however, the European Christian churches continue to exercise social and political influence.

• **Neo-Orthodoxy**
  - Liberal theologians exalted the near-divinity of man, but the horror of World War I destroyed this optimism.
  - Karl Barth, a Swiss pastor, wrote *A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans*, which reemphasized the transcendence of God and the dependence of humankind on the divine.
    - Barth portrayed God as wholly other than, and different from, mankind.
  - Barth’s philosophy became known as Neo-Orthodoxy.

• **Liberal Theology**
  - Paul Tillich (1886-1965), German-American theologian who regarded religion as a human, rather than divine, phenomenon.
    - Tillich believed that evidence of the divine should be sought in human nature and human culture.
  - Rudolf Bultmann (1884-1976)
  - C.S. Lewis
    - English scholar of medieval literature who expressed his thoughts on theology in the form of letters and short stories.
      - *The Screwtape Letters* (1942) was Lewis’ most famous work

• **Roman Catholic Reform**
  - Changes in post World War II Catholic Church
    - Pope John XXIII (r. 1958-1963) initiated these reforms at the Twenty-First Ecumenical Council
      - Mass was to be celebrated in vernacular languages
      - Council encouraged freer relations with other Christian denominations, fostered a new spirit toward Judaism, and gave more power to bishops.
    - Pope Paul VI (r. 1963-1978) appointed several cardinals from former colonial nations, transforming the church into a world body.
    - John Paul II, at the time archbishop of Krakow, was elected pope in 1978
      - John Paul II’s policies
        - Maintained traditional doctrine, stressing the authority of the papacy
        - Took a firm stand against communism
        - Encouraged the growth of the church in the non-Western world
    - John Paul died in 2005 and was succeeded by the German Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger (b. 1927) as Pope Benedict XVI.
      - Benedict has continued the conservative theological and cultural policies of John Paul II.
Section Seven: Late-Twentieth-Century Technology—The Arrival of the Computer

- **The Demand for Calculating Machines**
  - French mathematician Blaise Pascal (1623-1662)
    - Attempted to construct machines that would carry out complex mathematical equations.
  - Governments of Western Europe and the United States confronted new administrative tasks that involved collecting and storing vast amounts of data.

- **Early Computer Technology**
  - World Wars I and II were the catalyst for computer development as new weapons required exact mathematical ballistic calculations.
    - Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC)—first computer
      - Designed at Moore Laboratories at the University of Pennsylvania and put into use by the US army in 1946 for ballistic calculations.
      - ENIAC boasted 40 panels, 1,500 electric relays, and 18,000 vacuum tubes.
    - Institute for Advanced Research in Princeton, New Jersey, MIT, and IBM constructed early computers.

- **The Development of Desktop Computers**
  - By the late 1960s, two innovations changed computer technology
    - Control of the computer was transferred to a bitmap covering the screen of a computer monitor.
    - Engineers at Intel invented the microchip, which became the heart of all future computers.

Section Eight: The Challenges of European Unification

- **Postwar Cooperation**
  - European Coal and Steel Community in 1951 by France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries.

- **The European Economic Community**
  - Treaty of Rome and the European Economic Community
    - Six members of the Coal and Steel Community agreed to form a new organization in which the members would have a Common Market
      - Sought to eventually eliminate all tariffs to allow the free-flow of capital
    - Many nations sought to join the EEC
      - 1959—Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, and Portugal formed the European Free Trade Area
      - President Charles de Gaulle of France vetoed British Membership to the Common Market twice claiming that Britain was too closely tied to the United States.

- **The European Union**
  - Treaty of Maastricht (1992)
    - Officially changed the name of the EEC to the European Union
    - Most notable accomplishment was the launching of the Euro, a common currency, in 1999.
  - In May 2004, the European Union added 10 new nations raising the total number to twenty-five.

- **Discord Over the Union**
  - 2004 EU adopted a constitutional treaty known as the European Constitution which faced much opposition.