

Chapter 7: People Multiply and Dominate The Globe: The Modern Wave

Chapter 7. A. Study Questions

Chapter 7. Section 1. Introduction

Section 1. Terms to Consider:

"march of progress"
 modernization
 Ottoman Turks
 Istanbul
 Safavid dynasty
 Isfahan
 Africa
 Moors
 Mughal Empire
 Babur
 Akbar
 Ming dynasty
 Grand Canal
 Zheng He
 Qing dynasty
 Tokugawa
 Nagasaki
 Russian Empire
 developmental junctures

Section 1. Questions to Consider:

1. Introduction
 - a. Why is the 1500 date a compelling watershed date?
 - b. Can you think of another date that would be better?
2. Core and Periphery
 - a. How is the core and periphery concept used in the Modern Wave?
 - b. What are the core areas?
 - c. What are the periphery areas?
 - d. What are external areas?
3. The World 1500
 - a. What happened to the Byzantine Empire in 1453?
 - b. What developments took place in Iran after 1500?
 - c. What was the state of affairs in Africa around 1500?
 - d. What were the early and misguided impressions of Africa around 1500?
 - e. What developments took place in India around 1500?
 - f. What developments took place in China around 1500 (with the beginning of the Ming dynasty in 1368)?
 - g. What developments took place in Japan around 1600?

- h. What developments took place in Russia around 1500?
- i. What was the influence of modernization on these areas around the 1500 date?

4. Europe to Core Status

- a. In what ways did the material poverty of Western Europeans around 1500 stimulate merchants to seek wealth?
- b. What interacting factors helped propel Western Europe into a core area? (material and non-material)
- c. Make a feedback loop diagram to show these interacting factors.

5. Development

- a. What does the following statement mean to you: "at any particular point in time, human societies around the world are at differing developmental junctures?"

Chapter 7. Section 2. Early Modern Era

Section 2. Terms to Consider:

capitalism
 means of production
 free market
 market economy
 primary industries
 commercial capitalism
 mercantilism
 "mother country"
 colonialism
 Potosi in Bolivia
 open field system
 enclosure
 "the commons"
 Triangle Trade
 slaving
 Middle Passage
 joint stock companies
 royal charters
 British East India Company
 "European-style" family
 nuclear-family household
 late marriage
 middle class
 landed aristocracy
 sovereign state
 Treaty of Westphalia 1648
 Niccolo Machiavelli
 Thomas Hobbes
 monarchy
 Louis XIV
 absolutism
 Hapsburg monarchy
 liberalism

John Locke
 parliamentary model
 Magna Carta of 1215
 Glorious Revolution 1689
 constitutional monarchy
 Spanish *conquistadores*
 Latin America
 Columbian Exchange
 Renaissance
 Protestant Reformation
 Martin Luther
 Thirty Years' War 1618-1648
 Protestant work ethic
 Scientific Revolution
 scientific method
 Sir Issac Newton
 Enlightenment
philosophes
 optimism and rationality
 empiricism

Section 2. Questions to Consider:

1. Nature

- a. What is a constant theme, as related to nature, in the Modern Wave?
- b. Why did the philosophy of domination and exploitation intensify?
- c. What were the justifications for the domination and exploitation of nature?

2. Capitalism

- a. How does the author explain the difference between a market economy and capitalism?
- b. What does the following statement mean to you: "a capitalist economy is a multi-dimensional system."
- c. What impact does capitalism have in the Modern Wave?
- d. Why is capitalism in the early modern era called commercial capitalism?

3. Mercantilism

- a. Why did many European colonial governments like the British and the Dutch encourage mercantilism?
- b. How did they encourage mercantilism?
- c. What is the relationship between mercantilism and colonialism?
- d. What is the role of the periphery in this mercantilist process?

4. Decline of Spain

- a. What spelled the eventual decline of Spain from core status?
- b. Can you think of any lessons that can be learned from its decline?
- c. Why did Britain rise to core status?

5. Agriculture

- a. What agrarian changes spurred the growth of commercial capitalism?
- b. What privatization process took place in England in the early modern era?
- c. What scientific methods were applied to agriculture to increase crop yields? What effect did this have?

6. Exploration

- Why did European countries embark on exploration?
- What were the consequences of this exploration?
- Conduct additional research into the famous European explorers. Where did they go? What countries did they represent? What did they find? Who benefited from exploration? Who did not?

7. Slavery

- What was the Triangle Trade? What were the consequences of this trade?
- Explain who was involved in slavery and the slave trade in the Urban Wave?
- What was the role of Europeans in the slave trade?
- What was the role of Africans in the slave trade?
- Conduct additional research to find out more about the slave trade and the Middle Passage.
- What was the long term effect of slavery on Africa?
- Look at the slave trade from a systems perspective. Construct a diagram that shows the interconnections and links between different groups that supported the trade.

8. Joint Stock Companies

- What were the advantages of forming joint stock companies? Disadvantages?
- What was the purpose of the British East India Company?
- What additional joint stock companies were formed?

9. European Family

- What was the significance of the shift to a "European-style" family in the early modern era?
- What was the impact of the system of late marriage on European society?
- Why weren't poor couples not automatically granted permission to marry by local officials? What were the consequences of this policy?
- How would these informal policies regarding marriage and family be regarded today? Explain.

10. Middle Class

- Who were members of the expanding middle class?
- Why were they expanding?
- Why was a new class of rich merchants expanding?
- What was the relationship between the newly rich merchants and the land owning aristocracy?

11. Political Currents

- Explain the shift in political power in the early modern era. What groups benefited from this shift?
- How did the Catholic Church react to this shift in political power?
- What were the contrasting views between Niccolo Machiavelli and Thomas Hobbes?
- What impact did the political philosophy of John Locke have on political developments in Western Europe?
- What influence did the English parliamentary model have on political developments?
- What was the impact of the Glorious Revolution in 1689 on political developments?
- Which political philosophy do you think is best?

12. Interaction

- What was the relationship between Western Europeans and the people of the Western hemisphere that occurred in the early modern era?
- Who benefited from the relationship? Who did not?
- What different developments took place in Latin America and North America?
- Conduct additional research about the Columbian Exchange. What was exchanged? Who benefited? Who did not?

13. Cultural Currents

- a. Describe the four significant cultural movements defined the early modern era?
- b. Conduct additional research into the Renaissance. What was the artistic Renaissance? What notable individuals are remembered? What was the literary Renaissance? What notable individuals are remembered?

14. Protestant Reformation

- a. What impact did the Protestant Reformation have on Christianity?
- b. What is the connection between Protestantism, individualism and the rise of capitalism?
- c. Protestantism appealed to what groups? Why?
- d. What were Protestant values? What impact did Protestant values have on the Western values and attitudes?

15. Scientific Revolution

- a. What revolutionary ideas were ushered in with the Scientific Revolution?
- b. Who were several of the notable scientists at the time? Conduct additional research to find out more about them? What impact did they have?

16. Enlightenment

- a. What was the central premise of Enlightenment *philosophes*?
- b. What modern ideas were ushered in by the Enlightenment *philosophes*?
- c. Are these ideas still with us today? Which ones are disappearing?

17. Deconstruct Terms

- a. Deconstruct the following terms: "new world," "discovery," "new people."
- b. What do these terms mean in traditional history?
- c. Do you think they are problematic? Explain.
- d. Can you think of better terms to use or should we continue with the terms that traditionally have been used? Explain.

18. Breakthrough

- a. What does the term "breakthrough" mean to you?
- b. Do you think the major changes in the early modern era—the Scientific Revolution, the Reformation, capitalism, free trade, liberalism and parliamentary rule—were major "breakthroughs."
- c. In your opinion is it problematic? Explain.
- d. Do you think the term breakthrough is used by the people who benefited from these changes? Explain.

19. Environment

- a. What do you think the are the roots of environmental destruction?
- b. How did these attitudes towards the environment effect how the modern worldview developed?
- c. Do you think these attitudes can be changed? Do you think they should be changed?

20. Your Thoughts

- a. In evaluating the modern worldview, what do you think are the accomplishments from the early modern era?
- B. The failures?

Chapter 7. Section 3. The Modern Industrial Era

Section 3. Terms to Consider:

Terms: Introduction

industrialization
 Industrial Revolution
 entrepreneurial class
 potato and maize
 England
 Moscovy Company (1555)
 Levant (Turkey) Company (1583)
 English stock market
 Enclosure Acts
 cottage industries, or putting out system
 textile industry
 tariffs
 Eli Whitney
 cotton
 factories
 capitalist middle class

Terms: Ecosystem Currents

monoculture
 plantations
 market crops
 animal furs
 passenger pigeon

Terms: Techno-Economic Currents

potato and maize
 Adam Smith
Wealth of Nations
 invisible hand
laissez-faire
 free trade
 corporations
 entrepreneurs
 Karl Marx
Communist Manifesto
 socialism
 cash crops
 secondary industries
 tertiary or service industries
 migration
 Knights of Labor
 creative destruction

Terms: Social Currents

Jean Jacques Rousseau
 child labor
 feminist movement
 Mary Wollstonecraft
A Vindication of the Rights of Woman

Seneca Falls Convention
 Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 Lucretia Mott
 serfs
 landowners
 Emancipation Proclamation
 Abraham Lincoln
 proletariat
 "boom and bust" cycle
 student

Terms: Political Currents

liberalism
 nation-state
 citizens
 "imagined community"
 nationalism
 socialism
 conservatism
 political revolutions
 American Revolution
 Articles of Confederation
 US Constitution
 Bill of Rights
 French Revolution
 Robespierre
 Napoleon Bonaparte
 Napoleonic Code
 Toussaint Louverture
 Congress of Vienna
 "flexible conservatism"
 Otto von Bismarck
 imperialism
 "white man's burden"
 Manifest Destiny
 buffalo
 Hawaii
 India
 Queen Victoria
 National Congress
 Mohandas Gandhi
 Jawaharlal Nehru
 Philippines
 Emilio Aquinaldo
 Dutch East India Company (VOC)
 scramble for Africa
 Berlin conference in 1885
 Zulu
 British Gold Coast
 Suez Canal

David Livingstone
 King Leopold II of Belgium
 Boers
 apartheid
 Opium Wars
 “carved up” China
 Taiping Rebellion
 Japan
 American Commodore Perry
 Ottoman Empire

Terms: Cultural Currents

individualism
 Karl Marx
 Charles Darwin
 natural selection

Section 3. Questions to Consider:

1. Industrial Revolution

- a. What historical transformation with far-reaching consequences occurred about the middle to late 18th century?
- b. Why did it occur?
- c. Do you think the industrial revolution was a “march of progress?”
- d. Make a diagram to connect the interrelated factors that combined to create an Industrial Revolution?

2. England

- a. Why did England lead the way in industrialization?
- b. What happened to English guilds? Why?
- c. Why did the English parliament pass enclosure laws? Who did it benefit? Who did not benefit?
- d. Explain the putting out system. Who was involved in the system? Why was it located in the countryside?
- d. Who benefitted from the putting out system? Who did not?
- e. Why did the English parliament pass tariffs? Who benefited from tariffs? Who did not?
- f. Make a diagram or feedback loop describing how England became the leader in the Industrial Revolution.

3. U.S. Civil War

- a. What was the relationship between English industrialization, the cotton gin, slavery, and the US?
- b. What happened in the U.S. as a result of this relationship? Explain.

4. Guilds and Factories

- a. How did the factory method of production differ from guild production?
- b. What was the labor treated in the two settings?
- c. Who benefited in a factory method of production? In guild production?

5. Classes

- a. In what ways did the English middle class prosper during this era? How did they prosper?
- b. In what ways did the English upper class prosper or not prosper during this era? How did they prosper or not prosper?
- c. What problems did the English upper class encounter during this era?

6. Climate

- a. What climate changes occurred in 18th century Europe?
- b. What impact did this change have?

7. Ecosystem Currents

- a. What does the following statement mean to you: "Economic utility governed the relationship between humans and nature in industrial societies?"
- b. What benefits occurred with monoculture? What drawbacks?
- c. Why did the diversity and breadth of wildlife drastically diminish in areas Europeans colonized?
- d. What happened to the passenger pigeon? Why?
- e. Conduct additional research to find out examples of what happened to wildlife in areas Europeans colonized. Share your findings with others.

8. Potato

- a. What was the impact of the Western hemisphere's potato on Europe?
- b. Make a diagram or feedback loop to show the impact of the potato in Europe?

9. Capitalism

- a. What certain conditions are necessary for capitalism to flourish?
- b. How does the "invisible hand" operate in a capitalist economy according to Adam Smith?
- c. What did Smith think of mercantilism?
- d. Instead of mercantilism what kind of system did he advocate?
- e. Describe entrepreneurs during this era.
- f. What close symbiotic relationship existed between political leaders and entrepreneurs?

10. Communism and Capitalism

- a. Explain the difference between communism and capitalism. (you can make a continuum to help make the distinctions more clear)
- b. Describe socialism. Is it more like communism or capitalism?
- c. What type of economic system does your nation have? Conduct more research for this question. (you probably need to look at different sectors of the economy to make distinctions: military, education, banks, agriculture, mining, small business, transportation, consumer goods, communication, health care, etc.)

11. Core and Periphery

- a. How was the periphery drawn into a dependent relationship with the core in this era?
- b. Who prospered from this relationship?
- c. Why did farmers in the colonies suffer the same consequences as their small farmer counterparts in Europe?
- d. Why did they both suffer these consequences?

12. Technology

- a. What technological innovations were invented during this era?
- b. Conduct additional research to find more technological innovations and inventors during this era.
- c. What beneficial and detrimental effects did these innovations have on the general economy and society?

13. Consumer Goods

- a. Why did an expanding consumer market for goods and services accompany industrialization?
- b. Where did these consumer goods (finished and manufactured) come from?
- c. Who made the goods?
- d. Who bought the goods?
- e. Make a feedback loop to show the relationship of all the factors that contributed to the rise of consumption in the industrial era.

14. Labor

- a. What changes occurred for working class labor with industrialization?
- b. Did their lives improve as a result of the changes?
- c. Why did many farmers migrate from rural areas to the cities?
- d. Why did many Europeans migrate to the United States during this era?

15. Inequality

- a. Why did inequality increase during this era?
- b. Why did labor unions and other pro-labor organizations form in this era?
- c. What did they want?
- d. Why didn't they get what they wanted?

16. Creative Destruction

- a. Why does economist Joseph Schumpeter aptly call capitalism a process of *creative destruction*? Do you agree with his interpretation?
- b. What is your reaction to Lefton Stavrianos' statement: "The particular combination of creativity and destruction that capitalism has generated provides the foundation both for the extraordinary achievements and the appalling setbacks of recent centuries, for the unprecedented promise and peril of our own time."

17. Family

- a. In what ways did the economic role of the family shift during this era?
- b. In what ways did middle class marriages shift during this era?
- c. Why did monogamy become the normative marriage form in the West?
- d. What was the effects of middle class family encouraging affection?
- e. How did lives of working class children differ from those of middle class children?
- f. Why did parents experience a decline in their traditional authority, especially fathers?

18. Women

- a. With industrialization how did the roles of many farming women change?
- b. Why did employers prefer to hire women in factories?
- c. What functions did middle class women perform?
- d. How did middle class women's roles reflect the family's participation in the capitalist economy?
- e. How were the roles of middle class and working class women different? Similar?
- f. What impact did birth control methods have on middle class women? Working class women?

19. Social Status

- a. What important shifts and continuities in social status occurred in industrial societies?
- b. Why did a "second serfdom" occur?
- c. Why did the working class earn low wages during this era?
- d. Why was there a "boom and bust" cycle in the industrial era? What was the effect on the working class?
Upper classes?
- e. How did the middle class profit from the capitalist economy?
- f. In what ways did the middle influence the values and attitudes of the larger society?
- g. How did the land-owning aristocracy fare during industrial capitalism?

20. Class Differences

- a. At times, tension over the goals, views, and policies of the middle class, the landed aristocratic elite, business elite, working class, and peasant farmers simmered below the surface and on occasion could turn violent.
- b. What goals, views, and policies did each group advocate for?

c. Were these goals, views, and policies at odds with each other?

21. Education

- What responsibilities did modern families surrender to what other institutions? Why did they do this?
- Why was the role of student a new one for children?
- What was the primary role of mass education?
- What do you think is the role of education today?
- How were schools organized?

22. Political Policies

- What political policies and ideas did liberal push to implement?
- What groups adhered to conservative policies and ideas?
- What were conservative policies and ideas?
- Why did challenges to traditional monarchies grow in this era?
- In the context of the modern industrial era, what is democracy?

23. Nation-State

- What is a nation-state?
- How does an "imagined community" describe a nation-state? Do you think this is a good way to describe a nation?
- How is a nation's identity created?
- Why is nationalism such a powerful force?
- Why did nationalism emerge as a powerful force?
- How is nationalism expressed by its citizens?
- How do the citizens of your nation express nationalism? Is it good or bad in your opinion?

24. Revolutions

- What was the primary reason for the outbreak of the American Revolution? What were the effects?
- What was the primary reason for the outbreak of the French Revolution? What were the effects?
- What was the primary reason for the outbreak of the Haitian Revolution? What were the effects?

25. Congress of Vienna

- What was the purpose of the Congress of Vienna? Was it successful?
- Why did revolutions break out in 1848? What groups were involved?
- What empires were ultra conservative? What did they oppose?

26. Imperialism

- What nations were involved in imperialism?
- Using a system perspective, what interconnected factors contributed to imperial expansion?
- What were the common reactions to colonization by the subjugated peoples?

27. Imperialism

Briefly describe how imperialism played out in the following areas:

- US westward expansion? Who were the imperialists?
- Hawaii? Who were the imperialists?
- Latin America? Who were the imperialists?
- India? Who were the imperialists?
- Singapore? Who were the imperialists?
- Burma? (now called Myanmar by some)? Who were the imperialists?
- Vietnam? Who were the imperialists?

- h. Cambodia and Laos? Who were the imperialists?
- i. Philippines? Who were the imperialists?
- j. Indonesia? Who were the imperialists?

28. Imperialism in Africa

- a. Why was European contact with the African continent relatively late compared to other areas?
- b. What was the purpose of the Berlin conference in 1885?
- c. Why was resistance to European rule weak in Africa?
- d. Of the three types of colonial Europeans which group had the greatest impact in Africa? What impact did they have? Was it beneficial or detrimental in your opinion?
- e. Why was there tension between Western and traditional African culture?
- f. How was west Africa carved into colonies?
- g. How was north Africa carved into colonies?
- h. How was central Africa carved into colonies?
- i. How was south Africa carved into colonies?

29. China

- a. Why did the British launch the Opium Wars against China?
- b. What were the terms of the treaty that ended the Opium Wars?

30. Ideologies

- a. What new ideologies or secular faiths competed with traditional religion as new belief systems for Westerners?
- b. Why does individualism fit with prevailing aspects of the Western worldview?
- c. What was the essence of Karl Marx's writings?
- d. What was the essence of Charles Darwin's writings?
- e. Why did Darwin's writings cause such a stir among religious people?
- f. What does this statement mean to you: "This dualism between romantics and rationalists has proven to be problematic, prompting contemporary calls for more holistic thinking to resolve the separation that has sprung from existential duality?" Do you think there is a dualism? Explain.

31. Concluding Insights

- a. How does the adage "time is money" reflect the new economic thinking in this era?
- b. What far-reaching changes did industrialization bring about? Make a diagram to show the connections?
- c. In your survey of the modern industrial era what advancements do you see (if any)? What failures? Which outweighs the other?
- d. What does "helping others" mean? What does it say about the person using the term?

Chapter 7. Section 4. The Modern Twentieth Century

Section 4. Terms to Consider:

tertiary or service industries
managed capitalism
 Great Depression
 John Maynard Keynes
 Franklin Roosevelt
 New Deal
 Milton Friedman
 Ronald Reagan
 Margaret Thatcher

Queen Victoria (Victorian values)
Sigmund Freud
"sexual revolution"
women's equality and liberation
entangling alliances
balance of power in Europe
World War I, the Great War
Woodrow Wilson
Versailles Palace in Paris
Fourteen Points
right to self-determination
League of Nations
totalitarianism
Nazi Party
Adolph Hitler
Benito Mussolini
Soviet Union
Vladimir Lenin
Josef Stalin
atomic bomb
Nagasaki and Hiroshima
Cold War
mandates
Turkey
Ataturk
Shah Pahlavi
Iran
Mohammed Mosaddeq
Islamic Republic of Iran
Palestine
Warsaw bloc
Ho Chi Minh
Vietnam
Mao Zedong
Deng Xiaoping
Indira Gandhi
Rajiv Gandhi
Pakistan
Bangladesh
Fidel Castro
Cuba
Bay of Pigs
Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962
Salvador Allende
Chile
mass culture
Albert Einstein
Max Planck
Werner Heisenberg
"uncertainty principle"

stream-of-consciousness
 Virginia Woolf
 James Joyce
 "The Waste Land"
 Vincent van Gogh
 Pablo Picasso
 Wassily Kandinsky
 jazz
 post-modernism
 "high and low" cultures

Section 4. Questions to Consider:

1. Challenge

- a. Why is challenges a key theme in the 20th century?
- b. What is being challenged?

2. Population

- a. Make a creative graph to illustrate and chart population increases in the 20th century?

3. Capitalism

- a. Where did industrialization spread in the 20th century?
- b. Why did tertiary or service industries spread in the Western world?
- c. What were the three basic economic models for nations to choose from in the 20th century?

4. Models of Capitalism

- a. What were the two basic models of capitalism?
- b. What is the difference and similarities between laissez faire capitalism and managed capitalism?
- c. Why was there a shift to managed capitalism after World War II? What countries made the shift?
- d. What were the two interpretations of the causes and repercussions of the Great depression according to the Marxists on the left and conservatives on the right?
- e. With the crippling effects of the Great Depression affecting Western nations, what did many economists advocate?
- f. What was the impact of the policies and philosophy of John Maynard Keynes?
- g. What happened in the 1980s? What countries made this shift?
- h. In the post-war years, what was the economic interaction between Western and non-Western societies?

5. Social Currents

- a. In what ways did modernization challenge traditional social structures in the 20th century?
- b. How did Sigmund Freud challenge Victorian values?
- c. What impact did the 1960s "sexual revolution" have on society?
- d. What impact did women's equality and liberation have on society?

6. Political Currents

- a. What political changes occurred in the West in the 20th century?

7. World War I

- a. What modern military technology was invented for World War I?
- b. What did the US President Woodrow Wilson mean when he state the war was "to make the world safe for democracy?" Did he accomplish this goal?

- c. What happened to the Austria-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires after the war?
- d. What proved problematic with Wilson's idea of self-determination in Eastern Europe?
- e. Why didn't the US ratify the Versailles Treaty or join the League of Nations?
- f. In what ways did the Versailles Treaty contribute to future conflict?

8. Totalitarianism

- a. What is totalitarianism?
- b. What nations followed a form of totalitarianism after World War I?
- c. Why did Germany embrace a totalitarian government?
- d. How did the Soviets gain control over the Russian government in 1917?
- e. What was the purpose of the Soviet's Five Year Plans? What happened to the peasants?

9. World War II

- a. From a systems perspective, what were the causes of World War II?
- b. Why did the US drop the atomic bomb on the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima?

10. The Cold War

- a. Why was there a Cold War between the US and the Soviet Union?
- b. Where did proxy wars take place between the US and the Soviet Union?
- c. What do you think it means "the Cold War was a war of economic, not human, attrition?"
- d. What caused the collapse of the Soviet Union?

11. Nation States

- a. What do you think it means: "In one sense, the ideals of self-determination and the organization of the world into individual, sovereign nations outlined by Wilson's Fourteen Points had been realized at the end of the 20th century?"
- b. What mandates did the British administer in the Middle East?
- c. What mandates did the French administer in the Middle East?
- d. What events took place in Turkey?
- e. What events took place in Iran?
- f. What events took place in Palestine/Israel?

12. Decolonization at the End of World War II

- a. Why did many Western political ideas and organization appeal to many former colonies?
- b. What happened in Vietnam after the end of World War II?
- c. What happened in China after the end of World War II?
- d. What happened in China after the death of Mao Zedong?
- e. What happened in India after the end of World War II?
- f. Why did Pakistan break away from India? Why did Bangladesh break away from Pakistan?
- g. What happened in Japan after the end of World War II?

13. Africa and Latin America

- a. What African nations attained independence relatively peacefully?
- b. What African nations were involved in bloody conflict before attaining independence?
- c. What aggravated tensions and conflict in Africa after World War II?
- d. What influence did Spanish traditions have on Latin America?
- e. What happened in Cuba?
- f. What happened in Chile?

14. Mass Culture

- a. In what ways did the rise of mass culture occur in the 20th century?
- b. What were three types of mass identification in the 20th century?
- c. How was each expressed?
- d. Why do you think that corporatism is included in a type of mass identification? Do you agree? Explain.
- e. What role does the modern educational system play in this instilling this identification process?
- f. Do individuals have choices in any of these forms of mass identification?

15. Post-War Science

- a. What significant transformations were in physics?
- b. What influence did Einstein's thinking have on Western society?
- c. What effect did the "uncertainty principle" have on Western society?

16. Uncertainty

- a. How did writers, poets, artists, musicians, dancers, and intellectuals reflect the uncertainty and abstraction of the era in their work?

17. 20th Century Challenges

- a. How were the challenges of the 20th century dealt with?
- b. Include the challenges to population, environment, fascism, communism, violence, capitalism and racism.

17. Concluding Insights

- a. What do you see as the key challenges of the 20th century?
- b. What does the following statement mean to you: "The creative and destructive aspects of the Modern Wave pose a paradox?" What do you think is the paradox?