AP European History Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Guide: Chapter 29**

**Protest and Stagnation: The Western World, 1965-1985**

1. **A Culture of Protest**

A. A Revolt in Sexual Mores

* 1. What new attitudes about sex developed from the post-war **permissive society**?

B. Youth Protest and Student Revolt

* 1. What were the youth and student protests primarily concerned with, particularly in France, **1968**? How did these revolts continue a long-held French tradition? *(Read the purple box on p. 896 in the introduction)*

C. The Feminist Movement

* 1. What is **feminism**?
  2. What did **Betty Friedan’s** book *The Feminine Mystique* contribute to the women’s liberation movement?

D. Antiwar Protests

* 1. How did European youth view the U.S. war in Vietnam?

1. **A Divided Western World**

A. Stagnation in the Soviet Union:

6. What was the **Brezhnev Doctrine**?

7. As Khrushchev’s successor, how did **Leonid Brezhnev** view reform?

8. What were Brezhnev’s economic policies, and what two major economic problems did the Soviet Union face as a result?

9. What social and economic problems was the Soviet Union dealing with in the 1980s?

B. Conformity in Eastern Europe

10. What was the **Solidarity** movement in Poland? Who was its leader, and how did it try to gain independence from Soviet rule? Who supported it?

11. How did **Janos Kadar** of Hungary implement “Communism with a capitalist facelift” in Hungary?

12. What was the **Prague Spring of 1968**? What caused it to emerge?

13. What ended the **Prague Spring**? How is this similar to the Hungarian experience of 1956?

14. What *do you think* the **Prague Spring** meant to both the Soviet Union and the Western world about the people’s political desires in Eastern Europe?

C. Repression in East Germany and Romania

15. Why did East Germany build the **Berlin Wall**? How did the wall affect their economy?

D. Western Europe: The Winds of Change

16. How did politics change in West Germany in the 1970s and 1980s?

17. Who was **Margaret Thatcher** in Britain? What changes did she bring to British government?

18. How did the **European Community (EC)** become integrated after 1970?

1. **The Cold War: A Move to Détente**

A. The Second Vietnam War

19. How did the **Second Vietnam War** affect French-American relations?

20. What did the United States’ failure to contain communism in Vietnam show about the limitations of world super powers?

B. China and the Cold War

21. How was **Mao Zedong’s “Great Proletarian Revolution”** in China different from the ambitions of the Soviet Union?

C. The Practice and Limits of Détente

22. What was **détente**, and how was it practiced in the 1970s?

23. What event ended **détente**?

24. What was considered “the Soviet Union’s Vietnam”? Why?

1. **Society and Culture in the Western World**

A. The World of Science and Technology

25. What were the most revolutionary developments in science and technology in 1965-1985?

B. The Environment and Green Movements

26. How did political parties respond to new environmental concerns in Europe?

C. Postmodern Thought

27. Define **Postmodern Thought**:

28. Define **Poststructuralism (or deconstruction)**:

D. Trends in Art, Literature, and Music

29. What styles are mixed in Postmodern art to create a new style?

30. What is “**magical realism**” in literature? How is it an example of postmodern thought?

E. Popular Culture: Image and Globalization

31. What was the significance of **punk rock** music, particularly in Eastern Europe?

F. The Growth of Mass Sports

32. What is the *political* significance of sports events like the Olympic Games and the World Cup, particularly during the Cold War era?