

Chapter 1 : Twentieth-Century Literature | Duke University Press

Problems And Challenges Of The 20th Century By World War I new lands for homesteading were practically unavailable. Overcultivation and a long period of soil erosion had reduced the fertility of much of the United States' farmland.

Forests had been cut or burned to provide additional cropland. Vast regions of grasslands on the Great Plains were depleted by overgrazing. In the mid-1800s a series of dry years resulted in extreme crop losses in the Midwest. The winds of the Great Plains caused huge dust storms on overgrazed lands. New land use and conservation policies began to develop to meet this challenge. The government decided farmers needed to be encouraged and educated on the values of better land-use practices. Government conservation agents were employed to demonstrate better techniques, and when farmers saw that their neighbors who used new methods were prospering, they began to adopt the new methods. Further, government incentives were offered in the form of free service or even cash payment to improve the land. In the 1890s, demand for American farm products fell, as European countries began to recover from World War I and instituted austerity programs to reduce their imports. The result was a sharp drop in farm prices. This period was more disastrous for farmers than earlier times had been because farmers were no longer self-sufficient. They were paying for machinery, seed and fertilizer, and they were also buying consumer goods. The prices of the items farmers bought remained constant, while prices they received for their products fell. These developments were made worse by the Great Depression, which began in 1929 and extended through the 1930s. It established the principle of direct interference with supply and demand, and it represented the first national commitment to provide greater economic stability for farmers. One of the first measures proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt when he took office in 1933 was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was subsequently enacted by Congress. This law gave the secretary of agriculture the power to reduce production through voluntary agreements with farmers who were paid to take their land out of use. The payments were funded by a tax on food processors. The intent was to raise prices by limiting the supply of farm goods. This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1936 on the grounds that taxes on food processors could not be used to enforce production control programs. However, new laws were passed immediately that achieved the same result of idling soil and providing flood-control measures, based on the principle of soil conservation. Later the government guaranteed loans to farmers so that they could buy farm machinery, hybrid seed and fertilizers. Other measures were designed to help farm families in the United States. Local cooperatives were established and the federal government provided credit for them to build rural power lines. Farmers soon found that electricity enabled them to make great technological advances. By 1935, 97 percent of all farms had electricity. Other assistance to farmers included a network of "farm-to-market roads" that made towns and cities easily accessible to rural areas.

Chapter 2 : Political Extremism & Radicalism in the Twentieth Century

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The goal of this project is to show proper understanding and knowledge of the topics of the unit. I believe that I have shown adequate knowledge through the information shown on this website. I believe that I have met the content, and shown my skills. I think that this whole website shows my knowledge and exhibits mastery. Not only that, but I believe that I took an interesting twist on web design. Social movements of the Nineteen-Hundreds I am designing this website to bring knowledge to people about the massive social movements that went on in the twentieth century. During the Twentieth Century, major changes went on in the social structure of this nation. Many of these are completely unknown to the current generation, and in a few years, will probably be forgotten about almost completely. This is something that I would like to avoid, considering that I believe that these social issues were instrumental in molding not only America, but the entire world into the place it is today. After all the American issues, I will move on to more global issues, starting with Latin American movements, followed by Asian Movements, then African movement, and ending with Middle-Eastern Movements. The main theme that I would like to hit on with this unit is the ability the young have to bring change. I believe that my theme, The young have major ability to bring change, is powerful, and has been seen to affect the world time and time again. Without them, many of the social changes, from the gay rights movement, to the Civil Rights Movements, would never have happened. Without the youths, China never would have experienced attempted Social Change. In Latin America, the common people overthrew the dictatorships in favor of true democracy. In Africa, the people united, and in South Africa especially the young took an aggressive role in freeing their country from the brutal rule of the Apartheid Government. These values and periods still affect the 21st century, though they may not seem to on the surface. For example, China has hit industrialism, as well as many other nations. Enlightenment values try to change the world every day. The entire Arab Spring was based around the enlightenment values of freedom for the common man. Youth want to promote the enlightenment values, even if they do not know what the "Enlightenment" was, because youth want more personal freedom, and we are willing to fight to get it. I believe, just knowing how youth act, and how we have acted in the past, that we will continue to fight for equality and freedom. I believe that if the youths are given a chance, any regime can fall. Where in the World did this all take place?

Chapter 3 : Environmental Issues in the Early 20th Century by Vivian Cox on Prezi

Nationalism became a major political issue in the world in the 20th century, acknowledged in international law along with the right of nations to self-determination, official decolonization in the mid-century, and related regional conflicts.

As held true in the past, we see that in times of anxiety, such as the intense and rapid change industrialization brought, there is a resurgence in the enforcement and belief in classical, or traditional, gender roles. By the early 20th Century suffrage was again an issue, as women began participating more in public life. Still, everything that was important, in terms of power and prestige, was under male control: When Vassar opened in 1862, the first college aimed exclusively at educating women, the ideas of equality began an upswing. With more education, more women were allowed to participate in society, but it was really only upper class women, whose families could bear the expense of the education. From the late 19th to the early twentieth century, women began to press to be allowed into professional occupations, as doctors and lawyers. In the beginning, they could get the degrees but not the licenses to use them. Voting was seen as symbolic of all the rights women were denied, and they believed voting would allow them to get into other areas of influence in society. They feared a loss of the control of women. Finally, some people saw that allowing women to vote and have a voice in governmental decision-making eroded part of their traditional way of identifying themselves, i. The perception of the time not necessarily the reality was that women were more moral than men; they were the upholders of the moral standard. Women were seen to be more religious than men. Even though the religious leaders of day were all male, women were the strongest component of the congregations. This was important because, as in the nineteenth century, women were the ones to uphold morals in the family. In part due to this belief about themselves, perhaps, women did begin to act politically as the men feared, introducing moral legislation which advocated regulations in labor laws, so there could be no child labor, etc.. Another debated issue of the time was birth control and its degree of morality or lack of morality. Some recent historians have suggested that the government did not just control the access of birth control for moral reasons but as a method of controlling the economy, as keeping women out of the workplace by having them at home raising lost of children, kept them out of position where they could gain power, potentially, and allies, and it kept the rate of unemployment steady, since the perception was that only men needed jobs. The political battle for suffrageâ€”equal voting rightsâ€”took many years with women and men working together, but the 19th amendment was eventually passed in 1920. At this point, after women voted in their first federal election in 1920, many women believed that they were the political equals of men, and the target of their activism shifts, and women begin to pursue more personal freedoms. They begin to drink publicly, which was also an illegal activity at the time, since it was during the Prohibition, when alcohol consumption was a crime. Women began smoking, and they worked toward attaining sexual freedom, as well, trying to combat the traditional double standard which saw men who had taken many lovers as healthy but women who had many as evil or flawed. Cosmetics and change in dress styles are marketed to women during this time period to represent that new freedom, and that freedom was ultimately represented by the flappers of the time. The feared voter block never materialized, as women voted with their husbands or fathers, a logical occurrence since, after all, women tend to share the same concerns, economically, socially, and politically, as the men in their lives. This era of good feeling ended somewhat abruptly in 1929, when the stock market crashed. This meant vast economic hardships, which lasted for years, creating crises for most Americans. To this end, many areas enacted laws to privilege men over women in regard to employment. The idea of women being equally entitled to labor, or supplanting men in labor, was unheard of. These restricting laws were the logical response to the national crisis, given the ideas about gender. While gender roles became more traditional within families and at the local and state levels, there is some change toward equality at the federal level. FDR, as president, is thought to have been the salvation of the nation through his New Deal work programs; he was also a humanitarian, and his wife was, too. Under FDR, the first female federal judge was appointed, and women filled other governmental positions. The president, in effect, was admitting that women could be in important decision-making positions, even in a time when most work was slotted for men. After the Depression, the traditional gender role differences were

exaggerated further, as fashion trends show. Their dress becomes more feminine: In time of crisis Americans altered their understanding of roles and gender appropriateness, as the men went to war and the women filled in the production and wage-earning gaps. The escalation of the war furthered these changes. Whereas before the attack on Pearl Harbor, only single women worked in labor force, after the attack, married women were also pressed into outside employment. Women working was seen as a national necessity and a patriotic duty. These women were given new training and became very skilled. Women also become better educated, as a group, during this time, as since the younger men 18 to year-olds were at war, women needed to fill college seats to keep colleges open. By the end of 40s, however, the war had ended and men wanted their old roles as leaders, breadwinners, and workers back, and justifiable felt entitled to this, as they had risked their lives for democracy and American values. Again, many women were fired and removed from their jobsâ€”after all leaving those jobs was now their patriotic dutyâ€”but this time many women were angry and resentful because they had found a degree of self-definition they had not previously known. The s was a great era of consumerism. Americans found great prosperity, producing and creating needs for many consumer items. Items were marketed toward the idea of providing women with more time and freedom, as vacuum cleaners, toasters, and washing machinesâ€”even baby formula and cake mixesâ€”could satisfy their needs for technology and help them become more efficient at their domestic duties. The goal it seemed for all Americans was to produce a happy family. The baby boom increased the population and exacerbated the difference in gender roles. Large families became the norm, forcing men to work longer and harder to provide for them and keeping women more firmly tied to the home, as the more kids for which they were responsible, the more work they had and the more exhausted they were likely to become. These great demands set the stage for the s, when both women and men begin to rebel against these rigid expectations. The s was an era of rebellion. Women were particularly incensed that even male protest leaders who wanted equal civil rights felt that women were only good as menial subordinates or as sex objects. In the Civil Rights Act of , proponents of the bill wanted to eliminate discriminationâ€”on the basis of religion, race, ethnicity, and age. Gender was not initially included as people were still debating whether there could be discrimination on basis of sex, when sex was a clear natural difference. Southern congressional leaders added Title VII, which included sex, as a joke with the intention of sabotaging the whole thing. Surprisingly, when the time for the voting came, it passed, and then became a symbol of the issues women faced. When the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission refused to enforce the legislation, Friedan and others founded the National Organization for Women, which lobbied politicians, who eventually compelled the EEOC to enforce these laws. By the end of the s and the early s, there were male movement groups as well as female ones, because men were beginning to realize how restricted they had been by these rigid gender roles. The gender debate became a media event, as talk shows, newspapers, and magazines debated the issues, wondering, for instance, if men could cry, and if they could, should it be allowed? Within this climate the ERA was reintroduced, having been proposed initially in and then abandoned when that activist force died after women felt equal when they gained the right to vote. The ERA would mandate that equality of rights under the law should not be abridged by the US or any state on account of sex. In that social climate, the ERA was quickly ratified by 28 states in By , however, the climate was changing again, as political conservatives, devoted to the traditional status quo and believing that the state of the nation was reflected in the condition of the family, began to devote themselves to its defeat. As a political tactician and strategist, she was brilliant. She convinced people that its passage would result in men and women serving side by side in war together, using the same public restrooms, and allowing homosexuals into the classroom with young children. Although she had no statistical facts to back up these fears, she was persuasive enough. In order to pass, the ERA needed 38 states to ratify it. By , only 35 had. By it was a dead issue: When the ERA died, the public opinion shifted toward acceptance and complacency. Many believed that all issues had already been settled, that the activism coupled with the influx of women into professional positions had created equality; the ERA was unnecessary where people were content with status quo. Unfortunately, that perception was not realized, and in the s, many achievements of the equal rights movementâ€”both racial and sex-basedâ€”were eroded. Additionally, social problems for women accelerated. At the same time, women in the professions began to realize that their advancements in their fields were being

curtailed by the glass ceilings. The increased economic rift between the social classes began to affect attitudes at this time, also. Educated employed middle and upper class women saw women who stayed home as being too stupid to work, while at the same time there seemed to be an attitude of choice. Many of these women, of course, felt resentful of the idea of choice, as they were working longer and harder in the same jobs for fewer wages than men. They, like their husbands, felt the very real necessity to work, as they were trapped into long-term mortgages. By the middle of the s, working women were still in traditionally feminine professions, like nursing and teaching, where their chances of advancement were few and their pay did not increase commensurately with the economy. Novels of this period tend to show females being increasingly depersonalized and disempowered. The s have been characterized by great changes in gender definitions. Worldwide, we have seen Israeli women accepted as soldiers in their armies; in fact, much like ancient Egypt, both men and women are compelled to serve. However, in Afghanistan, we saw the religious fundamentalist group, the Taliban, seize control and compel educated women into leaving their professions and wearing the veil, much like ancient Assyrian women, whenever they have to be out in public. In the s, American women learned that they can rise to leadership roles, but surveys show that it requires more effort, that they have to be exceptionally better, and that they must devote a great deal more time, than men. In addition, conservative groups like the Promise Keepers formed, and conservative movement picked up, as more people are striving for the ideal of family values. The s showed that race and gender are still problems in the society during the Anita Hill and Clarence Thomas hearings, a political fiasco so large that for the first time women were more likely to vote as a block, and their efforts helped to removing President Bush and elect more female representatives to government positions than ever before. That attitude toward the importance of equality, however, did not last, as she was defeated in by an arch-conservative devoted to family values. Even the popular treatment of new President William Jefferson Clinton underscored a marked hostility toward non-traditional women. During first term in office, he appointed his extremely educated and qualified wife to a political position and fell under criticism for not being able to control her and insinuations that she, not, he, was the real acting president. Savvy judges of the importance of popular support, the Clintons changed their public behaviors. The first lady held back her political opinions, softened her hairstyle, and wrote a book about how to best raise children. She topped the bestseller list and even won a Grammy for her *It Takes a Village*. The s, then, has been a time of both gains and losses for equal rights. Phyllis Schlafly, an Alton, Illinois, resident, is still actively involved in the conservative movement and has spent the last two decades working against efforts geared toward equalizing opportunity and roles for men and women. She has lobbied against issues such as shelters for abused and battered women and federal funding for daycare centers, testifying repeatedly before congress to slow efforts for gender equality in the belief that if women leave their homes, the family will further deteriorate, and thus so would the nation. On the side for increased equality, Hilary Rodham Clinton was able to win a senate seat in New York, acting in a public professional political role. The future of gender roles in the twenty-first century are, of course, up to us.

Chapter 4 : China in the 20th Century

issues in twentieth century world history Download *issues in twentieth century world history* or read online here in PDF or EPUB. Please click button to get *issues in twentieth century world history* book now.

Timeline of the 20th century Map of the British Empire as of At its height, it was the largest empire in history. Nationalism became a major political issue in the world in the 20th century, acknowledged in international law along with the right of nations to self-determination , official decolonization in the mid-century, and related regional conflicts. The century saw a major shift in the way that many people lived, with changes in politics, ideology, economics, society, culture, science, technology, and medicine. The 20th century may have seen more technological and scientific progress than all the other centuries combined since the dawn of civilization. Terms like ideology , world war , genocide , and nuclear war entered common usage. Scientific discoveries, such as the theory of relativity and quantum physics , profoundly changed the foundational models of physical science, forcing scientists to realize that the universe was more complex than previously believed, and dashing the hopes or fears at the end of the 19th century that the last few details of scientific knowledge were about to be filled in. It was a century that started with horses , simple automobiles, and freighters but ended with high-speed rail , cruise ships , global commercial air travel and the Space Shuttle. These developments were made possible by the exploitation of fossil fuel resources, which offered energy in an easily portable form, but also caused concern about pollution and long-term impact on the environment. Humans explored space for the first time, taking their first footsteps on the Moon. Advancements in medical technology also improved the health of many people: Rapid technological advancements, however, also allowed warfare to reach unprecedented levels of destruction. World War II alone killed over 60 million people, while nuclear weapons gave humankind the means to annihilate itself in a short time. However, these same wars resulted in the destruction of the imperial system. For the first time in human history, empires and their wars of expansion and colonization ceased to be a factor in international affairs, resulting in a far more globalized and cooperative world. The last time major powers clashed openly was in , and since then, violence has seen an unprecedented decline. Summary[edit] Technological advancements during World War I changed the way war was fought, as new inventions such as tanks , chemical weapons , and aircraft modified tactics and strategy. In addition to annexing many of the colonial possessions of the vanquished states, the Triple Entente exacted punitive restitution payments from them, plunging Germany in particular into economic depression. Ukraine, early days of the Nazi invasion. Meanwhile, Japan had rapidly transformed itself into a technologically advanced industrial power and, along with Germany and Italy, formed the Axis powers. After some years of dramatic military success, Germany was defeated in , having been invaded by the Soviet Union and Poland from the East and by the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada , and France from the West. After the victory of the Allies in Europe, the war in Asia ended with the dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan by the US, the first nation to develop and use nuclear weapons. In total, World War II left some 60 million people dead. After the war, Germany was occupied and divided between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. East Germany and the rest of Eastern Europe became Soviet puppet states under communist rule. Western Europe was rebuilt with the aid of the American Marshall Plan , resulting in a major post-war economic boom , and many of the affected nations became close allies of the United States. Allies during the war, they soon became hostile to one another as their competing ideologies of communism and democratic capitalism proliferated in Europe, which became divided by the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall. The period was marked by a new arms race as the USSR became the second nation to develop nuclear weapons, which were produced by both sides in sufficient numbers to end most human life on the planet had a large-scale nuclear exchange ever occurred. Mutually assured destruction is credited by many historians as having prevented such an exchange, each side being unable to strike first at the other without ensuring an equally devastating retaliatory strike. Unable to engage one another directly, the conflict played out in a series of proxy wars around the worldâ€™ particularly in China , Korea , Vietnam , and Afghanistan â€™as the USSR sought to export communism while the US attempted to

contain it. The technological competition between the two sides led to substantial investment in research and development which produced innovations that reached far beyond the battlefield, such as space exploration and the Internet. Albert Einstein is often regarded as the father of modern physics. In the latter half of the century, most of the European-colonized world in Africa and Asia gained independence in a process of decolonization. Meanwhile, globalization opened the door for several nations to exert a strong influence over many world affairs. Britain also continued to influence world culture, including the "British Invasion" into American music, leading many rock bands from other countries such as Swedish ABBA to sing in English. After the Soviet Union collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled—with the notable exceptions of China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laos—followed by awkward transitions into market economies. It enacted resolutions on such topics as the conduct of warfare, environmental protection, international sovereignty, and human rights. Peacekeeping forces consisting of troops provided by various countries, with various United Nations and other aid agencies, helped to relieve famine, disease, and poverty, and to suppress some local armed conflicts. Europe slowly united, economically and, in some ways, politically, to form the European Union, which consisted of 15 European countries by the end of the 20th century. In many countries, especially in Europe, the movement was channeled into politics through Green parties. Increasing awareness of global warming began in the 1980s, commencing decades of social and political debate. The computer is a major technological advancement in this century. The nature of innovation and change [edit] Due to continuing industrialization and expanding trade, many significant changes of the century were, directly or indirectly, economic and technological in nature. Scientific research, engineering professionalization and technological development—much of it motivated by the Cold War arms race—drove changes in everyday life. Martin Luther King, Jr. At the beginning of the century, strong discrimination based on race and sex was significant in general society. Although the Atlantic slave trade had ended in the 19th century, the fight for equality for non-white people in the white-dominated societies of North America, Europe, and South Africa continued. During the century, the social taboo of sexism fell. By the end of the 20th century, women had the same legal rights as men in many parts of the world, and racism had come to be seen as abhorrent. The world at the end of the 20th century [edit] Communications and information technology, transportation technology, and medical advances had radically altered daily lives. Europe appeared to be at a sustainable peace for the first time in recorded history. The people of the Indian subcontinent, a sixth of the world population at the end of the 20th century, had attained an indigenous independence for the first time in centuries. China, an ancient nation comprising a fifth of the world population, was finally open to the world, creating a new state after the near-complete destruction of the old cultural order. With the end of colonialism and the Cold War, nearly a billion people in Africa were left in new nation states after centuries of foreign domination. The world was undergoing its second major period of globalization; the first, which started in the 18th century, having been terminated by World War I. Since the US was in a dominant position, a major part of the process was Americanization. Terrorism, dictatorship, and the spread of nuclear weapons were pressing global issues. The world was still blighted by small-scale wars and other violent conflicts, fueled by competition over resources and by ethnic conflicts. Despots such as Kim Jong-il of North Korea continued to lead their nations toward the development of nuclear weapons. Disease threatened to destabilize many regions of the world. Malaria and other diseases affected large populations. The virus was becoming an epidemic in southern Africa. World population increased from about 1. The number of people killed during the century by government actions was in the hundreds of millions. This includes deaths caused by wars, genocide, politicide and mass murders. The deaths from acts of war during the two world wars alone have been estimated at between 50 and 80 million [citation needed]. Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated 1.5 billion deaths caused by democide, which excludes those killed in war battles, civilians unintentionally killed in war and killings of rioting mobs. Most likely a comparable number of civilians died of war-induced disease and other indirect effects. World War I led to the creation of many new countries, especially in Eastern Europe. At the time, it was said by many to be the "war to end all wars". Industrial warfare greatly increased in its scale and complexity during the first half of the 20th century. Notable developments included chemical warfare, the introduction of military aviation and the

widespread use of submarines. The introduction of nuclear warfare in the midth century marked the definite transition to modern warfare. Civil wars occurred in many nations.

Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Twentieth-Century China

The 20th century was a time of enormous technological and cultural changes, including two world wars and the Great Depression of the s.

Industrial growth and progressive reform in America in the 20th century Grades 9â€”12 From The 20th century was a time of enormous changes in American life. The beginning of the 21st century seems a suitable time to look back over the past years and see how the United States has developed, for better and worse, during that period of its history. In the early decades of the 20th century the American people benefited from industrial growth while also experiencing its adverse effects. Cheap labor and assembly-line manufacturing made mass production possible. Railroad networks carried the mass-produced goods, many of them the result of new technologies, around the country. Penney, and other retailers expanded their operations and laid the foundation for the consumer-driven society that evolved later in the century. Inexpensive books, magazines, newspapers, and improved public libraries, funded in part through the benevolence of Andrew Carnegie, contributed to their intellectual lives. Sexual fulfillment in marital relationships continued to gain importance, and family life increasingly reflected the ideals of companionship. Silent films and amateur and professional sports helped fill leisure time. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, founded in and , provided recreational and educational opportunities for children. Adverse Effects of Industrial Growth Changes in the workplace reached across social strata. For those in the working class, the effects of industrial growth were often adverse. Crowding of industrial workers and their families in tenement districts worked against the kind of neighborliness that characterized life in small towns. The saloon was the social club for many immigrants. It provided cheap or free lunches, warmth, banking and notary services, gambling, party rooms, and political headquarters. Premature death disrupted many families. At the turn of the century, life expectancy at birth for white males was In the figures for the comparable groups were The maternal mortality rate in was 61 per 1, live births compared to 8 in ; the infant mortality rate stood at per 1, live births compared to 7. Divorce also caused disruptions. The number of divorces was 15 times higher in than in ; by the mids, one in seven marriages ended in divorce. Moral problems evident in the corruption of urban political machines, high juvenile delinquency and crime rates the homicide rate had quadrupled in New York in the last two decades of the 19th century , and widespread prostitution were coupled with health problems: Journalists known as muckrakers took aim at social ills. Lincoln Steffens, for example, described "the shame of the cities," and Upton Sinclair exposed appalling conditions in meatpacking plants. Pragmatic activists worked to improve social conditions. Walter Rauschenbusch led a Social Gospel movement that called for churches to promote social justice. Margaret Sanger opened the first birth control clinic in Brooklyn in Four years later the Youngs Rubber Company introduced Trojan brand condoms. Progressive Reforms Believing in "the promise of American life" the title of a book by Herbert Croly , reformers in what is known as the Progressive Era advocated laws designed to fulfill that promise. The results of their efforts included the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act , intended to protect consumers against tainted or unsafe products; the Federal Reserve Act , to bring order to the banking industry; the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission , to investigate and prosecute corporations for unfair trade practices; and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act , to curb the power of trusts. To make government more responsive and accountable, reformers promoted practices known as referendum and initiative, as well as direct primaries, the secret ballot, and direct election of senators, the last accomplished by the 17th Amendment to the U. The Progressive movement did little else for women, however, and even less for African Americans. Segregation by race was defended as being "in the interest of the Negro. Washington, the most famous African American, seemed to agree by advocating policies of accommodation.

Chapter 6 : American Social and Political Movements of the 20th Century - Routledge

The "moving wall" represents the time period between the last issue available in JSTOR and the most recently published issue of a journal. Moving walls are generally represented in years. In rare instances, a publisher has elected to have a "zero" moving wall, so their current issues are available.

Overview Before Europeans first arrived in Asia, China was one of the most advanced and powerful nations in the world. It was the most populous, was politically unified, and most importantly, it had mastered the art of agriculture. However, when Europeans first landed on Chinese shores, they found a nation that had revered to traditional culture and warfare. Industrialization was almost nonexistent. At the beginning of the 20th century, China was divided into sphere of influence with each powerful Western nation trying to exert as much control over it as possible. The Chinese resented foreigners control and expressed this at the beginning of the 20th century with the Boxer Rebellion. At the same time, the traditional government of China began to fail in the early years. The Chinese people, being resentful of foreigners and dissatisfied with inability of the present government to throw them out, initiated the Revolution of 1911, replacing the Chinese year old imperial system with the Republic of China headed by Sun Yat-sen. In 1914, China entered World War I on the side of the allies. Although China did not see any military action, it provided resources in the form of laborers that worked in allied mines and factories. On May 4, 1919, the May Fourth Movement took place in which students demonstrated in protest of the Treaty of Versailles. The Movement helped the Chinese by promoting science and making Chinese adopt a new easier form of writing. The army of the Republic of China, under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek tried to destroy the Communist army in 1927, however, Chiang failed but did cause the CCP to flee northward in the Long March. Also in 1931, Japan began to occupy Manchuria and established a puppet government called Manchukuo. By 1937, Japan controlled most of the east coast of China, while Chiang blockaded the Communists in the northwest region. By 1941, the United States began to help nationalist China, but the nationalist remained weak due to high inflation and economic strife. In January of 1949, the two factions of China began to have another power struggle. To make matters worse, high inflation demoralized the citizens and military. It implemented five-year plans that consisted of land reform, social reform, cultural reform, and economic planning. In 1950, China also implemented a year alliance with Russia against Japanese and Japanese allies, although tensions strained after the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953. Relations between the two countries remained strained until 1960. Seeing his opportunity, Deng seized power and brought younger men with his views to power. He developed state constitutions and brought new policies to the party in 1978. China remained quit for some years after the power struggle after the death of Mao. Students demonstrating in the streets of Beijing were attacked and killed by Chinese soldiers. Today, China is one of the most talked about countries when it comes to the future of the world economy. With more than 1.3 billion people, it has the natural resources and manpower to build and possess the largest economy in the world. More importantly, with the conflict between nationalist Taiwan and communist China, China may become the next Balkans or major player in a third World War. It is important that foreign nations understand the development of the China before they decide which side to defend. An informational website contained bits and pieces of 20th century Chinese history. The site contains information on maritime customs, flags, and important events in Chinese history. The site also contains a page to link to other Chinese and Asia resources. It also contains a chronology starting in 1911, however the majority of the information is a year-by-year list of events in the 20th Century. The site is very useful for starting place on events in Chinese History. A Guide to His Thoughts. He exemplifies that Mao was a poor leader in the traditional sense, but his vision and his belief in revolution kept Communist China unified through his rein. Behind the Tiananmen Massacre: Social, Political, and Economic Ferment in China. Cheng brilliantly looks at the causes and reasoning behind Tiananmen Square. He tries to use a systematic study of unrest through the social, economic, political, intellectual, and military perspectives. Cheng draws many arguments from earlier publications and works of other professors of Chinese studies, however he uses these earlier studies to draw new conclusions about the Tiananmen Massacre. Chesneau, as a well-known Sinologist, looks at the later half of Communist China. Chesneau looks at the issues such as the Cultural Revolution and the death of Mao

to show how China has evolved since In 20th Century China, Clubb tries to clarify the events and happenings in China before the He points out that Sun Yat-sens and the warlords in Peking have two different accounts of events during the time causing him to try to show his view on the political history of China in an unbiased way. A History of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Daubier looks beyond the simple power struggle during Cultural Revolution and analyzed the fundamental goals of the revolution, showing that human values and ideals were the important factors behind it. Doolin, Dennis J, and Robert C. This book is part of a symposium of the Communist system looking at the integration and society built by the fourteen communist states. An article found on the World Socialist website [http:](http://) However, the article goes into great detail to discuss the life of Deng and the impact that he had on the Chinese state during his life. Deng Xiaoping and the Chinese Revolution. Hong Kong and its Decolonization. Hartford Web Publishing posts articles that are written by different topics of Hong Kong and its decolonization. It brings together essays of different authors with different backgrounds, enabling a broad range of views on the issue. The site contains great resources for future reference on Hong Kong and its situation. He tries to clarify what truly occurred in China and discuss their significance to the establishment of Communist China and what could happen in the future. The Manchu Abdication and the Power, An Episode in Pre-War Diplomacy. Most of the material Reid uses is official or semi-official material. A Memoir of China in Revolution: Ronning was a Canadian youth growing up in China until he was eventually appointment as Canadian diplomat to China. He views the rapid change in China from a first hand perspective in which he tries to explains how each action the Chinese took led to a new and radical change in Chinese life. After each important era, he links to other pages to discuss these eras in detail.

Chapter 7 : Twentieth-Century Global Perspectives | Readex

"Twentieth-Century Global Perspectives [is] a new family of digital resources for teaching and research in popular topics in academic libraries. Each of these collections offers new insight for teaching and scholarship in 20th-century geopolitics for a variety of disciplines.

Followed closely by the advent of World War I, these social shifts, which had been set in motion at the beginning of the century, developed further as women were propelled into the workforce, exposing them to previously male-dominated professional and political situations. The end of the nineteenth century saw tremendous growth in the suffrage movement in England and the United States, with women struggling to attain political equality. The suffragists—who were often militant in their expressions of protest—presented a sometimes stark contrast to the feminine ideal of the era, which portrayed women as delicate, demure, and silent, confined to a domestic world that cocooned them from the harsh realities of the world. As men were called to war, companies that had previously limited employment in better-paying jobs to white males found themselves opening their doors to white women and women and men of color. As well as functioning in the workforce, women actively participated in the political and cultural life of England and the United States. The early decades of the twentieth century, often referred to as the Progressive Era, saw the emergence of a new image of women in society which had undergone a marked transformation from the demure, frail, female stereotype of the late Victorian Era. The women of the Progressive Era, according to Sarah Jane Deutsch, were portrayed as "women with short hair and short skirts — kicking up their legs and kicking off a century of social restrictions. However, Deutsch asserts that this image of the s "flapper" was restricted to certain portions of the population, namely white, young, and middle-class communities. Women elsewhere, particularly women from other ethnic backgrounds, such as African-Americans, Asian-Americans, and Hispanics, lived much differently, struggling in their new roles as mothers and professionals. The number of women who worked outside the home in the s rose almost 50 percent throughout the decade. While women still constituted a small number of the professional population, they were slowly increasing their participation in more significant occupations, including law, social work, engineering, and medicine. The presence of a large class of young working women after World War I was reflected in what had become a major cultural force—the film industry. While early cinematic storylines often featured poor women finding success and contentment through marriage to rich men, the films of the s depicted young, feisty working women who, like their predecessors, could attain true happiness only by marrying their bosses. Such plotlines helped many to cope with the growing fear that the domestic and family structure of society was being eroded by the emergence of the new, independent woman. Rarely did depictions of women in mass media, including film, radio, and theater, convey the true circumstances of working women. Instead, audiences were presented with images of flappers or visions of glorified motherhood and marriage. Women in the early twentieth century were perhaps most active and influential as writers and artists. Male authors such as D. Howells explored issues pertaining to sexuality and the newly redefined sexual politics between men and women. Women authors such as Dorothy Richardson, May Sinclair, and Katherine Mansfield focused on topics pertinent to women, bringing attention to the myriad difficulties they faced redefining their identities in a changing world. In the arena of art, the early twentieth century provided growing opportunities for women to exhibit their work. In , for example, the National Academy of Design first allowed women to attend anatomy lectures, thus providing them with a chance to study draftsmanship and develop drawing skills in a formal setting. Many female artists—among them Dorothea Lange and Claire Leighton—used their talents to highlight the social realities of their times, and some of the most powerful images of this period, including stirring portrayals of coal miners and farmers, were produced by these women. By the mid-twentieth century, women throughout the Western world had completely redefined their roles in almost every social, political, and cultural sphere. While the fight for equal rights and recognition for women would continue into the s and beyond, the first major steps towards such changes began at the advent of the twentieth century, with women writers, photographers, artists, activists, and workers blazing a new trail for generations of women to follow.

Chapter 8 : Feminism in Literature Women in the Early to Midth Century () - Essay - calendrierdelascience.

Twentieth Century is a American pre-Code screwball comedy film. Much of the film is set on the 20th Century Limited train as it travels from Chicago to New York City. The film was directed by Howard Hawks, stars John Barrymore and Carole Lombard, and features Walter Connolly, Roscoe Karns, and Edgar Kennedy.

In the history of warfare the twentieth century stands out as the bloodiest and most brutal - three times more people have been killed in wars in the last ninety years than in all the previous five hundred War: An Overview, Peace Pledge Union One year into the new millennium the world still wrestles with a welter of problems left over from the 20th century. There are still more than three dozen major active conflicts those with over 1, casualties, both military and civilian in the world. Center for Defence Information, The Defence Monitor In armed conflicts since , 90 per cent of casualties have been civilians compared to 50 per cent in the Second World War and 10 per cent in the First. New Internationalist - Issue "Peace" 3 out of 4 fatalities of war are women and children. UN World Food Programme, War and internal conflicts in the s forced 50 million people to flee their homes. Some fall victim to a general onslaught against civilians; others die as part of a calculated genocide. Still other children suffer the effects of sexual violence or the multiple deprivations of armed conflict that expose them to hunger or disease. Just as shocking, thousands of young people are cynically exploited as combatants. In the past decade, around 2 million children have been killed in armed conflict, three times as many have been seriously injured or permanently disabled, and countless others have been forced to witness or even to take part in horrifying acts of violence. Child victims of war include an estimated 2 million killed, 4 to 5 million disabled, 12 million left homeless, and more than 1 million orphaned. Child Soldiers In dozens of countries around the world, children have become direct participants in war. Denied a childhood and often subjected to horrific violence, some , children are serving as soldiers in current armed conflicts. These young combatants participate in all aspects of contemporary warfare. They wield AKs and Ms on the front lines of combat, serve as human mine detectors, participate in suicide missions, carry supplies, and act as spies, messengers or lookouts. Child soldiers are being used in more than thirty countries around the world. Because of their immaturity and lack of experience, child soldiers suffer higher casualties than their adult counterparts. Human Rights Watch While most child soldiers are aged between 15 and 18, many are recruited from the age of 10 and sometimes even younger. Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers Women and War During armed conflict, women and girls are continually threatened by rape, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, trafficking, sexual humiliation and mutilation. They are at heightened risk in all settings, whether at home, in flight or in camps for displaced people. Human security is under increasing threat from the spread of small arms and light weapons and their illegal trade. They have devastated many societies and caused incalculable human suffering. They continue to pose an enormous humanitarian challenge, particularly in internal conflicts where insurgent militias fight against government forces. This has led to millions of deaths and injuries, the displacement of populations, and suffering and insecurity around the world. UN Conference Brochure - Illicit trade in Small Arms, Nuclear Weapons The threat of nuclear weapons has been a fact of life on earth for more than half of the 20th century. The size of nuclear arsenals worldwide peaked in the s and remains at approximately 30, warheads today, including strategic and tactical weapons. The sophistication of the science and the political dependence on the doctrine of deterrence -- the threat of "mutually assured destruction" as a strategy for security -- have both increased steadily since Despite the end of the Cold War, some 5, nuclear weapons are on hair-trigger alert, ready to be launched on a few minutes notice. A typical modern kiloton hydrogen bomb could cause somewhere between , and 8,, deaths, depending on the population density of the target city. The amount spent through is 29 percent of all military spending from through This figure exceeds all other categories of government spending except nonnuclear national defense and social security. Nuclear Testing Since , there have been 2, tests worldwide, about one nuclear test every nine days for the last fifty-one years. Wherever nuclear weapons testing has occurred for whatever reasons there have been environmental problems. World Bank, World Development Indicators, Landmines The global landmine crisis is one of the most pervasive problems facing the world today. It is

estimated that there are between 60 and 70 million landmines in the ground in at least 70 countries. Landmines maim or kill approximately 26, civilians every year, including 8, to 10, children. Those victims that survive endure a lifetime of physical, psychological, and economic hardship.

Chapter 9 : Women in the Twentieth Century and Beyond

By the early 20 th Century suffrage was again an issue, as women began participating more in public life. Still, everything that was important, in terms of power and prestige, was under male control: politics, economy, etc.