

THE HUMANITIES: Culture, Continuity, and Change

Chapter 2 – THE GREAT WAR AND ITS IMPACT: A Lost Generation and a New Imagination

What was the cause of World War I? What chemical weapon permanently maimed killed “thousands upon thousands by choking them? What was the estimated total of casualties?

What was Gertrude Stein’s observation regarding those who had survived the war?

Which British poet celebrated the heroism of combat? Which one criticized it? Which German author’s novel was banned by the Nazis? Why? To what did the Irish poet W.B. Yeats compare the postwar era?

In *The Waste Land*, what was T.S. Eliot’s view of April? London? Love?

What artistic movement founded in Zurich, Switzerland in 1916 set about challenging the nature of art? What led to the creation of this literary and artistic movement?

How do Marcel Duchamp’s works qualify as “anti-art”? Why did he stop painting?

What was the impact of World War I in Russia? What leading political figure emerged as a result?

What was eliminated from nonobjective art as practiced by Malevich? What artistic style did he create?

What were agitkas? What was the title of Eisenstein’s masterwork? What was its purpose?

What were the principal tools of Freud’s psychoanalysis? According to Freud, what is the greatest block to human happiness?

What physician proposed the existence of a universal layer of unconscious life? How did he describe the collective unconsciousness? What archetypes are included in the collective unconscious?

What artistic movement was inspired by Freud and interested in exploring thought not controlled by reason?

Why was Picasso attracted to the Surrealist point of view? In his *Girl Before a Mirror*, what does Picasso portray in his mistress’s reflected image? What did Salvador Dalí claim inspired him to paint such works as *The Lugubrious Game* and *The Persistence of Memory*?

What was perhaps the most important literary innovation of the era? What did it provide authors? Which author was the most influential in introducing this narrative style? In which novel? Why is its final episode considered revolutionary? What was Virginia Woolf’s contribution? What did she believe women needed in order to reach their full potential?

What was Marcel Proust’s primary objective? What technique did he use in *Swann’s Way* to bring up memories related to *petites madeleines*, or cookies?