
I. Postwar political and economic framework
A. Bretton Woods Conference (1944)
   1. It lay the foundations for the modern international monetary system.
   2. General Agreements of Tariff and Trade (GATT) sought to stimulate international trade by lowering tariffs and other trade restrictions.
      • GATT morphed into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1995.
   3. Between 1958 and 1971 the value of national currencies were based on gold and the U.S. dollar.
   4. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
      a. It was designed to provide short-term loans to struggling countries to prevent economic crisis and anarchy
      b. It was instrumental in the post-war economic boom.
   5. The World Bank provided long-term loans to countries for economic growth.

B. The United Nations (UN) was created in 1945.
   1. The UN’s framework had been agreed to during WWII by the Allies at the Yalta Conference in February 1945.
   2. Security Council
      a. It consisted of 12 nations (including five permanent members) that had the authority to actively maintain peace throughout the world.
      b. Permanent members were the victors in World War II: U.S., USSR, Britain, France and China
   3. General Assembly
      a. It included virtually every country in the world.
      b. It had the power to advise the Security Council but it could not enforce its recommendations.

II. Western European political and economic recovery
A. Significant economic hardship existed in the aftermath of WWII.
   1. Scarcity of food, runaway inflation, black markets plagued the economy.
   2. A number of Europe’s important cities lay destroyed or damaged.
   3. Many people believed Europe was finished; recovery from such a cataclysm seemed almost unthinkable.
   4. Suffering was worst in Germany where the Allies had destroyed much of the country to defeat Hitler.
   5. Millions were dislocated and forced to move to other
regions as national borders were modified.

6. The death of as many as 60 million people ravaged families.

B. Political restructuring

1. The Christian Democrats emerged as a dominant political movement in several countries including West Germany (led by Konrad Adenauer) and Italy (led by Alcide de Gasperi).
   a. They saw a common Christian and European heritage.
   b. They rejected authoritarianism and narrow nationalism; they had faith in democracy and cooperation.
   c. Catholic parties were also progressive in nature.
   d. Socialist and communist parties emerged with increased power and prestige, especially in France and Italy.
      • They pushed for social change and economic reform with considerable success.
   e. Result: social reform and political transformation created the foundations for a great European renaissance.

2. France:
   a. General Charles de Gaulle, the inspiring wartime leader of the Free French, re-established the free and democratic Fourth Republic (1946-1958).
      • The presidency was largely ceremonial while the real power lay with the legislature.
   b. The Catholic party provided some of best postwar leaders (e.g., Robert Schuman).
   c. The Socialist influence was significant: some industries were nationalized by the government including large banks, insurance companies, public utilities, coal mines, and the Renault auto company.
   d. The Fifth Republic (1958-present) gave the president far more power when Charles de Gaulle returned to power in 1958.

3. Britain
   a. It followed a similar path to France.
   b. Clement Attlee, the socialist Labour party leader, defeated Winston Churchill and the Conservatives in 1945.
      • Attlee moved toward the establishment of a “welfare state.”
   c. Many industries were nationalized, the gov’t provided each citizen with free medical service and taxed the middle and upper classes more heavily.

C. The “Economic Miracle”: unprecedented economic growth in European history

1. Europe entered a period of rapid economic progress lasting into the late 1960s.
   • By 1963, Western Europe produced more than 2.5 times more than before the war.
2. Causes:
   b. The Korean War in 1950 stimulated economic activity.
   c. Economic growth became a basic objective of all Western European governments.
      - Governments accepted Keynesian economics to stimulate their economies.
         o Governments were willing to use deficit spending in order to make more resources available for the people.
      - Germany and France were especially successful and influential.
   d. In most countries many workers were willing to work hard for low wages, thus benefiting expanding industries.
   e. Increased demand for consumer goods resulted.
   f. Many economic barriers were eliminated and a large unified market emerged: the Common Market

3. German economic recovery was led by finance minister Ludwig Erhard.
   a. He combined a free-market economy and an extensive social welfare network inherited from the Nazi era.
   b. By the late 1950s, West Germany had a strong economy, full employment, a strong currency and stable prices.

4. France
   a. Combined flexible planning and a “mixed” state and private economy to achieve the most rapid economic development in French history.
      - Jean Monnet led the economic recovery: economic pragmatist and architect of European unity.
   b. France used Marshall Plan aid and the nationalized banks to funnel money into key industries, several of which were state owned.

7. Creation of the “welfare state”
   a. Western European countries sought to provide universal services to all their people.
      - Employment
      - Unemployment and disability insurance
      - Social security for the elderly
      - Free or subsidized health care
      - Redistribution of wealth and income by placing high taxes on wealthier citizens
   b. The “welfare state” would be universal and not just aimed at the poor and unemployed (which had largely been the case before World War I).
      - It significantly reduced class tensions that had existed in Europe for centuries.
   c. The Christian Democrats in West Germany, France and Italy played a key role in shaping the welfare state.
      - Socialists and communists, particularly in France
and Italy, demanded egalitarianism as well as social services.

d. As long as the European economy in Western and Central Europe continued to grow in the 1950s and 1960s, governments could more or less meet the expenses of the “welfare state”

e. Britain became the model for the “welfare state” and a “mixed economy” under the socialistic Labour Party and prime minister Clement Atlee.
   - The gov’t nationalized the Bank of England, coal mines, electricity and gas, iron and steel.
   - 80% of industry remained private.
   - The gov’t increased social insurance for unemployment, old age, workers compensation, universal national health care.
   - Progressive income tax and inheritance taxes were raised and largely targeted at the middle-class and the wealthy.
   - When the Conservatives took power from 1951 to 1964, the “welfare state” essentially remained intact, though some nationalized industries were privatized.

f. With the economic downturn and high inflation in the 1970s, governments experienced larger deficits, increased national debts, and pressure from conservatives to lower taxes.
   - Conservatives argued that the “welfare state” had become excessive while high taxation was stunting economic growth.
   - The “welfare state” was thus trimmed throughout Europe.
   - In some countries, such as Britain led by Conservative Margaret Thatcher, government began privatizing industries that had been state-owned and restricted labor strikes.

6. Immigration of “guest workers”
   a. The dramatic increase in the economy coupled with a low birth rate meant that there weren’t enough workers available to meet the demands of the economy.
   b. Significant numbers of immigrants from Turkey, the Balkans (Yugoslavia and Greece), and North Africa met the demand for workers.
      - Many of these immigrants did not return home and remained unassimilated in their new countries.
      - Spain, Portugal and Italy also had many citizens emigrate to other European countries.
   c. West Germany gained 4.5 million immigrants.
      - Over half were Turks
   d. Great Britain received significant numbers of immigrants from India, Pakistan, the Caribbean, and Africa.
e. France received its largest share of immigrants from Algeria as well as from its other former African colonies.

f. The Netherlands received a large number of Indonesians.

g. Eventually, nationalists in the receiving countries became troubled by how the “guest workers” seemed to be affecting the culture and economy.
   - Pressures mounted on some governments to put restrictions on immigration.
   - The French National Front, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, took a xenophobic view of immigration.
   - The Austrian Freedom Party, led by Jorg Haider, likewise used xenophobia to argue for vast reductions in immigration.

III. European Unity
   A. Three major streams for European unity emerged:
      1. Political: The Council of Europe contained nearly every European nation but had little influence.
      2. Military: This has never truly materialized, NATO notwithstanding.
      3. Economic: This stream has been the most successful with the development of the European Union (EU) through various stages of development—ECSC, EEC, EC, and EU.

   B. The Council of Europe was created in 1948.
      1. European federalists hoped the Council would quickly evolve into a true European parliament with sovereign rights, but this did not happen.
      2. Britain, with its empire and its “special relationship” with U.S., was opposed giving any real political power—sovereignty—to the council.

   C. The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) was created in 1950 via the Schuman Plan.
      1. It was largely organized by French statesmen Jean Monnet and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman.
      2. It proposed an international organization to control and integrate European steel and coal production.
      3. West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg accepted the plan in 1952.
      4. Britain refused to enter since it had significant interests in its Commonwealth and its close trade relationship with the U.S.
      5. Immediate economic goal: a single competitive market without national tariffs or quotas
      7. Far-reaching political goal: bind the six member nations so closely together economically that war among them would become unthinkable and virtually impossible.
D. **European Economic Community (EEC)**

1. **Treaty of Rome, 1957**
   a. It created the *European Economic Community (EEC)*, or the "*Common Market.*"
   b. It was signed by the same six nations in the European Coal and Steel Community.
   c. First goal of the treaty: Gradual reduction of all tariffs among "the Six" in order to create a single market almost as large as the U.S.
   d. **Euratom** (European Atomic Energy Agency) was also created to develop and regulate nuclear energy.
      - Communist states responded by forming their own economic association—**COMECON**.
   e. Other EEC goals:
      - Free movement of capital and labor across borders
      - Common economic policies and institutions
      - Reduced tariffs and regional specialization (countries focused on producing goods where they had a comparative advantage)

2. The EEC encouraged hopes of a political and economic union.
   - Yet, the idea for union was frustrated in the 1960s by the resurgence of more traditional nationalism.

3. **France stepped back from European unity in the 1960s.**
   a. Its bitter colonial war in Algeria resulted in the election in 1958 of General Charles de Gaulle who established the Fifth French Republic and led as president until 1969.
   b. De Gaulle withdrew France from what he saw as a "US controlled" NATO and developed France's own nuclear weapons program.
   c. **De Gaulle twice vetoed application of "pro-American" Britain into the European Union.**
      - Britain did not enter until 1973.

E. **European Union (EU)** (went into effect in 1992)

1. German Chancellor Kohl and French President Mitterrand sought to extend the EU to include a single European currency and a common defense and foreign policy.
2. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher led Britain's opposition to the EU until she resigned in November 1990, replaced by Conservative successor John Major, who urged a limited federalism.
3. **Maastricht Treaty, 1991**
   a. It promised the most radical revision of the EC since its beginning.
   b. **Eurodollar—or euro—became the single currency of the EU in 2002 integrating the currency of 11 western and central European nations.**
      - The integration of currency was organized by the European Monetary Union (EMU).
      - Britain refused to join the EMU preferring to maintain the sovereignty of its currency—the
c. It provided for free movement of people from member nations across borders.

d. It included proposals to form common foreign and defense policies.

e. The **European Parliament** became the directly elected body of the EU based on universal suffrage.
   - It meets in Brussels (Belgium) and Strasbourg (France).

f. By 1995 EU had 15 members: Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, UK, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Austria, and Finland.

g. In 2005, the EU added 10 new countries: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

h. In 2007, Romania and Bulgaria entered; Croatia joined in 2013.

4. By the 2010s, a sense of “Euroskepticism” had emerged in response to economic troubles, eastern European nations feeling exploited by wealthier western European members, and rising populism that embraced xenophobia, nationalism, and the rejection of traditional elites.
   - “**Brexit**”: In a popular election in 2016, British people voted to leave the European Union.
IV. Economic crises of the 1970s
A. U.S. President Richard Nixon took the U.S. off gold standard in 1971.
   1. This effectively ended the “Bretton Woods” system of international currency stabilization.
   2. Fixed rates of exchange were abandoned.
   3. Great uncertainty replaced postwar predictability in international trade and finance.

B. Energy Crisis
   1. The postwar economic boom was fueled by cheap oil, especially in Western Europe.
   2. In 1973, OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) dramatically increased oil prices in Europe and the U.S. in retaliation for their support of Israel in the Yom Kippur War against Egypt and Syria (who were supported by the Soviet Union).
      • A second price increase in 1979 during Iranian Revolution hurt modest progress since 1976.
   3. The price revolution in energy, coupled with the upheaval in the international monetary system, plunged the world into its worst economic decline since the 1930s.
   4. "Stagflation" hit in the mid-1970s with increased prices and increased unemployment.
      • Inflation with increased unemployment made this crisis unique (usually inflation and unemployment have an inverse relationship).
   5. Debts and deficits piled up quickly in the 1970s and 1980s.

C. Social consequences of the 1970s economic crisis
   1. It created the condition for the collapse of communism in the late 1980s.
   2. Pessimism replaced optimism in society in general.
   3. However, the “welfare state” created in the postwar era prevented mass suffering and degradation that had been reminiscent of the Great Depression in the 1930s.
   4. Total government spending in most countries rose during the 1970s and 1980s.
   5. A conservative resurgence in the late 1970s and early 1980s resulted from economic frustrations.
      a. By late 1970s, powerful reaction against increased governments’ role resulted in austerity measures to slow the growth of public spending and the welfare state.
      b. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (1979-1990) of Great Britain
         • Certain gov’t-controlled industries were now privatized.
         • She reduced gov’t spending.
         • She encouraged the working class and lower middle class renters in state-controlled housing units to purchase their own apartments at very low prices.
A whole new class of property owners emerged.

V. European Society After World War II
A. Mass production, new food technologies, and industrial efficiency increased disposable income and created a consumer culture in which greater domestic comforts such as electricity, indoor plumbing, plastics, and synthetic fibers became available.
1. The rise of the new middle-class was largely the result of increased access to higher education.
   a. European society became more mobile and democratic.
   b. The new middle-class, highly skilled and educated, was more open, democratic, and less secure than the old propertied middle class.
   c. Changes in the structure of the middle class were influential in the trend toward a less rigid class structure.
   d. Causes for change in the rise of the new middle class
      • Rapid industrial and technological expansion created in large corporations and gov’t agencies demanded larger numbers of scientists and managers.
      • The old propertied middle class lost control of many family-owned businesses after WWII.
      • Top managers and ranking civil servants represented the model for the new middle class of salaried specialists who were well-paid and highly trained.
      • They passed on the opportunity for advanced education to their children.
2. Structure of the lower classes also became more flexible and open
   a. Millions of rural workers continued to move to cities.
      • This resulted in a drastic decline in one of Europe’s most traditional and least mobile groups.
   b. The industrial working class ceased to expand while job opportunities for white-collar and service employees grew rapidly.
3. European governments reduced class tensions by further expanding the “welfare state”: health care, family allowances, maternity grants, and public housing.
4. Consumerism worked to level Western society.
   a. It was sparked by the rising standard of living giving more people disposable income.
   b. The European automobile industry expanded phenomenally.
   c. “Gadget revolution”
      • Europeans bought washing machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, dishwashers, radios, TVs, and stereos.
      • The purchase of goods was often done by installment (e.g. credit cards).
   d. Increased social welfare resulted in more disposable income and less need to save for old age.
e. Leisure and recreation became major industries as workers worked fewer hours.
   - Soccer matches, horse races, movies, TV, commercialized hobbies
   - Increased attendance in cultural events: concerts and exhibitions
   - The travel industry expanded most dramatically.
     - Before WWII travel for pleasure or relaxation was largely aristocratic.
     - Paid vacations were now required by law in most countries.

C. New communication and transportation technologies multiplied the connections across space and time, transforming daily life and contributing to the proliferation of ideas and to globalization.
   1. The telephone continued to bind people closer together as it became universally available in Western and Central Europe.
   2. Radio continued to play a role in entertaining the masses through the broadcast of music, news, and entertainment shows.
   3. Television became the dominant communications technology at home in the mid-20th century.
      a. The number of hours people spent watching TV grew significantly throughout the late-20th century.
      b. Some critics were concerned that American television shows were too influential in shaping European culture.
   4. The personal computer, developed in the U.S., became a staple in European homes by the late-20th century and played an enormous role in business.
   5. The introduction of the internet and the cell phone in the 1990s further revolutionized communication and facilitated globalization.

D. The youth movement and Counterculture
   1. **Counterculture**: rebellion against parents, authority figures and status quo
      a. The baby boom after WWII developed a distinctive and international youth culture.
      b. Many youths were raised in economic prosperity and were more democratic in views of class structure.
      c. The new generation, influenced by the revival of leftist thought, created a “counter-culture."
         - Youth in America took the lead.
         - Some youth rebelled against conformity and boredom of the middle-class suburbs.
         - Rock music helped tie the counter-culture together.
           - The Beatles, a British rock band, became one of biggest pop groups in music history.
         - Increased sexual behavior occurred among many young people during the 1960s and 1970s.
           - The **birth control pill** led to increased sexual
freedom for women without the fear of getting pregnant.
   o The age of one’s first sexual experience declined significantly.
   o There was a growing tendency of young unmarried people to live together on a semi-permanent basis with little thought of getting married or having children.

d. Causes of the emergence of international youth culture in 1960s
   • Mass communication and youth travel linked countries and continents together.
   • The baby boom meant the youth became unusually large part of population and exercised exceptional influence on society as a whole.
   • Postwar prosperity and greater equality gave youth more purchasing power than ever before.
      o Youth set mass trends and fads in everything from music to chemical stimulants.
      o Common patterns of consumption and behavior fostered generational loyalty.
      o Good jobs were readily available.
   • A high demand for workers meant youth had little need to fear punishment from straight-laced employers for unconventional behavior.

D. Student Revolts in the late 1960s
1. Causes
   a. Opposition to the U.S. war in Vietnam triggered revolutionary ferment among youths.
      • Youth were influenced by the Marxist current in French universities after 1945 and “New Left” thinking in the U.S.
      • They believed the older generation and the U.S. were fighting an immoral and imperialistic war against Vietnam.
   b. Students in Western Europe shared U.S. youths’ rejection of bourgeois materialism and the belief that postwar society was repressive and flawed.
   c. Problems in higher education: overcrowded classes; little contact with professors; intense competition for grades; demand for even more practical areas of study to qualify for high-paying jobs after college
      • Some students were concerned about the growth of narrowly trained experts (“technocrats”) who would serve the establishment while ignoring the working class.

2. French student revolt, 1968
   a. Student protests at the Paris University at Nanterre and the Sorbonne led to violent clashes with police.
   b. Most students demanded changes in curriculum and a real voice in running the university.
   c. They appealed to industrial workers for help; a
spontaneous general strike spread across France.
d. To many it seemed the French Fifth Republic might collapse.
e. De Gaulle called in troops and called for new elections (which he won decisively).
f. The mini-Revolution collapsed.
g. For much of the older generation in Western Europe, the student revolution of 1968 signaled the end of postwar optimism.

E. Women

1. Review
   a. Early women’s rights advocates: Olympe de Gouges and Mary Wollstonecraft during the French Revolution demanded equality for women based on the Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen (1789)
   b. Late-19th century women in continental Europe agitated for increased property rights, liberalized divorce laws, and increased business opportunities.
   c. Late-19th and early 20th century: Millicent Garrett Fawcett and Emmeline Pankhurst were important figures in the British suffrage movement.
   d. Women played significant roles in society during the World Wars.
   e. Women first received the right to vote in Finland and Norway in 1906 and in Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union after World War I.
   f. Women were relegated to the home in fascist Italy and Nazi Germany.
   g. Women finally got suffrage in Italy and France after World War II.
   h. Switzerland was one of the last to provide suffrage: 1980

2. The Baby Boom
   a. The years after World War II saw a dramatic increase in the birthrate.
      • The death of as many as 60 million Europeans during the war necessitated a replenishing of the population.
   b. Some countries established policies to promote population growth (neonatalism).
      • Sweden promoted the welfare state during the war to promote increased family size.
      • Poland and the Soviet Union in the postwar years introduced a tax on those without children.
      • Romania instituted more repressive measures against abortion and it taxed childlessness.
   c. Many states provided subsidies for large families through the welfare state.

3. Marriage and Motherhood
   a. In the postwar era, women continued to marry earlier.
   b. Western European culture once-again emphasized the domestic role women should play in the home.
c. The typical woman in Europe, the U.S., and Canada had children quickly after marrying and averaged 2 children per family.

d. Motherhood occupied a much smaller portion of a woman’s life than at the turn of the century.

4. Women in the workplace
   a. In the 20th century, especially after WWII, opportunities for women of modest means to earn cash income at home practically disappeared.
   b. A sharp increase occurred across Europe and North America in the number of married women who became full-time and part-time wage earners outside the home.
   c. The rising employment of married women became a powerful force in drive for women’s equality and emancipation.
   d. Childcare facilities grew dramatically that allowed women to work away from home.
   e. The rising employment for married women became a factor in the decline of the birthrate.

5. New modes of marriage, partnership, motherhood, divorce, and reproduction gave women more options in their personal lives.
   a. As women grew in their economic influence, marriages changed to accommodate two working parents.
      • In some cases, men stayed home to care for children when their wives became the larger breadwinner in the home.
   b. Starting in the 1960s and increasing throughout the late-20th centuries, couples did not always marry, even if they had children; this weakened the traditional role marriage.
   c. The divorce rate increased substantially starting in the 1960s resulting in broken families.
   d. Birth control use increased with oral contraceptives and intrauterine devices.
   e. Women also had new options to get pregnant such as in vitro fertilization.
   f. The birth rate among the white population in Western and Central Europe dropped below 2.0 children per family by the late-20th century.

6. Feminism and the Women's Rights Movement
   a. Simone de Beauvoir, *The Second Sex* (1949)—French existentialist
      • She argued women were in essence free but had almost always been trapped by inflexible and limiting conditions.
      • Only by courageous action and self-assertive creativity could women become free and escape the role of the inferior “other.”
      • She inspired a future generation of women's rights intellectuals who led second-wave feminism in the 1960s and 1970s.
b. **Betty Friedan**: *The Feminine Mystique* (1963) -- American
   - She was highly influenced by de Beauvoir’s ideas on how middle-class women were trapped in their domestic roles.
   - She argued that women were expected to conform to a false, infantile pattern of femininity and live for their husbands and children.
   - She founded the **National Organization for Women (NOW)** which inspired European second-wave feminist groups.

c. **Goals of women's rights movements**:
   - **New statutes in the workplace**: laws against discrimination, “equal pay for equal work,” and maternal leave, and affordable day care.
   - **Gender and family questions**: right to divorce (in some Catholic countries), legalized abortion, needs of single parents (usually women), and protection from rape and physical violence.
   - In almost every country, the effort to legalize abortion inspired the creation of an effective women’s movement.

7. **Impact of feminism on society**
   a. In the 1970s women played a significant role in other reform movements such as environmentalism, gay rights, and poverty in developing countries.
   b. Some feminists lashed out at what they considered to be a male-dominated culture that emphasized lady-like behavior in women.
   - Criticized beauty pageants, condemned male chauvinism, and even burned bras to what they saw as the cultural oppression of women.

8. **Women attained high political office and increased their representation in legislative bodies in many nations**.
   a. Margaret Thatcher became the United Kingdom’s prime minister in 1979 and served until 1990.
   b. Mary Robinson and Mary McAleese served as presidents of Ireland during the 1990s.
   d. Angela Merkel has served as Germany’s chancellor since 2005.

F. **Green parties** in Western and Central Europe
   1. **Green parties** are leftist groups who favor environmentalism, social justice, and non-violence.
   2. The first green party was organized in Britain in 1973.
   3. The first Green Party to enjoy national prominence emerged in Germany in 1980 as it opposed nuclear power.
   a. It became Europe’s largest environmental party and has been at the vanguard in cleaning up pollution (e.g. Rhine River).
   b. It has served as a part of several coalitions with the
Social Democratic Party.
4. The Finnish Green Party became the first in 1995 to be part of a national cabinet.
5. Green parties also play influential roles in government in Belgium, France, Ireland and the Netherlands.
6. Today the Green party is the fourth largest party in the European Parliament.

G. Gay and lesbian movements
1. The counter-culture of the 1960s embraced homosexuality.
2. The Netherlands recognized same-sex marriage in 2001 and nine other Western European countries followed suit including France in 2013.
3. Eastern European countries were much slower in recognizing same-sex relationships as the former Eastern Bloc was less enthusiastic concerning gay rights.

H. Religion
1. Atheism became entrenched in most countries behind the Iron Curtain during the Cold War.
   a. The legacy of communism resulted in a decreased role of religion in Eastern Europe after the fall of the Soviet Union.
   b. Pope John Paul II challenged totalitarian communism in Poland in the late-1970s inspiring the rise of Solidarity.
2. Second Vatican Council (1962-1965)
   a. It was the most important council of the Catholic Church since the Council of Trent (mid-16th century).
   b. It allowed for use of the vernacular in the Catholic liturgy.
   c. Scripture was declared to be the foundation of the Church.
   d. It declared that although the Catholic Church was the one true Church, other Christian groups who shared a belief in Christ were to be respected.
3. The influx of immigrants from North Africa and Turkey eventually resulted in a high Muslim population in certain European countries (e.g. France, Germany).
   • A resulting conflict between non-assimilated immigrants and right-wing xenophobic groups continued into the 21st century.
4. By the 21st century, Europe had continued to display a strong secular streak.
   a. A poll c. 2005 showed that only 21% of Europeans believe religion is “very important” (compared to 59% in the U.S.)
   b. A 2004 Gallup poll found that only 15% of Europeans attend church regularly (compared to 44% of Americans) although these figures vary from country to country.
   • Countries where Catholicism is dominant have significantly higher attendance (except France).
Terms to Know

| Bretton Woods Conference, 1944 | “the Six” |
| GATT | European Economic Community (EEC), “Common Market” |
| World Trade Organization (WTO) | Treaty of Rome, 1957 |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF) | Euratom |
| World Bank | COMECON |
| United Nations | European Union (EU) |
| General Assembly | Euro dollar, euro |
| Christian Democrats | European Parliament |
| Konrad Adenauer | “Brexit” |
| Charles de Gaulle | oil crisis |
| French Fourth Republic | OPEC |
| French Fifth Republic | Yom Kippur War |
| Clement Attlee | “stagflation” |
| Labour Party | Margaret Thatcher |
| “economic miracle” | consumerism |
| Keynesian economics | Counter-Culture |
| Jean Monnet | French student revolt, 1968 |
| Ludwig Erhard | Baby Boom |
| “welfare state” | the “pill” |
| mixed economy | Simone de Beauvoir |
| “guest workers” | second-wave feminism |
| French National Front | Betty Friedan |
| Austrian Freedom Party | National Organization for Women (NOW) |
| Council of Europe | Green parties |
| sovereignty | Gay and lesbian movements |
| European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) | Second Vatican Council (Vatican II) |
| Schuman Plan | |

Essay Questions

Note: This sub-unit is an extremely high probability area for the free-response portion of the AP exam. In the past 10 years, 9 questions have come wholly or in part from the material in this chapter, particularly women’s history questions. Below are some questions that will help you study the topics that have appeared on previous exams or may appear on future exams.

1. Analyze the factors that resulted in the “economic miracle.”
2. Account for the rise of the “welfare state” in Europe after World War II. What were some of the challenges to the “welfare” state in the late-twentieth century?
3. To what extent did Western Europe achieve unity in the period 1950 to 2000?
4. Analyze changes in European family patterns after World War II.
5. What factors led to the rise of the middle class after World War II?
6. To what extent had women’s movements achieved their objectives by the late-twentieth century?
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