

## **Adv. SS: Revolutions & Theatre Study Guide**

*Thoroughly review one of the following five topics for the final. The questions that follow are not all that one could answer—merely prompts to aid your own thinking and review. Remember, the topic (and the essay you write for the final) must be different from your research topic(s).*

### **Topic 1: The Political Revolution (1789-1848).**

#### **Chapter 12: The French Revolution.**

Who were the significant participants in the French Revolution (1789-1799)?

What were the several causes of the French Revolution?

What were the important antecedents (models) of/for the French Revolution?

What were the significant results of the French Revolution?

#### **Chapter 13: Napoleon and Europe.**

What changes does Napoleon effect upon the ideals of the Revolution?

In what ways and for what reason does Napoleon consolidate power?

In what ways does the rest of Europe react to Napoleon's government?

Why do the French elect to restore the monarchy after 25 years of democracy?

#### **Chapter 15: Liberal Challenges to Restoration Europe.**

What does Europe look like after the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Era?

Is it the same or different than before 1789? 1799? 1815?

What do the revolts in the first half of the 19th century have in common?

What are the differences? What is happening in: Spain, Portugal and their Latin American colonies? What is happening in Italy, Greece and Poland? What is happening in Russia? In France? In Germany? How are Switzerland and Great Britain different?

What are the differences?

#### **Chapter 16: The Revolutions of 1848.**

What is happening in France and why? Central Europe? The German States? The Italian States? What are the significant counter-revolutionary actions? What is the legacy of 1848?

#### **About *Danton's Death*.**

Is the play historically accurate? What liberties are taken with the story? What are the significant differences? What is the overriding message of the play (keeping in mind the play was written in 1835)? How does the play address events that occurred in the period immediately after its writing, the European revolutions of the 1830s and 1840s? (And remember that the play was lost for 60 years and not given a first performance anywhere until 1902). What does it say about revolution in general as well as specific terms?

## **Topic 2: The Economic Revolution (aka Industrial Revolution).**

### **Chapter 14: The Industrial Revolution.**

What demographic changes occur in Europe in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century? What agricultural changes? What technological changes? What are the significant components of industrialization in Britain, France, and the German States? What is Urbanization? Discuss Migration and Immigration during the Industrial Revolution. What is class consciousness? Socialism?

### **Chapter 19: Rapid Industrialization and Its Challenges, 1870-1914.**

What technological changes occur in Europe in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including science, travel, and communication? What social changes occur in Europe in the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, including demographics, migration, standards of living, industrialization, urbanization, and social mobility? What cultural changes occur, including education, religion, and the rise of consumerism?

### **Chapter 21: The Age of European Imperialism.**

What are the reasons and ramifications for the conquest and control of Africa? Asia?

#### ***About Saint Joan of the Stockyards.***

How is *St Joan of the Stockyards* a reflection of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Industrial Revolution? Discuss the following questions: What is the relation of the individual to the state? Where does misfortune of the working class emanate? In what ways? Discuss the conscience of capitalists. Is capitalism inevitable? Unchangeable? Why? What cultural changes occur, including education, religion, and the rise of consumerism? What is the message of the play? Is it relevant to today? Why?

#### ***About Sweeney Todd, the Demon Barber of Fleet Street. (For extra points)***

How is the musical thriller *Sweeney Todd: The Demon Barber of Fleet Street* a reflection of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Industrial Revolution? Discuss the following questions: What examples of demographic shifts occur in the play? Of technology? Of science, travel or communication changes? Of industrialization? Is urbanization a factor in the play? Why or why not? What is the place of the family, gender, children in the play? Is there a class consciousness? Cite examples. What cultural changes occur, including education, religion, and the rise of consumerism? What is the message of the play? Is it relevant to today? Why?

### **Topic 3: The Social Revolution (aka Victorianism).**

#### **Chapter 14: The Industrial Revolution.**

Discuss the place of the family, gender, children during the Industrial Revolution.

#### **Chapter 15: Liberal Challenges to Restoration Europe.**

What is Liberalism? What is Romanticism? What is Middle Class? What is Middle Class Culture?

#### **Chapter 19: Rapid Industrialization and Its Challenges, 1870-1914.**

What cultural changes occur, including education, religion, and the rise of consumerism?

#### **Chapter 20: Political and Cultural Responses to a rapidly changing world.**

What is Christian Socialism? Anarchism? Discuss the quest for Women's Rights.

#### **Chapter 21: The Age of European Imperialism.**

What are the reasons and ramifications for Social Darwinism? Why was the civilizing of the non-European lands essential to Europeans?

#### **About *Mrs. Warren's Profession*.**

How important is morality in the Victorian era? Why? What are the important characteristics of middle class life and how are they portrayed in play? What are the issues and/or needs of each of the characters? Discuss the importance and impact of the changing place of women as typified in the play?

### **Topic 4: The 19<sup>th</sup> century Artistic Revolution.**

#### **Chapter 20: Political and Cultural Responses to a rapidly changing world.**

What is Realism? Impressionism? The Importance of Nietzsche? Freud? Artists (such as Millet, Courbet, Manet, Monet, Pissarro, Renoir, Cezanne)? Why were the avant-garde (such as Wilde, Mahler, Satie, Debussy, Seurat, Klimt, and Picasso among others) so important? Why were they considered decadent, vulgar, and dangerous?

#### **About *Travesties*.**

Discussing the overlapping and competing ideas that occur in the play and the significance of each character (Lenin, Tzara, and Joyce). What is the play about? What makes it universal? Could it have been written in any country? Why is it set in Switzerland at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century? Does the play represent an historical or cultural theme specific to that place? If not, what does it universally that all understand? Why are some artists forgotten as soon as the show is over or when you leave a museum? What is it about their work that fails? Why do some artists survive 1000s of years into the future and can be found in a museum collection in one of the world's great cities. Why do you think it did or will survive? What does it say that will still be understood in 1000 years?

#### **About *Sunday in the Park with George*. (For extra points).**

Why is it set in France in 1884 and America in 1984? Are there similarities and/or differences between the art of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the art of the 20<sup>th</sup> century? Does the play represent an historical or cultural theme specific to that place? If not, what does it represent universally that all understand? Why are some artists forgotten as soon as the show is over or when you leave a museum? What is it about their work that fails? Why do some artists survive 1000s of years into the future and can be found in a museum collection in many of the world's great cities. Why do you think it did or will survive? What does it say that will still be understood in 1000 years?

**Topic 5: The Political Revolution (1848-1918).**

**Chapter 17: The Era of National Unification.**

What are the reasons and ramifications of the unification in the Italian States?

What are the reasons and ramifications of the unification in the German States?

What are the reasons and ramifications of the rise of nationalism in the Habsburg Lands?

**Chapter 18: Dominant Powers in the Age of Liberalism.**

What are the social/political reforms that occurred under Victorian rule (1851-1901)?

What reforms occur in Russia? What were the “Liberal Empire” (Second Empire) and the “Radical Republic” (Third Republic) of France and their reforms? How did any and/or all of these affect political attitudes throughout Europe?

**Chapter 22: The Great War.**

What are the alliances that exist at the turn of the century? How does this impact the political decisions made? What are the implications of the forced unity in the Balkan States? How and why is Turkey instability a factor in European politics? How do the crises in Bosnia and Morocco affect the balance of power? Once war commences, how does progress on the Eastern Front? The Western Front? In the Middle East, Far East and Africa? How does the nature and technical aspect of war change in 1914? What is the importance of the US entering the war? What is the significance of Russia exiting the war? What is the overall impact of The Great War on Europe and the world?

**Chapter 23: Revolutionary Russia and the Soviet Union.**

What is the nature of The Great War in Russia? How and why does it lead to revolution?

What is the sequence of events leading to the toppling of the Tsar and his government?

Was the revolution in Russia assured? Why or why not?

***About Six Characters In Search of an Author.***