

Name: _____ Per #: _____

Crash Course European History: Viewing Guide
Episode 42: European Recovery

Terms to know from this episode:

- welfare state
- Social safety net
- Common Market
- Treaty of Rome
- Charles de Gaulle
- *Cocaccolazierung*
- Kitchen debate
- de-Nazification
- Nuremberg Trials

1. For context, given the destruction of WWII, what kind of emergencies do you think existed in 1945?
2. After WWII, communist governments started rapid _____ programs like _____ outside of Krakow Poland.
3. The welfare state included reforms in _____ and _____.
4. The idea that there couldn't be democracy when people were living in poverty just because there weren't any jobs was known as _____. It was based on the idea that democracy worked best when people were not illiterate and or impoverished.
5. Britain created a _____ in 1948.
6. Name two programs included under the idea of a "social safety net" in Western Europe.
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7. In Communist countries in the East the welfare programs were different because they went along with _____.
8. One way they helped rebuild was by creating a _____ free zone for a lot of good to help rebuild.
9. In 1957, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands signed the _____ to create the Common Market.
10. One notable opponent of the Common Market was French president _____.

11. Economic recovery led to a burst of _____, and _____ became a well-defined consumer group for the first time.
12. Meanwhile, there were concerns about loss of European identity and _____, which Germans called *Cocaccolazierung*.
13. In the East, Nikita Krushev created “goulash communism,” meant to increase _____ in response to uprisings for more food and goods available.
14. In eastern Europe, a communist style emerged in _____ that were made modern and streamlined to allow women to clean quickly, in contrast to what some Easterners saw as cheap mass-produced goods in the West.
15. This kind of debate about values led to the famous _____ between Nikita Krushev and Richard Nixon about whether the East or West offered more consumer benefits.
16. Philosophers like Albert Camus, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Simone de Beauvoir wrestled with the meaning of existence in what came to be called _____.
17. Germans were forced to go through _____, and some nazi leaders were imprisoned and hanged after the _____.
18. Women were much more likely to work outside the home in _____ than _____, making _____ women in old age amongst the poorest in Europe.
19. Describe one difference between how East and West dealt with Postwar recovery.

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