Final Exam: Wednesday, 6 May, 10:15-12:15 in this room

Part One: answer TWO out of SIX essay questions (30% each)
--these questions will cover the entire course; you should support your answer with reference to specific examples (people, events, texts, images); count on spending 35-40 minutes on each answer and writing at least five substantial paragraphs for each

these six questions will be selected from twelve which I will post on the course website on Friday morning (1 May 2009); after the questions are posted, you are “on your own”—Jennifer and I will not answer any questions after that point

Part Two: comment on FOUR out of EIGHT passages or images (10% each)
--these will be materials we have covered since the last midterm; format is identical to that on the first two exams for this course
Contemporary France and the Algerian War, 1954-1962

• 1958 governmental crisis: collapse of parliamentary Fourth Republic; De Gaulle takes power; constitution of Fifth Republic provides for a strong executive (absent in the first four French republican constitutions)

• 1962 Algerian independence: Evian Accords allow “European” Algerians (so-called pieds noirs [“black feet”]) to chose between becoming Algerian nationals or remaining in the country as “foreign”

• over 700,000 move to France as do many Moslem Algerians

• eventual total: over 2,000,000; France’s population today=61,000,000

• use of torture and internment by French military

1792-1799   First Republic
1848-1851   Second Republic
1875-1940   Third Republic
1946-1958   Fourth Republic
1958- now   Fifth Republic
The disarray of the state has inevitably alienated France’s people and brought trouble for her army. For twelve years, the regime of party politics has shown itself too weak to deal with the difficulties it faces, and has led to national dislocation and the loss of independence.


Yes, my dear old country, we are again together in the face of a grave challenge. By virtue of the mandate that the people have given me, and of the national legitimacy that I have incarnated for twenty years, I ask all of you, ladies and gentlemen, to support me, no matter what happens.


Fifth Republic = Fourth Republic + De Gaulle
History 104

Europe from Napoleon to the PRESENT

9 April 2008

1968

The Sorbonne (University of Paris, I)

Paris, France
1968: the International Year of Unrest and Turmoil

Tet Offensive puts U.S. military in Vietnam on the defensive; anti-war movement increases

“socialism with a human face” in Czechoslovakia; free speech, freedom of the press, of travel

largely student-led protests across Europe; some protests backed by union members and non-students; in France, De Gaulle’s government almost falls

Martin Luther King, Jr. and Bobby Kennedy assassinated

Soviet Union invades Czechoslovakia

U.S. Army and National Guard used to repress protests at Democratic National Convention (Chicago)

mass protests by students in Mexico City; army occupies the university

protests in Pakistan; military dictatorship falls in early 1969; first free elections

1968: introduction (revolution? and repression)
1968: the International Year of Unrest and Turmoil

French political cartoon commenting on the assassination of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert Kennedy

poster from Columbia University (New York City) “Coalition for an Anti-Imperialist Movement”—protest at French Consulate

1968: technology and international revolution
1848, Springtime of the Peoples
Sites of barricade fighting and sustained popular protest, Jan.-March 1848

1968 and 1848 compared
“excess of educated men”
urban street fighting
“unrealistic” demands
repressed through force
in aftermath, politics changes

new sites of major uprisings and conflict, April 1848-December 1849
1968, Lecture Structure

Introduction [we just did that]

1950s-1960s, Prosperity and Modernity

1968 case studies: Prague and Paris

Significance and Consequences

“Beauty is in the streets!”
(French poster 1968)

“Freedom of Expression”
(Mexico 1968)

Jack Kerouac [American “beat” poet],
On the Road, German translation, 1968.
The *Wirtschaftswunder* (Economic Miracle) and the *trente glorieuses* (Thirty Glorious Years)

West Germany:
- 1950-1960: value of exports increased 600%
- 1950-1964: Gross National Product tripled

### Annual rate of economic growth, 1945-1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>5.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Volkswagen brochure, 1962

1968: 1950s-1960s, Prosperity and Consumer Modernity
Characteristics of West European Growth, 1945-1973

Inflation followed by currency re-valuation and stabilization
  Germany, 1948 Deutsche Mark replaced Reichsmark
  France, 1960 “new franc” worth 100x the “old franc”

Full employment (1950-1973)
  unemployment rate in W. Germany, under 1%
  France, 1.8%
  USA, 4.5%

Growth of welfare state
  service (especially state service) becomes major economic sector

Decline of traditional agriculture, growth of agro-business
  Italian population working in agriculture, 1946—40%
    1966—24%
    1980 <10%

Growth of higher education
  French university students
    1940—100,000
    1960—200,000
    1970—651,000

Emergence of “Society of Consumption”

1968: 1950s-1960s, Prosperity and Modernity (the numbers)
Economic Recovery and Transformation of Urban Landscape

Le Corbusier, “Radiant City” Marseille, France (1947-1952)

“Old Town” Marseille, France

1968: 1950s-1960s, Prosperity and Modernity (the culture)
Economic Recovery: West and East Compared

- private industry
- consumer goods
- Marshall Plan
- NATO

- state-managed collectivization
- heavy industry
- COMECON (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)
- Warsaw Pact

1968: 1950s-1960s, Prosperity and Modernity
Prague Spring: Socialism with a Human Face

Action Program (April 5, 1968)
- freedom of speech and association
- freedom of travel
- government to protect consumers, not producers
- admitted that Slovakia was not fairly treated
- called for recognizing Israel and ending sale of arms to Egypt

The basic problem is the position of man in socialism... Socialist man is not a private owner, and therefore the stimuli created by private-property relations are destroyed. If in these conditions we try to keep people, either as individuals or as members of a certain group in the position of objects overwhelmingly directed from above, one tendency will be more and more evident: People will begin to separate the pursuit of their own private interests from the pursuit of the collective, group, and social interests.

Zdenek Mlynar, Toward a Democratic Political Organization of Society (1968).
No more dull lectures
No more mumbling
No more exams for trained monkeys...
demands of the March 22nd Movement

Nanterre—Univ. Paris 10

student protesters at the Renault Factory
Boulogne-Billancourt


Paris, spring 1968

1968: Paris—what happened to France’s revolutionary tradition?
De Gaulle and 1968

“Be young and shut up”

“You vote, I’ll do the rest”

“Tomorrow, WE will do the talking”
Slogans of 1968 in France

It is forbidden to forbid.

UNDER THE PAVING STONES: THE BEACH!!

The walls have ears. Your ears have walls.

**Don’t take the elevator. Take power.**

Humanity will only be happy, when one day the last capitalist is strangled with the guts of the last leftist.

A revolution that demands sacrifices is your father’s revolution.

Every increase in the standard of living raises the level of boredom.
## 1968 in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 1968</td>
<td>students take over offices at Nanterre</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2, 1968</td>
<td>Nanterre campus closed</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 6, 1968</td>
<td>Sorbonne campus closed</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 10-11</td>
<td>barricades built; cars torched</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>student and unions march in Paris (700,000 people)</td>
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By end of month over 10,000,000 people on strike (population = 60,000,000) at Renault factories, Air France, railway workers, postal system.

de Gaulle initially continues overseas visits; returns, says he “supports reform, but not chaos”

By end of June 1968, strikes over, de Gaulle’s supporters win in election.

<table>
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<td>1969</td>
<td>De Gaulle calls referendum; loses; retires</td>
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