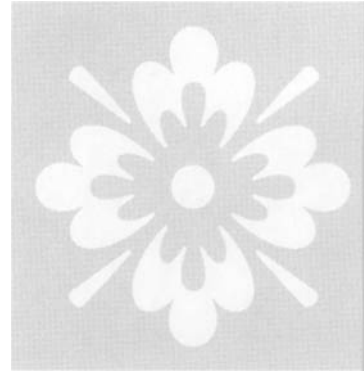


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Yes. The twentieth century was an era of immense social and technological strides that enriched humanity. (<i>John A. Soares Jr.</i>)	1
No. The twentieth century was an era of immense destruction and dysfunction that harmed humanity far more than helped it. (<i>Julijana Budjevac</i>)	6
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Yes. Europeans, mesmerized by American military prowess and economic prosperity, willingly adapted trappings of American culture, compromising their traditional cultural identity. (<i>Aristotle A. Kallis</i>)	11
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No. Western intellectuals were thoroughly convinced that in theory communism offered the best and most promising	



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No. Economic change more frequently resulted from political events. (<i>Dennis Showalter</i>)	54
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No. Existentialist philosophy was produced by intellectual malcontents who were self-absorbed, were alienated from their societies, and could find no rational purpose in their own lives. (<i>Dennis Showalter</i>)	77
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No. A legacy of anti-Semitism, the surge in German nationalism after World War I, and the economic crises of the 1920s and 1930s were the forces that shaped Nazism. Wagner's music and Nietzsche's philosophy were tools the Nazis perverted to promote their ideology. (Wendy Maier).	107
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No. Germany's economic difficulties were caused by the failed policies of its own government, especially its overreliance on high inflation, heavy borrowing, and fiscal austerity. (York Norman)	116
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No. Green movements have been of only marginal influence; although they raise concerns about government policies, their overall effectiveness has been minimal. (Paul du Quenoy)	132
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No. Stalin sacrificed agriculture to industry and free enterprise to nationalism. In the process he starved millions of his people to death and created a dysfunctional economy that was bound to fail. (Paul du Quenoy)	247
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