

I. Terms

History:

Habsburgs
Triple Alliance
Ottoman Turks
Maria Theresia
Schein/Sein
Josef II
Mozart
Franz Josef I
Elizabeth of Bayern "Sissi"
"The Black Hand": Serbs
Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Sarajevo
Prince Rudolf
Mayerling
Napoleon
Metternich
Congress of Vienna
Magyars
1848 Revolutions
K und K: Kaiserlich und Königlich
Colonel Redl
Budapest
Triple Entente
1914 – 1918
Die Jungen
The Danube Monarchy
Satisfaktionsfähig

Wien/Vienna

Stephansdom
Karl Luger
Ringstrasse
Cafe Sacher/Prater
Schönbrunn
Die Sezession: Nuda Veritas
Klimt/Schiele
Kokoschka
Expressionism
Otto Wagner
Adolf Loos
Georg von Schönerer
Wiener Werkstätte
Joseph Hoffmann
Art Nouveau: Jugendstil
Otto Weininger
Theodor Herzl
Zionism
Karl Kraus
Feuilleton
Arthur Schnitzler
Professor Bernhardt
Das Burgtheater
„das süße Mädel“
„Leutnant Gustl“
Ehrenkodex

II. Essay Questions

1. Explain how growing nationalism, an antiquated army, and the monarchy contributed to the downfall of the Habsburg Empire. Which major European event dealt the final blow to the demise of Habsburgs? How did Redl betray the empire's secrets?
2. Explain two reactions to the Jewish minority in the empire – anti-semitism and Zionism and name one or two central figures in each movement. Explain how Schnitzler's play Professor Bernhardi depicts the growing anti-Semitism in Vienna.
3. Explain the two opposing views of Hermann Broch and Stefan Zweig regarding fin-de-siecle Vienna. Explain Broch's term "die fröhliche Apokalypse Wiens." Critique their views. How accurate are they?
4. Describe some of the avant-garde developments in the arts, in particular, in painting (the Secession movement), architecture (Wagner, Loos) and the Wiener Werkstätte

III. **Excerpts (In German) from Literary Works:** Essays by Broch, Zweig, Bahr, and Hoffmann, Professor Bernhardi, "Leutnant Gustl," and the aphorisms from Karl Kraus.