

## The Multiple Choice Test on the Roots of the SIXTIES

W-Seminar Revolution in the Air: The Sixties

02.02.2012

Name:

Be aware that more (or less!) than one option might be correct! I believe in you!

### ROOTS OF THE SIXTIES: ROMANTICISM

I

A

Romanticism was an artistic, literary and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Europe and strengthened in reaction to the French Revolution.

B

Romanticism was an artistic, literary and intellectual movement that originated in the first half of the 18th century in Europe and strengthened in reaction to the Industrial Revolution.

C

Romanticism was an artistic, literary and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 17th century in Europe and strengthened in reaction to the Industrial Revolution.

D

Romanticism was an artistic, literary and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Europe and strengthened in reaction to the Industrial Revolution.

I .....

II

A

Whereas the thinkers of the Enlightenment emphasized the primacy of reason, Romanticism even emphasized logics, rationality and moderation, to a point that has led to some Romantic thinkers being accused of irrationalism.

B

Whereas the thinkers of the Enlightenment emphasized the primacy of reason, Romanticism emphasized [intuition](#), [imagination](#), and [feeling](#), to a point that has led to some Romantic thinkers being accused of irrationalism.

C

Whereas the thinkers of the Enlightenment emphasized the inferiority of reason, Romanticism emphasized [intuition](#), [imagination](#), and [feeling](#), to a point that has led to some Romantic thinkers being accused of irrationalism.

D

Whereas the thinkers of the Enlightenment emphasized the primacy of instinct, Romanticism emphasized [intuition](#), [imagination](#), and feeling to a point that has led to some Romantic thinkers being accused of irrationalism.

II .....

### III

A

Romanticism focuses on Nature: a place free from society's judgement and restrictions. Romanticism blossomed after the age of Rationalism, a time that focused on scientific reasoning.

B

Romanticism focuses on Nature: a place characterized by society's judgement and restrictions. Romanticism blossomed after the age of Rationalism, a time that focused on scientific reasoning.

C

Romanticism focuses on Nature: a place free from society's judgement and restrictions. Romanticism blossomed before the age of Rationalism, a time that focused on scientific reasoning.

D

Romanticism focuses on Nature: a place free from society's judgement and restrictions. Romanticism blossomed after the age of Realism, a time that focused on scientific reasoning.

### III .....

### IV

A

Romantic art differed from the preceding artistic tradition as it gave priority to originality and genius and did not consider copying a fundamental practice of the creative process.

B

What romantic art had in common with the preceding artistic tradition was the priority of copying which was seen as a fundamental practice of the creative process.

C

Romantic art was in contrast with the preceding artistic tradition, in which copying had been seen as a fundamental practice of the creative process.

D

Romantic art was in contrast with the preceding artistic tradition, in which intuition and spontaneity had been seen as a fundamental practice of the creative process.

### IV .....

Wow! Here is some space left for first comments – feel like a Beat poet – write a short poem or the first lines of a song. This will warm you up for future challenges and “keep you from the howling winds” (Bob Dylan). Once finished please turn to the next page and continue to continue.

## **ROOTS OF THE SIXTIES: THE BEAT GENERATION**

**V**

A The term 'beat generation' was introduced by Jack Kerouac sometime around 1948.

B The term 'beat generation' was introduced by Alan Ginsberg sometime around 1954.

C The term 'beat generation' was introduced by Gregory Corso sometime around 1958.

D The term 'beat generation' was introduced by Bob Dylan sometime around 1960.

**V** .....

**VI**

**A**

The Beat Generation rejected the prevailing academic attitude to poetry, feeling that poetry should be brought to the people.

**B**

The Beat Generation favoured the prevailing academic attitude to poetry, feeling that poetry should be taught in schools and universities likewise, especially in W-Seminars.

**C**

The Beat Generation rejected the prevailing academic attitude to poetry, feeling that poetry should be learnt by heart.

**D**

The Beat Generation favoured the prevailing academic attitude to poetry, feeling that poetry could be written and understood only by scholars, e. g. teachers and professors and those W-Seminar students who do all their homework regularly.

**VI** .....

**VII**

Allen Ginsberg said some essential effects of Beat Generation artistic movement could be characterized in the following terms:

A Spiritual liberation, sexual "revolution" or "liberation," i.e., gay liberation

B Liberation of the word from censorship.

C Demystification and/or decriminalization of some laws against marijuana and other drugs.

**VII** .....

## VIII

Allen Ginsberg said some essential effects of Beat Generation artistic movement could be characterized in the following terms:

- A The evolution of rhythm and blues into rock and roll as a high art form
- B The spread of ecological consciousness
- C Opposition to the military-industrial machine civilization

## VIII .....

## IX

Allen Ginsberg said some essential effects of Beat Generation artistic movement could be characterized in the following terms:

- A Attention to what Kerouac called (after Spengler) a "second religiousness" developing within an advanced civilization.
- B Return to Nature and Stone Age, a concept that got extremely popular among young people: Getting stoned was the code of the Sixties
- C Respect for land and indigenous peoples and creatures, as proclaimed by Kerouac in his slogan from *On the Road* 'The Earth is an Indian thing.'

## IX .....

## X

### A

The Beat Generation were followed by the hippies, anti-war movement, which led to the environmental movement, deep ecology and Earth First!

### B

The Beat Generation were followed by the Vietnam Veterans' war movement, which in the long run led to anti-war movies like *Forrest Gump*.

### C

The Beat Generation were followed by the Baby Boomers who had so many babies that it did not take long for the anti-war movement and the environmental movement to come into existence.

### D

The Beat Generation were followed by the hip-hop generation whose music originated in kangaroo dances very hip and popular among aborigines.

## X .....

**ROOTS OF THE SIXTIES: THE 1960s FOLK REVIVAL**

**XI**

A

The '60s folk revival can be separated into two most prominent camps: the singer/songwriters and the old timers/traditionalists/bluegrass pickers.

B

The '60s folk revival can be separated into two most prominent camps: the singer/songwriters and the gospel and blues musicians.

C

The '60s folk revival can be separated into two most prominent camps: the singer/songwriters and the organizers of such festival like Woodstock and Altamont.

D

The '60s folk revival can be separated into two most prominent camps: the singer/songwriters and the banjo and cajun bands.

**XI .....**

**XII**

Here are some important singers and songwriters of the 1960s folk revival. You are perfectly right, this question is a bit different from the preceding ones. Prove that you are ready for change!

A .....

B .....

C .....

D .....

E .....

**XIII (maybe your lucky number!)**

You are right again: This question is even more different!

Match three songs with the singers or songwriters you have just managed to remember. No credit will be given to titles which do not correspond to a correct answer for question XII!

.....

.....

.....

**XIV**

There were a lot of things that conspired to influence the folk music revival of the 1960s, but these major influences can be highlighted

A **The Folklorists**: During the early 20th Century, folklorists headed out across the country in hopes of documenting the musical styles traditional to various communities.

B **The Southern Renaissance**: Blues and gospel singers from the Deep South, especially from the Mississippi Delta.

C The **Anthology of American Folkmusic**: This compilation gave folksingers a resource that exposed them to styles of music indigenous to communities they may never visit.

D **Pete Seeger and Woody Guthrie** and the groups with which they performed

XIV .....

**SWEET CLASSROOM MEMORIES**

**XV**

A In the song *Let Me Die In My Footsteps* Bob Dylan criticizes the people who are willing to accept a life in bunkers and fallout shelters.

B The song *Let Me Die In My Footsteps* is like the other and even more popular Woody Guthrie song *This Land Is Your Land* a hymn to the open road and the beauty of the American landscape.

C In his song *Let Me Die In My Footsteps* Bob Dylan returns to the issue of the song that made him famous - *Blowing in the Wind*.

D The Song *Let Me Die In My Footsteps* should be interpreted in the context of the Cold War.

XV .....

**XVI “Souhthern trees bear a strange fruit” - This line refers to**

A an article in the Chicago Tribune in which the journalist expresses his negative attitude to blues and cajun music

B oranges and pineapples

C Bob Dylan's song *Blowing in the Wind*

D racism and lynching

XVI .....

**total:**