His 3555, final review, exam Tuesday, Dec. 12, 2:45-4:45 pm (revised)

The World 1871-1968. Exam will focus on Palmer, Coulton, and Kramer, *A History of the Modern World*, chs. 16-22 and 23 (sec. 114) and 24 (sec. 118). The Final will have four parts.

Part 1. (20%) Write one sentence (five in all) defining five (only) of the following terms, people, event, or places in which you tell what it is, place it in time, and indicate its general significance. I will put at least eight terms on the test. [If needed, just put a semicolon and add the general significance (why) after the first clause tell who, what, when.]

- New Imperialism
- Russo-Japanese War
- Schlieffen Plan
- 14 Points
- October Revolution
- New Economic Policy
- Collectivization
- Ottoman Empire
- Sun Yat-Sen
- Manchukuo
- March on Rome
- Great Depression
- Rome-Berlin Axis
- Mein Kampf
- Kristallnacht
- Anschluss
- Appeasement
- Vichy
- Atlantic Charter
- Wannsee Conference
- Yalta Agreement
- Marshall Plan
- Indian Congress Party
- *Zionism*
- *Long March*
- Boer War
- Sarajevo, 28 June 1914
- Paris Peace Conference
- Stolypin Reforms
- Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- “Mahatma” Gandhi
- Mustapha Kemal
- Irredentism
- Reparations
- League of Nations
- Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
- Fascism
- SA Brownshirts
- Lebensraum
- Sudentenland
- German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
- Battle of Britain
- Stalingrad
- Einsatzgruppen
- Truman Doctrine
- Warsaw Pact
- Street Crisis
- Chiang Kai-Shek
- Mao-Tse Tung

Part 2. (20%) Twentieth-century leaders. Match leaders names with the country they lead and two events or concepts with which they are most associated. (Countries and concepts may be used more than once or not at all.)

Leaders are: Winston Churchill, Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mohandas K. Gandhi, Joseph Stalin, Vladimir Lenin, Alexander Kerensky, Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Mustafa Kemal, Jian Jieshi (Chiang Kai-Shek), Mao Zedong (Tse-Tung), Harry Truman

(Example) Woodrow Wilson: USA self-determination Paris Peace Conference

Part 3. (30%). Pick one country (outside the United States) and discuss how the history of that country mirrors (and/or differs from) the history of the world in the 20th century through 1968. What role did the defining events and features (think “isms”) of the modern world play in the history of these countries and vice versa. (While you need not pick one of the countries in Kurlansky, *1968–France, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Poland, Israel—you must discuss the importance of the events of 1968.)

Part 4. (30%) will be two of the following three questions, from which you will select one as the basis for a well-constructed essay. Where possible, define your terms, make an argument, and give specific evidence to back that argument. The evidence–declarations, biographies, actions, general social or economic movements–should be explained to show how it “fits” (or proves) your argument. [For up to 5% extra credit on your final grade, write on the other question as well.]

1) Compare and contrast the aftermath of World War I with that of World War II. Be sure to provide evidence from both the intellectual (speeches, theories, declarations) and practical (events, trends, changes) developments that were caused by either world war. You may include evidence from the history of Germany but be sure to include evidence from outside that country as well.

2) “The history of the Twentieth Century outside Europe and North America is largely the history of resistance to Western influence. This is the legacy of the age of New Imperialism.” Evaluate the truth or falsity of this statement using detailed examples from the history of at least two regions or countries.

3) "Since Napoleon, nationalism has been synonymous with violence throughout the world." Evaluate the validity of this statement using the historical development of nationalism in at least one European and one non-Western or Third World country. (Where nationalism is associated with violence, has there been any viable alternative to nationalism established in the last two hundred years?)