

His 3110, Britain, 20th-Century, Final Exam Review; **exam Tues, May 1, 2007 10:15-12:15**

There are three parts.

Part I (30%) Write one essay (at least four paragraphs) in which you compare and contrast the meaning and significance of two terms chosen from the following list (for example, Joseph Chamberlain and John Maynard Keynes). Each comparison should identify each term: explain what it is, locate it in time or place, and indicate its historical significance. Be sure to argue some form of connection (be it one of similarity, contrast, chronology, cause, effect, etc.). You should establish the wider context of the term and define other terms used.

I will put at least eight of the following terms on the test:

Victorian Empire (ARNSTEIN, chs. 9-10)

–Joseph Chamberlain, Boer War

Liberalism versus Socialism, 1890-1914 (ARNSTEIN, chs. 11-12)

–Home Rule, Liberal Unionists, "Khaki election," Joseph Chamberlain, Sinn Fein

–T.U.C., James Keir Hardie, Taff Vale Case

–David Lloyd George, "The People's Budget," Parliament Act of 1911

The Killing Front, 1914-1918 (ARNSTEIN, chs. 13-14)

–dreadnought, Western Front, battle of the Somme, battle of Gallipoli, trench warfare, General Douglas Haig, "lost generation"

The Long-Weekend and the Slump, 1918-1935 (ARNSTEIN, chs. 15 & 17)

–"Coupon election," Paris Peace Conference, John Maynard Keynes

–Easter Rebellion, Home Rule Act

–Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain

–National Government, Means Test, the dole

Britain's War, 1935-1945 (ARNSTEIN, ch. 18-19)

–appeasement, Munich Crisis

–Winston Churchill, "miracle of Dunkirk," Battle of Britain,

–Grand Alliance, battle of El Alamein, D-Day

–War Coalition, Clement Attlee, Beveridge Report, ~~Butler Education Act~~

–nationalization, National Insurance Act, National Health Service Act

The People's Peace and *I'm all Right Jack*, 1945-1960s (ARNSTEIN, chs. 19-20)

–Mahatma Gandhi, ~~Balfour Declaration~~, ~~Atlantic Charter~~, "the special relationship," Suez Crisis, ~~Harold MacMillan~~, Socialist Consensus

Part II (30%) From Prime Ministers David Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald, Neville Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, and Clement Attlee, I will choose three about two of whom you will write **one** essay (at least four paragraphs) in which you compare:

- (1) their qualifications/achievements before entering the chief office,
- (2) their domestic policies or achievements in office (of Prime Minister),
- (3) their military or diplomatic achievements (of Prime Minister).

Provide evidence.

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Part III (40%) Write **one** well-considered essay (at least five paragraphs) answering one out of two of the following questions. Be sure to refer to and to explain the significance of specific events, persons, and ideas when appropriate. [For up to 5% extra credit on your final grade, write a second essay answering the second question.]

1) "In both Imperial and Foreign Policy, Britain's greatest successes since 1900 have come from embracing appeasement and compromise and opposing or delaying conflict. Conversely, Britain's greatest disasters, despite initial appearances to the contrary, have come from rushing into conflict with foreign or colonial foes." Comment on the truth or falsity of this statement, using at least two examples in both imperial and foreign policy since 1900.

2) "George Orwell's *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937) reveals that Britain during the 1930s faced one over-riding problem at home and one problem in its relations abroad. Moreover, these domestic and foreign problems remained largely unchanged from the 1900s to the 1950s." What were the two key problems of the 1930s referred to in this quote? How does Orwell discuss and evaluate these problems? Were these in fact the key problems faced by Britain in the first half of the 20th century? Or would you point to other key difficulties?

3) "The British Welfare State has been expanding steadily since 1900, and is as much a Liberal and Conservative achievement as it is a Labour one." Discuss the validity of this statement. Be sure to define the Welfare State and to note specific policies and acts by different governments that helped create (or dismantle) this Welfare State.