

Hist 1500, final review (full review sheet on Tues.), exam **Monday, Dec. 12, 8:00-10:00 am**

The World 1760-1960. The Final will have three parts.

Part 1. (30%) Short answer and multiple choice questions. Questions will be based solely on the subjects identified in the outline of the course below.

(example) Which of the following is not an incident which historians might use to date the beginning of World War II?

- a. Japanese full-scale invasion of Manchuria, 1931.
- b. Japanese full-scale invasion of south and central China, 1937.
- c. Britain's full-scale military defense of Czechoslovakia against Germany, 1938.
- d. Britain's announcement of war after Germany's invasion of Poland, 1939.

(answer: c.)

Part 2. (30%) Twentieth-century leaders. Match leaders names with the country they lead and the concept 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, Imre Nagy, Gamal Adel Nasser.

(Example) Woodrow Wilson:           USA           self-determination

Part 3. (40%) 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?)

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Meiji Restoration (ch. 32)

Scramble for Africa (ch. 33)

Imperial Japan (ch. 33)

India's Quest for Home Rule; China's Search for Order (ch. 36)

World War I: "the Great War" (ch. 34)

- a) causes of the war: alliance system gone astray, diplomatic revolution, Britain reverses isolationism, New Imperialism (scramble for Africa),
- b) the trigger of the Balkan crisis (pan-Slavism)
- c) course of war: Schlieffen Plan; trench warfare in West; Russian losses in East; "back door" against Ottomans
- d) impact of war (Versailles Treaty, war-guilt clause)

Russian Revolution: 1917 (ch. 34)

- a) Kerensky's Revolution (Mensheviks) and the Bolshevik Revolution (Petrograd Soviet)
- b) Lenin: his life and his ideas (Treaty of Brest-Litovsk)
- c) Lenin and the New Economic Policy

Rise of Totalitarianism (ch. 35)

- a) 1920s: the reparations crisis
- b) the Great Depression and totalitarianism defined
- c) Stalinization: collectivization and 5 Year Plans (Stakhanovites)
- d) appeal of Nazism: fear of Bolshevism, anti-semitism
- e) Hitler's path to power (*Mein Kampf*)
- f) Japanese militarism (Manchuria)
- g) gathering storm and appeasement (*Anschluss*, Spanish Civil War, Munich Conference)

Total War and Recovery (ch. 37)

- a) Hitler's 1st war: against the allies (*Lebensraum*, Stalingrad)
- b) Japan and Americas entry into the war
- c) Hitler's 2nd war: against the Jews and *Untermenschen* (Final Solution)
- d) Yalta Conference and the division of Europe (Atlantic Charter, United Nations, ch. 38)
- e) Cold War: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, Hungary Crisis (ch. 38)

Nationalism, Modernization, and Fundamentalism in the Third World (chs. 38-39)

- a) decolonization, 1947 to 1960s (Communist anti-imperialism, Japanese propaganda, Atlantic Charter)
- b) India: colony to two nations (Indian Congress Party, "Mahatma" Gandhi, soul-force)
- c) the Middle East: Suez Crisis, Arab nationalism, Zionism, Balfour Declaration, Israel,

Turkey (Mustafa Kemal)

- d) Chinese nationalism and Chinese communism: (Chiang Kai-Shek, Long March, Mao-Tse Tung)

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Overall, you should be able to identify the concepts, treaties, institutions, etc., on this sheet. Focus on *Traditions & Encounters*, chs. 33, 34, 35 (sections on "Global Depression" and "Challenges to the Liberal Order"), 36 ("India's Quest for Home Rule"), 37, 38, and 39 ("Independence in Asia" and "Decolonization in Africa")