

**Part 1: The Anchor Facts of European History**

Write down a basic description of the fact symbolized by the image in question, including the year(s) when it occurred. Then describe how this event has contributed to the rise of Europe as we know it today.



1. The French Revolution of 1789-99 led to the abolish of monarchy throughout Europe and the adoption of *national* democratic socialism, to which today's *supranationalism* is considered to be the antidote. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



2. The Failed Frankish Union of 800-843 established by Charlemagne broke apart because of his heirs, resulting in the formation of the separate nations of France and Germany that have dominated European history, and are now desperately trying to re-join themselves in the modern European Union. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



3. World War II from 1939-45 was a devastating expression of *national* socialism (Nazism) resulting in a desperate attempt to forge a *supranational* union today.

**(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



4. In 476 AD, the last Roman Emperor Romulus Augustus was deposed, bringing a formal close to the period of the Roman Empire, and making it possible for European barbarians to shape Europe according to their own beliefs and values.

**(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



5. World War I from 1914-19 caused a greater commitment in Europe to rejecting monarchy and imperialism as causes of war and implementing national socialism as the proper European way of life—resulting in the rise of Nazism and WWII, and the more recent adoption of supranationalism.

**(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



6. The Reformation and Religious Wars from 1517-1648 exacerbated the divisions and antagonism between Europe's nations because of sectarian intolerance within Christendom.

**(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



7. The European Union of 1993 is the implementation of a thorough-going system of *supranational* government, replacing and overriding national sovereignty in order to prevent future wars in Europe.

**(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**

**Total Points This Page: 21 pts**

**Part 2: The Europe of Nations**

8. What are three nations of Europe? How did they become “nations,” and what are the key traits of their distinctive nationhoods? (Be sure to define any important terms.)

France, Germany, and England are three of the nations of Europe. (Many other choices are possible, of course—graders must be open to this.) They became nations after the fall of Rome and a long period of conflicts between primitive tribes, whereby separate people laid claim to various areas of Europe. As settled tribal peoples developed their own way of life over centuries they developed their own *languages*. The French speak French; the Germans speak German; the English speak English. They have a long history of wars between them so they don't like each other. (**5 pts: 1 pt for three choices; 1 pt for describing the rise of nations; 2 pts for key traits of nations; 1 pt for spelling and grammar**)

9. What *two* countries have been at the core of the story of the Europe of Nations? Explain your answer by using the **anchor facts** of European history.

The two nations at the core of the story of the Europe of Nations are France and Germany. After the fall of Rome, these areas were united by the Franks from 800-843, but then became permanently split from one another and becoming separate nations during the Dark Ages. They further split over religious differences during the Reformation and Religious Wars (1517-1648), with Germany becoming largely Lutheran and France staying Catholic. In the French Revolution (1789-99), which define the trajectory of modern European government, Germany and other monarchies attacked France, trying to prevent the end of monarchy. The two countries were again on opposite sides of devastating wars in World War I (1914-19) and World War II (1939-45) until they began to forge a supranational Union by means of the European Coal & Steel Community in 1951, which eventually grew into the full European Union of 1993 until today. At every stage of Europe's evolution into its present form, France and Germany are at the heart of the events unfolding.

(**5 pts: 1 pt for France and Germany; 3 pts for a description of three anchor facts from history;; 1 pt for spelling and grammar**)

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

**Part 3: Supranationalism**

10. Build the concept “supranationalism” from the ground up using all its root words.

The concept “supranationalism” is a complex term built from the root word “nation.” A nation is a country whose people have lived in the same place exclusively stretching back into prehistory, and whose culture reflects their unique collective actions and experiences through history. “National” concerns are those reflecting the existence of the nation, including “nationalism,” which is a powerful emotional attachment and intellectual commitment to the nation. Because history shows this idea to be dangerous, the concept of *supra*-nationalism has been developed, with the unusual prefix “supra-” (meaning “over and above”) applied to nationalism to indicate the transcendence of national concerns by something greater than and more important than the nation.

**(4 pts: 1 pt for explanation of “nation”; 1 pt for national/nationalism; 1 pt for explaining “supra-”; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. How did Russia impede the formation of the European Union? When did its power to stop a union from forming end?

Russia impeded the formation of the European Union by occupying Eastern Europe after World War II and splitting East Germany from West Germany. It then imposed communism on Eastern Europe, preventing its people from deciding their own fate, until it abandoned control of Eastern Europe starting in 1989, resulting in the fall of the Berlin Wall, the re-unification of Germany in 1990, and the fall of communism in 1991. The formation of the European Union followed not long after.

**(3 pts: 1 pt for explanation of communist occupation; 1 pt for fall of communism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Part 4: Bonus****Total Points This Page: 7 pts**

12. What does ECSC stand for?

European Coal & Steel Community **(0.5 bonus pt)**

13. What city was split in two after World War II?

Berlin **(0.5 bonus pt)**

14. What does NATO stand for?

North Atlantic Treaty Organization **(0.5 bonus pt)**

***Total bonus points on Test: 1.5 points***  
**Total Points on Test: 38 points**