

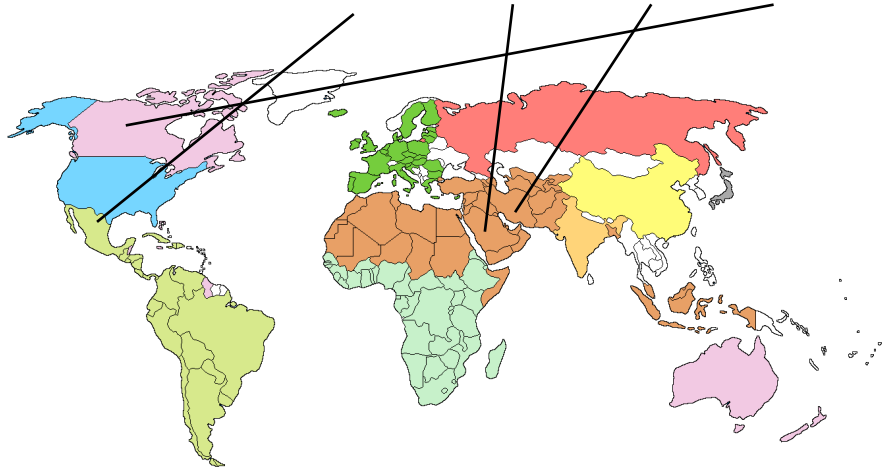
Part 1: The World We Live In 1.0

1. What are the ten major cultural blocks as shown on the map below? Which are the “cardinal” cultures of the world, and what does that mean? Label the map with the countries Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Canada.

Five countries: United States of America, China, Russia, Japan, India.

Five blocks: European Union, Islamic World, Anglosphere, Ibersphere, Sub-Saharan Africa.

The cardinal cultures are the ones upon which history hinges today: the US, EU, China, Russia, and the Islamic World.



(10 pts: 5 pts for countries and blocks; 2 pts for definition of cardinal and the list; 2 pts for countries on the map; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

2. Explain the concepts “military power,” “economic importance,” and “cultural influence,” giving examples of each. What does the combination of these things produce?

“Military power” means weapons and armies. It means the ability to defend your country and destroy your enemies. “Economic importance” means that you produce material goods that are widely desired and trade a lot with other nations. “Cultural influence” means a non-material impact on others, as per values, ideas, art, and traditions. This can include a negative influence, such as fear. The combination of these factors is the overall *historical importance* of a culture.

(5 pts: 1 pt for each explanation; 1 pt for historical importance; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 15 pts

3. Write out a single sentence definitional statement of “the world we live in.”

The world we live in is a collection of nearly two hundred countries, organized into ten major cultural blocks, in which the United States has primacy. (4 pts: 1 pt for two hundred countries; 1 pt for ten blocks, 1 pt for American primacy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Part 2: European History 1.0

4. What are five countries in the European Union? What makes it the kind of cultural block that it is? Be sure to discuss at least three aspects of the “basket” of culture involved.

Five countries including France and Germany (among 28 are possible). Not including France & Germany is a point off! What makes it the kind of cultural block that it is is supranationalism, translated into the supranational government of the European Union. Other elements of the “basket” of culture that contribute are a common history, common religious background, related languages, and common ideas and traditions. (4 pts: 1 pt for the list; 1 pt for supranationalism; 1 pt for elements of the basket ; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

5. How does the beginning of the story of the Europe of Nations still matter today?

European History begins in 476 AD with the Fall of Rome. Rome was a great empire that included much of Europe, but European barbarians conquered it, and in 476 the last Roman Emperor was deposed by a barbarian named Odovacar. This represents the rise of European culture, without which nothing else that is distinctly European would have happened. Subsequently, the failure of the Frankish Union led to the rise of separate nations, especially France and Germany, and wars between them. The Frankish Union still symbolizes unity in European culture, as per the granting of the annual Charlemagne prize.

(5 pts: 2pts for Fall of Rome and continuing significance; 2pts for 800-43 and continuing significance; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

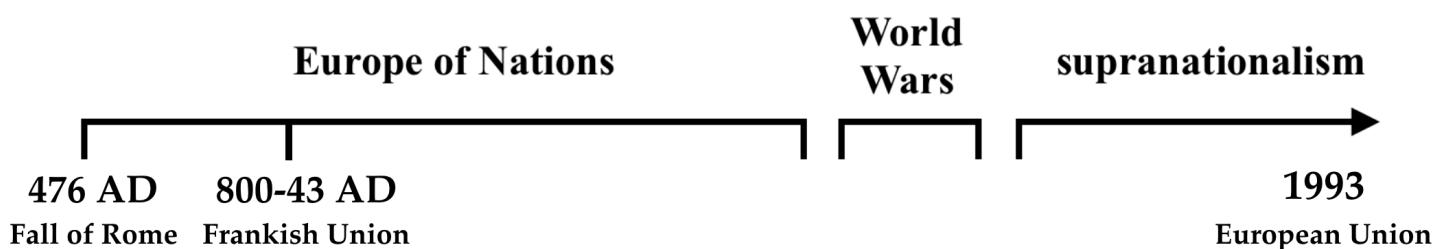
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6. What is a charismatic monarchy? What is the most important such monarchy in European history, and how did it permanently shape European history?

A charismatic monarchy is a monarchy held together by the charisma of its ruler. Charisma is defined as an indefinable gift of leadership—the ability to influence and command others. Charlemagne had it, and it was the basis for the Frankish Union, the most important such monarchy in European history. It permanently shaped European history because its initial success was so great, but because by its nature a charismatic monarchy cannot succeed in the long term, its failure also left a permanent mark. When Charlemagne’s three grandsons fought over their imperial inheritance, France and Germany emerged as separate nations thereafter.

(4 pts: 1 pt for definition of charisma; 1 pt for Frankish Union; 1 pt for failure and history afterwards; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

7. Draw a complete diagram of *European History 1.0* with periods, dates, and a brief description of each event labeled.



(6 pts: 1 pt for each period name; 1 pt for each combined combined date and description; 1951/ECSC can be a bonus to make up for any error)

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

Part 3: European History 1.1

8. What was the European Coal and Steel Community? When and why was it formed? What country participated in this union that does not exist today?

The European Coal & Steel Community was a prototype of supranationalism founded in 1951. The coal and steel industries were chosen because of their connection to weapons manufacturing. If these industries could be brought under supranational control, it was held, then secret weapons development by any one nation would be prevented, making war “materially impossible,” in the words of French statesman Robert Schuman. Because of Russian control of Eastern Europe, only *West* Germany could participate to represent Germany. It no longer exists, because of the later re-unification of Germany.

(4 pts: 1 pt for prototype description; 1 pt for 1951; 1 pt for West Germany; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

9. What is nationalism? What does it seem to lead to in European culture? (Explain any terms you use.)

Nationalism is a way of *thinking* that revolves around belonging to the collective of a nation. In European culture, it seems to lead inevitably to ultranationalism—an exaggerated form of nationalism, which includes malevolence towards other nations, and even *supernationalism*—which promotes the idea of violence towards other nations. Because of the violence spawned the *supernationalism*—especially the World Wars—Europeans have tried to adopt a *supranational* way of thinking to stop the tendency of nationalists to become violent.

(4 pts: 1 pt for nationalism definition; 1 pt for ultra- and especially *supernationalism*; 1 pt for *supranationalism* as the antidote; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

10. What country prevented European Union from occurring after World War II? How?

Supernationalist Russia prevented European Union by ruling Eastern Europe after World War II, especially East Germany. Without a united Germany, there could never really be a united Europe.

(3 pts: 1 pt for Russia; 1 pt for Eastern Europe / East Germany; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

Total Points on Test: 49 points