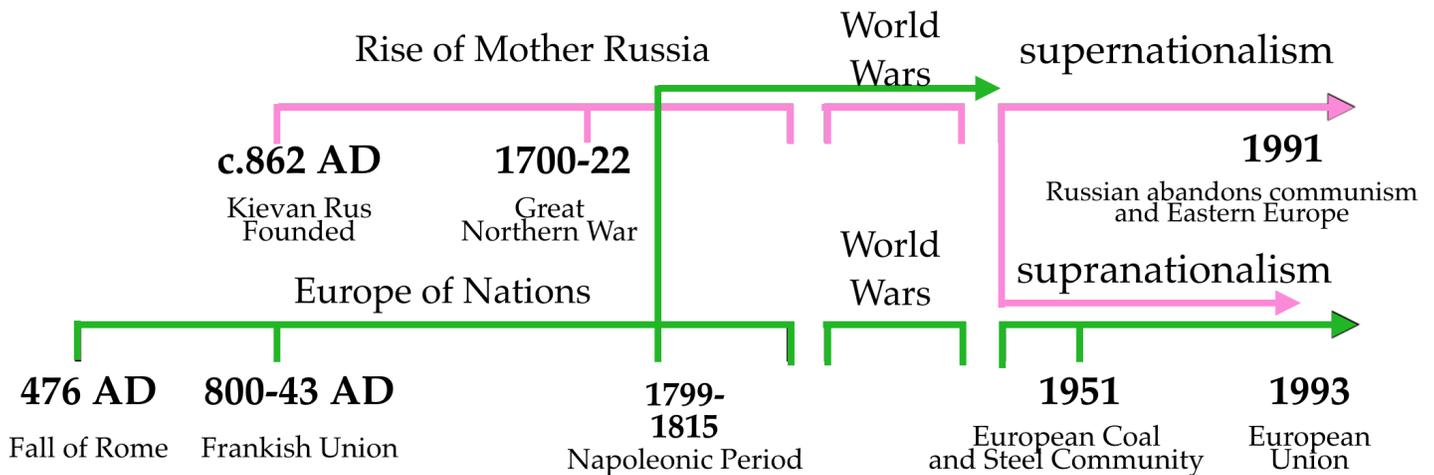


Part 1: Europe and Russia 1.0

1. Draw a complete periodization diagram of European and Russian History with periods, dates, and a brief description of each event labeled. Make sure to draw interconnecting lines to show when Europe dominated Russia and when Russia dominated Europe.



(7 pts: 1 pt for period names; 1 pt for Russia dates; 1 pt for Europe dates, 1 pt for Russia descriptions; 1 pt for Europe descriptions; 1 pt for interconnecting lines; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

2. What kind of culture has Russia exhibited since the world wars? What part of the world was most affected until 1991? Give three examples of how Russia’s culture has continued to be the same since then.

Russian culture has been “supernationalist” since the world wars. This means that Russians generally have an exaggerated sense of nationhood and not only a negative view of other national cultures, but a willingness to use their military power to achieve national goals *at the expense of others*. This was felt most strongly in eastern Europe until 1991. Since then, Russia has continued to be supernationalist, using its military power in Syria and Venezuela to support dictators against the people of those countries. It has conquered part of Ukraine. And it its trying to tear Turkey from its alliance with the United States by selling weapons to Turkey designed specifically to destroy American military technology. (5 pts: 1 pt for supernationalist; 1 pt for explanation; 1 pt for eastern Europe, 1 pt for three examples; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Part 2: Rise of Mother Russia

3. What is the story of the *Rise of Mother Russia*? Compare this to the story of the *Europe of Nations*.

The story of the *Rise of Mother Russia* begins with the successful charismatic union of two tribal peoples: the Vikings and the Slavs under Rurik c.862 AD. This led to the rise of a single great nation in isolation. This nation then joined Europe through the Great Northern War (1700-22), but always remained different, and now is supernationalist since the world wars because of its wars with Europe. The story of the *Europe of Nations* begins with the failure of the charismatic union of Charlemagne (800-43 AD), resulting in the rise of separate nations, most importantly France and Germany. These nations evolved together and fought many wars against one another as they did so. This resulted in a different way of thinking of history, leading in particular to supranationalism after the world wars because of the long history of national conflicts. **(6 pts: 1 pt for successful union; 1 pt for failure of European Union; 1 pt for use of dates, 1 pt for the story of Russia; 1 pt for the story of Europe and comparison; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

4. What is the importance of the Great Northern War in Russian History? (Be sure to explain what Russia was like *before* and *after*.)

The Great Northern War (1700-22) began the Europeanization of Russia. Before the war, Russia was an isolated country, far to the east of Europe, and essentially “landlocked,” in the sense that it had no consistent access by sea to the rest of the world, and especially Europe. The war was an initiative of tsar Peter “the Great,” for the purpose of claiming access to the Baltic Sea from rival nation Sweden. The success of the war resulted in the building of St. Petersburg, to symbolize Russia’s joining with Europe. Sadly, this meant joining not only Europe’s trading system, but its “balance of power,” resulting in terrible wars, including invasions of Russia by European powers. **(5 pts: 1 pt for prior isolation; 1 pt for Peter the Great; 1 pt for Baltic Sea / St. Petersburg, 1 pt for wars; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

Part 3: Napoleon

5. In what ways was Napoleon a “second Charlemagne”? What about Europe had changed in the *thousand* years between them?

Napoleon can be thought of as a “second Charlemagne” for a number of reasons. They were both charismatic leaders who tried to unite Europe into a single empire by force. And they both failed. The Europe they tried to unite was very different however, because of the thousand-year gap between them. Charlemagne’s Europe was tribal, and it split into nations, especially France and Germany, because of his failure. Napoleon’s Europe was a Europe of established nations, including France and Germany, and it became supernationalist because of his failure. **(5 pts: 1 pt for charismatic monarchy; 1 pt for unity through force; 1 pt for failure, 1 pt for difference between Charlemagne’s and Napoleon’s time; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

6. Why did Napoleon conquer Germany and invade Russia? What were the results for him and the long term consequences for Germany and Russia?

Napoleon’s attacks on Europe were sparked by Europe’s attacks on France during the French Revolution. It was during those wars that Napoleon became a military commander. In addition, Napoleon aspired to being another Charlemagne (a great conqueror and unifier of Europe). The results, however, were the ruination of his army and his ultimate defeat. For Germany, this led to supernationalism directed against France. For Russia, this contributed to the rise of supernationalism directed against all of Europe. **(5 pts: 1 pt for two causes; 1 pt for Napoleon’s defeat; 1 pt for supernationalism in Germany; 1 pt for supernationalism in Russia; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

Part 4: European Supernationalism

7. What is the sequence of the three main supernationalist cultures in European history? How did each one affect the ones that came next?

The sequence is: France, Germany, then Russia. France was first, under Napoleon especially, conquering Germany and invading Russia. This triggered a desire for revenge in Germany, which led to the rise of supernationalism there. Germany then attacked France and Russia both (along with others) in two world wars. These triggered Russian supernationalism, given that Russia had been invaded in three major wars by great European powers and was finally in a position to exact revenge. **(4 pts: 1 pt for the sequence; 1 pt for France triggering Germany; 1 pt for series of wars triggering Russia; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

8. What is the general progression that occurs in the evolution of a monarchy? What parts of that evolution have we seen so far in French history?

Monarchies evolve along a fundamental path which begins with charismatic monarchy, i.e. the leadership of charismatic warriors. These are not stable. Charismatic monarchies strive to become hereditary monarchies, wherein the ruling family gets to appoint its heirs as rulers in perpetuity. Even hereditary monarchies are not very stable, however, because they depend on the ruling family having heirs and holding enough land and power to resist charismatic challengers. So, over time, they develop bureaucracies of civil servants to control the state in their name. The more organized they are, the more stable the monarchy's power is. Finally, if all goes "well," an absolute monarchy emerges, in which the will of the king is irresistible within the nation. In French history this led to corruption and the French Revolution. **(5 pts: 1 pt for charismatic monarchy; 1 pt for hereditary monarchy; 1 pt for bureaucratic monarchy; 1 pt for absolute monarchy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 9 pts

Total Points On Test: 42 pts