

Part 1: Europe and the World Wars

1. Draw a complete periodization diagram of European history with dates, a brief descriptions of the events, and the names of the periods—including the *world wars*.



3 pts: 1 pt for facts (all); 1 pt for period names (all); 1 pt for descriptions (all)

2. How did the *world wars* change Europe from what it *was* into what it *is*?

Before the *world wars*, Europe was a *Europe of nations*, but the wars changed that, causing its nations to subordinate their identities and national aims to the supranational greater good of Europe as a whole

(2 pts: 1 pt for Europe of Nations; 1 pt for supranationalism)

3. Who were the main European participants in World War I, and how did they each become a part of it?

The main *European* participants in WWI were the German Empire and Austria-Hungary on one side, and Russia, France, and Great Britain on the other. Austria-Hungary and Russia collided over the fate of Serbia and the Slavs of southern Europe, at which point Austria turned to Germany for help. Germany not only supported its ally, but launched the wider war that is WWI by attacking Russia and Western Europe, which caused France and Great Britain to join in turn. **(5 pts: 2.5 pts for five main participants; 2.5 pts for cause of participation)**

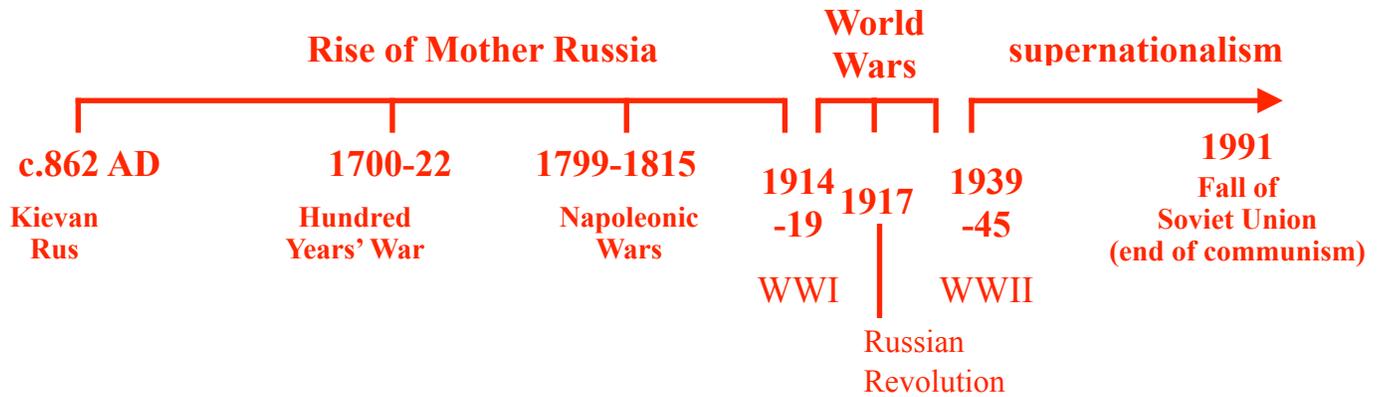
4. What is “internationalism”? What was it supposed to achieve, and what did it really lead to?

Internationalism is a theory of politics that says that peace between nations can be achieved by organizing a system of continual diplomacy so that nations can air their grievances and settle them in a civilized way instead of resorting to trickery and violence. Internationalism was implemented in Europe after World War I and was supposed to ensure peace, but the outcome was the opposite of what was intended. Hitler’s Germany took advantage of its naive diplomatic partners and used their desire to avoid war to achieve a great advantage at the start of the war. **(3 pts: 1 pt for definition; 1 pt prevention of WWII; 1 pt for opposite outcome)**

Total Points This Page: 13 pts

Part 2: Russia and the World Wars

5. Draw a complete periodization diagram of Russian history with dates, a brief descriptions of the events, and the names of the periods—including the *world wars*.



3 pts: 1 pt for facts (all); 1 pt for period names (all); 1 pt for descriptions (all)

6. How did the *world wars* change Russia from what it *was* into what it *is*?

Russia was a relatively isolated country that had joined Europe in modern times, but come under attack as a result. *The world wars changed that nation that wanted to join Europe into a nation that wanted power over Europe.* (3 pts: 1 pt for previous isolation; 1 pt for being attacked by Europe; 1 pt for desire for power)

7. What was the trigger for the Russian Revolution, and what was its outcome?

The trigger for the Russian Revolution of 1917 was Russia’s participation in World War I, and especially the millions of casualties in that war, the blame for which was assigned to the tsar, and upon his abdication created a vacuum of power to set up a revolution. The charismatic communist leader Vladimir Lenin stepped in and took over, forcing Russia to become communist. (3 pts: 1 pt for WWI; 1 pt for losses and abdication; 1 pt for communist takeover)

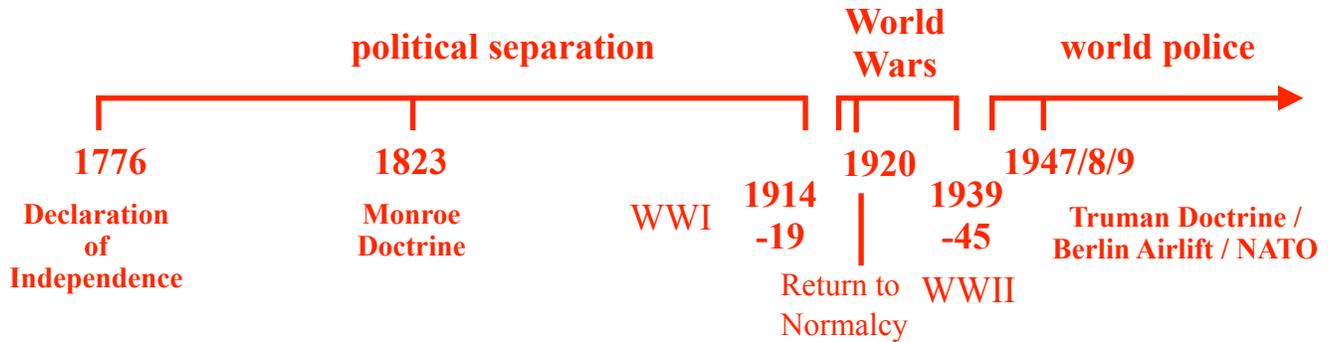
8. What is the goal of all societies, according to Karl Marx, and how will they get there? Why was Marxism not entirely satisfactory to Vladimir Lenin?

According to Marx, all societies evolve towards a socialist utopia. It is inevitable and gradual, as they advance, Marx claimed. This was the part Lenin didn’t like, because his country, Russia, was backward, and thus he wanted to short-circuit the process Marx believed in and push Russia forward through communism. (3 pts: 1 pt for Great Northern War; 1 pt for defeat Sweden/access to Baltic; 1 pt joining Europe)

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Part 3: America and the World Wars

9. Draw a complete periodization diagram of American history with dates, a brief descriptions of the events, and the names of the periods—including the *world wars*.



3 pts: 1 pt for facts (all); 1 pt for period names (all); 1 pt for descriptions (all)

10. How did the *world wars* change America from what it *was* into what it *is*?

America’s participation in the *world wars* changed politically separate America into the world police power by propelling America into protecting Europe from Russia. **(3 pts: 1 pt for previous isolation; 1 pt for being attacked by Europe; 1 pt for desire for power)**

11. What was president Wilson’s explanation for breaking America’s political separation. How did Americans respond *after* the war?

Woodrow Wilson had famously kept America out of war, despite the sinking of the Lusitania and other provocations, and he had been re-elected president for doing so, but during his second term he announced that America would go on a new mission to make the world “safe for democracy.” **(3 pts: 1 pt for previous isolation; 1 pt for being attacked by Europe; 1 pt for desire for power)**

12. Why were America and Russia temporary allies in World War II? What were the negative consequences of helping Russia in this war, and what did America do to address them?

America and Russia were temporary allies in WWII because they had common enemies. Helping Russia in this war allowed Russia to become the most powerful European nation at the end of the war and put Russia in a position to conquer Europe. America choose to respond by becoming the “world police power” and permanently protecting Europe from Russia. **(3 pts: 1 pt for common enemies; 1 pt for Russian threat; 1 pt for world police)**

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Part 4: The World Wars and the World We Live In

13. What have been the five major ideas relating to nationalism in European history? Link each one to an event that shows what it is.

The five major ideas relating to nationalism in history are: nationalism itself, ultranationalism, supernationalism, internationalism, and supranationalism. Nationalism, the root concept means identification with a nation, a collective with the same culture, distinct from others. Ultranationalism adds the element of animosity towards other nations; this usually stems from wars and the accumulated historical baggage they bring. Supernationalism is the most aggressive form of nationalism, because it upholds the nation against all others and promotes violence towards them. Internationalism is one approach that has been tried to limit the negative side of nationalism; it proposes diplomacy as the key to peace. The failure of internationalism in Europe led to the adoption of supranationalism, which upholds Europe as a whole, over and above the separate nations, as the “greater good.” **(5 pts: 1 pt for each concept and a brief explanation)**

14. What was the most shocking aspect of German supernationalism in World War II? How did Americans address it after the war?

The most shocking aspect of German supernationalism was the Holocaust, a systematic attempt to wipe out all Jewish persons—most German citizens—and citizens of countries of surrounding European countries. They were herded into concentration camps and murdered by the millions. When this was discovered by Americans as they invaded Germany, they often refused to take prisoners, but once the war was over the key problem was how to “denazify” German by executing the Nazi leadership and punishing the German people by a strict occupation and foreign control. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Holocaust, 1 pt for explanation; 1 pt for denazification)**

Total Points This Page: 8 pts

Total Points On Test: 45 pts