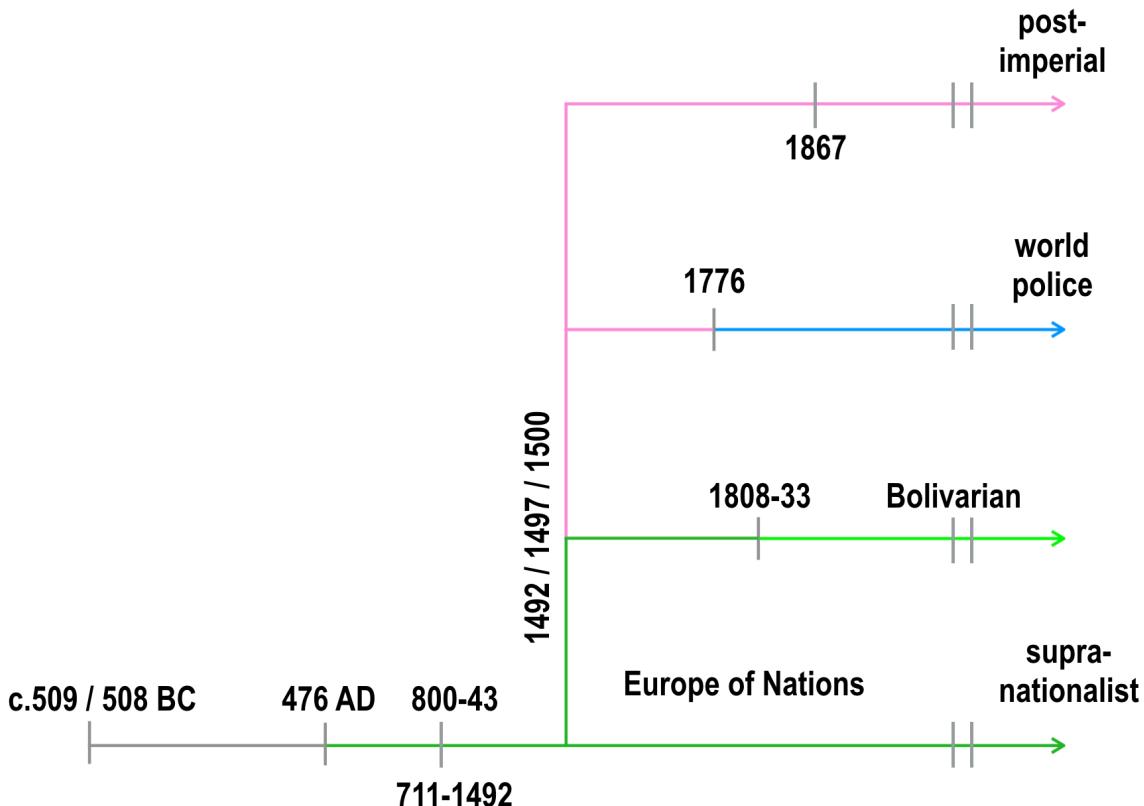


Part 1: Facts Practice

1. In the top half of the page draw a timeline of Western Civilization with colors to symbolize the different branches of that culture, tick-marks to highlight the most important events, and labels for the essence of each culture today. Below the diagram, give a brief account of what happened when it comes to each fact indicated, and why each one still matters *today*. (In other words, make sure you don't just write what and when, but also *what for!*)



(12 pts: 4 pts for the diagram + 8 points for descriptions and *what fors*)

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Part 2: Western Civilization

2. If the *Europe of Nations* is the “parent” culture of modern Western civilization, describe the “family tree” as much as you can in the space provided.

If the *Europe of Nations* is thought of as the parent culture of Western civilization, then the “children” of the European nations are the three cultural blocks of the modern Anglosphere, Iberosphere, and the United States. These are the children in the sense that they were created by their parents, but then became independent. They share many values in common with their “parents,” but they are independent and unique. In addition, Europe itself has parents. They are the “grandparents” of the family tree: ancient Greece and Rome. The modern family of Western civilization still exhibits a lot of influence from the grandparents.

(5 pts: 3pts for three “children” of Europe; 1 pt for grandparents; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

3. What innovations in government occurred in early Western Civilization? How were they lost? How were they revived in modern times?

Western Civilization is where two key innovations occurred in government in ancient times. In Greece, Cleisthenes invented *democracy* — a system of government in which citizens could debate and vote on the making of the laws, as opposed to the archaic monarchies found everywhere else. Rome, around the same time, introduced a key related idea: the idea of a republic. In such a system, there is a fixed constitutional apparatus, not subject to the whims of the majority. These ideas of popular government were lost when the Romans, who had themselves conquered the Greeks, were conquered by illiterate barbarian tribes, and the Dark Ages ensued. The historical tradition within Western Civilization kept the memory of ancient governments alive, however, and starting with America in 1776, the Western world reawakened to the importance of liberty and popular government, taking instruction from the ancients.

**(5 pts: 1pt for democracy; 1 pt for republic; 1 pt for fall of Rome/Dark Ages; 1 pt for 1776 and beyond;
1pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

Part 3: Mexico and the Iberosphere

4. What is the Reconquista, and how did it impact the rise of the Iberosphere?

The *Reconquista* is a long chapter in the history of Iberia from 711 to 1492 triggered by the invasion of Iberia by the Muslims from North Africa. During this nearly 800-year war, the Christians of Europe reconquered the Iberian peninsula. The impact of this long religious war on the rise of the Iberosphere is found both in terms of timing and culture. The Reconquista ended in 1492, which is when Queen Isabella finally decided to send Columbus on his speculative journey. More importantly, the religious character of the war made the Spanish especially war-like when it came to religious differences. When they arrived in the Americas they brutally suppressed the primitive peoples they found, largely because of their religious beliefs.

(3 pts: 1 pt for definition of period; 1 pt for impact on culture; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

5. Who were the main figures of the Iberian-American Wars of Independence? What did they have in common with America, and how did they differ?

The main figures of the Iberian-American Wars of Independence were the Mexican general Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the Venezuelan general Simon Bolivar, and the Brazilian leader Prince Pedro I. What they had in common with America was a desire to become independent from the Europe of Nations. They differed from America's founding fathers, however, because they did not have the benefit of the English tradition of liberty to help them achieve liberty as well as independence.

(4 pts: 1.5 pts for three main characters; 1.5 pts for independence but not liberty; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

6. What is *Bolivarianism*? How does it impact the Iberosphere's relationship to America?

Bolivarianism is a cultural perspective in common to the countries of the Iberosphere since it became independent. The focus of Bolivarianism is “Independence or death!” Initially this was about independence from Europe, but now that the United States is by far the most powerful country in the world, the Iberosphere is acutely focused on independence *from America*. This means that the Iberosphere loses out on all the advantages of copying and relating to the United States, which is part of the reason why this block has struggled to achieve liberty and prosperity.

(3 pts: 1 pt for independence above all; 1 pt for avoiding America; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

Part 4: Canada and the Anglosphere

7. Why did Canada, Australia, and New Zealand all have “flag debates” in recent history? What were the outcomes?

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand all had flag debates in modern history because they are all part of the post-imperial Anglosphere, which is trying to redefine its identity after having stopped being an empire. Canada actually did change its flag, replacing the symbolism of the British Empire “Union Jack” with its unique “Maple Leaf” design. Australia and New Zealand, however, decided to retain flags with the British flag in the top left corner. This signals a closer tie to the mother country in those cultures.

(3 pts: 1 pt for post-imperial identity search; 1 pt for outcomes; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

8. Why didn’t Canadians join the American Revolution? How did Canada become independent, if not by a revolution?

(French) Canadians did not join the American Revolution against British rule, because they preferred the British empire to the French empire, and valued the liberties they had been granted enough to remain loyal. Canada did become independent, though not through revolution. It became independent through a gradual, legal process, whereby the British government rewarded Canada for its loyalty by granting various features of independence over time, as through the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867 and the passing of the Statute of Westminster of 1931.

(3 pts: 1 pt for benefits of empire; 1 pt for gradualism; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

9. Why did Canada become a *bilingual* country? Why did it become *m multiculturalist*?

Canada became a bilingual country because it was first settled by the French and then conquered by the English. Both populations were large and important, and bilingualism helped keep them together. Canada also became multiculturalist after the world wars as a way to promote a non-imperial identity and peaceful coexistence among peoples of different cultures.

(3 pts: 1 pt for two cultures; 1 pt for post-imperial peacefulness; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 19 pts

TOTAL POINTS ON TEST: 41 pts