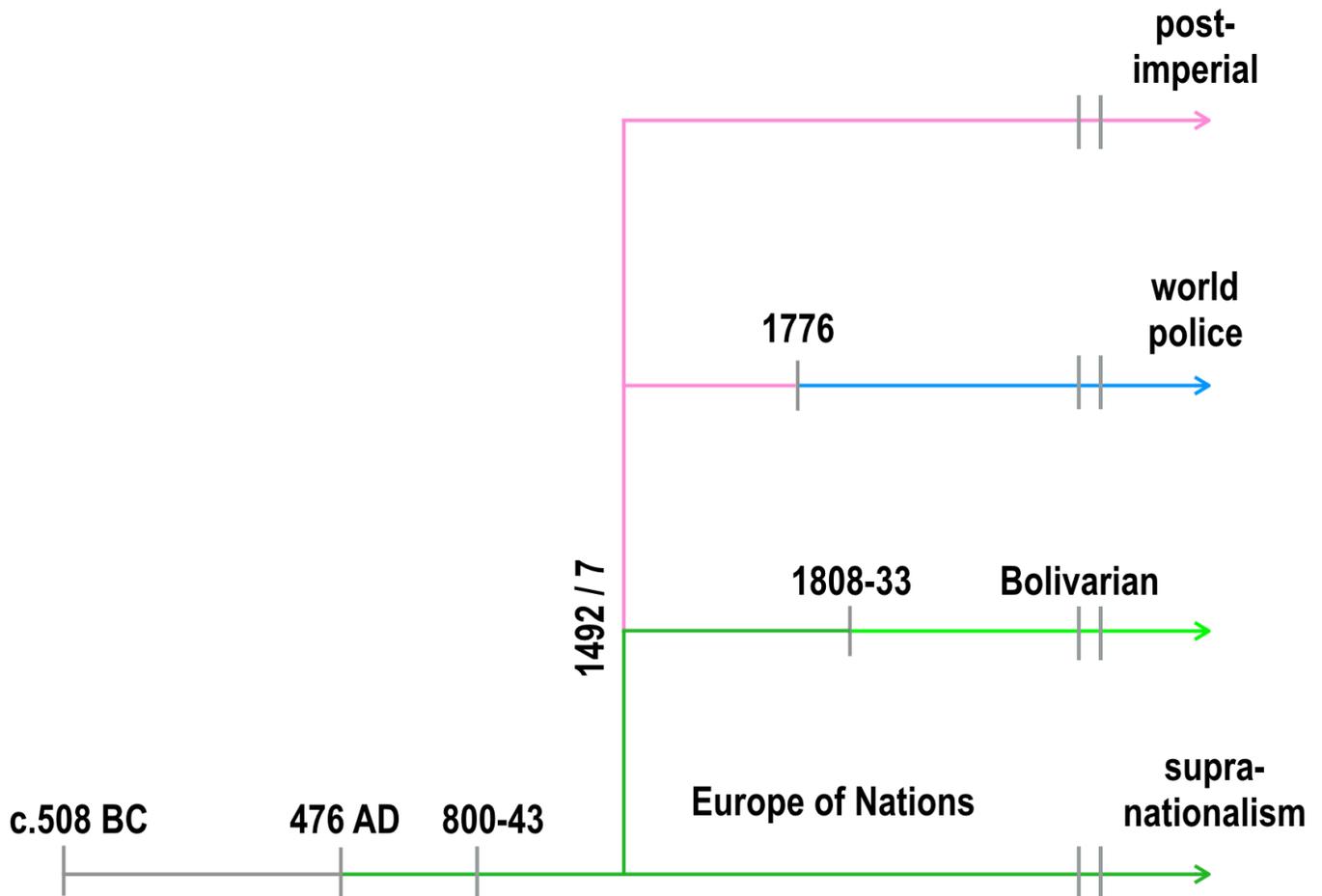


Part 1: Facts Practice

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 the name of each culture at the end of the arrows. Below the diagram, give a brief description (just a few words—not full sentences) of each event whose date you have marked.



c.509/508 BC - creation of the Roman Republic / invention of democracy

476 AD - Fall of Rome: the origin of European civilization

800-43 - Failed Frankish Union

711-1492 - Reconquista

1492 / 1497 - Columbus & Cabot

1776 - Declaration of Independence

1808-33 - Iberian-American Wars of Independence

double tick marks: THE WORLD WARS

(13 pts: 5 pts for the diagram + 8 points for descriptions)

Total Points This Page: 13 pts

Part 2: Western Civilization

2. If we think of Europe as the “parent” of modern Western Civilization, what are the exact nations that are the parents and what are the other members of the “family” in history?

If the *Europe of Nations* is thought of as the “parents” of Western civilization, it means mainly England, France, Spain & Portugal. The “children” of the European nations are the three cultural blocks of the modern Anglosphere, Iberosphere, and the United States. The “grandparents” of the family tree are ancient Greece and Rome.

(5 pts: 2pts for nations; 1pt for “children”; 1 pt for grandparents; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

3. Where was democracy invented? Why did it disappear in early Europe? When did it start to come back?

Democracy was invented in Athens, Greece by Cleisthenes c.508 BC. The idea of popular government was lost when the Romans, who had themselves conquered the Greeks, were conquered by illiterate barbarian tribes, and the Dark Ages began. The memory of ancient Greece was kept alive, and starting with America in 1776, the Western world reawakened to the importance of liberty and popular government, learning from the “grandparents” of Western Civilization.

(4 pts: 1pt for Greece; 1 pt for fall of Rome/Dark Ages; 1 pt for 1776 and beyond; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

Part 3: Mexico and the Iberosphere

4. What is the Reconquista and why is it important to the history 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 importance of the Reconquista is that the Portuguese and Spanish were used to religious wars, and when they arrived in the Americas they were very brutal towards the peoples they found, largely because of their primitive religious beliefs.

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

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

5. What does it mean to say the Iberosphere is “Bolivarian”? What country do Bolivarians worry about mainly today and why?

To say that the Iberosphere is Bolivarian means they want “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 mainly wants to be independent *from America*.

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

Part 4: Canada and the Anglosphere

6. What does it mean to say that Canada is a “bilingual” country? Why is it that way?

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.

(3 pts: 1 pt for started by French; 1 pt for taken over by British; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

7. Why is it hard to say when Canada became independent? What are two of the main events in the story of Canadian independence?

It’s difficult to say when Canada became independent because it was a gradual process. The two main events are the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867 and the passing of the Statute of Westminster of 1931.

(3 pts: 1 pt for gradualism; 1 pt for Dominion + Statute; 1pt for spelling and grammar)

8. Why does Canada not have a flag that resembles the flags of Australia and New Zealand anymore?

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 its British Empire flag with the “Maple Leaf” design. Australia and New Zealand, however, decided to retain flags with the British flag in the top left corner.

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

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Part 5: Bonus

9. Where does the name “Bolivarian” come from?

Simon Bolivar (1pt bonus)

10. What is biggest country of the Iberosphere?

Brazil (1pt bonus)

11. Name an American state (one is enough) that used to be part of Mexico.

Any one of: Texas, California, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Utah. (1pt bonus)

Total Bonus Points: 3 pts

TOTAL POINTS ON TEST: 37 pts