

Part 1: The World We Live In 1.0

1. In one sentence only, describe the world we live in terms of countries and cultures, including the country that is the most important. Explain any special vocabulary that you use.

The world we live in is an interconnected agglomeration (a blog connected in many ways) of nearly two hundred countries, organized into ten major cultural blocks, mostly controlled by five cardinal (especially important) cultures, in which the United States has primacy (the most power). **(5 pts: 1 pt for two interconnected agglomeration; 1 pt for ten blocks, 1pt for cardinal cultures; 1 pt for American primacy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

2. Label the ten European countries indicated. You may substitute up to *two* that you don't know, by marking them on the map instead.

1. Norway
2. Sweden
3. Portugal
4. Spain
5. France
6. Germany
7. Ukraine
8. Switzerland
9. Italy
10. Finland



(5 pts: 1/2 point per country, including spelling)

3. Write out a single sentence that captures the identity of the European Union today as a cultural block. Be sure to explain any special vocabulary that you have used.

The European Union is a cardinal cultural block made up of most of Europe's countries that are dedicated to supranationalism (the idea that there something "over and above" the importance of nations) built around a Franco-German partnership. **(4 pts: 1 pt for cardinal culture; 1 pt for supranationalism—with explanation, 1pt for Franco-Germany partnership; 1 pt for spelling and grammar.)**

Total Points This Page: 14 pts

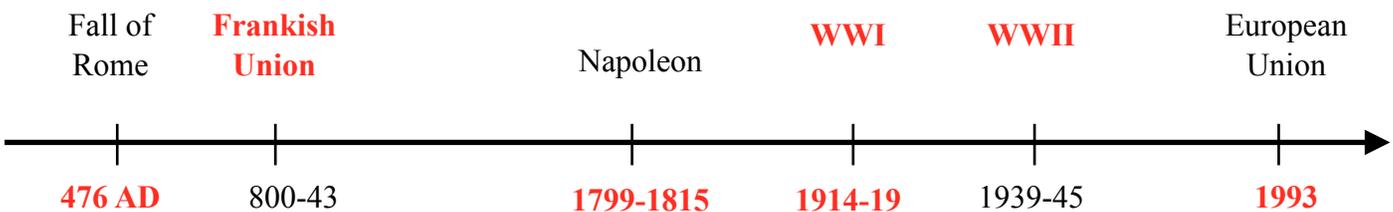
Part 2: European History 1.0

4. Why did France and Germany almost become one nation? Why did they split? What happened a thousand years later to keep them split for good?

France and Germany almost became one nation because when they were just getting started they were united by the Frankish tribal leader Charlemagne. The Frankish Union failed, however, because Charlemagne’s three grandsons inherited his empire and fought each other, causing Germany and France to be split. A thousand years later, the French leader Napoleon conquered Germany, but was eventually defeated, causing Germans to hate France and making the split truly permanent.

(4 pts: 1 pt for Charlemagne; 1 pt for grandsons; 1pt for Napoleon; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

5. Fill in the timeline of European History 1.0 with either missing dates and/or a description:



(3 pts: 1/2 pt for each fact; with allowance for one missed data point)

6. What specifically happened in 476 AD? What other events helped make this moment the *Fall of Rome*?

In **476 AD** the last Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustus, was deposed (kicked off the throne) by a barbarian leader named Odovacar. This can be thought of as the “Fall of Rome” because it was the final moment after the invasion of the Huns and others, and the sack of Rome by barbarians, when the fall of a vast empire was finalized. There would no longer be anyone who could even pretend that the Roman Empire survived, and no one even called a “Roman emperor.”

(3 pts: 1 pt deposition of last emperor; 1 pt invasions and sacks; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

Part 3: Nationalism

7. What is a *nation*, according to Theodor Herzl (the Jewish nationalist)? Explain any special vocabulary that you use.

According to Theodor Herzl, a nation is “a historical group of recognizable cohesion held together by a common enemy.” This means a large group of people that have been together a long time, that “sticks” together because the people speak the same language and have many other things in common, such as their common history, and finally the fact they have fought to be together against others, which make them feel different from other nations.

(4 pts: 1 pt deposition of historical group; 1 pt recognizable cohesion; 1 pt for common enemy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

8. How can a king help to create a nation? Through what stages of development does the rule of kings have to evolve during its long period of a nation’s formation?

A king helps to create a nation by being its leader and ruler. He is its leader by being a “charismatic monarch,” who convinces others to follow him by his will power and energy and belief. Then he has to pass power to his son and get the people to agree to allow this, which is the beginning of “hereditary monarchy,” where one family stays in power generation after generation. Over time, the king must organize the government into a “bureaucratic monarchy” to hold it all together, and if he succeeds, he can become an “absolute monarch,” with complete power over the kingdom.

(5 pts: 1 pt for charismatic; 1 pt for hereditary; 1 pt for bureaucratic; 1 pt for absolute; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

9. Why are Wilhelm II and Adolf Hitler important in European history?

Wilhelm II was the charismatic leader of Germany in WWI, and Adolf Hitler was the charismatic leader of Germany in WWII. Each of them took the ultranationalism of Germans (a feeling of nationalism and anger towards other nations) and increased it to the level of supernationalism, which made the Germans willing to attack their neighbors in wars.

(3 pts: 1 pt for WWI and WWII respectively; 1 pt for ultra- to super- nationalism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 12 pts

Total Points on Test: 36 points