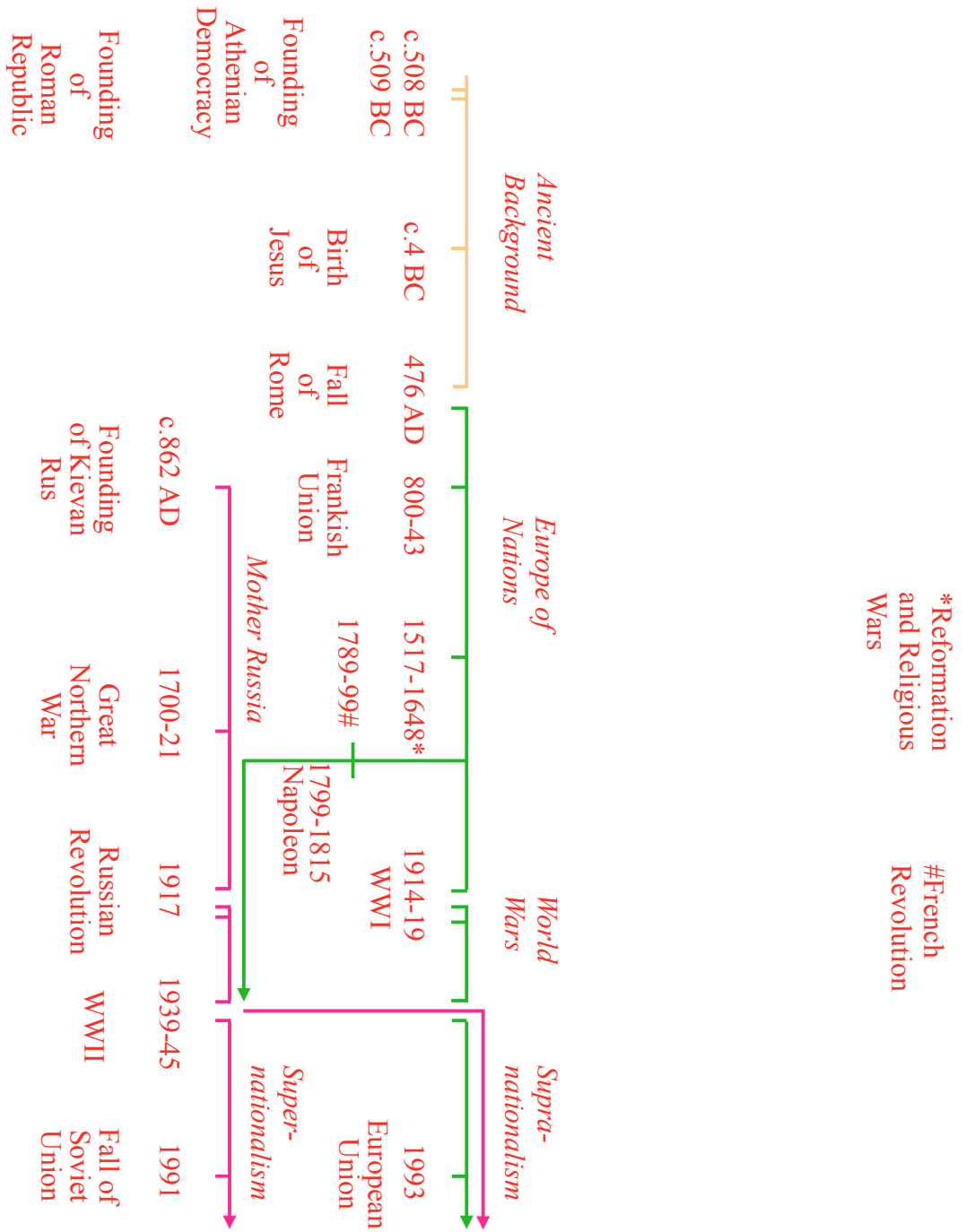


**Part 1: Europe, Russia, and the World We Live In**

1. Fill in the given timeline of ancient, European, and Russian history with dates, descriptions of the events, and chapter/period names. Use **abbreviations to fit everything on the diagram, but be sure to explain them elsewhere on the page.** (Descriptions should be just a few words — NOT complete sentences.)



**Total Points This Page: 15 pts (0.5 for each label, 30 required)**

2. What major events contributed to the unique character of France, England, Spain, Portugal, and Italy in the early *Europe of Nations*, and how?

The Europe of Nations has unique members whose history contributed to their unique characters. Spain & Portugal became Catholic nations because of their long war, the Reconquista (711-1492) against Muslim religious invaders. After the failure of the Frankish Union, Germany tried to unite with Italy in the Holy Roman Empire, but the argument between German kings and Italian popes over ultimate authority caused the breakup of the two countries for good, and both Italy and Germany strove for their own national identity thereafter. England and France were also almost united, when the hereditary monarchy of France produced an English heir, but the French refused to accept this outcome, and fought the English in the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453), resulting in a French victory and the mutual alienation of the nations of France and England. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Reconquista, 1 pt for Holy Roman Empire; 1 pt for Hundred Years' War, 1 pt for spelling)**

3. In what sense was Christianity supranational in early European history? How was its special status broken?

Supranationalism refers to the prioritization of something *over and above* the nation. Christianity was such a value, because the common religious observance of Catholic Christianity united the people of Europe in a belief that was in some sense more important than their nation. This idea, which was known as *Christendom*, did not survive the Reformation and Religious Wars (1517-1648), however. During that critical period, Germany largely adopted the new belief of Lutheranism, put forward as a challenge to Catholic Christianity by the monk Martin Luther. England, for its part, adopted Anglicanism, when Henry VIII, asserted that a Church of England should have the king as its leader instead of the pope. Subsequently, John Calvin published the *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, sparking the rise of Calvinism in Switzerland and Netherlands in particular. The result was a disintegration of Christendom. **(6 pts: 1 pt Christendom, 1 pt for Reformation and Religious War in general; 1 pt for rise of Lutheranism; 1 pt for rise of Anglicanism; 1 pt for rise of Calvinism, 1 pt for spelling)**

**Total Points This Page: 10 pts**

4. What was the major cause of the French Revolution? Why did it fail in the short term, and what was the result?

The major cause of the French Revolution was the rise of an absolute monarchy in France, which was absolutely corrupt, and which became bankrupt. The revolution against this monarchy failed in the short term because of the war against it by and the violence of its own proponents, especially Robespierre, who created a reign of terror. When the revolution collapsed, the vacuum of power was filled by charismatic leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, who created a new monarchy! **(4 pts; 1 pt for absolute monarchy and bankruptcy; 1 pt for war/violence/terror; 1 pt for rise of Napoleon, 1 pt for spelling)**

5. How are the stories of the unification of Italy and Germany connected to the history of France?

Italy and Germany were unified around the same time, and their stories are connected to the history of France, because they revolve around the second Napoleon: Napoleon III. When the French people rebelled against monarchy a second time, and a new Napoleon arose, the Italians offered him land in exchange for help expelling the Austrians, leading to the unification of Italy. German unification was accomplished by rallying against Napoleon, under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, in the Franco-Prussian War **(4 pts: 1 pt for rise of Napoleon III, 1 pt for Italy and land vs. Austria; 1 pt for German unification under Otto von Bismarck / Franco-Prussian War; 1 pt for spelling)**

### **Part 3: The World Wars and the Rise of Modern Europe**

6. What solution was proposed to avoid further European wars after WWI? Explain why this approach was taken, and what happened as a result

The proposed solution to ongoing wars was internationalism, the idea that nations should reject imperialism, and focus on diplomacy as nations, thus becoming politically interconnected. This would take the form of a League of Nations. The belief was that imperialism could be divorced from nationalism. The problem with internationalism is it provides no real security when its members or non-members choose war. The result was that Nazi Germany decided upon war, and World War II arrived despite all the diplomatic efforts to avoid it. **(4 pts: 1 pt internationalism and League of Nations; 1 pt for imperialism vs. nationalism; 1 pt for failure to stop Nazi Germany, 1 pt for spelling)**

**Total Points This Page: 12 pts**

7. What was the reasoning behind the formation of the European Coal & Steel Community of 1951? How was it supposed to work?

The European Coal & Steel Community was formed in order to make war “unthinkable and material impossible.” The “unthinkable” part is explained by the idea of supranationalism itself, which is the commitment to think in a certain way, i.e. to think about Europe as a whole instead of one’s nation. The “materially impossible” part revolves around the fact that a “high authority” consisting of government officials from participating nations would oversee and regulate the coal & steel industries and control how those resources are used. This would in a practical way prevent nations from prioritizing the use of these resources for developing armaments, and thus threatening their neighbors. **(4 pts; 1 pt for “unthinkable and materially impossible”, 1 pt for resources involved in armaments; 1 pt for practical mechanism of the “high authority” for control/regulation; 1 pt for spelling)**

8. How would you subdivide the period of the *Europe of Nations* into the *Rise of the Europe of Nations* and the period of *Nationalism* in European History 3.0? Explain your choice for how to break it up.

Although there are different options for dividing up this period, the strongest option for dividing history this way would be to say that the *Rise of the Europe of Nations* is basically the same thing as the period of Christendom, and the end is the *Reformation and Religious War (1517-1648)*. This would lead to a period where nations matter more, including the new nations of Netherlands and Switzerland, and a France that sided with the Lutherans over the Catholics. **(4 pts: 3 pts for a choice and good reasoning to back it up, 1 pt for spelling)**

**Total Points This Page: 8 pts**

**Total Points On Test: 45 pts**