

A STUDY GUIDE
for
Palmer and Colton's A HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD
including extracts from Colton's study guide
with original material by Jessica Young

Chapter 1: THE RISE OF EUROPE
Section 1 "Ancient Times: Greece, Rome and Christianity"

The Greek World

ID:

The Roman World

ID:

The Coming of Christianity

ID: St. Augustine, City of God, City of Man, Christian dualism, caesaropapism

1. How was Christianity revolutionary for both philosophy and politics?
2. What does Palmer say are the implications of Christian dualism for the development of the West?

Chapter 1, Section 2 "The Early Middle Ages: The Formation of Europe"

The Disintegration of the Roman Empire

ID:

The Byzantine World, the Arabic World and the West about 700 C.E.

ID:

The Church and the Rise of the Papacy

ID: Petrine supremacy, "power of the keys," Battle of Tours (732 C.E.), Charles Martel

Chapter 1, Section 3: "The High Middle Ages: Secular Civilization"

Changes After C.E. 1000

ID: Horse collar, three field system, feudalism, lords, vassals, Holy Roman Emperor (962 C.E.), serfs, manorial system

1. To what does RRP attribute the decline in the supply of slaves?
2. What improvements were made in agriculture?
3. What characteristic of European civilization emerges here?
4. Difference between England's system of succession and Germany's? Consequences thereof?
5. Difference between slaves and serfs?
6. Consequences of increased agricultural productivity?

Rise of Towns and Commerce

ID: Venice, Flanders, Hanseatic League, guilds, masters, journeymen, apprentices.

1. Role of Jews in promoting trade?
2. What problems did towns have with the feudal system?
3. What political rights did the towns desire?
4. From whom did the towns acquire their political rights?
5. Difference in strength and rights of towns in England/France vs. Italy/Germany?
6. Consequences of strong towns for political unity?
7. Why does RRP say that the "spirit of the medieval economy was to prevent competition?"
8. Consequences of growth of towns for demise of serfdom?

Growth of National Monarchies

ID: cortes, diets, Estates General, parliament, Magna Carta,

1. Two "innovations" of royalty
2. Significance of Magna Carta?
3. Describe the evolution of parliaments
4. Who comprised the "estates of the realm?"
5. Distinctive characteristics of the English Parliament?
6. Significance of ability of members of H. of C. to commit their constituents?

Chapter 1, Section 4 "The High Middle Ages: The Church"

Development of the Medieval Church and Papacy

ID: Pope Nicholas II (1059 C.E.), Pope Gregory VII (Hildebrand), Henry IV the HRE, lay investiture, excommunication, "to go to Canossa," Pope Innocent III, Fourth Lateran Council (C.E. 1215), heresy, sacrament, transubstantiation

1. Significance of Nicholas II's decree about election of popes?
2. Reforms of Gregory VII?
3. Achievements of Lateran Council?

Intellectual Life: The Universities, Scholasticism

ID: Anselm, Thomas Aquinas, scholasticism, Summa Theologica, "realism,"

1. How did Aristotle's works return to Europe?
2. What intellectual problem did acquaintance with Aristotle cause Christian theologians?
3. Intellectual consequences of scholastic philosophy?

Do you agree that "in disorder there is a kind of freedom?"

Chapter 2 THE UPHEAVALS IN CHRISTENDOM

Section 5 - "Disasters of the Fourteenth Century"

The Black Death and Its Consequences

ID: Black Death, jacqueries, Wat Tyler's Rebellion, Hundred Years War, War of the Roses

1. What were the social, political and economic consequences of the Bubonic Plague?
2. How did the economic and demographic forces present after the Plague lead to weakening of the feudal system?
3. What problems confronted kings after the Plague and how did they respond ?
4. What were the positive effects of the Hundred Years War for England?

Troubles of the Medieval Church

ID: Unam Sanctum, Babylonian Captivity of the Church, Great Schism of the West, annates, John Wyclif, John Huss, Lollards

1. What provoked Boniface VIII to issue the bull Unam Sanctum?
2. How did the Great Schism of the West undermine the strength of the Catholic Church?
3. Symptoms of "mass neurosis?" What are they what do they suggest? Do you agree with this characterization?
4. What did the ideas of Huss, Wyclif and the Lollards have in common?

The Conciliar Movement

ID: Council of Constance, Martin V, simony, indulgences, Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges, Council of Basel, Popes Nicholas V, Pius II, Innocent VIII, Alexander VI, Julius II, Leo X.

1. Relate the Conciliar Movement to the development of Parliaments in England?
2. Manifestations of corruption in the church?
3. How did the Popes limit the success of the Conciliar Movement?

Chapter 2, Section 6 - "The Renaissance in Italy"

ID: Querelle de femmes, Christine de Pizan, Book of the City of Ladies

Italian Cities and the New Conception of Life

ID: Renaissance, Quattrocento, city-state, Florence, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Medici
Family: Giovanni, Cosimo, Lorenzo the Magnificent, virtu, Benvenuto Cellini, Savonarola.

1. What is new about Renaissance thinking?
2. Characteristics of Renaissance painting, architecture and sculpture?
3. Definition of virtu
4. How secular was the Renaissance?

Humanism: The Birth of "Literature"

ID: vernacular, Decameron, Divine Comedy

Schooling, Manners and Family Life

ID: Castiglione, Book of the Courtier,

1. Effects of Italian Humanism on education?
2. What were some important educational innovations of the Renaissance?
3. How and why were marriages arranged among the upper classes? In what ways did these arrangements affect the demography of the family?

Politics and the Italian Renaissance

ID: condottieri, Machiavelli, The Prince, New Monarchies

1. Machiavelli's ideal ruler?
2. Significance of The Prince?
3. Political weaknesses of Italy during the Renaissance?

ASK ME who Cesare Borgia is.

Chapter 2, Section 7, "The Renaissance outside Italy"

Religious Scholarship and Science

ID: "Pagan humanism vs. Christian humanism," Fuggers, Gutenberg, Regiomontanus/Nicholas of Cusa/Copernicus, Faust.

1. Two ideas, north and south, of the "new Renaissance spirit"

Mysticism and Lay Religion

ID: mysticism, Sisters and the Brothers of the Common Life, Modern Devotion

1. Define mysticism and explain its implications for relationship of the individual with authority.
2. Components of the Modern Devotion?
3. Motives, clientele and content of education provided by Brothers and Sisters?

Erasmus of Rotterdam

ID: E of R (1466-1536), Praise of Folly, Handbook of the Christian Knight.

1. What were Erasmus's accomplishments?
2. What problems did Erasmus see in the Catholic Church and how did he combat them?

Chapter 2, Section 8 - The New Monarchies

Please note these dates for the beginnings of the New Monarchies:

France – 1453, Spain – 1469, England - 1485

ID: New Monarchies, "salus populi...", "quod principi..."

1. Why did townspeople support strengthening of Monarchy?
2. Who were the kings's main rivals?
3. Significance of pike and longbow?
4. New notions of king's authority adopted from Roman law?

The New Monarchy in England, France and Spain

ID: Tudors, Henry VII, Wars of the Roses, Star Chamber, Louis XI, Valois, Concordat of Bologna (Francis I negotiates with Pope Leo X), annates, Ferdinand and Isabella, Castile and Aragon, reconquista, Inquisition

1. How did Henry VII limit power of the nobles when he became king?
2. Why was the Star Chamber generally accepted?
3. How did Louis XI increase his power over the nobles and the church?
4. How was "national" feeling different in Spain than in England?
5. What happened to the Jews and Moors in Spain? What is RRP's theory of the relationship between growing national identity and response to Jews?
6. Problems in Spanish culture leading to Inquisition?
7. Why did Spanish national identity end up tied to the Catholic Church?

The Holy Roman Empire and the Habsburg Supremacy

ID: princely states, ecclesiastical states, imperial free cities, imperial knights and their manors, Imperial Electors, 1452, Maximilian I, Charles V HRE aka Charles I of Spain, Battle of Mohacs.

1. Summarize principles of New Monarchy?
2. How did Max I arrange for the huge increase in Habsburg power and influence?
3. How and why did the Habsburgs gain power in Hungary and Bohemia?
4. Significance of 1453 and 1526?
5. European response to threat of "universal monarchy?"
- * 6. Summarize factors at play before emergence of Protestantism?

Chapter 2, Section 9 "The Protestant Reformation"

ID: popery (no, NOT "pot pourri")

1. Three streams contributing to religious upheaval?
2. What made the new ideas "revolutionary?"

Luther and Lutheranism

ID: Martin Luther, justification by faith, justification by works, indulgences, ninety five theses, Leo X, sacraments, transubstantiation, excommunication, Diet of Worms (1521), Schmalkaldic League, Peace of Augsburg (1555), "Cuius regio..." Johann Tetzel, priesthood of all believers, Ecclesiastical Reservation

1. How was Luther's interpretation of the sacraments different from the Catholic Church's?
2. Luther's idea about locus of authority for religion?
3. Luther's ideas about temporal authority?
4. How did peasants respond to Luther's message and how did Luther feel about it?
5. Which group did have success against the Catholic Church and the HRE, and why?
6. With whom did Francis I ally and why?
7. Terms of Peace of Augsburg? Who were the "winners" and who were the "losers?"

Calvin and Calvinism

ID: John Calvin, Institutes of the Christian Religion, consubstantiation, predestination, the elect, Huguenots, calling, covenants, John Knox

1. Doctrinal differences between Calvinism and Lutheranism?
2. Calvin's notion of predestination?
3. Calvin's ideas about relationship between religion and politics?
4. Calvin's model Christian Community at Geneva?
5. How was Calvin's religion more international than Luther's?

The Reformation in England

ID: Henry VIII, Defense of the Seven Sacraments, Catharine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Act of Supremacy, Thomas More, Utopia, Edward VI, Mary Tudor aka Bloody, Elizabeth I aka The Great, recusants, The Thirty Nine Articles,

1. Henry's motives for breaking with the Catholic Church?
2. How did Henry's break with the Church increase his power in England?
3. Why was Mary's attempt to revive Catholicism doomed to failure?
4. Consequences of enforced Protestantism for relations between Ireland and England?

The Consolidation of Protestantism by 1560

ID: Max Weber, Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

1. Common ideas of Protestantism?
2. How important were economic changes for spread and acceptance of Protestantism? What does RRP say?
3. Effects of Protestantism on women and the family?

Chapter 2, Section 10 "Catholicism Reformed and Reorganized"

ID: Catholic Reformation, Counter Reformation, Fifth Lateran Council, Council of Trent, tridentine

The Council of Trent

1. Developments leading up to the Council of Trent?
2. Results of Council of Trent? Two kinds of tasks?
3. What abuses in Catholic organization were reformed? How?

The Counter Crusade

ID: Pope Paul III, Jesuits, Oratorians, Ursulines, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Ignatius Loyola, high papalism/"ultramontanism"

1. Activities of the new religious orders?
2. Special characteristics and activities of the Jesuits? i.e., missionary, political, educational?
3. How did nation-states enforce religious conformity, both Protestant and Catholic?

Chapter 3 ECONOMIC RENEWAL AND WARS OF RELIGION 1560-1648

Section 11 - The Opening of the Atlantic

ID:

The Portuguese in the East

ID: Vasco da Gama (1498, 1502), infidel

1. Who wanted to maintain the old routes of trade and why?
2. Economic consequences of Portuguese success?
3. Which European group was most hurt by Portuguese success?
4. Why did the Portuguese think it was acceptable to commit atrocities against their trade competitors?

The Discovery of America

ID: Behaim's map, Christopher Columbus, conquistadors, Cortez, Aztecs, Pizarro, Peru, Magellan, Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

The Spanish Empire in America

ID: encomienda, Potosi mines,

Ask me about: William H. McNeill, Plagues and Peoples

1. How did Catholic Spanish conquerors interact with natives and mestizos?
2. Economic impact of discovery of Potosi silver mines?

Chapter 3, Section 12 "The Commercial Revolution"

ID: inflation, "price revolution," debasing currency, "Commercial Revolution"

Changes in Commerce and Production

ID: capital, entrepreneur, "putting out"/"domestic" system

1. Describe the evolution from merchant to banker
2. How did the guilds work to restrict trade?

Capital and Labor

ID: interest, usury, "commercialization of industry"

1. How was the "new divergence between capital and labor" different from the town-and-guild framework?
2. What new industries developed? What was the role of the New Monarchies in this development?
3. New ideas about interest? How were they different from the Middle Ages?

Mercantilism

ID: mercantilism, bullionism, balance of trade, Statue of Artificers (1563), English Poor Law (1601), companies, monopolies

1. How did inflation affect different social classes?
2. Relationship of bullionism to mercantilism?
3. Basis of conflict between mercantilists and guilds?
4. Motivation for government introduction of new and protection of existing industries?
5. How did kings help merchants trade internationally?
6. Explain structure and advantages of "companies." Examples?

Chapter 3, Section 13: "Changing Social Structures"

ID: subsistence, freeholders, yeomanry, freeholders,

Social Classes

ID: seigneurs, bourgeoisie

1. Social gradations in the nobility?
2. Derivation of "bourgeois?"
3. Gradations in middle class?
4. Who were the poor and why did their condition get "correspondingly worse?"

Social Roles of Education and Government

ID: hidalgos, Public Schools,

1. How did the Reformation and the increase in trade create greater demand for education?
2. How did education contribute to the formation of social classes?
3. Role of government in formation of social classes?

Eastern and Western Europe

ID: Junkers, robot, serfdom/hereditary subjection,

1. Why was the feudal lord more powerful in Eastern Europe than in Western Europe?
2. How did robot work?
3. Economic motive for exploitation of the peasants?

Chapter 3, Section 14: "The Crusade of Catholic Spain: The Dutch and English"

Ambitions of Philip II

ID: Charles V, Peace of Augsburg, Philip II, Cervantes, Don Quixote, Escorial, Duke of Alva, Council of Troubles, St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, Huguenots, Golden Age of Spain/siglo de oro, mendicant, Potosi, El Greco, Battle of Lepanto

1. How, why, and when did the Habsburg Dynasty divide into two branches?
2. State of religious establishment otherwheres in Europe?
3. How was Catholicism a political threat to Elizabeth I?
4. Different ways Catholic monarchs tried to combat Protestantism?
5. Combatants and victor in Battle of Lepanto?

The Revolt of the Netherlands

ID: Low Countries, Council of Troubles, William of Orange/William The Silent/William I, Joyeuse Entree,

1. How did Philip II come to possess the Netherlands?
2. National, religious, cultural distinctions between northern and southern provinces in Netherlands?
Bonds, similarities?

3. Original motives of revolt against Philip II in 1566
4. What triggered the "fanatical Calvinists" behavior?
5. How did the Council of Troubles unite the population?
6. Evolution of William as sovereign?

The Involvement of England

ID: Mary Stuart/Mary, Queen of Scots, Don Juan, Prince of Parma, Union of Utrecht (1579), United Provinces of the Netherlands/Dutch Republic/Holland, Armada, Sir Francis Drake,

1. Elizabeth's motives for support of the Netherlands?
2. How did Parma gain support of the southern provinces?
3. How did Spanish "interference" increase English national unity?
4. Motivation for Spanish invasion of England?
5. What happened to the Armada in 1588?

The Results of the Struggle

ID: Twelve Years Truce (1609), Spanish Netherlands, English East India Company, Dutch East India Company,

1. Consequences of weakened Spain for English and Dutch colonization, exploration?
2. Conditions in Spain after death of Philip II in 1598?

QUESTION: In the seventeenth century how did England and the Dutch Republic compete successfully with France and Spain for control of overseas territory and trade?

Chapter 3, Section 15: The Disintegration and Reconstruction of France.

Political and Religious Disunity

ID: Wars of Religion, Huguenots, Francis I, Henry II, Catherine de Medici

1. How were France and Germany diverse legally and religiously?
2. From which social classes did the Huguenots come? How numerous were they?
3. Why did the French kings want to suppress the Huguenots?

The Civil and Religious Wars

ID: Henry of Bourbon/Henry of Navarre/Henry IV of France, Guise family, St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, politiques, Jean Bodin

1. Distinctive nature of French civil wars?
2. Motivation and consequences of St. Bart's Day massacre?
3. Who were the politiques and what did they believe?
4. Explain Bodin's significance and ideas? Long-term intellectual/political consequences?

The End of the Wars: Reconstruction under Henry IV

ID: "Paris is well worth a mass" (1593), Edict of Nantes, "a chicken in every pot," Marie de Medici

1. How did Henry IV end the Wars of Religion?
2. Terms of the Edict of Nantes?
3. How was the French settlement of the wars of religion different from that in Germany?
4. Why didn't Henry IV ever summon the Estates General?

Cardinal Richelieu

ID: Marie de Medici, Louis XIII, mercantilism, Richelieu, Peace of Alais

1. How did Richelieu gain control of French economics and politics?
2. How did Richelieu implement mercantilist policies?
3. Richelieu's relations with Huguenots? Why did he do what he did?
4. Richelieu's foreign policy?
5. Terms of Peace of Alais?

Chapter 3, Section 16: The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648: The Disintegration of Germany

1. Similarities between Catholics and Calvinists compared to Lutheran?

2. Evidence of German "backwardness and decline" 1500-1600? Reasons therefore?

Background of the Thirty Years' War

ID: Peace of Augsburg (1555), Palatinate, Elector Palatine, Twelve Years Truce, Protestant Union

1. Factors leading up to Thirty Years' War? (at least three)

The Four Phases of the War

ID: Bohemian (1618-1625), Danish (1625-1629), Swedish (1630-1635), Swedish-French (1635-1648), "defenestration of Prague" HRE's Matthias and Ferdinand, Edict of Restitution, Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus

1. Trigger for first phase of the war?
2. Major events in 1st phase?
3. Significance of defeat of Bohemians at Battle of White Mountain?
4. Motives of King of Denmark?
5. Motives of Richelieu? How did he get Sweden to participate in the war?
6. Motives of Gustavus Adolphus?
7. Upon what fears did Richelieu play to keep the German Catholics disunited?

The Peace of Westphalia

ID: Staatensystem

1. Significance of individual German states participating in the negotiation process?
2. How did Peace of Westphalia represent a failure of the Counter-Reformation?
3. How was the religious settlement in P. of W. different from that of the Peace of Augsburg?
4. Political results for the HRE?
5. Political benefits for Sweden and France?
6. Meaning of Staatensystem as new idea in Europe?
7. Damage to Germany?
8. Significance of end of Thirty Years' War for historical periodization?

QUESTION: Evaluate the relative importance of the religious rivalries and dynastic ambitions that shaped the course of the Thirty Years War.

Chapter 4 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WEST-EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP

Section 17 "The Grand Monarque and the Balance of Power"

EXTRA IDs for LOUIS XIV: de Vau and Mansart. (They built Versailles), Mme. De Maintenon, Louis XIV's mistress at the end of his life, Vauban, military genius and expert on sieges, Count de Saint Simon, memoirist, letters de cachet, Beauchamps, Louis XIV's dancemaster.

ID: 1643/1661/1715, Louis XIV, Grand Monarque, Sun King, Charles II, "universal monarchy" (compare to inheritance of Charles V, HRE)

1. Problems posed by lack of successor to Charles II?
2. Louis XIV's expansionist policies? Whom did they threaten?
3. How did Louis XIV's foreign policy show disregard for ideology?

The Idea of Balance of Power

ID: Balance of Power, William III, Prince of Orange

1. Explain three senses of B of P.
2. Purpose of B of P politics in 17th/18th century Europe?
3. Reasons for success of system of B of P?

Chapter 4, Section 18 "The Dutch Republic"

Dutch Civilization and Government

ID: The Hague, burghers, Estates General of the United Provinces, Hugo Grotius, Baruch Spinoza, Christian Huygens, Balthasar Bekker, World Bewitched, Rembrandt, Vermeer, statholder, Anna Maria van Schurman, *The Learned Maid or Whether a Maid May Be Called a Scholar*

1. Examples of religious toleration in Dutch Republic?
2. Examples of Dutch domination of shipping?
3. Advantages of the Bank of Amsterdam?
4. How did the Dutch republican government work? Strengths and weaknesses? Who had the most power in the Dutch Republic?
5. Background of William III?

ASK ME about Tulipomania!

Foreign Affairs: Conflict with the English and French

ID: Navigation Act (1651), Triple Alliance (the first one), 1689

1. Threats to Dutch Republic from England?
2. Two examples of William III applying the balance of power?

Chapter 4, Section 19 "Britain: The Puritan Revolution"

ID:

1. Similarities between English Civil War and Wars of Religion?
2. Political issues contested in religious conflicts?

England in the Seventeenth Century

ID: Plantation of Ulster, Christopher Wren, Purcell, Shakespeare, Milton, British East India Company

1. Where did English people migrate, and why?
2. Foundations of English economy?

Background to the Civil War: Parliament and the Stuart Kings

ID: James I/James VI of Scotland, The True Law of Free Monarchy, divine right of kings, "ship money", The Long Parliament, John Hampden, John Pym, Oliver Cromwell, Presbyterianism, Solemn League and Covenant

1. Background to succession of James I?
2. Motives of Parliament members to oppose the King?
3. How was Parliament able to organize resistance to the king?
4. Motive of Scots rebellion?

The Emergence of Cromwell

ID: Roundheads, Ironsides, Pride's Purge, Rump Parliament, Levelers, George Fox, Society of Friends, Diggers, Commonwealth, Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, Richard Cromwell, Fifth Monarchy Men, Instrument of Government

1. How did it happen that the Protestant population of Ulster was dispersed throughout Ireland?

Chapter 4, Section 20 "Britain: The Triumph of Parliament"

The Restoration, 1660-1688: The Later Stuarts

ID: restoration, Dissenter, Act of Settlement (1662), Charles II, James II, "declaration of indulgence", Test Act (1673), Tories, Whigs

The Revolution of 1688

ID: Battle of the Boyne, Mary of Orange, Bill of Rights (1689), Act of Settlement (1701), Pretenders, Toleration Act (1689), United Kingdom of Great Britain (1707), "penal code", Bank of England (1694), Glorious Revolution, John Locke

Chapter 4, Section 21 "The France of Louis XIV, 1643-1715: The Triumph of Absolutism"

Some generic questions: How well did Louis XIV's absolutism work in unifying France, centralizing and strengthening administration and restraining the nobles? Describe Louis XIV's and Colbert's mercantile policies. Describe the different roles and activities of the *intendants*. Describe the administration of France

under Louis XIV focusing on his advisors/ministers, his tax policies and the French system of justice. Discuss ways that Louis XIV and his ministers centralized power in himself and also in the state government.

Some extra IDs: de Vau and Monsart – they built Versailles, Mme. De Maintenon – the king's mistress at the end of his life, Vauban- military genius and specialist at siege warfare, Count de Saint-Simon, letters de cachet, Beauchamps – Louis XIV's dancemaster

French Civilization in the Seventeenth Century

ID: Poussin, Claude Lorrain, Corneille, Racine, Moliere, La Fontaine, La Rochefoucauld, Descartes, Pascal, Bayle, skeptics, absolutism

1. Significant contributions of persons above to French culture?

The Development of Absolutism in France

ID: parlements, "customs", "fundamental laws," Fronde, Cardinal Mazarin, "L'etat, c'est moi," Bishop Bossuet

1. Relics of feudalism in French government?
2. Motives for absolutism?
3. What's the Fronde? Against whom? By whom? Outcome?
4. Personality of Louis XIV?
5. How did the state in its modern form take a long step forward under Louis XIV?
6. Reprise of doctrine of absolutism under Bossuet?

Government and Administration

ID: Versailles, intendants

1. How did Louis XIV obtain and maintain control of the army?
2. How was Versailles debilitating to the French aristocracy?
3. Advantages (to Louis XIV) of recently upwardly mobile men in government?

Economic and Financial Policies: Colbert

ID: Colbert, "unprivileged" classes, Five Great Farms, Commercial Code, Old Regime/Ancien Regime, French East India Company

1. How did the remains of the feudal system keep the king from taxing the nobles?
2. How did French system of direct taxation work?
3. By what different ways did Louis XIV try to raise money?
4. How did Colbert apply mercantilist ideas in the French economy?

Religion: The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685)

ID: Jansenism, dragooning

Louis XIV's idea was "Un roi, un loi, un foi." (One king, one law, one faith.)

Chapter 4 Section 22: "The Wars of Louis XIV: The Peace of Utrecht, 1713"

Before 1700

ID: Peace of Westphalia, Peace of the Pyrenees, War of Devolution, The Dutch War, treaty of Nimwegen, Franche-Comte, chambres de reunion, Leopold I HRE, War of the League of Augsburg (1688), Peace of Ryswick

1. What does RRP say is the "greatest diplomatic issue of the day" and why?
2. What political conditions in the HRE enabled Louis XIV to nibble away at it? Which particular places?
3. Explain motivation and outcome for each of Louis's wars.
4. Who allied against Louis in each war? Who were Louis's allies?
5. Do you see any pattern to these arrangements?

The War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713)

ID: Charles II of Spain, William III, John Churchill/Duke of Marlborough (ancestor of Winston Churchill), Catalonia, "The Pyrenees Exist No Longer."

1. How was this war different from the Thirty Years War?
2. Turning points marked in the WSS? Important "firsts?"
3. Who were the members of the Grand Alliance? Who allied with Louis?
4. Why did they want to fight in the first place?
5. Political/military goals of Austrians, Dutch, English?
6. Differences between Whigs and Tories?

The Peace of Utrecht

ID: Electorate of Brandenburg, Duchy of Savoy, Queen Anne, asiento

1. See if the negotiations at the end of the war does not remind you of NFL football teams trading draft picks.
2. Pay close attention to the creation of "Sardinia" and "Prussia" both of which have decisive implications for modern history.
3. What do the French lose, and to whom?
4. What do the French retain?
5. Moral, political and economic implications of the asiento?
6. Immediate and distant economic consequences of P of U for Great Britain?
7. Describe the "system of international relations " established by the Peace of Westphalia and confirmed by the P of U. Speculate about the problems inherent in such a system short term? Long term?

Chapter 5 THE TRANSFORMATION OF EASTERN EUROPE, 1648-1740

Section 23 "Three Aging Empires"

ID: commercial revolution, serfdom, "hereditary subjection," robot

Overview of differences between "East" and "West?"

1. Rough boundaries of Ottoman Empire? Poland? HRE?
2. Similarities between these three Empires?
3. What does RRP mean when he says that an area was "politically soft?"

The Holy Roman Empire after 1648

ID: Voltaire's and Pufendorf's aphorisms about HRE, Pope Gregory XIII and his calendar of 1582, "perpetual diet" of Regensburg, Habsburgs, Hohenzollerns

1. Political weaknesses of HRE?
2. Economic disabilities?
3. How had the Thirty Years War led to German disunity?
4. Who were the Electors, whom did they elect and how did they get to be electors?
5. Problems in imperial diet?
6. What paradox existed between the rules of the independent German states and their subjects?
7. Ways in which small states could fulfill its ambition? Examples?
8. Pay attention to the Austrians being awarded hereditary kingship over Bohemia, which turns into Czechoslovakia, a non-German speaking area that will eventually pose problems for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The Republic of Poland about 1650

ID: szlachta, capitulations, "exploding the diet"

1. Different political units comprising Poland? Ethnicities of these groups? Which groups were urban and which were rural?
2. Which group had the most power in Poland and what were the implications of this situation for Polish government?
3. Similarities to above with German knights in HRE?
4. Weaknesses of king of Poland?
5. What does RRP mean by characterizing Poland as a "power vacuum?"
6. Significance of independence of East Prussian fief in 1660?

The Ottoman Empire about 1650

ID: janissaries, sultan, caliph,

1. Approximate geographical boundaries of Ottoman Empire, 1650?

2. Significance of unsuccessful Turkish siege of Vienna in 1529?
3. Relation of church and state in Ottoman Empire?
4. By the way, which two places conquered by the Turks had significant Muslim populations? Any modern repercussions?
5. Wherein were the Turks more tolerant than the Christians?
6. Special treaty arrangements between Europeans and Turks?
7. Political organization of Ottoman Empire?

Chapter 5 Section 24 "The Formation of an Austrian Monarchy"

The Recovery and Growth of Habsburg Power

ID: "hereditary provinces," John Sobieski, Peace of Karlowitz (1699), Prince Eugene of Savoy, Peace of Belgrade (1739)

1. How was the latter part of the 17th century a turning point in the fortunes of the Habsburgs?
2. Three dominions of the house of Austria? Component parts of each dominion?
3. Basis for alliance between France and Ottomans?
4. Explain the "international" character of the conflict between the Turks and Austria in 1683. Who is allied with whom and why? What is the religion of each ally?
5. Pay attention to Habsburg control of Croatia and Trieste - relevant to WWI and modern chaos in the Balkans.

The Austrian Monarchy by 1740

ID: Battle of the White Mountain (1620), Prince Francis Rakoczy, Charles VI, Pragmatic Sanction (1713), Maria Theresa

1. How was the Habsburg Empire "international or non-national?"
2. Who were its political and religious enemies?
3. Who held power within the Habsburg monarchy? Role of the diets?
4. How did the Habsburgs crush the Czech Protestants? The Hungarians?
5. Pay attention to examples of "divide and conquer" in Habsburg strategy. Strengths? Long term weaknesses?
6. Diplomacy leading up to acceptance of the Pragmatic Sanction?

Chapter 5, Section 25 "The Formation of Prussia"

1. Explain why small states with effectively managed armies could successfully compete with much bigger much richer ones.

Sweden's Short-Lived Empire

ID: Gustavus Adolphus, Queen Christina, Charles XII (of Sweden - Gotta keep those Charleses straight!)

1. Observe once more the advantages of hereditary succession.
2. Gains made by Sweden in the Peace of Westphalia?
3. So what happened? (i.e., explain decline of Sweden as a great power.)

The Territorial Growth of Brandenburg-Prussia

ID: militarism, location of rise of Prussia, mark/march, margrave, Hohenzollern, Drang nach Osten, "Baltic barons," Frederick William the Great Elector, Frederick III of Brandenburg/King Frederick I of Prussia (The Fredericks get confusing from this point on as well.)

1. Steps from Elector of Brandenburg to King of Prussia? (Check map on pp. 230-231.)
2. Reasons for Frederick William's policy of having "standing" army?

The Prussian Military State

ID: Junkers, Frederick William I, Frederick II ("The Great") also AKA "Old Fritz"

1. How was the Prussian army "almost independent of the life of the state?"
2. How did the Prussians pay for their army?
3. Significant difference between Prussian economic development and that of Western Europe?
4. How did army affect social development and class structure, and how did it promote national unity in Prussia?
5. Compare composition of middle class in Prussia with France or England.

6. How were Prussian land laws different from those of France?
7. Contributions of Frederick William I to military development of Prussia?

Chapter 5 Section 26 "The "Westernizing" of Russia"

ID: Peter the Great, Ivan The Terrible, Time of Troubles, Michael Romanov

Russia before Peter the Great

ID: Peter the Great, Muscovites, Tartars, cossacks, Byelorussians, Ruthenians/Ukrainians, Archangel, Stephen Razin, Old Believers, Procurator of the Holy Synod

1. Geographical boundaries of Russia?
2. How did Russia's geography lead it to "face east" culturally and politically?
3. According to RRP how was "estranged" from Europe? What do you think he really means by this paragraph?
4. What aspects of economic and political organization did Russia have with Europe?
5. How did the peasants of Russia "sink into the abyss" of serfdom?
6. Examples of peasant protest?
7. Relation between Russian Orthodox Church and state?
8. Peter the Great's response to the church?

Peter the Great: Foreign Affairs and Territorial Expansion

ID: Battle of Narva, Northern War (1700-1721), streletsi, state service,

1. Early Western experiences of Peter TG?
2. Political and military aims of Peter TG?
3. Peter TG's strategy against the Swedes?
4. Peter TG's economic policy and its social consequences?
5. Notice the irony of Peter's efforts to force Russia to the European level of productivity?
6. Differences between absolutism in Russia and in the West?
7. How "revolutionary" was Peter's policy of creating a new privileged class?
8. How did Peter TG attack "old" Russia?

Internal Changes Under Peter the Great

ID: gubernii, Procurator of the Holy Synod, "state service" Prince Dolgoruky, Prince Menshikov

1. Describe the domestic changes Peter made and explain their motivations.
2. How revolutionary were these changes?

The Results of Peter's Revolution

ID: Tsarevich Alexis

Chapter 5, Section 27 "The Partitions of Poland"

ID: War of the Polish Succession, Stanislaus I, Catherine II, Stanislaus Poniatowski, Four Years Diet, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Edmund Burke

1. Pay special attention to interaction between Prussia, Russia and Austria from now on.
2. Role of Ottoman Empire in provoking Prussian proposal?
3. Settlement between Russia and Ottomans?
4. Geographic dimensions of 1st partition (1772)?
5. Trigger of 2nd Partition (1793)? Prussia's role?
6. Attend to map of all three partitions on p. 248.
7. How was the "old international order" threatened with the demise of Poland? Partition of Poland as a turning point in European history? Implications for imperialism coming down the pike?
8. What political and military advantages did the various Western European states gain and lose with the demise of Poland?

Chapter 6 THE STRUGGLE FOR WEALTH AND EMPIRE

Section 28: "Elite and Popular Cultures"

ID: patois, Volkssprache, culture, William Hogarth, "Gin Lane," mountebank.

1. Different kinds of "elites:" What are they? Who is in them? How flexible is membership?
2. Differences in daily life between different social classes?

3. Significance of "progress" in the use of beverages?
4. Experiences/ideas shared by all social classes?
5. Evolution of "polite" manners?
6. How do you account for the fact that upper and lower classes both believed in witchcraft?

Chapter 6, Section 29 "The Global Economy of the Eighteenth Century"

Commerce and Industry in the Eighteenth Century

ID: merchant capitalism, mercantilism, "domestic system," Colbert's Five Great Farms

1. Relative sizes of cities in Europe?
2. Relationship between urbanization and industry in 18th C.?
3. Proportion of English population engaged in manufactures? Which ones?
4. What question about England is this section getting ready to ask?

The World Economy: The Dutch, British and French

ID: Bank of Amsterdam

1. Role of the Dutch in 18th C. world economy?
2. Significance of periodization 1713-1789? Could you devise another periodization for the "18th C.?"
3. Why did England and France become the two strongest trading powers in the 18th C.?
4. Over what places and activities did Britain and France contend?

Asia, America, and Africa in the Global Economy

ID: guinea, Gold Coast, Daniel Defoe, "infant industries," plantation system,

1. Economic consequences of Asian cultures' disinterest in European products?
2. Areas of Asian superiority in manufactured goods?
3. British response to desirability of Indian cotton? (Keep this one in mind. It is ironic that Gandhi confronts this same problem in his efforts to win independence for India two hundred years later.)
4. Implications of desire for and availability of sugar in the West Indies.
5. Relationship between plantation economy and slavery?
6. Economic consequences of slavery for Great Britain and the United States?
7. Trading relationship between Western and Eastern Europe? Social and political consequences of this relationship for the Eastern European peasants?

The Wealth of Western Europe: Social Consequences

ID: capital, private enterprise, capitalism, interloper, Thomas Pitt, William Pitt/Earl of Chatham, William Pitt the Younger, Jean Joseph Laborde, bourgeois, Seven Years War

1. How was the standard of living of different social classes in England and France affected by the "new wealth?"

Chapter 6, Section 30 "Western Europe after Utrecht, 1713-1740"

ID: "universal monarchy" Bourbon, Philip V, John Law, William Paterson, "Ostend Company"

France and Britain after 1713

ID: 1720, Cardinal Fleury, Robert Walpole, Louis XV, Parlement of Paris, Queen Anne, George I, Act of Settlement (1701), Jacobites, divine right of kings, James III/the Pretender, John Locke, Bonnie Prince Charlie/Young Pretender, The Fifteen, The Forty-five

1. Differences between England and France 1713-1740?
2. What conditions enabled this period to be one of resurgence of power for the aristocracy?
3. What were some of the "interests" represented in the British Parliament? Compare to modern PAC's or lobbying?
4. How did Parliament benefit from the public's dislike of George I?
5. Differences between the Whigs and the Tories? Who belonged to each group?
6. How would a restoration of the Stuarts threaten the principles of the Glorious Revolution?
7. How did the British government try to destroy Jacobitism? Another instance of "divide and conquer?" Why did its actions leave "little permanent mark" - unlike what happened in Ireland, for example?

The "Bubbles"

ID: "South Sea bubble," "Mississippi bubble" (1720) Bank of England, East India Company, South Sea Company, John Law, Mississippi Company, Robert Walpole

1. How were the British and French responses to the "bubbles" different?
2. Economic consequences of the collapse of the bubbles? How were they different in England and in France?
3. What do you think about RRP's conclusion that "It was the political freedom of England that gave it its economic strength?"

ASK ME about The Elephant and The Maypole

Fleury in France; Walpole in England

ID: Fleury, *quieta non movere*, cabinet responsibility to the majority in Parliament, War of the Polish Succession, The War of Jenkins Ear (1739)

1. Motivation of Fleury and Walpole for avoiding war?
2. How was Walpole the "architect of cabinet government?"

Chapter 6, Section 31 "The Great War of the Mid-Eighteenth Century: The Peace of Paris, 1763"

ID: "Silesian" wars, War of the Pragmatic Sanction, King George's War, "French and Indian War", War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), Seven Years War (1756-1763)

1. Who is fighting whom and over what issues? Do you agree with RRP that "The two wars were really one?"

Eighteenth-Century Warfare

1. Characterize 18th C. warfare and explain how it affected the development of events. Consider feelings of nationalism, loyalty of recruits, weapons, strategy, involvement of civilians, role of ideology/public opinion, peace treaties?

The War of the Austrian Succession, 1740-1748

ID: Frederick II "The Great", Pragmatic Sanction, "reason of state," location of Silesia, Cardinal Fleury, status quo ante bellum, "reversal of alliances," Diplomatic Revolution of 1756, Count Kaunitz

1. What did each combatant want to gain in this war?
2. Similarities of War of Austrian Succession to Thirty Years War? Issues? Combatants?
3. Goals of French policy?
4. What conditions cause the willingness of the French to negotiate?
4. Terms of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle?
5. Political and military conditions obtaining in each of the powers as a result of the war?
6. Consequences to Austria and Prussia of transfer of Silesia?
7. Kaunitz's diplomacy: goals? means? successes?

The Seven Years War, 1756-1763: In Europe and America

ID: "war of partition" (anything like this going on now?), William Pitt the Elder/Earl of Chatham

1. Wherein was Frederick II a great leader?
2. Colonial possessions of the contending powers?
- * 3. Mercantilist regulations and their application in the colonies?
4. Preconditions, precipitants and triggers of the 7 Years War?
5. What do you think about the quotation from William Pitt? Can any one person be that important?

Section 31

The Seven Years War, 1756-1763: In India

ID: Moguls, Akbar, Delhi, Aurungzeb, Hyderabad, Golconda, Dupleix, sepoys, Robert Clive, Black Hole of Calcutta, Suraja Dowra, Battle of Plassey

1. Similarities of Indian politics to those of the HRE?
2. Evidence that the British and French intentions in India were not imperialistic?

3. What were Dupleix's goals and how did he implement them?
4. Clive's goals and implementation thereof?
5. What would you say was the decisive factor in British dominance over France in India?

The Peace Settlement of 1763

ID: Peace of Hubertusberg,

1. Terms of the Peace between Britain and France?
2. Why didn't Britain take Guadeloupe and Martinique?
3. Limits on French action in India?
4. In what ways was the Peace of 1763 a "turning point?"

Chapter 7 THE SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE WORLD

ID: Galileo, Newton, 1642,

1. Three major ideas about the history of science?

Section 32 "Prophets of A Scientific Civilization: Bacon and Descartes"

Science before the Seventeenth Century

ID: Montaigne

1. Significance of work of Leonardo da Vinci as a scientist? How does RRP's assessment argue for a certain periodization of European history?
2. What are some implications about the "implied answer...Nothing?"
3. What connection does RRP make between politics and witchcraft scares?
4. What does RRP say about the importance of science in deciding the direction of Europe's development?

Bacon and Descartes

ID: Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes, inductive method, deductive method, Instauratio Magna, The Advancement of Learning, The New Atlantis, Discourse on Method, cogito ergo sum, Cartesian dualism, "thinking substance," "extended substance,"

1. Similarities between FB and RD?
2. How did they both differ from Aristotle?
3. Role of mathematics for both philosophers?
4. Role of science?

Chapter 7, Section 33: "The Road to Newton: The Law of Universal Gravitation"

Scientific Advances

ID: Vesalius, Galen, On the Movement of the Heart and Blood (1628), William Harvey, Leeuwenhoek, Pascal, Calculus, Leibnitz, Newton, logarithm, Napier

1. Know which achievements were made by each man.
2. Development of mathematics in this period?

The Scientific Revolution: Copernicus to Galileo

ID: Ptolemy, Copernicus, On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs (1543), Tycho Brahe, John Kepler, Galileo, Unmoved Mover

1. What was Ptolemy's conception of the cosmos?
2. How was a mathematical explanation of the universe consistent with the ancient traditions "reborn" in the Renaissance?
3. Copernicus's theory?
4. How did the scientists after Copernicus build on each other's work?

The Achievement of Newton: The Promise of Science

ID: Newton, Huygens, Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, Royal Society of London (1662), Royal Academy of Sciences (1666), Denis Papin, Robert Boyle, Thomas Newcomen, James Watt

1. Newton's achievement? How about RRP's use of the word "stupendous?"
2. Military advantages of applied mathematics?
3. Technological advantages?

The Scientific Revolution and the World of Thought

ID: Blaise Pascal, Pensees, "I am terrified by the eternal silence...", "a thinking reed,"

1. How did the Scientific Revolution change the way that human beings thought about their place in the universe?
2. How was the SR consistent with Greek and medieval philosophy of "natural law"?
3. How did the SR contribute to the secularization of European culture?

Chapter 7, Section 34: "New Knowledge of Man and Society"

The Current of Skepticism

ID: Pierre Bayle, Thoughts on the Comet, Historical and Critical Dictionary,

The New Sense of Evidence

ID:

1. Changes in use of legal evidence: what it was, how it was applied and to whom?
2. Relationship of rules of evidence to decline of witchcraft?

History and Historical Scholarship

ID: Jean Mabillon, On Diplomatics, Du Cange, Muratori, James Usher, Julian Calendar, Gregorian calendar, 1752, 1918, Gregory XIII

The Questioning of Traditional Beliefs

ID: Richard Simon, Critical History of the Old Testament, Baruch Spinoza, John Locke, Letter of Toleration, Reasonableness of Christianity, Essay Concerning Human Understanding, Two Treatises of Government, tabula rasa, environmentalist, pantheism, atheism.

1. Paradox of "orthodox" Christian pioneering Biblical criticism. Compare to Galileo.
2. Difference between Descartes and Locke?

Chapter 7, Section 35: "Political Theory: The School of Natural Law"

ID: descriptive vs. prescriptive political theory

1. How was political theory affected by the scientific viewpoint?

Natural Right and Natural Law

ID: natural right, natural law, "positive laws," Hugo Grotius, Law of War and Peace, Samuel Pufendorf, Law of Nature and of Nations

1. Implications of faith in reason for universality of human experience?
2. Is natural law theory incompatible with religion?

Hobbes and Locke

ID: absolutism, constitutionalism, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, "state of nature," Leviathan, Two Treatises on Government, social contract

1. How do Hobbes and Locke view human nature?
2. How do they each see the "state of nature?"
3. How do they differ in their ideas about authority?
4. What is meant by calling the 17th Century the "century of genius?"

Chapter 8 THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

Section 36 "The Philosophes - And Others"

The Spirit of Progress and Improvement

ID: Ancients vs. Moderns, Isaac Watts, J.S. Bach, G.F. Handel, John Wesley (Methodism), George Whitfield, itinerant preaching, "enthusiasm", F.A. Mesmer, Freemasonry, Lavater, science of "physiognomy,"

1. What is an issue between the Ancients and the Moderns?
2. How do "Modern" people think about God?
3. Is Methodism compatible with the philosophy of the Enlightenment? If so, how?

The Philosophes

ID: philosophe, Helvetius, Horace Walpole, David Hume, Denis Diderot, Encyclopedie, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, d'Alembert, Buffon, Turgot, Quesnay, Catherine the Great, Maria Theresa, Edward Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, salon, Marquis di Beccaria, Baron Grimm, Frederick the Great

1. Who comprised the new population of authors?
2. For whom were they writing and why?
3. Philosophy behind government censorship?
4. Function of the salons? Who ran them?

Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau

ID: The Spirit of the Laws, despotism, separation and balance of powers, Mme. de Pompadour, Philosophical Letters on the English, Age of Louis XIV, "ecrasez l'enfer!", "natural religion," "natural morality," Essai sur les moeurs, Social Contract (1762), social contract, General Will, Emile, Nouvelle Heloise

1. Political and religious differences between M, V, and R? BE SMART! MAKE A CHART!
2. Significance of Voltaire's Essai...
3. According to Voltaire what is an enlightened government?
4. How is Rousseau's "state of nature" different from that of Hobbes and Locke?
5. How can Rousseau's ideas be considered compatible with both democracy and totalitarianism?
6. How did acceptance of Rousseau's ideas lead to changes in the aristocracy's self-perception?

Political Economists

ID: Physiocrats, Quesnay, Turgot, Dupont de Nemours, "laissez faire," Sir William Petty, Adam Smith, Political Arithmetic, Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776! Great Date!), free trade, free market economy, "invisible hand"

1. Goals of physiocrats? Enemies of physiocrats?
2. Are you convinced by the "motive of self-interest?"

Main Currents of Enlightenment Thoughts

ID: Condorcet, "universalism," Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind

1. What kind of "equality" was favored by Enlightenment philosophers?
2. Why did Enlightenment philosophers think that the state was the agency of progress?

Chapter 8, Section 37: "Enlightened Despotism: France, Austria, Prussia

The Meaning of Enlightened Despotism

ID: Enlightened despotism, Jesuits

1. Who wanted the Jesuits dissolved and why did the Pope agree?
2. Relationship between Great War of 18th Century and acceleration of strength of monarchy throughout Europe?
3. Characteristics of "enlightened despotism?"

The Failure of Enlightened Despotism in France

ID: Louis XV, "apres moi, le deluge," taille, dixieme, vingtieme, pays d'etats, Maupeou, "Maupeou parlements," Turgot, corvee

1. Why was Louis XV trying to tax the French nobles, how did they feel about it, and why? What happened?
2. Catastrophic economic cycle that was repeated in France?

Austria: The Reforms of Maria Theresa (1740-1780) and of Joseph II (1780-1790)

ID: serfdom, "cameralism," Maria Theresa, Joseph II, Leopold, Marie Antoinette, Francis II

1. How did the war of the 1740's lead to internal consolidation of the Austrian Empire?
2. Strengths and weaknesses of the Habsburg "non-national system?"
3. Motivations for Maria Theresa's attack on serfdom?
4. Achievements of Joseph II in "enlightened" rule?
5. How did Joseph's consolidation of the Empire into a "rational" system lead to problems with "nationalism" - even though the idea hasn't officially been invented yet.
6. Who was opposed to Joseph's reforms and why?

Prussia under Frederick the Great (1740-1786)

ID: "Old Fritz," "no one reasons, everyone executes," "first servant of the state"

1. How was society "stratified" under Frederick TG? Motivations for this system?

Chapter 8, Section 38: "Enlightened Despotism: Russia"

THE BIG QUESTION: How "Enlightened were these 'enlightened' despots?"

Russia after Peter the Great

ID: Peter the Great, (Catherine I, Peter II, Anna, Ivan VI, Elizabeth, Peter III) Catherine II - The Great (1762-1796,)

Catherine the Great (1762-1796): Domestic Program

ID: Pugachev's Rebellion, muzhik (no, not muzak!), Stephen Razin, Old Believers

1. Evidence that Cathy was an "Enlightened" despot?
2. How was serfdom different in Russia than in Prussia or Austria?

Catherine the Great: Foreign Affairs

ID: The Eastern Question, "Greek Project", War with Turkey in 1772 - Peace Treaty in 1774, "Potemkin villages,"

1. Geography/borders of Russia 1762, 1792, 1793, 1795?
2. "Principles" of Catherine's foreign policy?

The Limitations of Enlightened Despotism

ID:

1. How does ED foreshadow revolution?
2. Where did each despot reach the limit of "enlightenment" in his/her rule?
3. What does RRP mean by saying that "Monarchy in Europe, ever since the Middle Ages, had generally been a progressive institution...?"

Chapter 8, Section 39: "New Stirrings: The British Reform Movement"

ID: Have your own definition of "revolution" and "revolutionary."

Significant dates: 1740-1848

Onset of an Age of "Democratic Revolution"

ID: "Atlantic Revolution," "Democratic Revolution," "bourgeois revolution" Jewish emancipation,

1. What are the competing theses about the so-called "Democratic Revolution?"
2. What does RRP mean by "democratic?" In what ways were the revolutions he refers to "democratic?"
3. Common characteristics of all the revolutions?
4. Who were the most threatened by these revolutions?
5. Who most benefited?

The English-Speaking Countries: Parliament and Reform

ID: "patriot king," "king's friends," Dissenters, "commonwealthmen," First Reform Bill of 1832, borough, John Wilkes, Supporters of the Bill of Rights (1769), Major John Cartwright, Richard Price, Joseph Priestley, Christopher Wyvil, Edmund Burke, Economical Reform of 1782,

1. In what ways was Parliament "corrupt?"
2. Early agitation for Reform?
3. Edmund Burke's position?
4. How did the American Revolution and the French Revolution affect the debate about Reform?
5. Parallels between centralization of government power in Britain and in the rest of Europe?

Scotland, Ireland, India

ID: Lowlanders, Highlanders, Jacobites, "crofter," Volunteer Companies, United Irish, Act of Union (1801), Lord North, Regulating Act (1773), Warren Hastings

1. Why did England want to consolidate sovereignty over the Scots?
2. Explain the process by which the English established control over the Scots.
3. Points of contention between Catholic Irish and British? Between Presbyterian Irish and British? Between Presbyterian Irish and Catholic Irish?
- * 4. Evidence of trend in Great Britain of centralization under Parliament 1689-1801?

Chapter 8, Section 40 "The American Revolution"

Background to the Revolution

ID: Albany Plan of Union, Pontiac, Acts of Trade and Navigation, Revenue Act of 1764 ("Sugar Act"), Stamp Act, "Townshend duties" virtual representation (an idea ahead of its time; consider for example, virtual reality,) Regulating Act of 1773, Quebec Act, "Intolerable Acts"

The War of American Independence

ID: Thomas Paine, Common Sense, "Armed Neutrality"

1. How did France, Spain, Holland and others contribute to the defeat of the British?
2. What were their goals?

Significance of the Revolution

ID: Declaration of Independence, "self-evident" natural rights, federalism, Articles of Confederation

1. Democratizing effects of the Revolution (for white majority)?
2. Social upheaval as a result of Revolution?
3. Political/constitutional significance of American Revolution?
4. How did the Americans ideas about government evolve from their British origins?
5. Immediate and distant consequences of American Revolution?

Chapter 9: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,
Section 41 "Backgrounds"

Place of France in European world: Military? Economic? Cultural?

The Old Regime: The Three Estates

ID: estate, order, Estates General,

1. Relative population and wealth of the three orders?
2. Grievances of bourgeoisie against nobles?
3. RRP says the revolution was the collision between two "moving objects." In what ways were they "moving?"

The Agrarian System of the Old Regime

ID: "hunting rights," "eminent property," "collective rights,"

1. Vestiges of feudalism in relationship between owner of the manor and the peasants who lived on it?
2. Proportion of peasants owing land?
3. How did the political unity of France contribute to the Revolution?

Political Culture and Public Opinion after 1770

ID: Rousseau, Voltaire, *Nouvelle Heoloise*, *Encyclopedie*, *Social Contract*

1. In what ways may the Revolution be said to be the 'fault' of political thinkers and philosophes?
2. What is new and significant about Voltaire's observation that "Opinion governs the world?"

Chapter 9, Section 42 "The Revolution and the Reorganization of France"

The Financial Crisis

ID: Jacques Necker, Louis XVI, Calonne, Lomenie de Brienne

1. Economic problems faced by France in 1788?
2. Precipitating factors in Louis XVI calling the Estates General?

From Estates General to National Assembly

ID: Abbe Sieyes, What is the Third Estate?, Oath of the Tennis Court,

1. How did the French nobility start the Revolution? What were their intentions?
2. Wherein was the nobles' scheme unsatisfactory to the Third Estate?
3. Trigger for formation of the "National Assembly?"
4. Examples of Louis XVI's failure of leadership and general incompetence?
5. How did the political situation look to the Third Estate in June 1789?

The Lower Classes in Action

ID: Bastille, Marquis de LaFayette, Great Fear of 1789

1. Grievances of lower classes?
2. Differences between urban and rural grievances?
3. Isn't it interesting to know the origin of the French tricolor?

Initial Reforms of the National Assembly

ID: "night of August 4" "Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen," Olympe de Gouges, The Rights of Woman, Mary Wollstonecraft, Vindication of the Rights of Woman, "patriots," Society of Friends of the Constitution, Jacobin

1. What were the decrees of August 4?
2. Differences between "patriots" and their opponents? What kind of government did each party want?

Constitutional Changes

ID: National Assembly/Constituent Assembly, Constitution of 1791, Legislative Assembly, "flight to Varennes," active and passive citizens, "departments", "electors"

1. How did the Constituent Assembly reorganize French government?

Economic and Cultural Policies

ID: assignats, compagngages, Le Chapelier law,

1. Why did both the Constituent Assembly and the Ancien Regime want to oppose guild and labor unions?

Section 42

The Quarrel with the Church

ID: Civil Constitution of the Clergy of 1790, Tallyrand, "refractory" clergy, Girondins,

1. Motives of Constituent Assembly in its dealings with the Church?
2. Changes enacted by Constituent Assemble regarding the church?
3. Why did so much of the French population support the "refractory" clergy?
4. Wherein was the Civil Constitution of the Clergy a "tactical" mistake?
5. Consequences of the CC of C? Who was its biggest beneficiary?
6. Organization of French government under Constitution of 1791/Legislative Assembly? (October 1791-August 1792.)

Chapter 9, Section 43: "The Revolution and Europe: The War and the "Second" Revolution, 1792"

The International Impact of the Revolution

ID: Wordsworth and his famous quotation: "...to be young was very heaven," Edmund Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France, emigres, Count of Artois

1. How did the nations of Europe respond to the French revolution?
2. What were they afraid of?
3. How were different political groups in England and America polarized by the French Revolution?

The Coming of the War, April 1792

ID: Declaration of Pillnitz, Girondins: Condorcet, Brissot, Roland and Mme. Roland, Leopold II, Francis II

1. Examples of French government's foreign policy provoking other governments?
2. Rationale behind the Declaration of Pillnitz?
3. Girondin's strategy for French Revolution
4. Why did LaFayette favor war?

The "second" Revolution: August 10, 1792

ID: Brunswick Manifesto, bourgeois Jacobin leaders: Robespierre, Danton, Marat, Marseillaise, Commune of Paris, Constitutional Convention, "September Massacres," Jacques-Louis David, Insurrection of August 10, 1792

1. Grievances of unpropertied classes?
2. Factors that lead to Republicanism in France?

Chapter 9, Section 44, "The Emergency Republic, 1792-1795: The Terror"

The National Convention

ID: National Convention September 20, 1792, Year One, "cannonade of Valmy", "Mountain" and Montagnards, sans-culottes, "moderatists," Coalition: (Britain, Holland, Prussia, Austria)

1. Difference in geographical origin between Girondins and Montagnards?
2. Who were the sans-culottes, what did they want, who were their allies?

Background to the Terror

ID: Dumouriez, Vendee, enrages, Robespierre/The Incorruptible, "virtue"

1. Examples of counterrevolutionary activities?
2. How did the Mountain get rid of the Girondins?
3. Robespierre's goals and philosophy?

The Program of the Convention, 1793-1794: The Terror

ID: Committee of Public Safety, "Reign of Terror," Bulletin des loix, Levee en masse, Lagrange, Lamarck, Lavoisier, Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jacques Hebert, "ultra revolutionaries," Dechristianization, Cult of Reason, Cult of the Supreme Being, Dantonists, 9 Therimidor (July 27, 1794) *decade*, enrages, general maximum

1. Goals of Committee of Public Safety?
2. Extent of the Terror?
3. Economic policy of Committee?
4. Response of the National Convention to slavery and consequences thereof?
5. Combination of factors leading to "outlawing" of Robespierre?
6. If you are smart, which you are, you will be able to locate all these people and groups on a continuum from left to right.
7. Who were the victims of the Terror and why? About how many?

The Thermidorian Reaction

ID: nouveau riches, Constitution of the Year III, the dish Lobster Thermidor (created to celebrate the demise of Robespierre and his cronies.)

1. Examples of "reaction?"
2. What class was the big winner after the fall of Robespierre?

Chapter 9, Section 45: "The Constitutional Republic: The Directory, 1795-1799"

The Weakness of the Directory

ID: Council of Five Hundred, Council of Ancients, Directory, Napoleon Bonaparte, Count of Provence, Clichy Club, Louis XVIII, Declaration of Verona, Conspiracy of Equals, Babeuf

1. Mechanics of the new government? Suppositions underlying the new constitution?
2. Who were the enemies of the Directory? Locate them on the left and the right.

The Political Crisis of 1797

ID: Napoleon Bonaparte, Charles James Fox, coup d'etat of Fructidor

1. Summary of Bonaparte's early career? Napoleon's foreign policy?
2. How did domestic problems/discord affect England's prosecution of the war with France?
3. What political problems in France led to the coup?
4. Political changes in Europe as a result of negotiated peace?

The Coup d'Etat of 1799: Bonaparte

ID: Consulate, First Consul.

1. Domestic conditions leading to the Coup?
2. Foreign?

Chapter 9, Section 46: "The Authoritarian Republic: The Consulate, 1799-1804"

ID: Legislative Body, Conservative Senate, Tribunate, "notables," Battle of Marengo (after the victory of which was created the famous dish "veal Marengo,") Cambaceres, Lebrun, Talleyrand,

1. Be able to describe Napoleon's qualities as a leader.
2. Evidence that Napoleon was an "enlightened despot?"
3. Napoleon's tactic to demonstrate that he had the support of the nation? (This one's coming back again, of course.)
4. How did Napoleon effect domestic peace?
5. Tactics for securing confidence of regicides?

The Settlement with the Church; Other Reforms

ID: Concordat of 1801, "careers open to talent," Napoleonic code/Code Napoleon, Napoleon I (1804)

1. Napoleon's motivation for accord with Pope? Content of the deal?
2. Examples of Napoleon's consolidation of all power in the state?
3. Which classes were the winners and losers in this system? In which areas?
4. Characteristics of the Code Napoleon?

Chapter 10 NAPOLEONIC EUROPE

Section 47, "The Formation of the French Imperial System"

The Dissolution of the First and Second Coalitions, 1792-1802

ID: First Coalition, Second Coalition (1797), Declaration of Pillnitz (1791), General Suvarov, Peace of Campo Formio (1797), peace of Luneville (1801)

1. Who were the members of each coalition and what were their goals?
2. What provoked the break up of the coalitions?
3. How did Napoleon contribute to the demise of each one?

Peace Interim, 1802-1803

ID: Helvetic Republic, Confederation of Switzerland, "shame of the princes," Talleyrand

1. How did Napoleon reorganize Europe? What were the principles he used to decide upon boundaries?
2. What happened to the independent states of the HRE?
3. Consequences for future reunification of Germany?

Formation of the Third Coalition in 1805

ID: Third Coalition (1805,) Alexander I

1. Members of the Third Coalition? Terms of 3rd Coalition?
2. Motives/goals of each one?
3. Personality of Alexander I?
4. Political goals of Alexander I?

The Third Coalition, 1805-1807: The Peace of Tilsit

ID: Peace of Tilsit, Lord Nelson, battle of Trafalgar, battle of Austerlitz, Confederation of the Rhine, Frederick William III

1. Napoleon's military goals? How did he plan to achieve them?
2. Significance of the battle of Trafalgar?
3. Significance of battle of Austerlitz?
4. Political changes effected by Napoleon after his victories in Germany?

The Continental System and the War in Spain

ID: battle of Jena, Berlin Decree, Continental System, Peninsular War.

1. What was the Continental System and what did Napoleon hope it would accomplish?

2. Unexpected consequences of meddling in Spanish royal politics?
3. By the way, this is the place where they invented "guerilla" warfare.

Section 47

The Austrian War of Liberation, 1809

ID: Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Illyrian Provinces

1. Wherein had Napoleon frustrated Alex I?
2. How did Tallyrand betray Napoleon? Why?
3. Political changes as a result of Austrian defeat?

Napoleon at His Peak, 1809-1811

ID: Clemens von Metternich,

1. Metternich's assessment of political situation vis a vis France and Russia?
2. Napoleon's new response to former noblemen and revolutionaries?

Chapter 10, Section 48 "The Grand Empire: Spread of the Revolution"

The Organization of the Napoleonic Empire

ID: Grand Empire, "allied states", "King of Rome," Pope Pius VII, Napoleon's sibs and other family members: Joseph, Jerome, Caroline, Joachim Murat, Eugene Beauharnais, "Uncle Joseph," Letitia

Napoleon and the Spread of the Revolution

ID: anticlerical

1. Describe the three stages of Napoleonic rule in the Grand Empire states.
2. "Napoleon considered himself a man of the Enlightenment." What evidence does RRP give to support this statement? Do you agree?
3. Explain how the last vestiges of feudalism in Western Europe were wiped away in the Napoleonic era.
4. What happened to the role of religion in Napoleonic Europe?
5. Which groups favored and benefited from Napoleon's program?

Chapter 10, Section 49 "The Continental System: Britain and Europe"

ID: Jacques Louis David, church of the Madeleine, Arch of Triumph

1. Reasons for hostility toward British?
2. Reasons for glorification of Roman culture?

British Blockade and Napoleon's Continental System

ID: Milan Decree, Anglo-American War of 1812

1. Explain the apparent and underlying goals of the Continental System and the British blockade.
2. How did these situations lead to the War of 1812?
3. Visionary aspects of the CS?

The Failure of the Continental System?

ID:

1. Which groups opposed the Continental System in France and why?
2. How did the British blockade hurt continental trade?
3. How did tariffs affect the success of the Continental System?
4. Economic repercussions of the CS in European shipbuilding trades?
5. What happened to the British economy during the years of the Continental System?

Chapter 10, Section 50: "The National Movements: Germany"

The Resistance to Napoleon: Nationalism

ID: NATIONALISM - a very very very important idea. Also get Conservatism and Liberalism

1. You should be able to define nationalism in the abstract.

2. How was nationalism manifested in England, Spain, and Poland?
3. How was nationalism in Italy a byproduct of Napoleonic interference?
4. Be able to explain "conservatism" and "liberalism" in the context of nationalism and cite examples of each variant of nationalism.

The Movement of Thought in Napoleonic Germany

ID: Romanticism, Beethoven, Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Schleiermacher, Volk, Volkgeist, Jahn, Tugendbund, "Addresses to the German Nation"

1. How was nationalism tied to romanticism in Napoleonic Germany?
2. How was Herder's philosophy of history different from Voltaire's?
3. Explain "Volkgeist."
4. Effects of the French Revolution on development of nationalism in Germany?
5. RRP: "The Germans became fascinated by the idea of political and national greatness precisely because they had neither." Does this statement ring true to you? Why or why not?

Reforms in Prussia

ID: battle of Jena, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Baron Stein, Hardenberg, edict of 1810.

1. What was the problem of the Prussian army, according to the army reformers, and how did they advocate solving it?
2. How far did Stein go in abolishing serfdom? Why couldn't he go further?
3. Provisions of edict of 1810 and implications for Prussian society/economy?

Chapter 10, Section 51 "The Overthrow of Napoleon: The Congress of Vienna"

1. Grounds for Alexander I's dissatisfaction with French alliance?

The Russian Campaign and the War of Liberation

ID: battle of Borodino

1. Trigger for attack on Russia?
2. How did the Russians force Napoleon to break his "principles" of fighting? What other principles did he break? (i.e., unforced errors?)
3. What did each member of the anti-Napoleon forces contribute to his defeat? What, if anything, did they have in common?

The Restoration of the Bourbons

ID: "Frankfort Proposals," Viscount Castlereagh, treaty of Chaumont, Louis XVIII, "constitutional charter"

1. What were the goals of each ally for the peace with Napoleon?
2. How did Castlereagh achieve Britain's war aims?
3. How did the Bourbons become the favored candidate for ruling France?
4. Terms of the "constitutional charter?"

Settlement before the Vienna Congress

ID: "First Treaty of Paris"

1. What political issues/boundaries faced the allies after the defeat of Napoleon?
2. Issues that allies refused to consider?
3. Wherein was Britain the strongest country in Europe after Napoleon's defeat?

The Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815

ID: Tallyrand, Metternich, Castlereagh, Alexander, Hardenberg, "universal monarchy"

1. How was this peace process similar to that of Westphalia or Utrecht?
2. Where did the Congress keep the French-made boundaries and where did it change them? Why?

The Polish-Saxon Question

ID: Polish-Saxon Question, "Congress Poland"

1. Who favored the trade of Poland for Saxony and why?
2. Why did Metternich oppose it? Who else opposed it and why?
3. What was sneaky Tallyrand doing all the while?

4. Final disposition of the problem?

The Hundred Days and Their Aftermath

ID: Duke of Wellington, battle of Waterloo, St. Helena, "Second" Treaty of Paris, Holy Alliance

1. Terms of the second Treaty?
2. Effects of Hundred Days on subsequent treaty? On European psychology?
3. Strong points and weak points of the Peace of Vienna? (A GOOD place to make a chart.)
4. Wherein were nationalists and democrats discontented with the Peace?

Chapter 11 REACTION VERSUS PROGRESS

Section 52 "The Industrial Revolution in Britain"

As you read consider Palmer's suggestion that the Industrial Revolution may be more important than the French Revolution or any other "Revolution."

Make sure you understand the concepts of "reaction" and "progress." Make sure you can distinguish between "capitalism" and "industrialism."

1. What is meant by "Industrial Revolution?"
2. Why does Palmer allege that people are "conservative?"
3. Of what basic significance for the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain was the Agricultural Revolution?
4. What combination of circumstances helped to create a favorable environment for the emergence of machine industry in Britain?
5. Describe the changes that took place in Britain from about 1780 to 1840 in the textile industry and in other industries.
6. What important population and urban changes accompanied the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain? Why was it difficult to deal with the problems of rapid urbanization?
7. How did the new factory system affect the working classes?
8. How did the attitude toward government affect the working classes?
9. Explain the attitude toward government regulation of business of the new "cotton lords" and the classical economists.

The Agricultural Revolution in Britain

ID: squirearchy, Agricultural Revolution, enclosure acts

1. Relationship of English Revolution to ascendancy of property-owning classes?
2. How did landowners increase their incomes?
3. How did Parliament serve the landowners?
4. Economic results of concentration of land ownership? Social results?
5. How was the English working person's experience during this time different from his/her counterpart's on the Continent?

ASK ME about Turnip Townshend!

Industrialism in Britain: Incentives and Inventions

ID: John Kay, fly shuttle, Richard Arkwright, water frame, Thomas Newcomen, James Watt, Matthew Boulton (No, he is NOT Michael's brother.)

1. Circumstances (S,E,M factors especially) that motivated Industrial Revolution in England?
2. Examples of inventions and the contributions they made? Helpful to make a chart to get these straight.
3. Potential and implications of railroads? (S,E,M in particular)

Section 52

Some Social consequences of Industrialism in Britain

ID: "cotton lords," industrial capitalists

1. Implications of IR for urban development?

2. Political problems faced by cities? Origins thereof? I told you long ago: Feudalism is the ism that just won't die!
3. Implications for skilled laborers?
4. Conditions in the factories?
5. Ideology of the cotton lords?

Classical Economics: "Laissez Faire"

ID: Adam Smith, "Wealth of Nations" Thomas Malthus, David Ricardo, Manchester School, laissez faire, enlightened self interest, free trade, law of supply and demand, law of diminishing returns, "dismal science," political economy, "iron law of wages"

1. What were Smith's criticisms of mercantilism?
2. What is the doctrine of laissez faire?
3. According to Smith and company, what should be the role of government in the economy?
4. How was Great Britain the "workshop of the world?"

Chapter 11 Section 53, "The Advent of the Isms."

ID: liberalism, radicalism, socialism, conservatism, individualism, constitutionalism, humanitarianism, monarchism, nationalism, communism, romanticism, Marxism, capitalism.

1. Time frame for all these isms?
2. RRP's definition of an "ism?"
3. Why was nationalism inherently revolutionary in this age? Comment on the preoccupation with nationalism in the early 19th c. in Germany and in Eastern Europe.

Romanticism

ID: Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, Victor Hugo, Chateaubriand, Schiller, Schlegel, "Gothic", "Volksgeist," genius.

1. What does RRP mean by the romantic "love of the unclassifiable?"
2. Characteristics of Romantic art?
3. How did the Romantics respond to the Middle Ages?

Classical Liberalism

1. Brief history of "liberals?"
2. Who were the "liberals" in England? (S,P,E factors?)
3. Political and economic views of the English liberals? Foreign policy tendencies?

Radicalism, Republicanism, Socialism

ID: Philosophical Radicals, Jeremy Bentham, Robert Owen, Saint-Simon, Fourier.

1. Who were the radicals and where did they come from?
2. What were the social, political, economic and religious ideas of the radicals?
3. Who were the republicans and where did they come from?
4. What were the S,P,E,R ideas of the republicans? (Might be smart to make a chart?)
5. Grievances of the French working classes?

Feminism

ID: Mary Wollstonecraft, *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), Olympe de Gouges, "egalitarian" feminists (also called "individualist" feminists) Philosophical Radicals, Anne Wheeler, William Thompson, *Appeal on behalf of Women* (1825), Frances Wright, Harriet Taylor, John Stuart Mill, *The Subjection of Women* (1869), Seneca Falls, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, *The Free Woman, The New Woman*, Germaine de Stael, (ASK ME ABOUT "relational feminists") Flora Tristan, George Sand

1. Describe the ideas that different feminists agreed on
2. Describe the points on which feminists differed
3. How were English and French feminist agendas different?
4. What were the arguments advanced by feminist authors for women's rights and equality?
5. Describe George Sand and the significance of "George Sandism"

Nationalism: Western Europe

ID: Risorgimento, Slavic Revival, Volksgeist, Carbonari, Mazzini, Young Italy, Grimm brothers, Hegel, dialectic, thesis, antithesis, synthesis, Leopold von Ranke, Friedrich List, "National System of Political Economy"

1. What did the Grimms do besides write fairy tales?
2. Intellectual components of German nationalism?
3. Languages in Europe and relationship of language to nationalism? How would you integrate religion into a concept of nationalism?
4. Hegel's political ideas?
5. How does the dialectic work?
6. List's economic critique of England?

Nationalism: Eastern Europe

ID: Slavic Revival, Vuk Karajich, Palacky, Adam Mickiewicz, Slavophilism

1. Motives of Poles and Magyars?
2. Why did nationalism seem to be more cultural than political in Eastern Europe?
3. Relevance of language to nationalism? Examples?

Other Isms

ID: Edmund Burke, "monarchism," "humanitarianism"

1. Summary of Burke's philosophy? Do you agree?
2. Are you persuaded by RRP's explanation of "humanitarianism."

Chapter 11 Section 54: "The Dike and the Flood: Domestic"

1. Explain the principal objectives after 1815 of the governments that had defeated Napoleon. Why was it difficult to maintain political stability?
2. Why did the regime established for Poland by the Vienna peace settlement fail to work?
3. What political developments were taking place in France under Louis XVIII and his successor?
4. Describe the nationalist activities in the German states in the years after 1815. What action did Metternich take?
5. Describe the cycle of popular unrest and government repression in Great Britain after 1815. How did economic factors contribute to the spread of political radicalism?
6. How would you summarize the domestic policies followed in almost every European country immediately after 1815?

Reaction after 1815: France, Poland

ID: "white terror," "plus royaliste que le roi" Louis XVIII, Charles X,

1. Which events in France led to "reactionary" responses?
2. Political arrangements for Poland after the Congress of Vienna?
3. How did these arrangements actually work out?
4. Polish nationalist grievances re: Congress Poland? What did these Poles do about it?

Reaction after 1815: The German States, Britain

ID: Burschenschaft, Metternich, Carlsbad Decrees (1819,) Corn Law, Six Acts (1819,) Cato Street Conspiracy,

1. What is going on with the German students and what does Metternich do about it?
2. Economic conditions in Britain that provoked the passing of the Corn Law.
3. What did the Six Acts do?

Chapter 11 Section 55 "The Dike and the Flood: International"

ID: Holy Alliance. Who's in it and why?

1. Explain the origin of the congresses of the Great Powers held in the years after 1815. What was their long range significance?

2. What did the Congress of Aix la Chapelle decide with respect to France? What happened to Alexander's proposals for international action?
3. What events led to the summoning of the Congress of Troppau? Why could Metternich win Alexander to his views yet fail to persuade Castlereagh and the British? How was the revolution in Naples handled?
4. Describe the events that led up to the Congress of Verona? What happened to the Greek efforts at revolution? How was the revolution in Spain handled?
5. Explain the background and nature of the movement for independence in Latin America. What position did the British take? the United States? What were the results by about 1825?
6. Explain the nature and results of the revolt in Russia after Alexander's death.
7. Why did the congresses after 1815 fail to make progress toward an international order? With what consequences for liberalism in Europe?

The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1818

ID: Tsar Alexander I, Aachen,

1. What were Alexander I's international goals?
2. Main agenda item? Disposition?
3. Other agenda items for Congress? Resolution?

Revolution in Southern Europe: The Congress of Troppau, 1820

ID: Protocol of Troppau

1. Trigger of crisis in Naples? What did Metternich do?
2. How did Metternich triumph over Alexander I?
3. Who were the five Great Powers?

Spain and the Near East: Congress of Verona, 1822

ID: Alexander Ypsilanti, Ferdinand VII

1. Alexander's international policies, once again?
2. How did Alexander I become converted to conservatism?
3. French intervention in Spain? Who favored it? What happened?

Latin American Independence

ID: Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin, Joseph Bonaparte, Monroe Doctrine, George Canning

1. Why did the English favor revolution in Spanish colonies?

Section 55

The End of the Congress System

1. Why could an international system of regulation not succeed? (Figure out what each Great Power wanted and how it went about getting it.)
2. Possible conflicts between liberalism and nationalism?

Russia: The Decembrist Revolt, 1825

ID: Decembrist revolt, Constantine and Constitution, Nicholas I

1. Ideology and motives of Decembrists?
2. Compare Decembrists to uprisings of Pugachev or Stephen Razin?

Chapter 11, Section 56: "The Breakthrough of Liberalism in the West: Revolutions of 1830-1832"

1. What happened to the Greek people following defeat of Ypsilanti?
2. Why did British, French and Russians collaborate?
3. Outcome?
4. What happened to Egypt? In general what is happening to the Ottoman Empire? Who is the biggest beneficiary?
5. Explain the nature and outcome of the Greek independence movement? What other results emerged from the Near Eastern crisis of the late 1820's?
6. What accounted for the July Revolution in France? Explain the division of opinion in the groups that had favored the revolution. How was the conflict resolved?

7. Discuss the political and constitutional changes that took place under Louis Philippe's regime. Which classes were the beneficiaries? Which groups remained dissatisfied?
8. What immediate effects did the Revolution of 1830 in France have throughout Europe? What arrangements made by the Congress of Vienna were now undone?
9. Explain the effect upon England of the Revolution of 1830 in France. Describe the events that led to the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the major accomplishments of the act? How close to revolution was Britain?
10. Summarize the reforms introduced in Britain after 1832. Of what significance for the British economy was the repeal of the Corn Laws?

France, 1824-1830: The July Revolution, 1830

ID: July Ordinances, July Revolution, Marquis de LaFayette, Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, Constitutional charter of 1814, Guizot

1. Trigger for July Revolution?
2. Role of LaFayette?
3. Changes in French constitution?

Revolutions of 1830: Belgium, Poland and Elsewhere

ID: Walloons, Treaty of 1831

1. Motives of Belgians for independence?
2. How did the Belgians solve their leadership problem?

Reform in Great Britain

ID: Tory Party, George Canning, Robert Peel

1. What did the liberal Tories do to promote the needs of business?
2. Policy of liberal Tories about religion?
3. Problems with the Corn Laws and representation in House of Commons?
4. How did the Reform Bill of 1832 achieve passage?
5. Terms of the Bill? Who were the big winners?

Section 56

Britain after 1832

ID: Poor Law (1834), Municipal Corporations Act (1835), Factory Act of 1833, Ten Hours Act 1847, Anti-Corn Law League, Repeal of Corn Laws 1846, Lord Palmerston

1. How was the Reform Bill of 1832 "revolutionary?"
2. Demographic configuration of the two parties?
3. Who favored the Corn Laws and Why? Who opposed them? Why?
4. Palmerston's strange international exploits: What were they and what were their motives?

Chapter 11, Section 57: "The Triumph of the West-European Bourgeoisie"

ID: bourgeoisie, "stake in society" theory

1. What does RRP mean by "the decades following 1830 may be thought of as a kind of golden age of the West-European bourgeoisie?"
2. Describe the major economic developments taking place in this age.
3. What attitudes were emerging among working people in France and Britain? What avenues were open to them to improve their position?
4. Describe the objectives, nature and results of the Chartist movement. What change took place in British labor after the 1840's?
5. What general observations may be made about Europe in the years between 1815 and 1848? What do the paintings by Delacroix and Daumier reveal about the mid-19th c. conceptions of revolution and the triumph of the bourgeoisie?

The Frustration and Challenge of Labor

ID: proletarians, Manchester School, labor market, Poor Law of 1834

1. Who were the proletariat and what were their grievances?
2. Describe the concept of the labor market?
3. What did the working people object to about the Poor Law?
4. Two means of "escape" for laborers?

Socialism and Chartism

ID: Louis Blanc, "Organization of Work," Chartists, People's Charter 1838,

1. Six points of the Charter of 1838?
2. What factors caused the Chartist movement to die down?
3. Results of the Chartist movement?

Chapter 12 REVOLUTION AND THE REIMPOSITION OF ORDER 1848-1870

Section 58: "Paris: The Specter of Social Revolution in the West."

ID: Utopian Socialism vs. Scientific Socialism, July Monarchy, Louis Philippe, Guizot

1. Why did revolutions break out in so many different places at once in Europe in 1848? What may be said about these revolutions?
2. What pressures in the July Monarchy led to the abdication of Louis Philippe?
3. Describe the composition and policies of the Provisional Government in France after the February Revolution. What division existed within it?
4. Discuss the background and significance of the June Days of 1848. How did contemporaries react?
5. How would you explain the election of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as president in December 1848? Describe his subsequent political maneuvers. What were the results?

The "February" Revolution in France

ID: February Revolution of 1848, Lamartine/"political" Republicans, Louis Blanc/"social" Republicans, National Workshops, Constituent Assembly,

1. Events leading up to abdication and departure of Louis Philippe?
2. Distinctions between the social and the political Republicans?
3. Explain the ideas behind the National Workshops? Who wanted them? Whose idea was it?
4. Political leanings of the Constituent Assembly?
5. RRP says "the battle lines were drawn" Between who and whom? What were the issues?

The "June Days" of 1848

ID: General Cavaignac, Second French Republic

1. Events leading up to the resignation of the civilian executive board?
2. What happened in Paris during the "Bloody June Days?"
3. Europe's and France's reaction to the above?
4. What's going on in England at the same time?

The Emergence of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte

ID: Cavaignac, Ledru-Rollin, Lamartine, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte
Falloux Law of 1850, Legitimists, Orleanists

1. What kind of government did each of the candidates stand for? Is there a moral you can draw?
2. Background of LNB? How can you explain his appeal?
3. Results of new elections based on universal male suffrage? Two types of monarchists?
4. How did the Legislative Assembly deal with the menace of socialism?
5. Motivation of the Falloux Law?
6. What was the French response to Italian nationalism?
7. How did LNB manipulate himself into becoming the Emperor of the French?

Chapter 12, Section 59 "Vienna: The Nationalism Revolution in Central Europe and Italy"

1. Describe the nature of the Austrian Empire in 1848. What attitude did Metternich maintain toward nationalism and liberal reform in the empire?

2. What revolutionary developments took place in March 1848 in the Austrian Empire? In Prussia and the other German states? in Italy?
3. What factors account for the ebbing of the revolutionary tide after July 1848?
4. Describe the victories of the counterrevolution between June 1848 and December 1848. How did division in the ranks of the revolutionaries contribute to their defeat?
5. What new revolutionary developments occurred in the first half of 1849? Explain their outcome?
6. Discuss the changes in attitudes and policies that took place in central Europe and in Italy immediately following the Revolution of 1848.

The Austrian Empire in 1848

ID: Slavs, Magyars, Carlsbad Decrees, Kingdom of Naples, Two Sicilies, Kingdom of Sardinia aka Savoy or Piedmont, Volksgeist, Bellum omnium contra omnes (remember Thomas Hobbes?) Metternich.

1. Demography of Austrian Empire?
2. Which group had the most power in each geographical area?
3. Ways in which Vienna influenced other places in Europe?

The March Days

ID: Louis Kossuth, March Laws,

1. Events leading to the flight of Metternich?
2. List all the different assaults on authority in central Europe country by country and their political results. Serf's Up!

The Turning of the Tide after June

ID: Pan-Slav assembly of June 1848, Michael Bakunin, Sudeten Germans, Frankfort Assembly, Slavic Revival, Austroslavism,

1. Why didn't the Czechs want to participate in an all-German assembly?
2. Austroslavism? Ideology? Their political agenda?
2. Essence of Slavic Revival?

Section 59

Victories of the Counterrevolution, June-December 1848

ID: Emperor Ferdinand, Francis Joseph

1. Demography of Hungary?
2. Mistakes of Magyar nationalist party?
3. Reasons for pressure on Ferdinand to abdicate?

Final Outburst and Repression, 1849

ID: Pius IX, "The Liberal Pope," Syllabus of Errors, the Bach system

1. Military and political factors in the defeat of the revolutionary movements?
2. What "isms" were attacked under the Bach system?
3. Economic and political achievements of the Bach system?

Chapter 12 Section 60 "Frankfurt and Berlin: The Question of a Liberal Germany"

1. What seemed to be the major obstacle to German unification? Other obstacles?
2. Describe Prussia in the years before 1848. Which aspects of Prussian development seemed illiberal? Which seemed forward looking?
3. What position did Frederick William IV take when revolution broke out in Prussia? Explain the status of the revolution by the end of 1848.
4. How did the origin of the Frankfurt Assembly contribute both to its strength and to its weakness? Of what significance was its desire to retain non-German peoples?
5. Explain the decisions that the Frankfurt Assembly reached on the nature of the new Germany and the outcome of the assembly's proposals.

6. Why did Frederick William IV's plan for a German union fail? What kind of constitution did Prussia itself receive in 1850?
7. What general observations may be made about the failure of the German unification movement of 1848?

The German States

ID: Frankfurt Assembly, German dualism, Junkers,

1. Why did the little German states not want to be unified into a German state?
2. Attitude of the rest of "Germany" towards Prussia?
3. Ethnic/national problems with German unification?

Berlin: Failure of the Revolution in Prussia

ID: Frederick William III, Frederick William IV, Zollverein, Prussian Assembly, Berlin Assembly

1. How did the 1848 Revolution play out in Prussia?
2. Conflict between Prussians and Poles?
3. Role of Russia in repressing the Revolution?

The Frankfurt Assembly

ID: Frankfurt Assembly, German National Assembly, Great Germans, Little Germans

1. Who were the members of the Assembly and what were their politics? What were their ideas about social issues?
2. Define the "national" problem faced by the German Assembly.
3. Who were the Great and the Little Germans, and on what issue did they disagree?
4. Chronology of events leading to Assembly calling on Prussian forces?

The Failure of the Frankfurt Assembly

ID:

1. Why did Frederick William IV refuse the crown?

The Prussian Constitution of 1850

ID:

1. How was power allocated in the Prussian Constitution?
2. Why did the Junkers buy the new system?

Chapter 12, Section 61 "The New Toughness of Mind: Realism, Positivism, Marxism"

ID: "springtime of peoples"

1. Political consequences of failed Revolutions? Of successful ones?
2. Social changes in the lower classes?
3. Analyze the moral reorientation that took place after 1848. How was the new toughness of mind reflected in literature and the arts? science? religion? philosophical thought? attitudes towards domestic and international affairs?
4. How would you analyze the principal sources of Marxism? How did Marx dramatize the existing conditions of the working classes?
5. How would you explain the advantages and handicaps of Marxism in winning supporters?

Materialism, Realism, Positivism

ID: Auguste Comte, Positive Philosophy, sociology, Realpolitik, Otto von Bismarck, Karl Marx, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, realism

1. Describe "realism" as a style of art and literature
2. Summarize Comte's philosophy
3. Explain "realpolitik"

Early Marxism

ID: Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Communist League, Communist Manifesto, Capital,

Sources and Content of Marxism

ID: Young Hegelians, alienation, mechanization, commercialization of labor, private property, Chartism (reprise), The Condition of the Working Classes in England (1844), Communist Manifesto, surplus value,

expropriation, dialectic, dictatorship of the proletariat, "withering away" of the state, bourgeois and proletarian classes, religion as opiate of the masses (Marx's phrase),

1. What are the three sources of Marxism?
2. Where do Marx and Hegel disagree about the origins of ideas?
3. Marx's interpretation of history?
4. What are the dangers of labor unions to the proletariat?

The Appeal of Marxism: Its Strength and Weaknesses

ID: opportunism

1. What were the appeals and strengths of Marxism?
2. What kept Marxism from succeeding in Europe?
3. What does RRP say was the "cure" for the revolution of 1848?

Chapter 12, Section 62 "Bonapartism: The Second French Empire, 1852-1870"

1. Describe French economic growth under Nappy III. What gains did the working people make in these years?
2. What kind of opposition to Napoleon developed? What caused the ruin and downfall of the Second Empire?
3. Why may Nappy III be looked upon as a precursor of a later age?

Political Institutions of the Second Empire

ID: Empress Eugenie, Baron Haussmann

1. Psychological profile of Napoleon III?
2. Political ideology of Nappy III?
3. Describe political institutions of Second Empire?

Economic Developments under the Empire

ID: Saint-Simon, Credit Mobilier, Credit Foncier, "limited liability"

1. How did Nappy's programs help the working classes?
2. Nappy's international trade policy?
3. How did French economy expand during the Second Empire?

Internal Difficulties and War

ID: Crimean War, Franco-Prussian War

1. Who opposed Napoleon III's economic policies and why?

Chapter 13 THE CONSOLIDATION OF LARGE NATION-STATES, 1859-1871

Section 63: "Backgrounds: The Idea of the Nation-State"

ID: nationalism, nation-state

1. What were the two most prevalent forms of political organization in Europe prior to 1860? Which states fit into each category?
2. RRP's definition of nation-state? Is it satisfactory? If not, how would you alter it?
3. Bases upon which nations unite?
4. What are two phases of national consolidation?
5. Role of war in national consolidation?
6. Of what special importance for the growth of nationalism were the years after 1860?
7. Of what significance was the Crimean War for European national movements?
8. How did the major European powers become involved in the dispute that broke out between Russia and Turkey in 1853?

The Crimean War, 1854-1856

"Half a league, half a league, half a league onward. Into the valley of death rode the six hundred" --- Alfred Lord Tennyson from Charge of the Light Brigade.

ID: Nicholas I, Florence Nightingale

1. Motives of Russia against Turkey? Motives of other nations?
2. Summary of events leading up to the war?
3. Why did Austria want to protect the "integrity" of the Ottomans?
4. Outcome of the war?

Chapter 13, Section 64 "Cavour and the Italian War of 1859: The Unification of Italy"

Italian Nationalism: The Program of Cavour

ID: Mazzini, Risorgimento, King Victor Emmanuel, Piedmont, "doctrine of nationalities", Cavour, "politics of reality" (aka "realpolitik")

1. Pay attention to the map on p.549.
2. What was the political situation of the states that later became Italy in 1852? Which countries controlled which "Italian" states? How was Piedmont different?
3. Explain the background and nature of the movement for national unification in Italy. What role had Mazzini played? What happened in 1848 to the unification movement?
4. Who was Cavour? How was he different from Mazzini? Who did he work for and what was his political program?
5. Describe the steps Cavour took to unite Italy. How successful was he?
6. What were Napoleon III's motives for collaboration with Cavour?
7. How did Cavour react to Garibaldi's successes?
8. Why did Napoleon change his mind and sue for a separate peace?
9. Results of the Franco-Austrian agreement? Who was happy about it? Who was dissatisfied? Why?

The Completion of Italian Unity

ID: Garibaldi, "Garibaldi's Thousand" (aka Red Shirts)

1. In what way was Garibaldi a "hero of two worlds?"
2. How did Garibaldi lead to the formation of Italian monarchy?
3. How did the last pieces of the Italian puzzle come together?
4. Role of popular sentiment in the unification of Italy?

Persistent Problems After Unification

ID: irredentism

1. Locate the disputed territories of Trentino, Trieste, Dalmatian Islands, Nice, Savoy
2. New relationship between patriotic Italians and the pope?
3. Regional differences between southern and northern Italy?
4. Political problems with Italian parliamentary system?

Chapter 13, Section 65 "Bismarck: The Founding of a German Empire"

ID: die macht, Frankfurt Assembly, Zollverein

1. What were the implications of Hegel's and Marx's ideas about history?
2. What conditions made the Germans "ripe" for succumbing to Prussia?
3. What lessons for national unification did the failure of the Frankfurt Assembly seem to teach? How did economic and social changes affect German nationalistic attitudes?
4. Explain Bismarck's political outlook and describe the nature and outcome of his dispute with the liberals in the Prussian parliament? What was the meaning of his famous "blood and iron" statement?
5. How did Bismarck succeed in ousting Austria from a position of leadership in Germany?
6. Describe the membership, structure and constitution of the North German Confederation. What use did Bismarck make of existing democratic sentiments? socialist sentiments?
7. What did Bismarck hope to accomplish by a war with France? Describe the background of the Franco-Prussian War. How did the war affect France? Germany?
8. Which provisions of the new German constitution were democratic? Which provisions were NEITHER liberal nor democratic?

The German States after 1848

ID:

1. What were the economic changes taking place in the German states?
2. What political lessons does Palmer say the Germans learned in the wake of the failure of nationalism, the Frankfurt Assembly and the Revolutions of 1848. In what way were Hegel's ideas accepted in the formulation of these lessons?

Prussia in the 1860's: Bismarck

ID: realpolitik, blood and iron, Lassallean socialists, Constitutional crisis

1. How was Otto von Bismarck a typical Junker? (Remember it is pronounced "Yoong-ker.")
2. How was Bismarck a practitioner of realpolitik?
3. Compare the ideas of "balance of power" and "realpolitik."
4. How did Bismarck undermine liberalism in Prussia?

Bismarck's Wars: The North German Confederation

ID: Schleswig-Holstein question, Austro-Prussian, aka Seven Weeks War, North German Confederation, Lassallean socialists,

1. Bismarck's motives to fight the war with Austria against Denmark?
2. How did Bismarck placate Russia and Italy?
3. Why did Bismarck "sell" himself as a democrat?
4. Political results of Prussia's victory in the Seven Weeks War?
5. Bismarck's motives for accommodation with the socialists?

Section 65

The Franco-Prussian War

ID: Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Benedetti, "Ems dispatch,"

1. Bismarck's and Napoleon III's motives for war against each other?
2. How did Bismarck provoke the war?
3. Why were Britain, Italy, Russia delighted with the war?
4. Did you know that there was so little food in Paris at the end of the siege of 1870 that people had to eat the zoo animals?

The German Empire, 1871

ID: war indemnity, the French Constituent Assembly, The Third Republic

1. Terms of the treaty of Frankfurt?
2. Political peculiarities of the German Empire?

Chapter 13, Section 66, "The Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary"

1. What were the chief problems confronting the Habsburg empire in the 19th c.? What did its recent wars demonstrate about the empire? Explain the special attitudes of the Magyars.
2. How would you evaluate the Compromise of 1867 as a solution to the nationalities problem in the Habsburg Empire? Which groups were the real beneficiaries?
3. Discuss the political changes in both Austria and Hungary after 1867. What may be said about the economic and social structure of the Dual Monarchy?

The Habsburg Empire after 1848

ID: Emperor Francis Joseph (also referred to as Franz Joseph), Magyars, Hungarians,

1. What does RRP mean when he says that Bismarck both united and divided Germany?
2. What were the goals of the national groups within the Habsburg Empire?
3. Personality and ideas of Franz Joseph?

Compromise of 1867

ID: Ausgleich, Dual Monarchy,

Count Beust was the Austrian negotiator of the split that resulted in the Dual Monarchy.

1. Motivation for the compromise?
2. Terms of the compromise?
3. Who were the biggest losers in the arrangement? What were their grievances?
4. Political boundaries of the compromise? Use a map! There is one on p. 562-3.

5. Describe the social/political/economic/national cleavages with the Dual Monarchy?

Chapter 13 Section 67 "Liberalization in Tsarist Russia: Alexander II"

1. How did the autocracy in Russia differ from absolutism in the West?
2. Explain the role of the "intelligentsia" in Russian life.
3. How did serfdom in Russia before 1861 differ from and resemble American slavery? What did the Act of Emancipation of 1861 accomplish?
4. Summarize the legal and judicial reforms introduced by Alexander II and the steps taken in the direction of self-government.
5. How did Russian revolutionists react to the reforms of Alexander II? Indicate additional steps taken by Alexander II in 1880 to win liberal support. What changes took place under his successor?

Tsarist Russia after 1856

ID: intelligentsia

1. What were the two "fundamental institutions" of Russia?
2. What were the problems of serfdom for the serfs? For their owners?
3. Who were the intelligentsia and what were their ideas? Implications thereof?

The Emancipation Act of 1861 and Other Reforms

ID: Alexander II, Act of Emancipation, mir, zemstvo, Alexander Herzen, Third Section

1. Compare Alex II with his father, Nick I.
2. How did the Act of Emancipation work? Benefits and problems for the landlords? for the former serfs?
3. Differences in status within the peasantry?
4. Other political reforms of Alexander II?
5. What were the zemstvos and how did they work?

Revolutionism in Russia

ID: nihilists, Herzen, Bakunin, Nechaiev, "People's Justice," "Catechism of a Revolutionist," People's Will AND BY THE WAY, the guy who shot Alex II was a Polish student named Hrieniewicki.

1. What were the objections of the revolutionaries to Alex II's reforms?
2. Describe the ideology of Bakunin.
3. How did Alex II respond to the threat of the revolutionists?
4. What happened as a result of Alex II's assassination?

Chapter 13, Section 68 "The United States: The American Civil War"

1. Describe the growth of population in the United States during the 19th c. How were the problems created by immigration being met?
2. How did the Industrial Revolution affect the growing estrangement of North and South? How did the westward movement intensify the slavery quarrel?
3. Explain the immediate background to the American Civil War and the nature of the struggle. What attitudes did Europeans take toward the war?
4. What conception of the United States prevailed after the victory of the North? What may be considered the most far-reaching result of the American Civil War?
5. How was slavery abolished? What may be said about the sweeping nature of this step?
6. What did the Reconstruction period after the Civil War accomplish and fail to accomplish?
7. Discuss the economic changes during the Civil War and in the period immediately following.

Growth of the United States

ID:

1. Explain factors leading to the rapid growth of the United States.
2. How did older Americans respond to the increase in immigration?

Estrangement of North and South

ID: Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, sectionalism, abolitionism, 13th Amendment

1. How was the economy of the North different from that of the South?
2. How did the labor force differ in the N and the S?
4. Motives of northerners and southerners in moving west?
5. Which side did the European powers root for and why?

After the Civil War: Reconstruction; Industrial Growth

ID: land-grant colleges, radical Republicans, Morrill tariff of 1861, 14th Amendment, Homestead Act

1. What does RRP suggest might have happened to the former USA if the South had won the war?
2. How did the war help the Northern business interests?

Chapter 13, Section 69 "The Dominion of Canada, 1867"

ID: Quebec Act of 1774, United Empire Loyalists,

1. What were the three streams of Canadian population?
2. Boundaries of Upper Canada and Lower Canada? Who lived in each one?
3. What sources of friction were there in Canada in the early part of the 19th Century?
4. What did the British North America Act of 1867 provide? Why was a federal plan rejected? What further developments took place in the years after 1867?
5. What was the long-range significance of the "dominion" idea?

Lord Durham's Report

ID: Whigs, Durham's Report, "responsible government"

1. Recommendations of Durham's Report? Actions take as a result of the report?
2. What is "responsible government?"

Founding of the Dominion of Canada

ID: British North American Act

1. How was federalism both decentralizing and centralizing?
2. Political organization of the Dominion of Canada?

Chapter 13, Section 70 "Japan and the West"

ID: Commodore Perry

1. What major developments were taking place in Japan during the years of seclusion from approximately 1640-1854? What parallels may be observed between the history of Japan and that of Europe? Why did the early Tokugawa shoguns exclude foreigners?
2. What is meant by the "opening" of Japan to the West? What potential allies did Perry find in 1853? Explain the nature of the commercial treaties signed.
3. What conclusion about dealing with the West did the anti-Westerners reach after 1854? How did they proceed?
4. Describe the westernization of Japan in the Meiji era (1868-1912). To what extent was the new parliamentary system faithful to liberal principles?
5. What general aspects of Western civilization did the Japanese seem most interested in adopting?

Background: Two Centuries of Isolation, 1640-1854

ID: shogunate, Tokugawa, Yedo, bushido, Shinto, Nagasaki, daimyo, samurai

1. What were the Japanese motives for isolationist policy?
2. How did the shoguns take power from the Emperor?
3. In what ways was Japan "feudal?"
4. How did the merchant class expand?

The Opening of Japan

ID: extraterritoriality, Choshu, Satsuma

1. What was Perry's/USA's motivation in "opening" Japan?
2. What were the provisions of the treaties signed between Japan and the United States in the 1850's?
3. Examples of anti-foreign reaction?

4. Don't you love it when RRP says "The whites in those days...were somewhat trigger-happy in the discharge of naval ordnance...?"

The Meiji Era (1868-1912): The Westernization of Japan

ID: Meiji

1. Why did the Lords of Choshu and Satsuma want the resignation of the shogun?
2. What changes took place to move Japan from feudalism to a modern national state?
3. How did Japan modernize its economy?

Chapter 14, EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION, 1871-1914

Section 71 "The 'Civilized' World."

1. Describe the materialistic achievements and nonmaterialistic values that led Europeans to think of themselves as the "civilized world."
2. What is meant by the inner and outer zones of Europe? Which areas outside Europe belonged to each? What third zone lay beyond the European world?
3. How do the paintings by Sheeler and by Seurat contribute to an understanding of late nineteenth century European civilization?

Materialistic and Nonmaterialistic Ideals

ID: "civilized world" backward

1. What were the ideals of European "civilization?"
2. How civilized was Europe as measured by death rate, life expectancy, infant mortality, literacy rate, productivity of labor?

The "Zones" of Civilization

ID: inner and outer "zones" of Europe

1. What were the geographical boundaries of the zones?
2. How were the zones different from each other - compare using SPERM factors.

Chapter 14, Section 72 "Basic Demography: The Increase of the Europeans"

1. Describe the major trends in world population growth since 1650 a) in Europe and b) in the world as a whole. What conclusions may be drawn from the table on p. 588? from the table on p. 1039?
2. Why did European birth rates begin to fall by about 1880? In what sense was France a pioneer in that respect? What is meant by "European family pattern?"
3. How do you explain the fact that despite rapid European population growth there was no serious problem of overpopulation as there is in many parts of the world today?
4. Describe the growth of city life between 1850-1914. Can you draw any conclusions from the statistical information in Appendix III of RRP?
5. What can you say about the nature and causes of the migration from Europe that took place in the century after 1840? What conclusions can you draw from the map on p. 592 and the tables on p. 593 and 594?

European and World Population Growth since 1650

ID:

1. Factors encouraging population growth in general?
2. Factors encouraging population growth in Europe?

Stabilization of European Population

ID:

1. Significance of decline in birth rate?
2. Describe the "European family pattern."
3. Economic motivations for smaller families?

Growth of Cities and Urban Life

ID:

1. What does RRP mean when he says that the city "set the tone" of modern society?

Migration from Europe, 1850-1940

ID: Atlantic Migration

1. Why did more people go to the United States than to anywhere else?
2. Causes for the Migration?
3. Discuss the "push" factors and the "pull" factors for different emigrant groups.

Chapter 14, Section 73 "The World Economy of the Nineteenth Century"

1. What technological advances contributed to the "new Industrial Revolution" after 1870?
2. What can you say about the status of free trade in the years 1846-1914? Explain the relationship between imports and exports a) in the British economy and b) in the economy of the rest of industrial Europe.
3. Of what significance was the export of capital from Europe? What role did each of the major European countries play?
4. How did the gold standard facilitate international trade in this age? Describe London's special financial role?
5. Discuss the relationship between Western Europe and others parts of the earth in the 19th c. economy. In what sense had a true world market been created?
6. What kinds of insecurity resulted from the capitalist economy? What devices were resorted to in order to combat insecurity?
7. Explain the important changes in capitalism about 1880. What were some of the political and social effects of these changes?

The New Industrial Revolution (aka "The Second Industrial Revolution.")

ID: "new Industrial Revolution", balance of payments, invisible exports, the corporation, trusts and cartels, "vertical" integration, "horizontal" integration.

1. How did chemistry, electricity and the internal combustion engine "revolutionize" the world economy?

Free Trade and the European "Balance of Payments"

ID: Corn Laws, free trade, protective tariffs, invisible exports

1. How could Great Britain import more than it exported and still have a favorable "balance of payments?"

The Export of European Capital

1. To whom and for what were Europeans lending capital?

Section 73

An International Money System: The Gold Standard

ID: gold standard, multilateral trade, William Jennings Bryan's famous "Cross of Gold" speech, sight draft, acceptance house, discount

1. How did the gold standard lead to fluid trade?
2. How did the gold standard lead to low prices?
3. Who did not benefit from the gold standard?

A World Market: Unity, Competition--and Insecurity

1. Wherein was the worldwide system of unregulated capitalism "extremely precarious?"
2. How did different governments try to cope with the challenges above?

Changes in Organization: Big Business

ID: limited liability corporation, vertical integration, horizontal integration, trusts, cartels, Sherman Act of 1890

1. What were the attractions of a corporation compared to companies or partnerships?
2. How did the "trusts" work?

3. How were the new big businesses "feudal?"

Chapter 14, Section 74 "The Advance of Democracy: The Third Republic, United Kingdom, German Empire"

1. Of what significance was the Paris Commune in the formation of the Third French Republic?
2. Describe the machinery of government set up by the laws of 1875 in France. How was the role of the executive further clarified?
3. With what major problems was the Third Republic occupied in the years 1871-1914? How successfully did it cope with them?
4. What kind of government did Great Britain exemplify the half-century before 1914? Explain the steps by which the suffrage was extended in the years 1832-1918. Of what significance were the reforms of the Liberal government after 1906?
5. How successfully had Britain dealt with the Irish problem by 1914?
6. What general observations can you make about the political nature of the German Empire? Discuss the nature and results of Bismarck's conflict with a) the Catholic Church and b) the Social Democrats. What was the motive behind his social insurance program?
7. In what direction did Germany seem to be moving under Wilhelm II in the years before 1914?
8. Summarize briefly the major political developments in Italy, Austria-Hungary and other European countries from 1871-1914. What general conclusions may be reached about the advance of political democracy?

France: The Establishment of the Third Republic

ID: Paris Commune (second time around), Marshall MacMahon

1. Why did monarchists win the elections insisted on by Bismarck?
2. How did the Parisian republicans respond?
3. Compare Paris Commune (1871) to Jacobins.
4. How did the new government of France end up being a Republic?
5. Political structure of the Third Republic?

Troubles of the Third French Republic

ID: Boulanger, Dreyfus Affair, Pope Leo XIII, Major Esterhazy, anti-Semitism, Emile Zola, "J'accuse" (He's not in the book - ask me if I forget to tell you) also Adolph Thiers, the first President of the Third Republic. He said it was the government that "divides us least."

1. Describe what groups favored which forms of government.
2. What are the implications of RRP's notion that questions that were in other countries questions of party were in France questions of regime?
3. Describe the threat of General Boulanger.
4. How did the Dreyfus Affair "rock the country?"

The Strengths and Weaknesses of the Republic

1. Make a list or chart of S's and W's. Consider the SPERM factors.
2. Who were the Radical Socialists and what did they advocate?

Section 74

The British Constitutional Monarchy

ID: 1837-1901, Liberal and Conservative parties, William Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli, Reform Bill of 1832 (reprise), Second Reform Bill, Forster Education Act of 1870.

Disraeli was once asked to define the difference between a misfortune and a calamity. He answered, "Well, if Gladstone fell into the Thames, that would be a misfortune; and if anybody pulled him out, that, I suppose, would be a calamity."

1. Describe the SPERM differences between the Liberals and the Conservatives.
2. What were some of Gladstone's reforms?

British Political Changes after 1900

ID: Herbert Asquith, David Lloyd George, Parliament Act of 1911, laissez-faire economics, Manchester School, Labour Party (Keir Hardy)

1. Describe the Liberal's program of social legislation.
2. Content and significance of Lloyd George's budget of 1909? Isn't it neat that he invented the phrase "war on poverty?"
3. What were the laborers' grievances during this period?

The Irish Question

ID: home rule, Ulstermen, Irish Question

1. What were the grievances of the Irish against the British?
2. How did Gladstone and later the Conservatives try to ameliorate conditions?
3. What's the fight about between the Ulstermen and the rest of Ireland?
4. What changes took place in Ireland in 1914 and in 1922?
5. Summarize the "Irish Question."

Bismarck and the German Empire, 1871-1890

ID: William I, kaiser, Reichstag, National Liberals, Syllabus of Errors, Kulturkampf, Eufurt Congress, Gotha Programme PLUS a cool word: Wilhemine

1. What was the political organization of the German Empire?
2. Why did the Junkers oppose Bismarck?
3. Who were Bismarck's political allies and why?
5. How did the Catholic Church threaten Bismarck's policies?
6. What was Kulturkampf and why was it instituted?
7. Bismarck's economic and social laws?

The German Empire after 1890: William II

1. What were the disagreements between William II and Bismarck.
2. What was William's "new course?"
3. How was Germany heading toward a constitutional crisis?

Developments Elsewhere: General Observations

ID: trasformismo, futurism, Gabriele d'Annunzio, Filippo Marinetti

1. Progress of universal suffrage in Europe?
2. Problems within Austria-Hungary?
3. Political, economic, religious and social problems in Italy?

Chapter 15, Section 75 "The Advance of Democracy: Socialism, Labor Unions and Feminism"

ID:

1. Difference in theoretical premises of socialism and trade unionism?
2. Which social/economic groups favored each "ism?"
3. How did trade unionism in Great Britain differ from trade unionism on the Continent?
4. How did the British Labour party differ from socialist parties on the Continent?
5. Describe the origins and history of the a) First International and the b) Second International.
6. What political and economic developments contributed to the growth of revisionism in the socialist movement? Discuss the ideas and movements that arose in response.
7. What reasons does RRP suggest for the decline in the revolutionary mood of the working class by 1914?

The Trade Union Movement and the Rise of British Labor

ID: Le Chapelier Act of 1791, Combination Act of 1799, "new model" unionism, craft unions, Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Taff Vale decision, Labour Party

1. How was "new model" unionism different from previous unionism?
2. What's a craft union?
3. What conditions favored development of unionism in the 1850's?
4. How did the Taff Vale decision hurt the unions and change British politics?

European Socialism after 1850

ID: International Working Men's Association aka First international, Second International

1. Who were some of the sponsors of the First International?
2. How did Marx end up using the International to promote his ideas?
3. How did Marx and Bakunin differ?

4. How did the Paris Commune "kill" the International?
5. Summarize the founding of socialist parties in Germany, Belgium, France and Russia. Who were the leaders of each group?

Revisionist and Revolutionary Socialism 1880-1914

ID: Fabian Society (1883), parliamentary socialism, E. Bernstein, J. Jaures, G. Sorel, syndicalism, "opportunism," Bolsheviks, Mensheviks

1. Why were Bakunin's ideas more appealing to Italians and Spaniards than Marx's?
2. What did the Fabians believe and who were their members?
3. How did parliamentary socialism evolve from the original flavor of Marxism?
4. What were the ideas of "revisionist" socialism led by Eduard Bernstein and Jean Jaures?
5. How did the orthodox Marxists respond to the changes described above?
6. What three reasons does RRP give for the decline in social agitation by 1914?

Section 75

Feminism, 1880-1914

ID: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, International Council of Women (1888), National American Woman Suffrage Association, Women's Social and Political Union, Emmeline Pankhurst, "suffragettes"

1. Economic and political grievances of women?
2. Differences in goals of women on the continent and in England?
3. Methods of the suffragists?
4. How do you evaluate their success?

Chapter 15 Section 76 "Science, Philosophy, the Arts and Religion"

ID: La Belle Epoque, Fin de Siecle

1. Why was faith in science so widespread in the half-century before 1914?
2. Explain Charles Darwin's conclusions and analyze the impact of Darwinian evolution upon the general thought of the age. What is meant by Social Darwinism?
3. How did anthropology affect a) race consciousness, b) attitudes toward culture and morals c) religion?
4. How did Freud influence our understanding of human behavior? What contribution did Pavlov make?
5. How did discoveries in physics upset older views of matter and energy and other scientific concepts? What was Einstein's special contribution?
6. In what sense do the paintings by Monet, Seurat, Kandinsky, Braque and others represent the artistic revolution associated with modern art? What problems of communication between artist and public did these innovations raise?
7. How was the conflict between modernists and fundamentalists resolved in a) Protestantism, b) Roman Catholicism c) Judaism? What other trends and developments were observable in these religions?

The Impact of Evolution

ID: Charles Darwin, Origin of Species, evolution, Descent of Man, T.H. Huxley (aka "Darwin's Bulldog"), "struggle for existence," "survival of the fittest," "natural selection," "most favored races," Social Darwinism

1. What did Darwin mean by "evolution?"
2. How were Darwin's ideas applied to human society by the "Social Darwinists?"

Genetics, Anthropology, and Psychology

ID: Gregor Mendel, Sir James Frazer, The Golden Bough, William Wundt, Ivan Pavlov, "conditioning," Sigmund Freud, The Interpretation of Dreams

1. Describe the contributions of Mendel, Pavlov and Freud to the development of their respective sciences.

The New Physics

ID: Albert Einstein, Antoine Henri Becquerel, Pierre and Marie Curie, J.J. Thompson, Lord Rutherford, Max Planck, Werner Heisenberg

1. How did Einstein's theory modify understanding of the world?
2. What is Heisenberg's "uncertainty" principle?

Trends in Philosophy and the Arts

ID: agnosticism, Herbert Spencer, Ernst Haeckel, Friedrich Nietzsche, Emile Zola, Henrik Ibsen, Gauguin

1. Summarize Spencer's ideas?
2. Nietzsche?

3. Trends in literary and visual subject matter

Section 76

The Churches and the Modern Age

ID: "higher criticism," D.F. Strauss, Life of Jesus, Ernst Renan, Christian socialists, Karl Barth, Syllabus of Errors, Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, bodily assumption of Mary into Heaven, Pius IX, Vatican Council I, papal infallibility, ultramontaniam, Leo XIII, Rerum Novarum, Rothschilds, Jewish "emancipation," assimilation, anti-Semitism, Theodor Herzl, Zionism, Palestine, Karl Lueger, rabidly anti-Semitic Mayor of Vienna, who said "I decide who is a Jew."

1. What is the "higher criticism?"
2. Describe the difference between the Protestant "modernists" and "fundamentalists."
3. How did the Roman Catholic Church "resist" the trends of the age?
4. What were the new dogmas proclaimed in the Vatican Council?
5. How did the Pope end up in control of Vatican City independent of Italy?
6. What were some of the doctrines in Rerum Novarum?
7. Trends in Judaism in the late 19th Century?
8. Factors leading to anti-Semitism?
9. What was Zionism? Who favored it? What conflicts surrounded it?

Chapter 15, Section 77, "The Waning of Classical Liberalism"

1. What does RRP say were the three effects of the trends described above?
2. What is "classical liberalism?"
3. "Liberal" attitudes towards religion? Politics? Economics?
4. After 1880 what signs could be observed of the decline of economic liberalism within each industrial country?
5. What is meant by the "new" liberalism? How did it differ from classical liberalism and how did it resemble classical liberalism?
6. How did 19th and 20th c. developments in biology and psychology affect the older view of human beings as rational animals? What were the implications of these views?
7. What may be said of the late 19th c. philosophies glorifying struggle? How were they strengthened by actual historical events?
8. How did political and economic developments in England between 1900 and 1914 reflect the decline of classical liberalism?
9. How would you assess the strength of liberalism in Europe in 1914?

The Decline of Nineteenth-Century Liberalism: Economic Trends

ID: Friedrich List, National System of Political Economy, neomercantilism, "new" liberalism, welfare state

1. Reasons for the revival of tariffs and the decline of free trade about 1880?
2. What is economic nationalism?
3. Reasons for simultaneous rise of big business and organized labor? How did it undermine theory of individual competition?
4. New role of government in regulating competition and in protecting society?

Intellectualism and Other Currents

ID: anti-intellectualism, "realism"

1. What is anti-intellectualism?
2. Why did Georges Sorel want the workers to do to keep the ideas of class war alive?
3. What were some of the implications of the philosophies glorifying struggle?
4. Signs of waning of liberalism in England?

Chapter 16 EUROPE'S WORLD SUPREMACY

Section 78 "Imperialism: Its Nature and Causes"

ID: imperialism

1. How does RRP define imperialism? What phases have there been in the history of European expansion?

2. How did the "new imperialism" differ from the colonialism of earlier times? What different gradations of European domination may be noted? How was European rule generally imposed?
3. Discuss the motives that lay behind European expansion in the late 19th century. Of what relative importance were economic pressures? the quest for security? nonpolitical and non-economic motives?
4. With what "mission" was imperialism identified? How would you evaluate the attitude expressed in the lines by Kipling?

The New Imperialism

ID: colonies, protectorates, spheres of influence,

1. How was imperialism different from the colonialism of former times? Consider social, political and economic differences. A chart might help.
2. Examples of use of military force, or threat thereof, in achieving European dominance?

Incentives and Motives

ID: J.A.Hobson, Joseph Chamberlain, "imperial federation," "imperial preference," "opportunistic," (a Marxist term), "surplus capital"

1. What were the SPERM factors motivating aggressive imperialism?
2. What was Hobson's analysis of imperialism?
3. How does Joseph Chamberlain's life illustrate certain motives of imperialism?
4. How was the Scramble for Africa motivated by competition for status more than for money?

Imperialism as Crusade

ID: Rudyard Kipling, "White Man's Burden," mission civilisatrice, diffusing of Kultur, blessings of Anglo-Saxon protection

1. What do all the above have in common?

Chapter 16 Section 79 "The Americas"

1. What policies toward Mexico did the United States follow in the years before 1870?
2. Explain and illustrate the attitudes and policies of the United States toward Latin America in the latter part of the 19th century.
3. Describe the origins of the Spanish-American War. What evidence was there of American imperialist interests in Cuba? What territorial acquisitions and other rights did the United States acquire as a result of the war?
4. Of what significance was President Theodore Roosevelt's policy in the case of Santo Domingo? What was the subsequent history of this policy?
5. How did the United States' annexation of the Hawaiian islands illustrate American imperialism?
6. What were the general results of the relationship of the United States with Latin America in the age of imperialism?

ID: Monroe Doctrine

The United States and Mexico

ID: Juarez, Archduke Maximilian, Porfirio Diaz,

1. Motivation of Britain, France and Spain's intervention in Mexico in 1861?
2. Napoleon's hidden agenda?
3. Role of United States in defeat of French ambitions in Mexico?
4. What does RRP mean by the "double standard" of imperialism?

United States Imperialism in the 1890's

ID: "yellow" press, Maine, Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, Platt Amendment, Queen Liliuokalani

1. How, and why, did the United States acquire Puerto Rico and the Philippines?
2. How, and why, did the United States acquire Hawaii?

Chapter 16, Section 80 "The Dissolution of the Ottoman Empire"

1. How did the Ottoman Empire differ from the European states in its political organization and nature? What efforts at reform were made from 1856 to 1876? How did the reform effort end?
2. Why was Turkey called the "sick man of Europe"? What losses of the empire could be noted by 1850? What territory did it still encompass?
3. Why were the British concerned about the Russo-Turkish War of 1877? How was a general war averted?
4. What problems persisted in the Ottoman Empire after 1878? Explain the major steps in the dissolution of the empire from 1918-1923.
5. How did Egypt become a British protectorate? How did the French react?
6. Of what significance for international relations was the rivalry for the spoils of the Ottoman Empire?

The Ottoman Empire in the 1850's

ID: raya, capitulations, "sick man of Europe," Eastern Question, Crimean War

1. What was the religious and political composition of the Ottoman Empire?
2. How did Westerners get special privileges in the Ottoman Empire?
3. What does RRP mean in saying that the Crimean War opened a new phase in Ottoman and European history?
4. What were the Ottoman's political goals?

Attempts at Reform and Revival, 1856-1876

ID: Hatt-i Humayun, Abdul Aziz, Midhat Pasha, Abdul Hamid II

1. Terms and purpose of the Hatt-i Humayun?
2. Terms of the new Ottoman Constitution of 1876?
3. What happened next and why?

Repression after 1876

ID: Young Turks, Abdul the Damned

1. Personality of Abdul Hamid?
2. Evidence of paranoia?
3. Goals and fears of Abdul Hamid?
4. Goals of Europe for Turkey?
5. Goals of Turkish reformers for Turkey?

Section 80

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878: The Congress of Berlin

ID: Pan-Slavism, Danilevsky, Russia and Europe, Suez Canal, treaty of San Stefano, "jingoism," "honest broker of the peace"

1. Define Pan-Slavism? Who favored it in Russia? In the Ottoman Empire? Were the motives of Pan-Slavists the same in the OE as in R?
2. Trigger of the Russo-Turkish war?
3. Reasons for British apprehension? What did Disraeli do?
4. How did Bismarck avert an Anglo-Russian war?
5. How did the European Balance of Power protect and dismember Turkey at the same time?
6. Terms of the Treaty of Berlin? List each country and what it got/lost.

Egypt and North Africa

1. How did Egypt become an English protectorate?
2. Why did the French object and what did they do about it?
3. What events led up to Turkey's alliance with Germany in World War I?

Chapter 16, Section 81 "The Partition of Africa"

1. Explain the process by which Africa was partitioned after 1870. How successful were attempts at international control in the partition of Africa?
2. Which areas were occupied and controlled by Germany, France, and Britain respectively? by other European powers?

3. How did the partition of Africa affect relations among the European powers?
4. How would you assess the impact of European control upon the African peoples?

Opening of Africa

ID: Livingstone and Stanley, Leopold II, king of the Belgians, International Congo Association, Karl Peters, Brazza, Berlin Conference of 1885, Congo Free State,

1. How did Leopold II despoil the Congo?
2. What were the rules of the game for African expansion according to the Berlin Conference?
3. Which two countries remained free throughout the "scramble" and why?
4. How did the Europeans solve the labor problem in the areas they acquired from the Africans?
5. How did "indirect rule" work?

Friction and Rivalry between the Powers

ID: Cecil Rhodes, "Chinese Gordon", General H.H. Kitchener, "great trek," Boers, Boer War, Fashoda Crisis, Kruger Telegram, "Cape to Cairo", Jameson Raid, Paul Kruger, Transvaal

1. What were the geopolitical aspirations of each of the European powers in Africa?
2. Significance of Fashoda Crisis? of Jameson Raid?
3. How did the rivalry over the spoils of Africa "embitter international relations and prepare the war for the First World War?"

Chapter 16, Section 82 "Imperialism in Asia: The Dutch, the British, and the Russians"

1. How did the Dutch create and maintain their empire in the East Indies? What resistance developed?
2. How did British rule in India change after the events of 1857?
3. How would you describe the economy of India under British rule?
4. Explain the growth and nature of Indian nationalism.
5. How do the illustrations and text in the RRP Picture Essay "The British in India" demonstrate the British social, political and economic impact on India? How would you assess the balance sheets of the British presence?
6. What seemed to be the principal motives for Russian expansion in Asia? Why and where did the Russians come into conflict with the British?

The Dutch East Indies and British India

ID: "culture system," Indian Mutiny, Thugs, Hindu Indian National Congress, All-India Muslim League

1. What were the economic advantages of British India and the Dutch East Indies?
2. What ideas and events lead to the termination of the British East India Company and the Mogul Empire?
3. How did British policy toward governing India change as a result?

Conflict of Russian and British Interests

ID: Lord Curzon,

BY THE WAY: This long term conflict was known as "The Great Game."

1. What were the Russian motives for expansion into Asia?
2. Who wanted to stop her?
3. How did Persia become a point of contention between Russia and Britain?
4. How was the conflict resolved?

Chapter 16, Section 83 "Imperialism in Asia: China and the West"

1. What major internal developments were taking place in China in the early 19th century? What policy did the Europeans pursue with respect to the Manchu Empire?
2. What rights did the Europeans and other outsiders acquire as a result of the Opium Wars? What further gains did Europeans make in China from 1860 to 1898?
3. What did Japan gain as a result of the war with China in 1894? What kind of international crisis followed? Why were the Russians concerned over the status of Manchuria?
4. Summarize the concessions extracted from China in 1898 by the Germans, the Russians, the French, and the British. What were the motives behind the Open Door Policy?
5. What were the net consequences of imperialist expansion in China by the end of the 19th century?

China before Western Penetration

ID: Manchu/Ch'ing dynasty, White Lotus Society, Heavenly Reason Society, Taiping Rebellion

1. What were some of the domestic disturbances experienced in China?

The Opening of China to the West

ID: Opium War of 1839-1841, treaty of Nanking, treaties of Tientsin, "treaty system," "treaty ports,"

1. What were the problems of trade with China from the Europeans' point of view and how did they solve them?
2. Outcome of the Opium War?
3. Terms of settlement of war of 1857?

Annexations and Concessions

ID: Open Door Policy, Literary Patriotic Harmonious Fists aka Boxers, Sun Yat-sen

1. What border areas of China did Britain, France and Japan annex?
2. Results of treaty of Shimonoseki?
3. Reasons for Russian, German and French opposition to Japan's occupation of Liaotung peninsula?
4. Why did the United States advocate the Open Door Policy?
5. Why did the British support it?
6. Outcome of the Boxer Rebellion?

Chapter 16, Section 84 "The Russo-Japanese War and Its Consequences"

Japanese pre-emptive strike on Port Arthur – a pilot study for World War II

1. How did the interests of Russian and of Japan conflict in northeast China?
3. Describe the nature and outcome of the Russo-Japanese War. What was President Theodore Roosevelt's objective in his offer of mediation?
3. Of what special significance for later history was the Russo-Japanese War? In what sense did it herald important developments of the 20th century?

ID: Treaty of Portsmouth

1. Grievances of Russia and Japan toward each other?
2. Describe the course of the war.
3. Why did Theodore Roosevelt intervene - and win the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts?
4. Terms of the treaty of Portsmouth?
5. Significance of the Russo-Japanese War and of Japanese victory?
8. What does RRP say are the "three mighty developments" to which the Japanese victory and the Russian defeat were steps?

ASK ME about the Battle of Mukden and the Battle of Tsushima Straits.

Chapter 17 THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Section 85 "The International Anarchy"

1. Why were both the French and the British concerned about German aspirations after 1870?
2. Explain how the continent became divided by 1894 into two opposed camps. What developments led the British to abandon their "splendid isolation"?
3. How were European international relations affected in the years 1905-1913 by the crises over a) Morocco and b) the Balkans?
4. How would you assess the responsibility of each of the countries involved in the events of 1914? What role did the alliance system play? other factors?

Rival Alliances: The Triple Alliance versus Triple Entente

ID: "a place in the sun," Berlin Congress of 1878 (Eastern Question), Russia-German "Reinsurance Treaty" of 1887, Berlin Conference of 1885 (Africa), Admiral Mahan, entente cordiale, Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, "Two Power Standard," Dreadnaughts, Sir John Fisher, Admiral Tirpitz

1. Which countries were in the Triple Alliance and what were the terms of the agreement?
2. List the path of alliances leading up to the Triple Entente

The Crises in Morocco and the Balkans

ID: first Morocco crisis at Tangiers, Algeciras Conference (1906), second Morocco crisis at Agadir, The Panther

1. What did William II do to provoke the Algeciras Conference and why did he do it?
2. Results?
3. Here's your chance to figure out the players in Bosnia-Herzegovina: Make a chart and compare the languages, alphabets, religion, political autonomy of the various Slavic peoples: Serbs, Bosnians, Croats, Slovenes.
4. What two events "brought this brew to a boil" in 1908?
5. What was the deal between Russia and Austria?
6. Who was annoyed by it and why?
7. Outcome of "first Balkan crisis?"
8. Who were the adversaries in the First Balkan War (1912) and the Second Balkan War (1913)? What provoked each war? Winners? Losers?

The Sarajevo Crisis and the Outbreak of War

ID: "Union or Death," Black Hand, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, "blank check," Sir Edward Grey, (a relative of Earl Grey after whom the tea is named.) He said, "The lights are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime."

1. Chain of events leading to German declaration of war on France?
2. What finally provoked the British to enter the war?
3. How could the alliance system be considered a cause of the war?
4. What does RRP mean by "The emergence of a consolidated industrial Germany after 1870, making its bid for world-power status relatively late, was a distant and basic cause of the war?"
5. Assess RRP's assertion that the problem was that the "world had an international economy but a national polity." (It's the same assertion made by Benjamin A. Barber in *Jihad vs. McWorld*.)

Chapter 17, Section 86 "The Armed Stalemate"

ID: Schlieffen Plan, Plan 17 (the French plan to fight World War One and reclaim Alsace and Lorraine)

1. What happened to the German Schlieffen Plan when it was put into operation?
2. What success did both sides have in finding new allies in 1914 and 1915? Why did Italy join the Allies?
3. How did each side appeal to discontented nationalist groups? Why could the Allies be more successful?
4. Why may it be said that the war accelerated prewar imperialist tendencies? In what sense was this true of the Allies? What expansionist aims did the Germans reveal?
5. How would you describe President Wilson's attitude toward the war and toward the two opposing alliances in the early years of the war?

The War on Land, 1914-1916

ID: Moltke, Joffre, battle of the Marne, Gallipoli, Petain, Battles of Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes
 BY THE WAY the Russian general who was responsible for the catastrophe at Tannenberg was Samsonov, and he shot himself when he saw that the battle was lost.

1. What was the Schlieffen Plan?
2. Significance of machine gun?

If you are intrigued by this topic you might want to rent "Gallipoli" with Mel Gibson, or check my list of WWI movies for other choices.

The War at Sea

ID: contraband, noncontraband, "freedom of the seas," Lusitania

Diplomatic Maneuvers and Secret Agreements

ID: Zimmermann Telegram, Col. T. E. Lawrence aka Lawrence of Arabia, Balfour Declaration (1917), Twenty-One Demands on China, "He kept us out of war," "peace without victory"

1. Motives of Italy for joining with the Allies?

2. What were the secret agreements made to partition the Ottoman Empire?
3. What were Wilson's ideas about nationalism? What did he mean by "peace without victory?"

Chapter 17, Section 87 "The Collapse of Russia and the Intervention of the United States."

1. What effect did revolutionary events in Russia in 1917 have on the First World War? Explain the significance of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
2. Why did Wilson change his opinion of the war? Why did he call for American entry?
3. How did the casualties of the United States compare with those of the other combatants? What is suggested as the major significance of American participation in the war?
4. Describe the nature and outcome a) of the military campaigns on the Western Front in 1917 and b) of the German offensive in the West in the spring of 1918. What were the results of the Allied offensive?
5. How successful was the German submarine campaign in 1917? the countermeasures adopted to meet it?

The Withdrawal of Russia: Revolution and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

ID: Revolution of 1905, Duma, Provisional Government, Social Democrats/Russian Marxist party divided between Menshevik and Bolsheviks, V.I. Lenin, Hindenburg, Ludendorff

1. How was the war the trigger for the demise of the Romanov regime?
2. Germany's motivation to smuggle Lenin back into Russia?
3. Reasons for the Bolsheviks' making peace with Germany?
4. Terms of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk?
5. Problems for the Allies as a result of the treaty?

The United States and the War

ID: neutrality, Zimmermann telegram, "make the world safe for democracy," Passchendaele, Ypres, tanks, submarines

1. Why did Wilson favor neutrality?
2. Why did the German High Command resume unrestricted submarine warfare knowing it would force the United States into the war?
3. What military conditions led to the stalemate in the war before the Americans entered?
4. Economic and political activities of the United States as it got ready for war?
5. Military conditions leading to French soldiers' mutiny?

The Final Phase of the War

ID: Ferdinand Foch, John J. ("Black Jack") Pershing, armistice

1. Why is November 11 Veteran's Day?
2. Relative losses of men and material of each of the Great Powers? of the United States?

Chapter 17, Section 88 "The Collapse of the Austrian and German Empires"

1. What happened to the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the close of the war?
2. Explain the position taken by Ludendorff and the German High Command in the autumn of 1918. What governmental and constitutional changes did they insist upon?
3. Describe the background to the abdication of the Kaiser. How "revolutionary" were these events?

ID: Prince Max of Baden

1. What did the Habsburg "national councils" do immediately after the war?
2. How did the High Command itself precipitate the collapse of the German Empire?
3. Ludendorff's agenda in calling for immediate peace negotiations?
4. Compare Wilson's behavior after the war with Bismarck's after the Franco-Prussian War.
5. What reasons does RRP give for the fall of the German Empire?
What factors were specifically excluded?

Chapter 17, Section 89 "The Economic, Social and Cultural Impact of the War."

1. What impact did the First World War have upon private enterprise and the economy? In what specific ways did wartime governments control economic activities? What special measures of economic control were adopted by Germany? by the Allied countries?
2. What were the short and long run effects of government wartime monetary policies? Of what significance were the national debts that were created?
3. How did the war change the economic and financial status of the United States? How did the war affect the industrialization of countries outside Europe?
4. What effect did the war have on the entry of women into the labor force?
5. To what extent did governments during the war attempt to control ideas? With what consequences?

Effects on Capitalism: Government-Regulated Economies

ID: "planned economy," "profiteers," Walter Rathenau, War Industries Board

1. How did the war change the acceptable role of government in the economy?
2. Explain increasing government regulation in allocation of manpower. How did it make an impact on the roles of women?
3. How did changes in foreign trade change the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation?
4. Walter Rathenau's contribution to mobilizing raw materials in Germany?

Inflation, Industrial Changes, Control of Ideas

ID: inflation

1. What factors lead to inflation after the war?
2. What would the debtor countries have to do to combat the inflation and to pay their debts?
3. What does RRP say happened to freedom of thought and why? Results?

Chapter 17, Section 90 "The Peace of Paris, 1919"

1. Describe the personalities of Lloyd George, Wilson, Clemenceau and Orlando.
2. Why did Wilson and Lloyd George object to the French attitudes and proposals with respect to Germany?
3. Why was the "War Guilt" clause written into the treaty? What objections might legitimately be raised to it?
4. How would you evaluate the success and wisdom of the treaty of Versailles? What sources of future trouble might be anticipated?

The Fourteen Points and the Treaty of Versailles

ID: Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, Georges Clemenceau aka "The Tiger of France," David Lloyd George, mandates, reparations, war guilt clause, cordon sanitaire

1. What was Wilson's ideology and what were his goals for the Peace of Versailles?
2. List the goals of France, Italy, Great Britain, Germany.
3. Basis for disagreement among the allies over the terms of the settlement?
4. Terms of the settlement concerning territorial changes? disposition of German colonies? restrictions on German naval and military power? reparations?
5. What happened to the Germany army as a result of the Allied prohibition of conscription?
6. Political results of the Versailles Treaty?

Significance of the Paris Peace Settlement

ID: self-determination, irredentism (one more time)

1. How was the Treaty of Versailles both too severe and too lenient?
2. How did the Treaty lead to the disgrace of the German liberals and socialists?
3. How was each ally dissatisfied with the Treaty?
4. What happened to the Treaty in the United States and why?

(And for a look at Woodrow Wilson as a tragic hero see Gene Smith's When the Cheering Stopped)

5. Why did Wilson give up so many of his points in exchange for the League? What happened to the League?

Chapter 18 THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND THE SOVIET UNION

Section 91 "Backgrounds"

BY THE WAY Alexander II was assassinated by a Polish student named Hrieniewicki.

1. What reforms had been introduced in Russia under Alexander II? What policies did Alexander III pursue? With what results?
2. How did industrialization in the closing decades of the 19th century affect a) the wage-earning class b) the capitalist class?
3. What special features characterized land ownership and the agrarian economy in Russia?
4. How did the Social Revolutionary party differ in attitudes and program from the Social Democratic Labor party? (Another opportunity to make it clear through a chart. Graphics are good!)
5. Describe Lenin's personality and background. How would you evaluate his contributions to Marxism? What special factors in the Russian background affected his conception of a revolutionary party and of revolution?
6. Summarize the similarities and differences between the French and Russian Revolutions in a chart. Consider using Brinton's model.

Russia after 1881: Reaction and Progress

ID: Alexander III, the People's Will, proletariat, Constitutional Democratic party (Cadets), mir, zemstvos, kulaks, "land hunger," pogroms, Black Hundreds, Pobedonostev.

1. How did Alexander III respond to his father's assassination?
2. In what ways was Russia becoming more European in the latter part of the 19th century?
3. Conditions of the growing Russian proletariat?
4. Weaknesses of the business and capitalist class?
5. Conditions of the peasants since Emancipation?

The Emergence of Revolutionary Parties

ID: "populists," Plekhanov and Axelrod, Social Revolutionary Party, Lenin, Stalin, Trotsky

1. What were the two traditional sources of revolutionary disturbances in Russia?
2. Socio-economic divisions among the rural classes?
3. Objections of populists to Marxist theory?
4. Personality of Lenin?
5. What were the differences between the Social Democratic Labor Party and the Social Revolutionary Party?

Split in the Social Democrats: Bolsheviks and Mensheviks

ID:

1. What tactics did Lenin use to cause the split?
2. What were the ideological differences between the B.'s and the M.'s? (My grandmother was an M. We just can't seem to get it right.)
3. What Marxist ideas did Lenin expand upon?
4. Consider what RRP says on p. 734 and on pp. 740-741 and assess Lenin's role as a cause of the Russian Revolution.

Chapter 18, Section 92 "The Revolution of 1905"

1. What signs of dissatisfaction could be discerned in Russia at the opening of the 20th century? Of what significance was the war with Japan?
2. Describe the background and nature of the Revolution of 1905. What precipitated the revolution? With what consequences?
3. What appears to be the chief result of the Revolution of 1905? What actually was the result?
4. Explain the objectives and the accomplishments of Stolypin. What sources of discontent persisted in the countryside despite his reforms?
5. In what direction did Russia seem to be moving by 1914?

Background and Revolutionary Events

ID: Nicholas II, Plehve, Father Gapon, "Bloody Sunday," soviets, October Manifesto

1. Personality of Nicholas II?
2. Grievances of the peasants?
3. How did Plehve and his pals miscalculate the repercussions of the war with Japan?
4. Role of Father Gapon? What events led up to "Bloody Sunday?"
5. What was the Tsar's response and what motivated it?

The Results of 1905: The Duma

ID:

1. What constituted the "right" and the "left" opposition to the new Duma?
2. Short unhappy history of the first Duma? Who got to vote? For whom? What happened to cause it to be dissolved?
3. Second Duma? Third Duma? Fourth Duma? See a pattern?

The Stolypin Reforms

ID: Peter Stolypin

1. What were Stolypin's land reforms? How did they affect the development of both the kulak class and the proletariat?
2. Results?
3. Why did the revolutionaries object to Stolypin's reforms? Why did the "reactionary secret police" also object?
4. What does RRP imply was the trigger for the Revolution?

Chapter 18, Section 93 "The Revolution of 1917"

1. Why did dissatisfaction with the wartime tsarist regime emerge?
2. How was the crisis of March 1917 precipitated? What revolutionary events followed?
3. Describe the program of the Provisional Government and the obstacles it faced.
4. Explain the appeal of Lenin's program. Under what circumstances did the Bolsheviks seize power? Describe the new machinery of government.
5. What action did Lenin take with respect to the war? Why did he accept the Brest-Litovsk treaty?
6. In what sense was "war Communism" a "mixture of principle and expediency"? How did these policies lead to trouble with the peasants?
7. Which groups resisted the new regime in the civil war? What role did the Allied governments play? What factors helped the Bolsheviks to triumph?

End of the Tsardom: The Revolution of March 1917

ID: Tsarina Alexandra, hemophilia, Rasputin, Provisional Government, Prince Lvov, Alexander Kerensky

1. Why were all the different groups and factions in Russia unwilling to cooperate with the government in the prosecution of the war?
2. Which group precipitated the crisis and with which grievance?
3. Role of the Petrograd Soviet? Compare to role of Paris Commune of 1792.
4. Events leading up to abdication of the Tsar? What do you think would have happened if his brother had accepted the throne?

The Bolshevik Revolution: November 1917

ID: "peace, land, and bread," Zinoviev, Kamenov, Order No. 1, Kerensky, Prince Lvov, General Kornilov, Central Committee, Council of People's Commissars, dictatorship of the proletariat, "class rule," "just democratic peace," "abolished all landlord property" Constituent Assembly

1. What were the initial actions of the Provisional government? What was their biggest mistake? Any idea why they made it?
2. How did Kerensky get appointed head of the PG and why could he not form an effective government?
3. What were Lenin's four points?
4. What steps did the Bolsheviks take to seize power?
5. How did the Bolsheviks "deal" with the Constituent Assembly?

Section 93

The New Regime: The Civil War, 1918-1922

ID: treaty of Brest-Litovsk, All-Russian Commission of Struggle Against Counterrevolution, Speculation, and Sabotage aka Cheka/OGPU/NKVD/MVD/KGB, Red Army, White Army, Red Terror, Kronstadt uprising

1. Why was Lenin willing to give up so much land to the Germans?
2. Problems with the food supply? Compare to the French Revolution?
3. Among Russians, who was resisting the Revolution and why?
4. Allied response to the Revolution?
5. Role of Trotsky in the success of the Red Army?
6. Describe the Red Terror and compare it to the Reign of Terror.

Chapter 18, Section 94 "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"

1. What link was there between the party and the government in the Soviet Union? How were decisions arrived at in the party? In what sense did the party tend to lose its original character?

Government: The Nationalities and Federalism

ID:

1. How had the problem of nationalism manifested itself in Russian Empire and how had the Empire tried to solve it?
2. How did the problem of nationalism manifest itself in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and what did the leaders do to solve it?
3. What were the original four SSR's and what areas did they comprise?

Government: State and Party

ID: Constitutions of 1924 and 1936, Central Committee, Politburo aka Presidium,

1. What is meant by the "principle of parallelism?"
2. Compare suffrage laws in the Constitutions of 1924 and 1936.
3. Describe the organization of the Communist Party.

The New Economic Policy, 1921-1927

ID: New Economic Policy aka NEP,

1. What were the conditions leading to the NEP?
2. Results of the NEP?

Social and Cultural Changes after the Revolution

ID: "toilers" Sergei Eisenstein, *Potemkin*, *Alexander Nevsky*, Vladimir Mayakovsky, "Ode to Revolution," socialist realism

1. In what ways did the Revolution change women's rights and family life? How enduring were these changes?
2. What were some of the artistic innovations of this period? How enduring were these changes?
3. Explain "socialist realism."

Stalin and Trotsky

ID: "permanent revolution," "socialism in one country"

1. Trotsky's ideology?
2. Stalin's history? His special talents?

Chapter 18, Section 95 "Stalin: The Five-Year Plans and the Purges"

1. What ideas and precedents contributed to the concept of economic planning?
2. How would you evaluate the effects of the Five-Year plans on Soviet society? To what extent was economic equality realized or sought? What kind of competition persisted?

Economic Planning

ID: First Five-Year Plan, Second Five-Year Plan, Third Five-Year Plan, Gosplan

1. Why does RRP say that it took the Bolsheviks so long to come up with a plan?
2. Engels's justification for a national plan?
3. Two goals of the First Five-Year Plan?
4. How was the Russian economy both a planned and a command economy?
5. Why did the Russians need an agricultural revolution to achieve their goal of an industrial revolution?

The Collectivization of Agriculture

ID:

1. Social/economic goals of the collectivization process?
2. Who were the immediate "losers" in the process of collectivization? Results of these "agricultural disorders?"
3. Advantages of collective cultivation for the central government?
4. Social/economic costs to the peasants?

The Growth of Industry

ID:

1. Describe the changes in the Russian economy between 1928 and 1938? Use as many specific figures as you can.
2. How did Asian Russia change during the Five-Year Plans?
3. What is the significance of low paper production in the USSR?

Social Costs and Social Effects of the Plans

ID: Stakhanov, "labor heroes," speed-up,

1. Make a list of the economic benefits and harms of the system.
2. Make a list of the social benefits and harms of the system.

The Purge Trials of the 1930's

ID: Kirov, Bukharin, "rightists," Great Terror of 1934-1938,

1. Stalin's motives?
2. Do you agree with RRP that if the Tsar had "purged" the Bolsheviks as they purged each other that there would have been no November Revolution?
3. Political consequences of the Purges?

Chapter 18, Section 96 "The International Impact of Communism, 1919-1939"

1. How was international socialism affected by a) the First World War and b) by the Russian Revolution?
2. What events led to the founding of the Third International? What role did the Russian party play in its creation and operation?
3. Explain the stages through which the Comintern passed in the years following its inception

Socialism and the First World War

ID: revisionism, "opportunism," Zimmerwald program, Spartacist movement, Third/Communist International, Comintern,

1. What were the two groups of European socialists, who was in each one and what did they stand for?

The Founding of the Third International

ID: Lenin's Twenty-One Points,

1. Events leading up to 3rd International?
2. Who supported it, and what were their ideologies?
3. What were some of Lenin's 21 Points?
4. How did the USSR exert its greatest influence "by the very fact that it existed?"

Chapter 19 THE APPARENT VICTORY OF DEMOCRACY

Section 97 "The Advance of Democracy after 1919"

1. What evidence of the advance of political democracy was observable in the early post-war years? What trend emerged in social legislation?

2. Why may the new states that emerged after 1919 be called accidents of war? With what major problem did they have to contend?
3. Describe a) the economic steps taken by the new states of central and eastern Europe to modernize themselves and b) the land reforms initiated. What were the results in each case?

Gains of Democracy and Social Democracy

ID:

1. Trends in suffrage after the war?
2. Trends in social legislation after the war?
3. Wherein was Italy different from the rest of Western Europe? Any guesses why?

The New States of Central and East-Central Europe

ID: Be able to locate them on the map: Former Hapsburg Empire: Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia; Former Russian Empire: Poland, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania; Independent prior to 1914 but formerly either Ottoman or Hapsburg, or both: Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania; Turkey.

1. Wherein were the new states "accidents of the war"?
2. What was the political organization of the new states?
3. Political/national problems of the new states?

Economic Problems of Eastern Europe; Land Reform

ID:

1. General economic conditions of population of post-war Eastern Europe?
2. Economic problems caused by increase in miles of frontier?
3. How was land reform effected in different countries?
4. What economic/political problems remained unsolved/unaddressed?

Chapter 19, Section 98 "The German Republic and the Spirit of Locarno"

1. What may be said about the revolution in Germany in 1918? How profound were the changes introduced?
2. Assess the role played by the German Social Democrats in the early years of the Weimar Republic.
3. What threats to the republic arose from the left? from the right? What persistent problems did the republic face?
4. How did the French attitude toward reparations lead to the Ruhr episode of 1923? With what results?
5. What circumstances brought Germany and Russia together? With what results?
6. How did the great inflation of 1923 affect the various classes in Germany?
7. How were the fundamental issues of international affairs being met in the 1920's? What was the nature and significance of Locarno?

ID: Social Democratic Party, Reichstag, Weimar Republic (1919-1933), Spartacists, Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Kapp putsch, Catholic Center

1. What was Marxism like in post-war Germany?
2. Who were the "left," the "right," and the moderates in post-war Germany?
3. Wherein was the Weimar Republic democratic?
4. In what ways did the Weimar Republic maintain the economic/political/military status quo ante bellum?

The German Democracy and Versailles

ID: Diktat, Reparations Committee, Treaty of Rapallo

1. German grievances with the Treaty of Versailles?
2. France's anxieties?
3. British and American goals?
4. Economic relations between Germany and the USSR?

Reparations, the Great Inflation of 1923, Recovery

ID: Ruhr valley, Dawes Plan

1. Why did the French occupy the Ruhr valley?
2. What did the Germans do in response and how did it aggravate the inflation?
3. How did the inflation wipe out outstanding indebtedness and why was that a good thing? Or was it?
4. How and why did the United States get into the act?
5. What was the Dawes Plan?

The Spirit of Locarno

ID: Gustav Stresemann, Edouard Herriot, Aristide Briand, Ramsay MacDonald, Locarno, Frank B. Kellogg, Pact of Paris

1. What two opportunities did the Allies miss, according to RRP that might have prevented World War II? What do you think?
2. Who made treaties at Locarno and what were the terms?
3. What is meant by the "spirit of Locarno?"
4. Content of the Pact of Paris?

Chapter 19, Section 99 "Anti-imperialist movements in Asia"

1. How did aroused and self-conscious Asians view imperialism? With what justification?
2. How did each of the following affect 20th century developments in Asia: the Russo-Japanese War, the First World War and the Russian Revolution.
3. Explain the nature and results of the Turkish Revolution. What sweeping changes were introduced? What similar developments took place in Iran?
4. What major developments occurred in the Indian independence movement in the twenty years between the two world wars? Explain the differences in attitudes that developed among the Indian nationalists.
5. Describe the background, career and program of Sun Yat-Sen. Why did Sun cooperate with Russia and the Chinese Communists? With what results?
6. What success did the Kuomintang armies have between 1924 and 1928? What caused the rift between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists?
7. Explain the changes taking place in Japanese political life in the 1920's. Of what significance for international affairs was the Japanese invasion of Manchuria?

Resentments in Asia

ID: imperialism, French Indochina (be able to locate it), Young Turks, Sun Yat-sen

1. What were the grievances of subject Asian peoples against the Europeans?
2. Attitudes of Asians toward Western politics/economics?

Mahatma Gandhi was once asked what he thought of western civilization. He responded, "I think it would be a good idea."

First World War and Russian Revolution

ID:

1. What compromises/concessions were made by colonial powers to subject peoples after World War One?
2. How did the Russian Revolution "add new stimulus to unrest in Asia?"

The Turkish Revolution: Kemal Ataturk

ID: Mustapha Kemal aka Ataturk, Reza Khan, Persia/Iran (By the way, say "Ee-rah-n" NOT "I-ran.")

1. Messy political circumstances surrounding Ataturk's rise to power?
2. Why did Ataturk abolish the caliphate as well as the sultanate?
3. How was the new Turkish Republic different politically and socially from the Ottoman Empire?
4. What happened to minority groups within the new Turkey?
5. Social and economic policies of Kemal Ataturk? Compare to Peter the Great?
6. Summarize what happened in Persia.

Chapter 19, Section 99 continued

The National Movement in India: Gandhi and Nehru

ID: Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Mahatma, nonviolence, passive resistance, civil disobedience, boycott, Tata family, Jawaharlal Nehru

1. Gandhi's political program? Methods?
2. Gandhi's economic program?
3. Wherein was Gandhi "hardly typical of modern Asia?"
4. Social/religious/political divisions within India?
5. Describe the image of the Soviet Union to the leaders of Asian countries?

The Chinese Revolution: The Three People's Principles

ID: Sun Yat-sen, Kuomintang aka National People's/Nationalist party, General Yuan Shih-kai, The Three People's Principles, Chinese Communist Party (1921), Borodin

1. Basis for civil war in China between 1916-1928?
2. Background of Sun Yat-sen?
3. What were the "three principles" and what did they mean?
4. In what ways was Sun sympathetic to Marxist ideas?
5. Grievances of Chinese towards the West?

China: Nationalists and Communists

ID: Nanking, Chiang Kai-shek, Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, Chinese Red Army, Long March 1934-1935,

1. Chiang's objectives against the warlords and the Peking government? Who supported him?
2. What provoked Chiang to purge the Communists and the Russians?
3. Chinese Communist response to the purge?
4. Explain how the Kuomintang lost the support of the people and the Communist party gained it after 1928.
5. Reasons for the Long March?
6. Motivation for creation of united front? What do you think the Communists were thinking?

Japan: Military Aggression

ID: Sino-Japanese War of 1895, Zaibatsu, Pu Yi aka "the boy emperor," Manchukuo, Lord Lytton,

1. Economic relationship of Japan to the rest of Asia?
2. Economic goals of China vis a vis Japan?
3. Unique aspects of Japanese politics and economics that led to strength and aggression.
4. Incidents leading up to invasion of Manchuria?
5. Why didn't any Western power do anything about it?

Chapter 19, Section 100 "The Great Depression: Collapse of the World Economy"

1. Explain the major weaknesses in the prosperity of the 1920's.
2. What brought on the stock market crash of October 1929? Describe the events that followed the financial crisis.
3. Explain the impact of the depression on the world economy.
4. How did the unemployment crisis affect people? political developments?
5. What explanations for the depression were offered? What might be said in favor of each view?
6. Describe the economic measures taken by governments during the depression. How did these measures affect the world economy?

The Prosperity of the 1920's and Its Weaknesses

ID: prosperity, "inelastic demand"

1. What are some indications of "prosperity" between 1924-1929?
2. How did the automobile contribute to prosperity?
3. What were the causes of "overproduction."
4. Agricultural depression as a result of an increase in the price of wheat? How did it happen and what kind of sense does that make anyway?

The Crash of 1929 and the Spread of Economic Crisis

ID: margin, Creditanstalt

1. How was the high value of stock on the NYSE the product of excessive speculation?
2. How did the repercussions of the crash in the USA pass from finance to industry and from the USA to the world?
3. Extent and devastation of unemployment?

Reactions to the Crisis

ID: Herbert Hoover, "flight from the pound," Hawley-Smoot tariff, Ottawa agreements, International Monetary and Economic Conference.

1. Which countries were first hit by the economic crisis?
2. How did the trauma in the international monetary exchange affect international trade?
3. Reasons for and effects of currency control?

Cultural Reactions To The Crisis

ID: modernist, James Joyce, *Ulysses*, stream of consciousness, Eugene O'Neill, Marcel Proust, *Remembrance of Things Past*, Virginia Woolf, *To The Lighthouse*, Ernest Hemingway, "realist" literature, Andre Gide, Malcolm Cowley, *Exile's Return*, John Steinbeck, *Grapes of Wrath*

1. Describe and contrast the various literary responses to the economic and social dislocation following the Great Depression.
2. In what ways was literature after the Great Depression different from earlier post-World War I literature?

Chapter 20 DEMOCRACY AND DICTATORSHIP

Section 101 "The United States: Depression and New Deal"

1. Under what circumstances was Franklin Roosevelt elected president?
2. What is meant by the "New Deal?" Summarize the short-range and longer-range measures adopted.
3. To what extent was economic recovery achieved under the New Deal? What general economic philosophy did it seem to follow?
4. What conclusions may be reached about the nature and significance of the New Deal?

ID: Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt (hereafter FDR), deficit financing, John Maynard Keynes (pronounced "canes"), Civilian Conservation Corps, National Recovery Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Social Security Act (1935,) National Labor Relations Act aka Wagner Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, American Federation of Labor (AFL), Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), "Roosevelt Revolution," economic royalists

1. What steps did Hoover take to combat the Depression?
2. What steps did Roosevelt take to relieve the suffering caused by the Depression? To prevent it from happening again?
3. Why did rich people call FDR a "traitor to his class?"
4. What, if anything, was "revolutionary" about the "Roosevelt Revolution?"

Chapter 20, Section 102 "Trials and Adjustments of Democracy in Britain and France"

British Politics: The 1920s and the Depression

ID: "dole," general strike, Trades Disputes Act, Labour Party, Liberal Party, Red/Zinoviev Letter, Oswald Mosley, Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain

1. What were the trends in the British economy that led to Britain's economy being worse off even in good times compared to other European economies?
2. How was the "welfare state" underway in Britain as early as 1911?
3. Results of coal strike of 1926?
4. Why did the Labour Party displace the Liberal Party after the election of 1922?
5. How did the Labour Party address the problems of the Depression? How successful was it?
6. With what conditions was France preoccupied in the 1920's? How did the depression affect France?
7. Under what circumstances did the Popular Front emerge in France? How did it resemble or differ from the United States New Deal?
8. How successfully did the British cope with the problems of the empire? with the Commonwealth? with the Irish Question?

Britain and the Commonwealth: Imperial Relations

ID: Palestine, "Black and Tans," Irish Nationalist party/Sinn Fein, Irish Free State, "dominion status," Statute of Westminster of 1931, Ulster

1. Steps leading to establishment of the Irish Free State?
2. Why did the population of Ulster not want to belong to Eire?
3. Advantages of "dominion status" for the dominions? For Britain?

France: The 1920's and the Coming of the Depression

ID: Radical Socialists, Socialists, Leon Blum, Action Francaise, Raymond Poincare,

1. Political and economic conditions of post-war France?
2. How did Poincare "save" the franc?

Depression Ferment and the Popular Front

ID: Croix de Feu, Popular Front

1. Who were the opponents of the Republic?
2. Trigger events leading to formation of the Popular Front?
3. Outcome?

The Popular Front and After

ID: Edouard Daladier

1. What were the reforms of the Blum Popular Front Ministry?
2. Who opposed them and why?
3. Economic problems leading to the collapse of the Popular Front?

Western Europe and the Depression

1. More evidence of economic collapse in Western Europe?

Chapter 20, Section 103 "Italian Fascism"

ID: Benito Mussolini, Fascismo, Sorel, Reflections on Violence, Blackshirts, "March on Rome," squadristi, Duce, syndical/corporate state, "battle of wheat,"

1. Background of Mussolini?
2. Derivation of "fascism?"
3. Italian grievances after the Peace of Versailles?
4. Examples of social unrest in post-war Italy?
5. Role of the Blackshirts in suppressing leftist agitation?
6. How did Mussolini get himself named premier?
7. How did Mussolini "consolidate his dictatorship?"
8. Explain the Fascist idea of the corporate state.
9. Actual social reforms of fascism? How would you evaluate their accomplishments and their failures?
10. Who liked fascism? Who hated it?

Chapter 20, Section 104 "Totalitarianism: Germany's Third Reich"

1. Explain the problems with which the Weimar Republic had to contend in its early years.
2. What attitudes did Hitler form in Vienna before the First World War? What role did the war play in his life? How would you describe the message of Mein Kampf?
3. How did the Great Depression affect Germany? How did Hitler exploit the feelings generated in Germany by the Great Depression?
4. Explain the outstanding political, economic, and social changes introduced in Germany under the Third Reich. Was the Nazi Revolution truly a revolution?
5. In what sense was the twentieth century totalitarian state an outgrowth of the past? How did it differ from political phenomena of the past?

The Rise of Adolph Hitler

ID: National Socialist Workers Party/Nazi, Brownshirts/Storm Troopers, Rathenau, Erzberger, "beer hall putsch" (1923), Mein Kampf, burning of the Reichstag (1933)

1. Background of Hitler?
2. Hitler's ideology?
3. Economic conditions in Germany after the war, which were conducive to acceptance of Nazi propaganda?
4. Steps through which the Nazi party acquired legal power in Germany?

The Nazi State

ID: Third Reich, Fuhrer, Nuremberg laws (1933), Kristallnacht, Holocaust, Gestapo,

1. What were the first two "reichs" according to Hitler?
2. Describe Hitler's policy of anti-Semitism as manifested in the Nuremberg laws and Kristallnacht.
3. How did Hitler treat dissident political groups? Religious groups?
4. How did the Nazis manage the German economy?

Totalitarianism: Some Origins and Consequences

ID: Totalitarian (Isn't it interesting that Mussolini was the first to use this term?)

1. How is totalitarianism different from "mere" dictatorship?
2. Contrast totalitarian ideas about truth and reason with Enlightenment ideas?
3. Role of propaganda in totalitarian societies?
4. Role of anti-Semitism in Nazi propaganda?
5. What do you think about RRP's idea that Totalitarianism was an escape from the realities of class conflict?"
6. In what ways is totalitarianism anti-intellectual, anti-rational and anti-religious?

The Spread of Dictatorship

ID: Salazar, Dollfuss, Franco

1. Where did dictatorships triumph in Europe in the 1930's?
2. How do you explain the proliferation of this form of government? Is it winning from strength, or are the republican forms very weak?

Chapter 21 THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Section 105 "The Weakness of the Democracies: Again to War"

1. Describe the crises precipitated by Hitler from 1933 to the eve of the Munich crisis in September 1938.
2. How did the League of Nations respond to a) Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia? b) to Japan's invasion of China?
3. Explain the circumstances under which the Western powers abandoned the policy of appeasement. Why did the negotiations with the Soviet Union fail?

The Pacifism and Disunity of the West

ID: pacifism, Maginot Line, appeasement policy, Siegfried Line

1. General reasons to embrace pacifism after WWI?
2. How was the particular political situation in France receptive to pacifism?
3. Why was the United States caught up in a policy of "rigid isolationism" and what laws reflected that policy?
4. USSR's concerns? grievances?

The March of Nazi and Fascist Aggression

ID: Franco-Soviet Pact, reoccupation of the Rhineland, Anschluss, Danzig aka Gdansk - know where it is, Haile Selassie

1. Describe specific examples of Hitler's "tactics of gradual encroachment?"
2. Rationale for Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland? Why does RRP say the British and French did nothing? Do you agree that if they had done something that Hitler might have been checked?
3. Mussolini's motivations for war with Ethiopia?

The Spanish Civil War, 1936-1939

ID: Alfonso XIII, Falangists, General Francisco Franco, Spanish Popular Front, bombings at Guernica

1. Reform programs of Spain's new republican government?
2. How did these programs lead to the success of the rightists?
3. Who comprised the Popular Front?
4. What happened next?
5. Diplomatic/political consequences of Spanish Civil War?
6. Military consequences of Spanish Civil War?
7. Meanwhile, back at the ranch, what's going on between Japan and China?

Section 105

The Munich Crisis: Climax of Appeasement

ID: Sudetenland, Sudeten Germans, "peace in our time,"

1. Alleged grievances of German minorities in Czechoslovakia?
2. Military value of Czechoslovakia?
3. Motivations of the English, French to get the Czechs to give in?
4. Terms of Munich Agreement?
5. How did the principles of self-determination and anti-communism figure in the decision of Britain and France?
6. What else happened to Czechoslovakia? Sound a little like the Partitions of Poland?

End of Appeasement

ID: Polish Corridor, Nazi-Soviet Pact

1. Summarize events leading up to the invasion of Poland.
2. Why do you think that Poland was the straw that broke the camel's back?

Chapter 21, Section 106 "The Years of Axis Triumph"

1. Describe the opening stages of the Second World War in eastern Europe. Why was the opening stage of the war in the West called the "phony war?" How did this stage end?
2. What explanations have been given for the collapse of France? What happened to the country after the defeat?
3. In what sense did Hitler dominate the European continent by the summer of 1940?
4. How did Britain react to the Nazi conquests? the United States? Explain the nature and results of the Battle of Britain.
5. What explanations are there for Hitler's decision to invade Russia? Describe the results of his Russian campaign by the summer of 1942.
6. What policies had the Japanese been following during the European war? What were the consequences of the Japanese attack in 1941?
7. Why may the autumn and winter of 1942 be called the blackest period of the war for the Soviet-Western alliance?

Nazi Europe, 1939-1940: Poland and the Fall of France

ID: Luftwaffe, Blitzkrieg, "phony war," Siegfried Line/West Wall, Maginot Line, Dunkirk, Free French movement, Charles de Gaulle, Vichy France, Marshal Petain, Pierre Laval, Festung Europa, Vidkun Quisling

1. Describe the initial Soviet and German aggression.
2. Why did people call the early weeks "the phony war?"
3. Significance of Dunkirk?
4. What were the weaknesses of France that led to her rapid capitulation?
5. Meantime, what's Italy up to?
6. What do you think about RRP's comparison of Germany's domination of Europe with Napoleon's?

The Battle of Britain and American Aid

ID: Winston Churchill, "blood, toil, tears, and sweat," interventionist, Lend-Lease, Four Freedoms, Ultra, Enigma,

1. What help did Britain need, what did Roosevelt want to do and what made it hard for him to do it?
2. How did the United States begin to mobilize economically and militarily before the war?
3. What kept the Germans from invading and conquering Britain?

The Nazi Invasion of Russia: The Russian Front, 1941-1942

ID: Albert Speer

1. What were the Soviets doing to provoke the Nazis?
2. Hitler's motivation to attack Russia?
3. Problems the Germans faced in Russia? Role of Albert Speer?

1942, the Year of Dismay: Russia, North Africa, the Pacific

ID: scorched earth policy, Afrika Corps, Erwin Rommel aka the Desert Fox, El Alamein, General Tojo, December 7, 1941 ("a day that will live in infamy") General George C. Marshall

1. Describe the setbacks that the allies suffered in Russia, North Africa and the Pacific.
2. Why and in what ways was 1942 the worst year of the war?

Chapter 21, Section 107 "The Western Soviet Victory"

Plans and Preparations, 1942-1943

ID:

1. Describe the "overall strategy" of the Allies to defeat the Axis? What problems did the Russians have with it?
2. Why did the Allies take so long to invade Europe?
3. Signs of eventual victory?

The Turning of the Tide, 1942-1943: Stalingrad, North Africa and Sicily

ID: Dwight D. Eisenhower, General Montgomery,

1. Significance of the Battle of Stalingrad?
2. How did Mussolini meet his end?

The Allied Offensive, 1944-1945: Europe and the Pacific

ID: D-Day (June 6, 1944,) Battle of the Bulge, bridge at Remagen, Marshall Zhukov, Admiral Doenitz, "Final Solution," genocide, Guadalcanal, Leyte Gulf, Okinawa, Hiroshima, Nagasaki,

1. Significance of the Battle of the Bulge? of the bridge at Remagen?
2. Beginnings of political/military problems between Western allies and Soviet Union?
3. How did Hitler meet his end?
4. What had the Nazis done to the people they classes "inferior?"
5. Events leading to the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
6. Human cost of the war?

Chapter 21, Section 108 "The Foundations of Peace"

ID: Atlantic Charter, Teheran Conference, Yalta Conference, Potsdam Conference, Harry S. Truman, "denazification," Declaration of Liberated Europe

1. Ideological bases for the peace?
2. Differences between Roosevelt and Churchill?
3. How did the "strategy that would win the war...without political agreements all but guarantee the Soviet domination of Europe?"
4. Soviet vs. Western disagreements about Poland?
5. What did they decide about reparations?
6. Structure and purpose of the United Nations?
7. Agreements about East Asia?
8. New borders and flights of population?
9. What was left of Germany?

Chapter 22 THE POST-WAR ERA: THE AGE OF THE SUPERPOWERS

Section 109 "The Cold War: The Opening Decade, 1945-1955"

ID: cataclysm

1. What three problems became even more urgent in the second half of the 20th C? Why?
2. What was the role originally envisioned for the U.N.? How did the U.N. meet or fail to meet the expectations of the Great Powers?
3. What motives may be suggested for Soviet conduct in the early post-war years? How did the Soviet actions in Europe and elsewhere contribute to the Cold War?
4. What unresolved questions are there about the origins of the Korean War? How did the United States perceive and react to the invasion? With what consequences and outcome?

The Cold War: Origins and Nature

ID: superpowers, "Cold War," containment, Baruch Plan, George Kennan, Dean Acheson, Truman Doctrine, National Security Council, CIA, "iron curtain," Marshall Plan, monolithic theory of communism

1. Strengths and weaknesses of the US and the USSR immediately after the war?
2. Possible goals of Soviet foreign policy? How did the West interpret Soviet behavior?
3. What was the Baruch Plan and why was it doomed to failure?
4. Trigger for formulation of the Truman Doctrine?
5. What steps did the US take to respond to the Soviet "threat?"

Germany: The Berlin Blockade and the Airlift of 1948-1949

ID: Ruhr, Bizonia, Berlin Blockade

1. Political/geographical/industrial disposition of Germany after WWII?
2. How did the West and The USSR differ in their goals for the German economy? How was the West's response to Germany the same as the response of the Grand Coalition to France after the Napoleonic Wars?
3. Why did Britain, France and the USA merge their zones?
4. Trigger for the Berlin Blockade? West's response to the Blockade?

The Atlantic Alliance

ID: NATO, Council for Mutual Economic Aid (Comecon), Warsaw Pact, Marshall Tito,

1. Three prongs of American and Western response to Soviet aggression?
2. What was NATO? Its purpose?
3. Describe the system of economic and political alliances the Soviet Union made or enforced in Eastern Europe.

Section 109

The Revival of Japan

ID: Douglas MacArthur

1. Significant aspects of new Japanese constitution?
2. Economic reforms made during the occupation?
3. How did the Japanese respond to their labor shortage?
4. Results?

Containment in Asia: The Korean War

ID: Kim Il Sung, Syngman Rhee, "the loss of China," Yalu River, 38th parallel,

1. Political status of Korea at the end of WWII?
2. Trigger for the war?
3. Response of the United States and the United Nations?
4. What did MacArthur do to make it an "entirely new war?"
5. What was President Truman's response?
6. Extent of, and reasons for, American role in the war?
7. Repercussions of the war in Europe?

Chapter 22, Section 110 "Western Europe: Economic Reconstruction"

1. Discuss the nature of the economies that emerged in Western Europe in the postwar years. How would you assess the record of economic growth in the years that followed?
2. How did the West European states meet social objectives as well as economic needs in these years?

The Marshall Plan and European Recovery

ID: OEEC

1. State of western European economies after the war?
2. What factors put recovery at risk in 1947?
3. Motivation for Marshall Plan? How did it work?
4. Effects of Marshall Plan on Europe? The USA? The Soviet Union?

Economic Growth in Western Europe

ID: Wirtschaftswunder, "silver fifties," "golden sixties," "guest workers"

1. How does RRP account for the economic prosperity of Western Europe in the post-war years?
2. How did the role of government in the economy change?
3. How did the labor shortage in Europe lead to social/demographic changes in the population of different countries?
4. What were the goals of the "welfare state" and in what way did it grow?

Chapter 22, Section 111 "Western Europe: Political Reconstruction"

1. What political problems did Western Europe face in the early post-war years?

2. Describe the European political atmosphere in the early postwar years. How did it seem to change?
3. How was the constitutional and political machinery of the Federal Republic of Germany designed to overcome problems of the past? How successfully did it operate? What role did Adenauer play?
4. What paradox did the Italian Republic seem to present? What role did the Christian Democratic party play in Italian political life? the Italian Communist party?

Great Britain: Labor and Conservative

ID: Labour, Clement Attlee, Beveridge Report

1. Labour's rationale for nationalizing the Bank of England and other concerns?
2. Labour's social policies?
3. Economic problems faced by Britain after the war?

The French Republic: Fourth and Fifth

ID: Charles de Gaulle, Popular Republic Movement (MRP), collaborators, Petain, Laval, "Rally of the French People," Pierre Mendes-France, Jean Monnet, European Economic Community, Robert Schumann, colons,

1. Assess the accomplishments and shortcomings of the French Fourth Republic.
2. Significant legislation enacted by the Fourth Republic?
3. Trigger for demise of Fourth Republic?
4. How was de Gaulle returned to power? Origins of the Fifth Republic?
5. How did de Gaulle arrange for Algerian independence?
6. What do you think about RRP's characterization of de Gaulle as an "uncrowned republican monarch?"
7. Assess de Gaulle's achievements as a politician and as a leader?

The Federal Republic of Germany

ID: Nuremberg Trials, war crimes, crimes against humanity, denazification, German Democratic Republic, Bonn, codetermination, Basic Law (Grundgesetz), Christian Democratic Union, Social Democrats, Konrad Adenauer, der Alte, Ludwig Erhard, Willy Brandt, "Eastern policy" aka Ostpolitik, Helmut Schmidt. **Pay attention to the maps on p.893.**

1. Purpose of and outcome of the Nuremberg trials?
2. Economic policies of Federal Republic?
3. Political organization of the Federal Republic?
4. Specific contributions of Adenauer, Erhard, Brandt, Schmidt?

The Italian Republic

ID: Alcide De Gasperi, Eurocommunism,

1. Circumstances under which the monarchy was abolished?
2. Policies of Christian Democrats?
3. To whom did the Communists appeal and what did they advocate?
4. Italy's economy in the post-war years?
5. How would you characterize Italian politics in the post-war years?

Chapter 22, Section 112 "Reshaping the Global Economy"

1. What wartime steps did the United States and Britain take to shape the postwar world economy?
2. What was meant by the "world economy" in the postwar years? How successfully was world trade liberalized?

ID: Bretton Woods, "most favored nation," General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/GATT

1. Goals of Bretton Woods conference?
2. Terms of the GATT?

Currency Stability: Toward the "Gold-Dollar" Standard

ID: International Monetary Fund (IMF,) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development aka World Bank

A BIG QUESTION: How has the world's monetary system evolved since 1971?

1. Problems in stabilizing currency? Changes in British economic strength? How effective were efforts taken to stabilize world currencies?

2. What two agencies were established at Bretton Woods and what did they do?
3. What changes from the 1960's on challenged America's economic leadership?

European Integration: The Common Market and the European Community

ID: Benelux, Jean Monnet, Paul-Henri Spaak, European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), EEC/Common Market, European Atomic Community/Euratom, European Commission, European Parliament, Walter Hallstein, "first European prime minister," European Free Trade Association/EFTA,

1. Terms of EEC?
2. Roles of two other European "communities?"
3. de Gaulle's response to the EEC?
4. Economic threats to USA from EEC?

End of the Gold-Dollar Standard

ID: "dollar glut" petrodollars, Eurodollars, devaluation

1. Changes in America's relative position in international trade?
2. Why did Nixon devalue the dollar in 1971 and 1973?
3. How did the world monetary system work after that?

Chapter 22, Section 113 "The Communist World: The U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe"

1. Describe the USSR in the last years of Stalin's rule. What can you say about the Stalin era as a whole?
2. What were the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Soviet centrally planned economy?
3. Discuss the restlessness of the Soviet satellites in the 1950's and 1960's. How did the Soviets react in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia?
4. Discuss the growing integration of Eastern Europe into the world economy in the 1960's.

Stalinism in the Postwar Years

ID: NKVD, "doctor's plot", anti-Semitism, anti-Zionism, "rootless cosmopolitans, purges

1. What did Stalin do to terrorize Russians and increase his control?

Khrushchev: The Abortive Effort at Reform

ID: Lavrenti Beria, Nikita S. Khrushchev, "thaw," "crimes of the Stalin era," "cult of personality," Boris Pasternak, Dr. Zhivago, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, de-Stalinization, apparatchki, "peaceful coexistence"

1. Khrushchev's background?
2. How did K. implement the "thaw?"
3. How did K. de-Stalinize Russia?
4. K.'s economic policy?
5. K.'s agricultural policy?
6. What contributed to K.'s downfall?

Eastern Europe: The Decades of Dictatorship

1. Explain how Communism tried to control all of Eastern Europe and evaluate how well it succeeded. If you can, explain the reasons for the outcomes.
2. Which were the eleven countries under communist domination after 1939? How did the Soviets come to dominate Eastern Europe? How did they consolidate their control in the early postwar years? What economic changes took place in East European countries?
3. How did Finland manage to remain free?
4. What happened to Austria?

Consolidation of Communist Control

ID: Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Warsaw Pact, "people's democracies"

1. How did communists take control of Eastern Europe?
2. What political and economic policies did communist governments implement when they took control. Consider industry and also agriculture
3. How much control or influence did the Soviet Union have in the different communist "satellites?"

4. How were the new communist regimes organized? How was opposition neutralized?
5. How was Yugoslavia different from the other communist governments?

Section 113

Ferment and Repression in East Germany, Poland, and Hungary 1953-1956

ID: Wladyslaw Gomulka, Imre Nagy, Janos Kadar, "counterrevolution"

1. Grievances of Eastern European countries against Russian domination/communism?
2. What were the goals of the revolutions in Poland and Hungary? Who led them? What ism is going on here?
3. Nagy's reform program?
4. What happened in Hungary?

Chapter 22, Section 114 "The Communist World: The People's Republic of China"

1. How did the Communist regime under Mao transform China?
2. What may be said about Mao's more radical attempts at social engineering?
3. Discuss China's relations during these years with the USSR and with the West.
4. How would you assess Mao's place in history?

The Civil War

ID: proclamation of October 1949, Taiwan, Quemoy, Matsu,

1. Summarize the events between 1927 and 1949 that led to the defeat and flight of Chiang's forces.

The New Regime

ID: Mao Zedong, People's Republic of China, Five Year Plan, "Let a hundred flowers bloom...." Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution, Red Guards, Zhou Enlai, The Living Thoughts of Chairman Mao aka "The Little Red Book," "Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

1. What elements of continuity with the past were accepted or employed by the Chinese communists?
2. Aspects of Soviet experience adopted by the Chinese?
3. What was the Great Leap Forward and why did it fail?
4. Social changes brought by communism?
5. Motivation for the Cultural Revolution? Who wanted it? What did it do?
6. Assessment of Mao's as a leader? Mao's contribution to Chinese history?

Foreign Affairs

ID: pusillanimous

1. Alleged reasons for, and results of, China's attack on Tibet?
2. China's problems with India? Russia?

Chapter 23 EMPIRES INTO NATIONS: ASIA, AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST

Section 115 "End of the European Empires in Asia"

1. How did the Second World War contribute to the undermining of the European colonial empires? What role did nationalist movements play? How did the European countries react?
2. Describe the background to the struggle for independence in India and its outcome. How was the religious issue met? What did Nehru's leadership in India accomplish in the early years of independence? What problems persisted?
3. What justification did France advance for its war in Indochina? What relationship was therein Asia between nationalism and communism? Why?
4. Describe Indonesia's experience in the struggle for independence and in the years after independence.
5. Describe the course of events in Pakistan after independence. What circumstances led to the secession of Bangladesh? With what consequences?

ID: Third World

1. In what sense were the new post-colonial nations really nations?
2. In what sense were they not?
3. Economic legacy of colonialism?

End of the British Empire in Asia

ID: Indian National Congress, Gandhi, Nehru, "quit India" Sikhs, Sri Lanka/Ceylon, Jinnah, Bangladesh, Myanmar/Burma

1. Problems of ethnicity that led the British to partition?
2. What was the geographic solution?
3. Nehru's ideology?
4. How effective would you say was India's transition to democracy?
5. Wherein was India a "land of contradictions?"
6. What were the events leading up to the Pakistani civil war?
7. What was the outcome and what was India's role in the outcome?
8. Issues that led to violence between India and Pakistan?
9. How was the Commonwealth changed by the addition/removal of the new states?

Nehru's Successors

ID: Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Indian People's Party, Sikhs, V. Narashimha Rao, Hindu revivalism, Punjab, Congress Party, Kashmir

Fifty Years of Independence

ID: V.R. Narayan, "invisible majority"

1. Demographic changes in India over the last 50 years?
2. What remains to be done?

Section 115

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

ID: Bangladesh, Ali Bhutto, Benazir Bhutto

The Union of Burma (Myanmar)

ID:

Malaysia

ID:

End of the Dutch Empire: Indonesia

ID: Sukarno, Suharto

1. How did WW II lead the Indonesians to independence?
2. What happened to the communists under Sukarno and then under Suharto?

If you would like a cinematic treatment of this time period see "The Year of Living Dangerously."

End of the French Colonial Empire: Indochina

ID: Cochinchina/Tonkin/Annam, Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi, Viet Minh, Dien Bien Phu

1. Background of Ho Chi Minh?
2. Ideology of Vietnamese independence movement?
3. Outcome up to 1954?

The Americans and the Philippines

ID: Ferdinand Marcos, Benigno Aquino, Corazon Aquino

Chapter 23, Section 116 "The African Revolution"

1. Why did the French resist the Algerian struggle for independence? What were the repercussions of the French-Algerian War on France itself? What has been the history of Algeria since independence?
2. How did the French colonial empire in sub-Saharan Africa end?
3. How did the British respond to nationalist pressures in West Africa? In East Africa? What course did developments take in southern Africa?
4. Describe the course of events in South Africa from 1948 to the present. How was apartheid overcome?
5. What special events accompanied independence in the Belgian Congo? What has been the subsequent history of Zaire?
6. How did Portugal react to the pressures from its colonies for independence? With what consequences for Portugal itself? What has been the subsequent history of the former Portuguese colonies?
7. Why is it possible to speak of an "African Revolution?" What general observations may be made about the new African nations in the decades of independence?

DO the map comparison that is suggested on p. 927!

French North Africa: The French-Algerian War

ID: Maghreb: Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, colons, Albert Camus, Algerian Liberation Front,

1. How was the political organization of Algeria different from that of Morocco or Tunisia?
2. Grievances of Arab majority in Algeria?
3. Events leading up to independence?

End of British Rule in West Africa

ID: Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, Nigeria

1. How do you account for the decline in Ghana's economy in the face of ample natural resources?
2. What was the ethnic composition of Nigeria and how did it inhibit the development of nationalism in Nigeria?
3. How did the constitution of Nigeria respond to these problems?
4. Roots of the civil war of 1967-1970? Outcome?

Nigeria

ID:

Section 116

End of British Rule in East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda

ID: Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, Swahili, Uganda, Milton Obote, Idi Amin

1. Similarities in road of Kenya and Tanzania to independence?
2. How was Uganda different?
3. What was the unprecedented action that led to Amin's defeat?
4. Economic and political status of Uganda afterwards?
5. By the way, it is this period in which the family of the heroine of "Mississippi Masala" are forced to flee Uganda and move to Mississippi.

Southern Africa

ID: Zambia/Northern Rhodesia, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe/Southern Rhodesia, Robert Mugabe, Afrikaners, Nationalist party, Union of South Africa, apartheid, Nelson Mandela, Sharpeville, Soweto, Namibia/German Southwest Africa, African National Congress, F.W. de Klerk

1. What were the different groups populating former South Africa prior to 1948?
2. Bases for antipathy among them?
3. Under which group was apartheid established? How did it work?
4. Steps leading to abolition of apartheid and accession of ANC to power?

The Union of South Africa

ID:

The French Sub-Saharan Empire

ID: Central African Republic, Chad, Senegal

1. French aspirations for their colonies after the Algerian war?
2. How did the French intervene in their former colonies after independence?

The Belgian Congo: From Mobutu's Zaire to the Democratic Republic of Congo

ID: Joseph Kasavubu, Patrice Lumumba, Shaba/Katanga, Moise Tshombe, Joseph Mobutu, Leopoldville/Kinshasa, Stanleyville/Kisangani, Rwanda, Burundi, Tutsi, Hutu

1. Summarize events leading up to independence of Zaire.
2. Why was there civil war in the newly independent state?
3. Roles of communist and Western powers in the conflict?

Burundi and Rwanda

End of the Portuguese Colonial Empire

ID: Angola, Mozambique

1. Basis for division and civil war among rival factions in Angola?
2. How did the struggle for independence weaken the new government of Mozambique? Internal divisions?

Section 116

Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan

ID:

1. Role of Soviet Union in independence movement and governments of Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea?
2. What ethnic divisions led to violence in Sudan?

Section 116

Liberia and Sierra Leone: Civil War

ID:

1. What do you think about African countries intervening in their neighbors' civil wars to establish peace?
2. Why aren't they doing the same thing in Somalia or Rwanda?

(These issues will almost certainly not be on the test, and I do not know the answers. But if you do...)

The African Revolution

ID: Uhuru, negritude, Wole Soyinka,

1. What are some similarities in political organization and political problems confronted by African states?
2. Economic issues confronted by African states? How do they meet them?

Chapter 23, Section 117 "Ferment in the Middle East"

1. What generalizations can you make about modernization in the Islamic world?
2. What are the principal non-Arab Muslim states? How did Arab states acquire independence? What may be said about pan-Arabism in the post-1945 world?
3. How did Zionism, events during World War Two and the British mandate over Palestine contribute to the creation of the new state of Israel? What kind of government, economy and society emerged?
4. Summarize the causes and outcomes of the Arab-Israeli wars in the years 1948-1982. Why were Arab-Israel tensions difficult to resolve? Of what significance was the agreement signed in 1993?
5. Describe the origins and nature of the revolution in Iran. What was the relationship of the USA with Iran before and after the revolution?
6. Discuss the origins, nature and outcome of the Iran-Iraq War. Why did it lead to international intervention?
7. Describe the crisis resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990. What role did the United States play? What were the results of the international intervention?

The Islamic and the Arab World

ID: pan-Arabism, Nasser, Arab League, Qaddafi, League of Nations mandates

1. How did Islamic culture slow the pace of modernization?
2. What does RRP mean when he says that opposition to Israel reflects "anti-Westernism"?
3. What was the purpose of the Arab League?

4. Political and strategic importance of the Middle East?

The Emergence of Israel

ID: Zionism, Balfour Declaration of 1917, Negev desert, four wars between Arabs and Israel: Suez Canal crisis (1956), Six-Day War (1967), Yom Kippur War (1973), Lebanon invasion (1982)

1. Events leading up to the partition of Palestine?
2. Arab point of view about Britain and partition?
3. Jewish/Israeli p.o.v.?
4. Economic problems in Israel?
5. Religious problems in Israel?

The New State of Israel

ID:

Section 117

The Arab-Israeli Wars after Independence

ID: jihad, Anwar al-Sadat, Yasir Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Likud, Menachem Begin

1. Pay attention to the maps on p. 945.
2. Roles of the USA and the USSR in the Middle Eastern Wars?
3. Who are the Palestinians and what are their grievances?

Israel, the Occupied Territories and Peace Negotiations

ID: intifada, "territory for peace," Yitzak Rabin

1. What is the intifada? What was its impact on Israel? (Use SPERM factors.)
2. Terms of the agreement of 1993?

Libya and Syria

ID:

1. Qaddafi's politics?
2. Libya's role in supporting terrorism?

Revolution in Iran

ID: Shi'i, Sunni, Reza Khan, Muhammad Reza, mullahs, Muhammad Mossadegh, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Revolutionary Guards, chador

1. Steps leading to accession of Muhammad Reza?
2. Basis for Islamic extremist opposition to Muhammad Reza?
3. Changes instituted by Khomeini's Islamic republic?

The War between Iran and Iraq

ID: Saddam Hussein, Arab Baath Socialist party, Kurds, Salman Rushdie

1. Reasons for the Iran/Iraq war?
2. Progress of the war?
3. International implications of the war?
4. Conditions in Iran and Iraq following the cease-fire?
5. According to RRP why was it disadvantageous to have Saddam Hussein removed from office? Where have you heard of this idea before?

Iraq and the Persia Gulf War of 1990-1991

ID:

Changes in the Middle East

ID:

ID: Yankee imperialism, mestizos,

The Colonial Experience and the Wars for Independence

ID:

1. How did the colonial experience create social classes in Latin America?
2. Describe the economies of the former Spanish colonies?
3. Describe the demography of the Latin American population.
4. In what ways did Britain fill the economic vacuum left with the departure of the Spanish and Portuguese?

The Colossus to the North

ID: Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, dollar diplomacy

Economic Growth and Its Problems

ID: Getulio Vargas, "import substitution," "liberation theology," "church of the poor," Lazaro Cardenas

1. How did the Great Depression and WW II effect the South American economies?
2. Economic structure of post-war Latin America?
3. How did attempts to industrialize and modernize lead to an economic crisis in Latin American countries?
4. Problems growing from high birth rates?
5. How do you account for the generally low standard of living among the majority of Latin American people?

End of Yankee Imperialism?

ID: "good neighbor policy," Organization of American States (OAS), NAFTA

1. Describe the good neighbor policy. How was it different from previous American policy?
2. What is NAFTA? What are its advantages?

The Political Record

ID: Juan Peron (1946-1955), peronismo, Salvador Allende, Augusto Pinochet, Fidel Castro, Shining Path

1. How did it happen that the United States was instrumental in toppling governments that aimed for democratic reforms of Latin American countries? Consider economic and political factors.
2. Appeal of Communism in Cuba and Peru?

Chapter 23 Section 119 "The Developing World"

The Development Experience

ID:

Changing Worlds and Persistent Problems

ID:

Reappraising Development

ID:

The End of Empire

ID:

1. Take a guess: Why didn't formerly colonial countries eagerly accept Western style democracy and capitalism?

The Third World: The Developing Countries

ID: "development decade," "banner of hope," "Green Revolution," non-aligned

1. What did the Western countries do to aid development in the "Third World?"
2. How did it work?
3. Assess the effectiveness of the rush to develop the "Third World."

Changing Worlds and Continuing Problems

ID: "little tigers"

1. Describe the economic disparities within Third World countries.
2. Describe economic disparities between Third World and industrialized countries.

Chapter 24 A WORLD ENDANGERED: THE COLD WAR

Section 120 "Confrontation and Detente, 1955-1975"

ID: Khrushchev, Eisenhower, NATO, massive retaliation, Eisenhower Doctrine, "international Communism," Sputnik, Explorer I, intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), "mutual deterrence," "brinkmanship"

The Kennedy Years, 1961-1963

ID: missile gap, flexible response, Bay of Pigs, Berlin Wall,

1. What situation did Kennedy "inherit" in Cuba?
2. Fallout from Bay of Pigs disaster?
3. Why did the Soviets construct the Berlin Wall?

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962

ID: blockade

1. What provoked Khrushchev's dispatch of soldiers and technicians to Cuba?
2. How was the crisis resolved?
3. How did the Cuban missile crisis have a direct effect on the arms race?

The United States and the Vietnam War

ID: Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi, Ngo Dinh Diem, Viet Cong, National Liberation Front (NLF), domino theory, Gulf of Tonkin resolution, Tet offensive, "political reeducation," "imperial presidency," My Lai massacre, Pol Pot, Cambodia/Kampuchea, Saigon/Ho Chi Minh City
Vietnamspeak: all necessary measures, search and destroy, body counts, pacification, winning the hearts and minds of the people, incursion, "Hey, Hey, LBJ! How many kids did you kill today?" "All we are saying is give peace a chance."

1. Describe how the Vietnam conflict escalated under Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.
2. How did the United States extricate itself from Vietnam under Nixon and Ford?
3. Why did the South Vietnamese government lack the support of the people of Vietnam?
4. Why did the US keep supporting a repressive South Vietnamese government?
5. Trigger for Gulf of Tonkin Resolution? Implications of G. of T. R.?
6. Johnson's personality as a factor in the prosecution of the war?
7. Role of the war in Johnson's downfall?
8. Aftermath of Communist victory in Vietnam? In America?
9. What about Cambodia? (This time period is treated in the film "The Killing Fields." It's a great movie but not for the faint of heart.)

Section 120

Brezhnev: The Prague Spring

ID: Dubcek, "Brezhnev Doctrine," "proletarian internationalism"

Brezhnev and Nixon

ID: phlegmatic, Kissinger, Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, détente, Helsinki Accords, peaceful co-existence

1. What were Brezhnev's motives for instituting detente?
2. Kissinger's contributions to Nixon's ideas about foreign policy? Do his ideas sound familiar?
3. What were the new "global realities" to which Nixon and Kissinger were responding?
4. Role of Chinese/American relations in leading to detente?
5. What were the SALT talks and what did they accomplish?

Chapter 24, Section 121 "The Collapse and Recovery of the Global Economy"

ID: oil embargo, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), cartel

Ask your parents or grandparents about how they coped with the gasoline shortage in 1973.

1. Economic factors leading to the oil embargo and inflation in the 1970's?

2. Political factors leading to oil embargo?

The Recession: Stagnation and Inflation

ID: recession, "structural unemployment," Margaret Thatcher, Ronald Reagan, stagflation, "trickle down" economics

1. How was 1974 recession different from the Great Depression?
2. How did the recession aggravate the problem of structural unemployment?
3. How did the recession call Keynesian economics into question?
4. How did Thatcher and Reagan attack the welfare state?

Economic and Political Change in Western Europe

ID: Margaret Thatcher, Falkland Islands, John Major, Francois Mitterand, Helmut Schmidt, Helmut Kohl, "one nation and two states"

1. How did Britain respond to the inflation politically and economically?
2. Factors leading to the success of the French socialists?
3. Mitterand's economic program?
4. How were socialist policies implemented in other European countries during this time?
5. Economic status of the German Federal Republic during this period?

The American Economy

ID:

1. Describe the strengths and weaknesses of the American economy after 1974.
2. Significance of America becoming a debtor nation?

The Financial World

ID: "Group of Seven," Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

1. How was the crash of October 1987 different from the crash of October 1929?

The Enlarged European Community: Problems and Opportunities

ID:

1. Describe the economic goals of the members of the EC?
2. How were the goals in conflict with each other?

Toward a "Single Europe": the European Union

ID: postindustrial age, single Europe, Treaty of European Union,

1. Explain what is meant by the "postindustrial age."
2. Economic advantages of the Single European Act of 1987?
3. Objections to the Single European Act?

Chapter 24 Section 122 "The Cold War Rekindled"

ID: SALT II, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (1979), Iran hostage crisis (1979-1981)

1. What were some of Jimmy Carter's human rights goals?
2. Motivation for Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?
3. How did the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan become the "U.S.S.R.'s Vietnam?"

The Reagan Years: From Revived Cold War to New Detente

ID: "evil empire," Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, invasion of Grenada (1983), Solidarity

1. Describe Reagan's aggressive anti-Communist policies in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Poland, Latin America, Libya and the Persian Gulf

Nuclear Arms Control

ID: Three Mile Island, Chernobyl, MIRV, missile gap, hydrogen bomb/thermonuclear bomb

Nukespeak: megadeaths, first strikes, counterstrikes, balance of terror, mutually assured destruction (MAD), overkill, hotline, nuclear winter

1. Why were nuclear weapons build "not for use but for deterrence?"
2. How did antagonism between the USA and the USSR lead to increase in nuclear weapons?
3. Significance of two big nuclear mistakes?

Chapter 24, Section 123 "China After Mao"

ID: Jiang Qing, "the gang of four," Deng Xiaoping

Deng's Reforms

ID: iron rice bowl, People's Liberation Army, "people's democratic dictatorship," Hu Yaobang

1. What were Deng's economic reforms and how did they increase China's productivity?
2. Problems with Deng's policies?
3. How did Deng try to cope with the problem of succession?

The "Democracy Movement"

ID: Tiananmen Square (1989)

1. Who was Hu Yaobang and how did he inadvertently trigger the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square?
2. How did Deng's regime respond?
3. Significance of the "democracy movement?"

Population Growth

ID:

1. How was China effective at limiting population growth?

Chapter 25 A WORLD TRANSFORMED

Section 124 "The Crisis in the Soviet Union"

ID: Revolution of 1989, Mikhail Gorbachev, perestroika, apparat, glasnost

1. Gorbachev's background?
2. Define perestroika.
3. Define glasnost.
4. What was Gorbachev's policy toward the memory of Stalin and towards the people who were Stalin's victims?
5. What were some of Gorbachev's political reforms?
6. Economic/social problems in USSR?
7. Agricultural problems?
8. Wherein was USSR "divided, disoriented, dissatisfied?"
9. How do you explain the explosion of ethnic tensions in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Chechnya, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania?

Gorbachev and the West

ID: START

1. Economic and political factors that lead Gorbachev toward detente?
2. Resultant changes in USA/USSR arms reduction negotiations?

Chapter 25, Section 125 "The Collapse of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe"

Poland: The Solidarity Movement

ID: Gomulka, Edmund Gierek, Lech Walesa, General Jaruzelski, Gdansk (formerly Danzig of Danzig Corridor fame,) John Paul II

1. Trace the steps leading from the accession of Gomulka in 1956 to the victory of Walesa in 1989.

Hungary: Reform into Revolution

ID: Imre Nagy, Janos Kadar

1. How did the Hungarian communist party peacefully dissolve itself and "reclaim" Hungary's past?
2. How relevant do you think nationalism is as an explanation?

The German Democratic Republic: Revolution and Reunification

ID: Erich Honecker, Ostpolitik

1. Significance of opened borders for demise of GDR?
2. How did Honecker's successors respond to the crisis?
3. In what way did the "German question" resurface?

Czechoslovakia: "'89 is '68 Upside Down"

ID: Vaclav Havel, Alexander Dubcek, Czech Republic, Slovakia

1. Trace events leading to collapse of Communist domination in Czechoslovakia.
2. How did it end up as two separate countries?

Bulgaria's Palace Revolution, Bloodshed in Romania

ID: Nicolae Ceausescu, National Salvation Front

1. What happened in Bulgaria?
2. How was Ceausescu different from other Communist leaders? how was he worse?
3. Events leading to Ceausescu's downfall?

The Revolutions of 1989 in Central and Eastern Europe

1. How important was Gorbachev in allowing the success of the revolutions in Eastern Europe?
2. What factors contributed to the readiness of the former communist governments to accept change?

Chapter 25, Section 126 "The Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union"

The "Creeping Coup d'Etat"

ID: Boris Yeltsin, Leningrad/St. Petersburg

1. What was Gorbachev doing that led to dissatisfaction among the reformers?
2. Background of Yeltsin?
3. How did Yeltsin attack and defeat Gorbachev?
4. Yeltsin's "foreign" policy within the former Soviet Union?

The Failed August Coup

ID:

1. Who organized the coup and why?
2. What was Yeltsin's role in rescuing Gorbachev?
3. How did Yeltsin dismantle the Communist Party of the USSR?
4. Which republics choose independence and can you guess why?
5. Assess Gorbachev's contribution to the demise of the USSR?

Chapter 25 Section 127 "After Communism"

ID:

Russia after 1991

ID: Zhirinovsky

1. Basis for secessionist threats in Russia?
2. Status of Russia's economy and financial apparatus?
3. Events leading up to the "October Days?"
4. Significance of Zhirinovsky's politics?
5. How did Yeltsin end up with more authority and less power?

The Resurgence of Nationalism: the Breakup of Yugoslavia

ID: Slobodan Milosevic, "ethnic cleansing"

Pay attention to the very good map on p. 1012!

1. Political status of Yugoslavia under Tito in 1946-1980?
2. Events leading to secession of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina?
3. Trigger for beginning of war in 1991?
4. Terms of UN mediated cease-fire in 1994?

Central and Eastern Europe after 1989

ID:

Western Europe after the Cold War: Economic and Political Uncertainties

ID:

1. Economic problems resulting from absorption of East Germany into German Federal Republic.
2. Reasons for increasing unemployment?

3. Role of welfare state in hurting world economy?

Western Europe: Political Crises and Discontents

ID:

1. Summarize the political difficulties of Italy and the positions of each of the political parties.

Europe's Immigrants and Refugees

1. Who is moving to which European countries and why?

2. What are the responses of the poor, ignorant and angry population of countries receiving immigrants?

Compare to Europe post WW I?

3. Legal responses of Germany and France?

Economic Recovery and Boom: A "Third Way" in Politics

ID:

Section 127

Japan in the 1990's

ID:

1. Reasons for decline of Japan's economy in 1991?

The European Union: Widening and Deepening

ID:

The New Economy: The 1990s and Beyond

ID:

Chapter 25, Section 128 "Intellectual and Social Currents"

The Advance of Science and Technology

1. Ways in which science and technology affected the average person?

2. Extent of and significance of AIDS epidemic?

Nuclear Physics

ID: Max Planck, cyclotron, Otto Hahn, Lise Meitner, Nils Bohr, Enrico Fermi

Social Implications of Science and Technology

1. Why does RRP say that relativism is a philosophical implication of 20th c. physics?

2. How are the old divisions between the sciences breaking down?

3. Growth of "cultural relativism?" Do you buy it?

Space Exploration

ID: Voyager II

1. Advantages and disadvantages of manned space exploration?

2. Role of the Cold War in space exploration?

Philosophy: Existentialism in the Postwar Years

ID: Pascal, Nietzsche, Kierkegaard, Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, Sisyphus, "condemned to be free"

1. Try for a definition of existentialism.

Philosophy: Logic and Language; Literary Criticism; History

ID: Bertrand Russell, Alfred North Whitehead, Principia Mathematica, Wittgenstein, deconstructionism, Jacques Derrida, Annales school

1. Describe the changes in philosophy begun by the Vienna School.

2. What is deconstructionism? How does it relate to cultural relativism?

3. New topics for historical investigation suggested by the Annales school?

Creative Arts

ID: Picasso, Marcel Proust, James Joyce, Robert Venturi, Andy Warhol, postmodernists, Harold Pinter, Samuel Beckett, Eugene Ionesco, Jean Genet

1. How did art become non-objective in the later 20th c.?
2. Try for a definition of postmodernism.

Section 128

Religion in the Modern World

ID: Karl Barth, Kierkegaard, "post-Auschwitz theology," Pope John XXIII, Second Vatican Council (1962), Pope John Paul II

1. Reasons for the ecumenical movement?
2. Examples of tensions between fundamentalism and modernism?
3. Dogmatic changes in the Catholic Church?
4. Changes instituted by Vatican II?
5. Policies and ideology of Pope John Paul II?

Activism: The Youth Rebellion of the 1960's

Best way to find out about this topic is from someone who was there. Ask your parents or parents' friends.

ID: baby boom, "New Left"

1. Grievances of youth? Consider the SPERM factors. How many do you think are valid?
2. Ideology of the New Left?

The Women's Liberation Movement

Again: Ask your mothers or grandmothers about their experiences and opinions on these issues.

ID: Simone de Beauvoir, The Second Sex, Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique, Golda Meir, Margaret Thatcher, Benazir Bhutto, Indira Gandhi, Corazon Aquino

1. Ways in which women suffered from economic, political and social discrimination?
2. Changes in the recent past?

Chapter 25, Section 129 "Facing the Twentry-First Century"

The International Scene

ID: War in Kuwait (1990-1991), crisis in Somalia,

1. In which countries and for what reasons did the United States intervene militarily in the 1990's?
2. How was the world more politically unstable after the collapse of the USSR?
3. Changes in role of the UN?
4. What do you think about developing countries contending that "universal" human rights are really "Western" human rights?

The Population Explosion

ID:

1. Factors leading to population growth?
2. Location of greatest increase in population?
3. Other threats due to pollution and depletion of resources?

The Environment

ID: