

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXAM

The exam will consist of different kinds of questions:

- ▶ **Identifications** (5 or so) — you'll be provided with a term and you'll need to give (a) a description of what it refers to and (b) its significance or importance. All the identification terms will come from this sheet.
- ▶ **Multiple choice** (6 or so)
- ▶ **Map** — you should be able to locate important countries we've discussed on a blank world map
- ▶ **Short answer** (1 or 2) — like a quiz question: a paragraph or two on a specific topic we've discussed
- ▶ **Essay** (1) — a longer discussion giving your interpretation and analysis of a major theme we've covered

All questions except the essay will cover from the midterm on (19th and 20th centuries). The essay will cover themes from the entire course.

Approach to Preparing

- ▶ Make a list of the five or six most important milestone events in the periods we've discussed.
CAUSES — Make sure you can identify the most important factors that helped cause these events — long-term factors ("the environment") and short-term factors ("the spark")
- LEGACIES — Make sure you can identify the legacies of the milestone event. How did it change the culture, society, etc.? What impact did it have on future events?
- ▶ For each of the questions below, see whether you have a strong idea how to answer, an okay idea how to answer, or a weak sense of how to answer. Review from the books and notes at least the "weak" ones.
- ▶ Note the terms and review ones you're unfamiliar with.

Dates and Times

- ▶ § 188 — Friday, Dec. 16 from 12:15 to 2:15 p.m. in SUL B3.
- ▶ § 197 — Friday, Dec. 16 from 3:25 to 5:25 p.m. in DAC 407.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

TIGNOR: pages 580–597; READER: "Testimony" (p. 190) or Valentia (p. 186)

Focus Questions

- ▶ How did the industrial revolution reorder society?
- ▶ How did the Atlantic revolutions affect Afro-Eurasian societies?

Study Topics

- ▶ The exploitation of the British factory workers
- ▶ How and why industrialization developed in the British textile industry
- ▶ The effect of industrialization on nonindustrialized countries
- ▶ Increasing British influence in India and the effect
- ▶ British trade in China and the Qing response; the origins and effects of the Opium War

Keywords

- ▶ bourgeoisie, Opium War, free labor/free markets/free trade, industrial revolution

ANXIETY FOR THE FUTURE

TIGNOR: Chapter 16; READER: Toshiaki (p. 198) or Isaacs (p. 208) or Maulvi Syed (p. 212); READER: Proudhon (p. 216)

Focus Questions

- ▶ What factors accounted for the differences among alternative movements?
- ▶ How did prophets and "big men" tap into Islamic and African traditions?
- ▶ What prompted the Taiping Rebellion, and what changes did it envision?
- ▶ What forces fueled European radicalism?
- ▶ How were alternative movements in the Americas and India similar and different?

Study Topics

- ▶ Major characteristics of anti-imperialist prophetic movements
- ▶ Differences between 19th century European "reactionaries," "liberals," and "radicals"
- ▶ Major elements of Marx's understanding of history
- ▶ Insurgency movements and their connection to tradition; reasons for their failures
- ▶ Goals and appeal of the 19th century "alternative visions"

Keywords

- ▶ liberalism, Marxism, proletariat, jihad, Shaka Zulu, Taiping Rebellion, Tecumseh, utopian socialism, Wahhabism, "greased cartridge" controversy, Indian Rebellion of 1857

NATIONALISM, NATION-BUILDING, AND IMPERIALISM

TIGNOR: Chapter 17; READER: Roy (p. 221) or Lyons (p. 243); READER: Rhodes (p. 227) or Morel (p. 232)

Focus Questions

- ▶ What was the relationship between nationalism and imperialism?
- ▶ How did nation-building patterns compare among the United States, Canada, and Brazil?
- ▶ How did European nation-states forge national identities?
- ▶ How did new materials and technologies transform industry and the global economy?
- ▶ What were the motives for imperialism and the practices of colonial rulers?
- ▶ How did expansionism affect Japan, Russia, and China?

Study Topics

- ▶ Tactics states can use to reinforce nationalism and unity
- ▶ How nation-building and nationalism relate to the American Civil War; Canadian unification; German unification
- ▶ The separate goals of the Union and the Confederacy; how the North won the war but lost the peace
- ▶ The advantages imperialist nations had in their quest to build colonial empires
- ▶ Imperialist nations' justifications for colonial expansion
- ▶ The changes in industrialization in the second half of the 19th century

Keywords

- ▶ Nation-building, Manifest destiny, social "Darwinism," "scramble for Africa," Ku Klux Klan, civilizing mission, Crimean War, Meiji Restoration, Spanish-American War, Treaty of Nanjing, imperialism,

RESPONSES TO IMPERIALISM

TIGNOR: pages 669–681; READER: Gwassa (p. 254) or Snider (p. 249)

Focus Questions

- ▶ How did an unsettled world produce new opportunities and anxieties?
- ▶ How did Africans and Chinese show their opposition to imperialism?
- ▶ What were the sources of unease around the world?

Study Topics

- ▶ The origins of increasing resistance to colonial rule
- ▶ Reasons for the failure of the Boxer Rebellion

Keywords

- ▶ Boxer Rebellion, Anglo-Boer War

CULTURAL MODERNISM; NATION AND RACE

TIGNOR: pages 681–704; READER: du Bois (p. 258) or Lenin (p. 264)

Focus Questions

- ▶ How did different fields reflect cultural modernism?
- ▶ How did conceptions about race and nation change during this era?

Study Topics

- ▶ How modernism reflects a loss of confidence in older traditions and beliefs

- ▶ How race grew in importance as an element of both nationalism and imperialism
- ▶ The shifting role of women in industrialized nations; in colonized nations
- ▶ The effects of industrial cartels on free market competition

Keywords

- ▶ cultural modernism, Jim Crow laws, suffrage movement, Mexican Revolution, Pablo Picasso, W.E.B. Du Bois, pan-Slavism

WORLD WAR I

TIGNOR: pages 707–717; READER: Owen (p. 287)

Focus Questions

- ▶ What were the different forms of political modernity?
- ▶ In what ways did the Great War change the world?

Study Topics

- ▶ Reasons why Austria, Germany, Russia, and France needed to go to war in 1914
- ▶ How Britain and the United States got pulled into the war
- ▶ Short-term and long-term legacies of World War I

Keywords

- ▶ Schlieffen Plan, Bolshevik, soviet, Versailles Treaty

MASS POLITICS AND MASS CULTURE

TIGNOR: pages 717–731; READER: Plaatje (p. 289) or Arimoto (p. 304)

Focus Questions

- ▶ How did different political systems utilize mass culture?
- ▶ How did different political systems respond to economic, political, and social disorder?

Study Topics

- ▶ The political implications of mass culture
- ▶ The effects of mass production and mass consumption on society
- ▶ Effects on the Great Depression on European powers; the United States; colonized nations
- ▶ Reasons for the decline of liberalism after World War I; popular support for authoritarian leaders

Keywords

- ▶ mass production, Great Depression, New Deal, Joseph Stalin, collectivization, gulag, fascism, Nazism, satyagraha

WORLD WAR II

TIGNOR: pages 731–742; 745–752; READER: Hitler (p. 307) or Lévy-Haas (p. 312) or Sledge (p. 319)

Focus Questions

- ▶ What challenges did each world bloc face?
- ▶ In what ways was World War II a global conflict?

Study Topics

- ▶ The origins and legacies of World War II
- ▶ The “three world order”

Keywords

- ▶ blitzkrieg, Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere, Pearl Harbor, Hiroshima

THE COLD WAR; DECOLONIZATION

TIGNOR: pages 753–783; READER: Kennan (p. 323) or Kennan (p. 326) or Perón (p. 334); READER: Crook (p. 340) or Fanon (p. 351) or de Beauvoir (p. 360)

Focus Questions

- ▶ How did the United States try to rebuild Europe and contain the spread of communism?
- ▶ To what extent did decolonization involve large-scale violence?
- ▶ What were the successes and failures of each world block?
- ▶ What major fissures developed in the three-world order?

Study Topics

- ▶ How the U.S. aimed to ensure Communism did not spread to Western Europe
- ▶ How the end of World War II led to Cold War rivalries
- ▶ The success of Mao Zedong’s revolution
- ▶ The spread of decolonialization after World War II and its effects on European and ex-colonial peoples

Keywords

- ▶ Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, superpower, cold war, Berlin airlift, NATO, decolonization, Mao Zedong, Zionism, Three world order, McCarthyism, civil rights movement, Cuban Missile Crisis, Prague Spring