

MIDTERM STUDY GUIDE
April 26, 2014, for May 1 exam.

The midterm is 15% of your final grade. Your TA will give you one of the blue books you provided. See Rampolla, *Pocket Guide*, §3f (posted on GS) for advice on answering ID & essay questions.

I. Identify and define the significance (25 minutes total, 50% of midterm)

On the midterm you will be given **six** of the following terms, from which you will select **three**. After identifying who, what, where & when (that is, you must situate the term in a period and region of world history), take special care to *EXPLAIN WHY THE TERM IS SIGNIFICANT* in the context of world history. Ask yourself: Would history have taken a different course without this event or person? How is this term an example of some important principle that played a role in the course of history? Then write down the reason(s) **WHY** to conclude your answer to the ID.

Anti-slavery movement	Feminism	Race to the Botton/ Raising the Bottom
Bracero program	Imperialism	
Cash-crop agriculture	Informal empires	Nelson Reinsch
Caudillos/Caudillismo	Karl Marx	Scramble for Africa
Creoles	Marsaillaise	Silver drain
Critical History (Nietzsche)	Queen Nzinga	Social Darwinism
East India Companies	Paradigm shift	Vincent Ogé

II. Essay: On the exam you will be given one of the essay questions below. (45 min., 50%)
(Note that the questions correspond to Strayer chaps. 14, 16, 17 & 18, and the Rivoli book.)
Tip: *Parse* the question: break it down into the various parts it asks for--how many are there?

- Describe the evolution of slave trading in Africa from before the arrival of Europeans, through the period of the triangular trade, to the final phase from the prohibition of the Atlantic slave trade to Brazilian abolition in 1888. What were the key features for each of the three peoples/regions during each phase? What were the benefits and detriments of this trade to peoples in Africa, those in Europe and those in the Americas? How are the rise and demise of Atlantic slavery linked to industrialization in Europe?
- Compare the causes and outcomes of the North American, French, Haitian and Spanish American revolutions. Discuss why some causes were more important in some revolutions compared to others. To what extent were the different outcomes dependent on the differences between the factors causing the revolutions? When did the historical context, for example one revolution occurring after another, play a role in the course or outcome of the later revolution?
- Compare the factors that brought about the industrial revolution in Europe to those that caused the "new" imperialism of the 19th century to unfold. In what ways are these causal factors similar (for instance, would you consider the same ones to be the primary causes)? Are some unique to one or the other of these two historical phenomena? If so, which and why? Note some ways in which the outcomes of industrialization and imperialism were similar.
- Why were Indian and African societies incorporated into European colonial empires later than those of the Americas? Compare the colonial experiences of each, discussing the roles of violence/coercion, collaborating or resisting elites, ideology (including religion), benefits to and behaviors of "ordinary" people, and the systems of economic extraction that were set up.
- Nietzsche has described three different ways history is useful in the present. Pietra Rivoli has written a history of globalization and the textile industry. In the first two parts of her book, identify ways in which she is writing antiquarian, critical and monumental history.