

FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE

For June 9, 2014, 12 noon-2pm exam.

The final exam counts for 20% of your overall grade

(You should have *already* given one large, unmarked blue book to your TA for this exam.)**I. Identify and define the significance** (25 minutes total, 3 @ 15 points each)

On the final exam you will be given **six** of the following terms (two from each column), from which you will select **three (one from each column)**. Answers to col. 1 IDs must span at least 2 centuries or encompass two global regions.

After identifying who or 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: How would history have taken a different course without this process, event or person? Or: how is this person or term an example of some phenomenon that played a role in the course of world history? Explaining this should conclude your answer to each ID.

authoritarian rule	African National Congress	Dubova, Anna
feminism	decolonization	Cadbury, George
imperialism	fundamentalism	Carson, Rachel
industrialization	Islamic renewal	Kemal, Mustafa
nationalism	globalization (economic & cultural)	Mao Zedong
religion	liberalism & neo-liberalism	Mandela, Nelson
socialism	Perestroika/Glasnost	Nkrumah, Kwame

II. Post-Midterm Essay: You will be given one of the essay questions below. (45 min., 25 points)
(Note that the questions correspond roughly to chaps. 19-22. A & B below cover chaps. 22-23 and Rivoli.)

- "The response of each society to European imperialism grew out of its longer-term historical development and its internal problems." Give examples from at least 4 of the EIEIO-C categories for any two of China, India, Japan, the Ottoman Empire. [note: not International]
- In what ways did Europe's internal conflicts between 1914 and 1945 affect other regions of the globe? Discuss the consequences of the World Wars for some Asian and African countries and the US. (Tip: Think about where these countries stood before 1914, and then after 1945.)
- Why did the communist experiment, which was committed to equality, abundance and a humane socialism, generate such oppressive, brutal and totalitarian regimes and failed economies? Discuss the roles international pressures, leaders, elites, ideology and economics played in this process in the Soviet Union and mainland China.
- For each of the following five phenomena/ideologies of the 20th century--communist economic organization, national self-determination, transnational organizations, democratic governance, women's empowerment--discuss ways in which they have succeeded and failed in achieving their goals. For each, give reasons why any changes were a paradigm shift, or not.

III. Comprehensive Essay: You will be given one of the essay questions below. (50 min., 30 points)

- To what extent did the struggle for independence and the postcolonial experience of African and Asian peoples in the 20th century parallel or diverge from that of the earlier "new nations" in the Americas in the 18th and 19th centuries? Name and discuss parallels in economics, international relations, ideology, and means of achieving independence; for differences consider new ideologies and methods of resistance that emerged in the 20th century. To what extent were elites vs. popular movements involved each of in the two periods?
- Give examples of ways in which the processes discussed in chapter 23 (globalization, feminism, fundamentalism, environmentalism) had roots in previous centuries. In what respects were they new in the 20th century? For globalization, discuss five examples from Rivoli, using one each of the five EIEIO categories.