**2nd Semester Final Exam Study Guide**

**European & Latin America Studies**

*The Twentieth Century in Europe & Latin America (1914-present)*

**Long Answer Questions:**

1. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the world’s technology has expended rapidly and enhanced as well has worsened lives significantly. Explain some of benefits the world has seen—both physically and ideally, since the Industrial Revolution. Be sure to expand upon things, like the railroad, as well as ideas, like the modern, liberal state. When you have finished some of the benefits, consider some of the horrors technology has brought, like working conditions during the Industrial Revolution, or Social Darwinism, or genocide. When it comes to answering both parts, be sure to trace things in a clear, linked, chronological order.

2. For the end of the 19th and bulk of the 20th century, three different political ideologies were constantly at odds in Europe & Latin America: Democracy, Communism, and Fascism/Nazism. How have the cold and hot wars between these ideologies played out and affected the vast majority of these continents? When were these ideas at their political heights? Where was that? Who was involved? How did each contribute, for better or worse, to domestic and regional political, as well as Eurocentric foreign policy? How did each affect the economic systems of their country and Europe & Latin America? In the end, which political policy seems to have won and why?

3. In sheer numbers as well as proportionally, the 20th Century is the bloodiest century in human record. And, a great majority of that killing occurred in, or on the orders of Europeans. Explain how this has come to affect Europe & Latin America. Consider the causes, occurrences, reasons, and final outcome—as well as any important changes that have been put in place, like the OAS, UN, or ICC after WWII. Finally, consider how it may affect the current world, the European legacy, and the Latin American future.

4. How did the events of the late 19th century—imperialism, nationalism, industrialism, communism, etc.—come to effect and shape the early 20th century world and the political, military, and economic ideas and culture in Europe that caused and led up to the events and foreign politics that caused World War I?

5. Explain, in very specific detail, hitting as many causes as possible, how the outcome of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles led directly to the rise of Fascism and Nazism and the ensuing events before and during World War II. Then, in the same fashion, explain how the events of World War II led to the Cold War.

6. How have Latin America politics and culture been a reflection European and American politics and culture? How much of this has been chosen versus forced upon much of Latin America? How have the upper classes of both continents influenced this, and to what extent have various Latin Americans gone to sever these ties? On the whole, how have close tied to Europe been beneficial and detrimental to Latin America?

7. What caused the end of the Cold War? What previous actions caused these events to unfold the way they did? What policies and people were responsible (as opposed to those that didn’t work) on both sides and why?

8. What is the relationship and responsibility of a government to its people and vice versa? How does this clash (or coincide) with ideals? Why is this so?

**Events/Concepts/Terms/People to know:**

Capitalism

Utilitarianism

Socialism

Communism

Feminism

Conservativism

Nationalism

Nation-state

German racial nationalism

Imperialism

Social Darwinism

Causes of WWI

Values – Ger v. England

Triple Alliance & Central Powers

Triple Entente & Allies

Gavrilo Princip

Wilhelm II

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Greater Serbia

Crisis in the Balkans

Poor little Belgium

“Short war illusion”

Gen. Henry Kitchener

Trench warfare & life

Horrors of the trenches

Journals from WWI

Gen. Joseph Gallieni

Schlieffen Plan

Race to sea

Mustard Gas

Western & Eastern Fronts

Field Marshall Paul Von Hindenburg

Field Marshall Erich Ludendorff

First Battle of the Marne

Battle of Verdun

Battle of the Somme

Gallipoli Campaign

Battle of Jutland

Battle of 2nd Marne

Battles of Ypres

Battles of the Isonzo

Battle of Tannenberg

Total War

Mitteleuropa

Homefront & propaganda

Lusitania

Zimmerman Telegram/Note

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

Paris Peace Conference

David Lloyd George

Georges Clemenceau

Woodrow Wilson

14 Points

Treaty of Versailles

BRAT

Lost Generation

Porfirio Diaz

Francisco Madero

Madero’s rule of Mexico

Villa, Zapata & Carranza

Victoriano Huerta

Mexican Land Reform

Catholic Church in Mexico

Mexican Constitution of 1917

PRI

US Intervention in Latin America

Peter the Great of Russia

Boyar

Grand Embassy of Europe

Westernization

Battles of Narva and Poltava

Proletariat & Bourgeoisie

Czar Alexander II

Czar Alexander III

Czar Nicholas II

Vladimir Lenin

Russo-Japanese war

Russian Revolution

Russian Civil War

Joseph Stalin

Soviet famines

Holodomor

Polish-Soviet war

NKVD

Gulags

Five-year plan

Leo Trotsky

Freedom in the USSR

Bloody Sunday (1905 Russia)

Leninism/Trotskyism vs. Stalinism

Collectivization/Individualism

Anti-Soviet Resistance

USSR foreign policy

Propaganda

Totalitarianism

Dekulakization

New Economic Plan

Communism/Capitalism

Fascism

Nazism

Totalitarianism

Treaty of Versailles

November 11, 1918

British Blockade of Germany

Worldwide Depression

Weimar Republic

Inflation in Germany

Treaty of Locarno

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Josef Stalin

Benito Mussolini

Blackshirts

Spanish Civil War

Francisco Franco

Guernica

Hindenberg

Adolf Hitler

Joseph Goebbels

Henrich Himmler

Ernst Röhm

Nazi rise to power

Beer Hall Putsch

SA

SS

Reichstag Fire

*Weltanschauung*

*Volksgemeinschaft*

*Gleichschaltung*

Enabling Act

Night of the Long Knives

Lebensraum

Mein Kampf

*Kristallnacht*

Holocaust

Anti-Semitism

Wannsee Conference

Final Solution

Nuremberg Laws

Gestapo

Eastern Holocaust

*Einsatzgruppen*

Aktion T4

Rhineland

Nazi electoral appeal

Berlin Olympics (1936)

*Anschluss*

Sudetenland

Munich Conference

Nazification

Nazi State Destruction

Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

Generalplan Ost

September 1, 1939

Axis vs. Allies

Blitzkrieg

Hermann Goering

Reinhard Heydrich

Erwin Rommel

Heinrich Himmler

Joseph Goebbels

Albert Speer

Winston Churchill

Franklin Roosevelt

Harry Truman

Charles De Gaulle

Dwight Eisenhower

Georgy Zhukov

Bernard Montgomery

George Patton

Omar Bradley

George Marshall

Theatres of War

Case White-Invasion of Poland

Phony War

Winter War

Operation Weserübung

Case Yellow

Case Red

Operation Dynamo

Battle of France

Vichy France

Battle of Britain

Operation Sea Lion

Operation 25

Operation Marita

Battle of the Atlantic

Baltic Offensive

Baltic Operation

Operation Barbarossa

Battle of Stalingrad

Siege of Leningrad

Battle of El-Alamein

Operation Torch

Italian Campaign

Operation Citadel

Operation Overlord

June 6, 1944

Operation Market Garden

Ardennes Offensive

Firebombing of Dresden

Fall of Berlin

May 8, 1945

Jewish Cooperation & resistance

US Massacre at Dachau

Good Neighbor Policy

Pan-Americanism

ISI

Getulio Vargas

*Estado Novo*

“Our America”

Jose Marti

Cold War

UN

Nuremberg Trials

Yalta & Potsdam Conferences

Division of Germany

Division of Berlin

DeNazification

Aftermath of WWII

Marshall Plan

Iron Curtain Speech

Eastern Bloc

Berlin Airlift

Currency Crisis

Truman Doctrine

Long Telegram

N. Telegram

Domino Theory

NSC-68

Containment

Greek Civil War

Turkish intervention

NATO

Warsaw Pact

Mutually Assured Destruction

Harry S Truman

Joseph Stalin

Clement Atlee

Charles DeGaulle

Dwight Eisenhower

Nikita Khrushchev

DeStalinization

Konrad Adenauer

Welfare State

Marshall Tito

Imre Nagy

Hungary 1956

Life in the Eastern Bloc/USSR

Life in the West

Benelux Treaty

EEC

Rise of Communism/dictators in Latin America

New economics in Latin America

Che Guevera

*The Motorcycle Diaries*

Fidel Castro

Raul Castro

Cuba & Communism

Bay of Pigs

Cuban Missile Crisis

Berlin Wall

Leonid Brezhnev

Radio Free Europe

Prague Spring

Alexander Dubček

Brezhnev Doctrine

Václav Havel

Détente

Solidarity

Lech Wałęsa

SALT I

Solidarity

Lech Wałęsa

Pope John Paul II

Dirty Wars

Michel Gorbachev

Glasnost & Perestroika

EU

Nov. 9, 1989

Velvet Revolution

Fall of Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, & East Germany

German reunification

Fall of USSR