

Study Guide for HSS3 Final Exam

Rose Auditorium, Monday, December 16, 12-12:50.

As noted on the syllabus, the final counts for 20% of your course grade. Keep in mind also that this is a common exam held during lecture time in the Rose Auditorium 12-12:50 on Monday December 16. However, your individual instructors will grade the final exam and determine your course grade. You may address questions about the exam to your instructors.

Students with accommodation arrangements for extra time on exams should report to Room LL 101. The room will be available from 12PM to 2PM.

The exam will include:

PART I. IDs (10 pts each/70% of total):

7 terms or quotations (from a choice of out of 12)

PART II. **One essay** question (30 points/30%), The essay question is cumulative and designed to let you address themes that have been discussed throughout the semester. You should refer to a minimum of three readings (your choice) that you have discussed in class in order to provide specific evidence for your argument(s).

Remember: The more you review your notes the easier the exam will be. Moreover, this is an intentionally long list and you certainly do not need to know everything to do well on the exam. You have a generous choice of IDs and the terms and quotes have all been referenced in lecture and/or discussed in class. For the IDs *briefly* identify who, what, where, and when and explain why each term or document quote is significant in the context of the course.

Here is a list of terms that you should be able to identify. Studying these terms will help you review for both the IDs and the short essay question.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

- **useful b/c it represents enlightenment ideals, equality among all of the classes**
- **motto for the French revolution**

Declaration of the Rights of Man

- **aimed towards aiding bourgeoisie**
- **wanted general will to create politics, and that governs everyone (a.o.t. Church)**
- **resistance to opposition (clearly drawing a parallel to the American revolution)**
- **protects property (i.e., helps bourgeoisie)**

Third Estate

- **everyone who wasn't in the first or second estates (including bourgeoisie and the peasants)**
- **led the French Revolution, left the Estates General meeting and formed the National Assembly, which led uprisings such as the storming of the Bastille, the september massacre, women's march, execution of the king, and the turning into the Reign of Terror**

Sans Culottes

- **literally "without pants," the lower-class members of the French Revolution**
- **seen as more radical as they advocated for a direct democracy, as opposed to a representative republic with a parliament**

– **wanted complete social equality, price controls, showed the spirit of the French revolution – during the Reign of terror some aristocrats even clothed themselves like the sans culottes to avoid prosecution**

Republic of Virtue

– **Robespierre's philosophy for the society, which is imposed by the guillotine**

Robespierre

– **leader of the Jacobins, who were very radical**
– **put to death many of the counter-revolutionaries**
– **enforced «Republic of Virtue» for multiple years, put the King to death, was eventually put to death himself because he went overboard**

Touissant L'Ouverture

– **Helped fight for Haitian freedom against the French by using the Spanish help**
– **Slave revolt, the only one to cause the creation of a state**
– **Declared Liberty and Equality for the people in Saint Domingue**

“Time, Work Discipline, and Industrial Capitalism”

– **E.P. Thompson said that time measurements in society and politics is caused by the industrial revolution**
– **People's regular lives and everyday activities – even going to the bathroom, sleeping, or eating – are in accordance with certain times of day rather than with the typical views of time; e.g., New York city ball drop**
– **i.e., this was a capitalist construct to make sure that the capitalists earn a maximal amount of money**

moral economy

– **Also E.P. Thompson**
– **an economy based on fairness, justice, and goodness, rather than capitalist goals**
– **cultural economy, e.g., fair market trading a.o.t. free market (socialist goals)**
– **a type of Utopian dream – was not carried out and based on the idea that workers were always so barely subsisting**

Manchesterism

– **i.e., Manchester Liberalism, which evolved in Manchester**
– **Many liberal ideas, e.g., secularism, freedom of the press, anti-slavery, pacifism, free trade**
– **Repealed the Corn laws that held the cost of corn high – opposite of the moral economy – but argues in a different way – it argues that free trade will make more products available to all, which makes it beneficial to other people**
– **Workers in Manchester (during the industrial revolution) were hurt by the tariffs imposed by protectionism, wanted to decrease prices (note setting)**

Laissez Faire

– **Usually referred to capitalism and closely tied to economics.**
– **Questioned by socialists, who try to decrease the inequalities caused by capitalism via government control**

Hungry Forties

– **i.e., the Irish Potato Blight/Famine**

- **Huge emigration and deaths**
- **Exacerbated by government laissez-faire capitalism, so that its farmers had no help**
- **Became a part of the national identity**
- **Also Britain had a bad harvest, which exacerbated these effects**

Revolutions of 1848

- **February revolution in France – second French Republic – “right to work” and national assemblies for the unemployed – universal suffrage**
- **Sicily**
- **Austria, Germany, Italy, etc.**
- **series of bourgeois revolutions, democratic, liberal, asking for the removal of old political, monarchial structures**
- **food was prohibitively expensive, urban workers were angry**
- **Freedom of the press in Germany**
- **New constitution in Denmark, abolished absolute monarchy**
- **For the most part, mostly unsuccessful, but showed a major revolutionary moment and globalization**

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- **Major political treaty between the U.S. and Mexico**
- **Mexico ceded 55% of their land to the U.S.**
- **Disrupted the slave-free state balance, opposed by Senate**
- **Manifest destiny and colonialism**

The Communist Manifesto

- **Communism is the natural and inevitable end result when it comes to bourgeoisieism**
- **Capitalism affects every part of society, and not in a good way**
- **Bourgeoisie is so revolutionary that it is destroying itself.**
- **The idea of capital is something that is meant to earn profit by exploiting workers – founding principles of Marxism**

Potato Famine

- **see notes above for Hungry Forties**

Bismarck

- **German chancellor who managed the unification of Germany through the Franco-Prussian war**
- **Also sided with the working class with a welfare state, universal male suffrage**

Cavour

- **A key leader in Italian unification, but did not live long to see much of it**
- **Somewhat dictatorial**

Franco-Prussian War

- **a.k.a., War of 1870**
- **Prussian ambitions to unify Germany with a common goal, French fears of the Germans doing exactly that**
- **Part of a long series of conflicts between the French and German people**

Second Industrial Revolution

- **A great increase of steel and electricity**

- Greatly improved transportation and communication (in particular, this is what allowed WWI to be so devastating)
- 1870s until the WWI, innovations allowed it to happen
- Great increase in urbanization
- Like the first industrial revolution, rise of working-class struggles, but now rise of Marxism (after 1848)

Social Imperialism

- Used by Lenin derogatively: “socialist in words, imperialist in deeds”
- Also: when governments engage in imperialism meant to preserve the domestic social peace
- Used derogatively towards Jews

Politics in a new key

- Relates to social democracy (connection to the U.S. and the “New Deal” – i.e., FDR and public works projects) – social interventions and justice in a democratic, capitalist framework
- SPD in Germany is one of the first Marxist-influenced parties in the world
- What is this article about?????

Dreyfus Affair

- a political scandal that lasted for a decade
- a symbol for modern injustice
- one anti-semitic case for zionism

Theodore Herzl

- father of zionism

Jack the Ripper scandal

- series of brutal murders in late 1800s in London
- media (writers) portrayed a serial killer, something that people began to believe, even though likely a hoax
- shows the growing influence of the media to influence people’s thoughts and emotions

Scramble for Africa

- period known as “new imperialism” – 1880s-1914
- invasion, occupation, division of Africa
- starting point is referred to as the Berlin conference
- mainly caused by European hostilities and competition, also for economic gain (imperialism)

Berlin Conference

- was in Berlin because of Germany’s great rise in power during the second industrial revolution
- many European (and U.S.) world powers met to discuss how to regular activities in Africa (no African representatives)

The White Man’s Burden

- a poem by Kipling
- critiques the colonial powers by showing the contradictions in the doctrine of imperialism, e.g., savage wars of peace, fill full the mouth of Famine, etc.

3 C’s “Commerce and Christianity Make Civilization”

– ?????

Social imperialism

– **lol this word was already here**

Protectionism

- **Tariffs to protect local industry**
- **Cause of some short-term economic crises (e.g., the great depression)**
- **Opposite of free-market ideals, more for fair-market and local producers**

Organized Capitalism

- **A product of long-term industrialization**
- **Organization of capitalism at the corporate and national levels; reinvestment/savings for future capacity**
- **away from the classical scale of small-scale capitalism**

Boer War

- **around 1900**
- **between the British Empire and South Africa**
- **union of South Africa after the Boers surrendered**

Herero and Nama Rebellion/Genocide

- **Precursor/prelude to the Holocaust**
- **Germany to the Namibia, totally torturing and inhumane methods of killing**

Eugenics

- **The idea of beliefs and practices to improve the genetic quality of a human population by excluding certain genetic groups judged to be inferior and promoting others**
- **relevance obvious**

Social Darwinism

- **application of natural selection and survival of the fittest to social and political aspects**
- **idea that the better people should be wealthier and more successful, and these people should be the ones to survive**
- **greatly associated with Nazi Germany, lost most popularity after WWII**

Eiffel Tower

- **1889 World Fair for Paris**

What is a Nation

- **Renan**
- **Shared history and desire to live together, not geography or people or economy or war**

Social Truce

- **truce between parties in Germany during the war**

Trench warfare

- **trenches dug, made casualties extremely high, very low gain but high casualties**
- **devastating during the war**

Spanish Flu

- **major flu during WWI, made life more miserable**

Shellshock

- **PTSD, symptom first widely recorded from this war**
- **Wide impact on the war, and recollection of the war (many people didn't want to talk about the war (and same with WWI))**

Triage

- **in medicine? More effective way to help patients**

Armenian Genocide

- **systematic mass extermination of ethnic Armenians in Ottoman empire**
- **1.5 million deaths over a decade**
- **coining of the word genocide**
- **nationalism – new rulership of “Young Turks” who wanted to “Turkify” the nation**

Bolsheviks

- **Leninist faction in Russia, Social Democratic Labour party (Marxist) – leaders of revolutionary working class in Russia**

Bread, Land, and Peace

- **Russians divided up land amongst themselves, withdrew from the war, and had some worker's rights laws instantiated**
- **Used by Lenin to win the support of the people**

New Economic Policy

- **(short NEP)**
- **proposed free market capitalism under state control**
- **partially revoked complete nationalization of industry**

Socialism in one Country

- **national communism within Russia, after seeing socialism fall in all western European nations**
- **a.o.t. Marxist view of global communism, but a practical move**

Forced collectivization

- **forcing farmers to collect into collective farms, and submit some grain so that prices wouldn't raise too high**
- **famine because prices were unobtainable and some bad harvests**
- **had terrible effect on Russians, especially in Ukraine, even causing people to resort to cannibalism, and 7 million Russians died because of it**
- **covered up to international viewers by Russian propaganda**

Treaty of Versailles

- **six months after the armistice signed (after 6 months of negotiation in Paris)**
- **War Guilt clause on Germany**
- **Major reparations for Germany to make**
- **Differing views – some people thought too harsh on Germany, France thought too lenient**

Weimar Republic

- **interwar German government founded by November Revolution shortly after the war – led by Socialist Republic party**
- **major reforms to workers' rights**

Rosa Luxemburg

- **radical leader of the Spartacus movement (more radical than the SPD)**
- **talked about the necessity of revolution and the downfall of capitalism**

hyperinflation

- **Germany had major ties with other world powers due to its physical and economic occupation, and succumbed to the Great Depression**
- **huge inflation – huge poverty in Germany and no way to pay off reparations**

League of Nations

- **part of Wilson's 14 points**
- **failed to recognize the genocides going on in the interwar periods, no power to enforce anything**
- **failed b/c the U.S. didn't join**

Bauhaus

- **"total work of art" – modernism**
- **there should be no distinction between form and function**
- **after the war, new revived liberal spirit**

Rationalization

- **rational doing terrible things**

Fordism

- **economic growth by mass production, social work**
- **raise wages**

Taylorism

- **improving economic efficiency, elimination of waste, etc.**

My Workday, My Weekend

- **everyday is just work, gendering of these ideas**
- **how men have a weekend off, not the same for women**

March on Rome

- **resulted in Mussolini's fascist party to take power in Italy**
- **fascist intimidation in order to legally rule**
- **laissez-faire promises, but didn't work out that way in the end, much nationalized**

Mussolini

Italian fascism

- **consolidating Italian power and expanding its land**

Blackshirts

- **members of Mussolini's fascist party**

January 30, 1933

Enabling Act

- **gave Hitler to enact laws without the Parliament**

Gleichschaltung

- **process of Nazification establishing a system of total control**

Triumph of the Will

Nuremberg Laws

- **racist laws, eugenics, etc.**
- **stripped Jews of their citizenship**

Kristallnacht

- **violence and destruction against Jews**

Operation Barbarossa

- **German goal to conquer western Soviet Union in order to populate it with German people**

"Ordinary Men"

- **Opposition and diversity of many ordinary men in Germany who were fighting**
- **Older men, one Commander Trapp set the precedent that a man could step away from the shooting if he wants to**

Wannsee Conference

- **The idea of the Final Solution is discussed**

T4 Program

- **involuntary euthanasia for non-perfect people (not only Jewish people)**

Posen Speech

- **evidence of German official responsibility for Jewish killings**

"Alors...qui est responsable?" [Who then is responsible?]

- **from Night and Fog**
- **who's responsible for the violence**
- **capos said we were just following orders – both persecuted and persecuted others**

Atlantic Charter

- **British and U.S. view after the conclusion of WWII, asking for disarmament, etc.**
- **created the UN**

Four Freedoms

- **freedom of speech, worship, from want, from fear**
- **before U.S. involvement in the war**

Yalta Conference

- **Second of three meetings of the Big Three after the war (others were Tehran and Potsdam)**

- **discuss the postwar reorganization of Germany and Europe**

Zero Hour

- **Germany to dissociate itself with pre-war memory**
- **much repair needed to the country, terrible strife**
- **some people say it's to avoid their punishment**

Nuremberg Trials

- **military tribunal after WWII, major generals tried**

Displaced Persons

- **camps set up throughout Europe**

Iron Curtain

- **divided Europe into two following WWII due to Cold War**

Marshall Plan

- **U.S. attempting to help Europe rebuild economically after WWII, to prevent the same mistakes that happened after WWI**

Declaration of Independence, Republic of Vietnam

- **copies the rhetoric of the U.S. DOI, asking for independence**
- **doesn't say anything about communism, just asking for independence – yet the U.S. clearly opposes it, even though Ho Chi Minh believes that “the nations at Tehran will not object to this”**

Nehru

- **First prime minister of India, tutored by Gandhi, helped Indian independence revolutionary moment**

Partition

- **Two nation theory**
- **Divided India**
- **massive refugee crisis (a dozen million people displaced)**
- **huge riots, some violence**

Genocide Convention

- **UN will now officially recognize and protect against acts of Genocide**
- **Example breach in Rwanda in 1990s**
- **make the term legally actionable**
- **coined the term after WWII (after Nazi Germany)**
- **people have rights outside of states**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- **Document by the UN trying to instate natural rights as rule of law**
- **important b/c now the basic human rights can be said to be law from somewhere, for people to use as a model**

Social Market Economy

- **between laissez-faire capitalism and socialist economics**
- **combines fair market policies with free-market capitalism**

Bandung Declaration

- **meeting of Asian and African states to discuss colonialization (or at least the resistance against colonialism)**
- **non-aligned movement**

Dien Bien Phu

Pieds Noirs

- **French people born in Algeria during French rule, who returned to France after Algerian independence**
- **Double alienation – once from Algeria, once from France**

FLN (*Front Liberation National*)

- **National Liberation Front in Algeria (1950s)**
- **One-party state**
- **successfully won against France**

1968

- **Civil Rights movement in the U.S., opposition to Vietnam War all over the world, wildcat strikes in France, protests in Eastern Europe (Eastern Bloc) against lack of freedoms; also Brazil and Mexico**
- **a social revolution – not a political one – can happen even in a time of wealth**
- **against authority, illegitimate**
- **generational gap**
- **people want to have freedom/control over their own bodies**

Aimé Césaire

Prague Spring

- **January 1968**
- **against soviet puppet state**

Thatcherism

Solidarity

- **trade union in Poland**
- **rise in price of meat (price controls)**
- **not enough consumer economy, more national/industrial economy**
- **first Polish pope**

Chernobyl

Gorbachev

Velvet Revolution

- **Czechoslovakia independence in 1989, success after Prague Spring failed**

November 9, 1989

- **fall of Berlin Wall**

Srebrenica

- **genocide in 1990s**
- **things about genocide didn't end after WWII**