

Main Themes in Modern European History: 1870 to the Present

Directions: Complete your investigation of the main themes of modern European history by researching and recording the following data on the period of 1870 to the present.

I. 1870–1918

- A. What served as the material and nonmaterial basis for the Age of Optimism?
 1. Material base
 2. Nonmaterial base
- B. Describe the contributions of each of the following during the Age of Omens to the outbreak of World War I.
 1. Alliances
 2. Imperialism
 3. Militarism
 4. Industrialization
 5. Nationalism
- C. What were the major wars fought by Europeans from 1850 to outbreak of World War I?
- D. What were the causes of the New Imperialism? How did factors of defense and nationalism contribute to the growth of imperialism?
 1. Economic
 2. Political
 3. Social
 4. Defense
 5. Nationalism
- E. Describe the effects and influence of imperialism in each of the following geographic areas.
 1. China
 2. Africa

3. Latin America

4. Ottoman Empire

F. Define or identify the following terms and individuals.

1. Revisionist Marxism

2. Social Darwinism

3. Second Industrial Revolution and corporate growth

4. Sigmund Freud

5. Carl Jung

6. Albert Einstein

G. Describe the political, economic, and social causes and results of World War I in each of the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Soviet Union, and the United States.

1. Causes

2. Results

a. Political

b. Economic

c. Social

II. 1918–1945

A. Describe the importance of each of the following items to the Russian Revolution.

1. Nature of czarist regime
2. Revolution of 1905
3. Stolypin reforms
4. February/March Revolution, 1917
5. Major steps in establishment of Bolshevik power

B. Trace the following in the development of the early Soviet Union.

1. New Economic Policy (NEP)
2. the Soviet attitude toward the Orthodox Church
3. major steps in Stalin's totalitarian rule of the Soviet Union
4. Lenin's alteration of Marxism
5. Stalin's modification of Leninism

C. Define *totalitarianism* and *totalitarianism of the right and left*.

D. Trace the collapse of democracies in Europe between 1919 and 1939.

E. What were the major steps in the collapse of democracy in Germany and the rise of Nazism?

F. Compare the outcomes of each of the following conferences: Vienna, Versailles, and Yalta.

G. Identify and explain the significance of each of the following items.

1. League of Nations
2. Conference at Rapallo
3. Locarno Pact
4. Dawes Plan
5. Kellogg-Briand Pact
6. Popular Fronts
7. Third Reich
8. Francisco Franco
9. *Anschluss*
10. Munich Conference
11. Anti-Comintern Pact
12. Nazi-Soviet Pact
13. Atlantic Charter
14. Pearl Harbor
15. Stalingrad
16. D-Day
17. Yalta Conference
18. San Francisco Conference
19. Potsdam Conference
20. Nuremberg Trials

III. 1945–Present

A. Define and explain the significance of each of the following in post–World War II Europe.

1. Cold War
2. Truman Doctrine
3. Marshall Plan
4. Cominform
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
6. Warsaw Pact
7. Problem of divided Germany

B. Describe the connection between Europe and the following non-Western nations during post–World War II Europe.

1. China
2. Korea
3. Japan
4. India
5. Middle East
6. Vietnam
7. Africa

C. Define and explain the significance of each of the following terms.

1. Holocaust

2. European Common Market

3. Vatican Council II

4. Pope John XXIII

5. Existentialism

6. SALT treaties

7. Détente

8. Glasnost

9. Perestroika

10. Communist World in the 1990s