***Study Guide for Final Exam***

* **Details for Final Exam**
* Date and Time: Friday, December 14, from 10:10am to 12:10pm
* Location: Bentley 233
* Requirements: Exam Booklet
* Structure: The final exam will be made up of short essay questions only.
* **Three of the following questions will appear on the final examination.**

1. The interwar period can be said to be one of the emergencesof new movements and new regimes in modern world history. Drawing on four different case studies, explain three ways in which the interwar period featured new forms of how states organized politics, economics, and society. Please conclude your essay with an assessment what global factors contributed to these new forms all emerging within the interwar period.
2. Compare World War I and World War II. What are their main similarities and differences in terms of the following: causes, wartime dynamics, and outcomes? In answering this question, make sure to be attentive to the context in which the wars emerged, the developments in the nature of warfare that was unique to each war, and the ways in which the outcome of the war shaped the international system of the period immediately following that specific war. Also, how did the outcome of World War I contributed to the outbreak of World War II.
3. The Cold War was named as such because the United States and the Soviet Union never came into direct confrontation. However, the period featured a number of conflicts that were characterized by the intersection of local dynamics (i.e., in a particular country/region) with the global rivalry (i.e., between the United States and the Soviet Union). Pick two conflicts/wars that occurred between 1945 and 1990 to highlight this interplay between local and global. In other words, identify two different conflicts during this period that were not necessarily part of the Cold War when they began, and highlight how those conflicts got caught up in the broader “chess game” between the United States and the Soviet Union. Be sure to identify the period of each conflict, what its local manifestations were, what the respective super power interests and polices were, and how the Cold War affected the course and outcome of the local conflict.
4. The 1945-1990 period has been described as one of decolonization. First, explain what is meant by the claim that this was a period of decolonization. Second, discuss three factors that contributed to this period being one of intense decolonization. Finally, provide three specific examples of decolonization and the different ways it manifested. Be sure to list specific countries, dates, political movements, and outcomes when discussing these examples.
5. Selecting one of the following regions, identify three major political, economic, and social turning points in the history of the region since 1918 (a total of 9 turning points): Africa, East Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. Your answer should make use of the reading you selected in the last week of class, in combination with readings covered in previous weeks.
6. What is the single most important influence on modern world history among the following: imperialism, the industrial revolution, the world wars, Communism, the Cold War, decolonization. In considering your answer, you must not only highlight the influence of the process/event you select, but also acknowledge the importance of the others and explain why they are not as significant as the event/process you selected.
7. Identify three assumptions you came into this course with that were either challenged or confirmed by the reading and lecture materials covered in the last third of the course. Please make sure you identify the assumption, indicate whether it was challenged or confirmed, explain how so, and reference specific topics/themes we covered that did so.