WESTERN CIVILIZATION · STUDY GUIDE

Exam 7 Study Guide

This guide covers the twentieth century and the decades since. Chapter 13 asks how literate, scientific, law-governed societies produced two world wars and the most systematic mass killing in history, and answers with specific choices, pressures and institutions. Chapter 14 follows the divided world that came after: two blocs, the bomb, the end of empire, welfare states and European integration, the fall of the Soviet bloc and the strains of the present. Read the "what to know" paragraphs, study the diagram, then work each case with the steps covered. Finish with the self-tests and the cram sheet.

WHAT THIS GUIDE COVERS

- Chapter 13 · the July Crisis and the blame debate, trench stalemate, total war, the Russian revolutions and civil war, Versailles and the other treaties, Weimar's crisis and recovery, the Depression and the Nazi vote, Mussolini's fascism, Hitler's consolidation, Stalin's collectivization and terror, totalitarianism as a term, the road to war, the course of the Second World War, the Holocaust as a process, and Nuremberg.
- Chapter 14 · from Grand Alliance to Iron Curtain, containment and its institutions, 1949 to 1950, the thaw and Hungary, deterrence, the Berlin Wall and Cuba, 1968, decolonization and non-alignment, the trente glorieuses and welfare states, European integration, migration and 1968, Helsinki and Solidarity, Gorbachev and 1989, the 1990s and the world since.

CHAPTER 13

The World Wars and Totalitarianism

Read it in full: **Chapter 13 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The July Machine** and **Escalation and Evidence**.

What to know

Between 1914 and 1945 Europe nearly destroyed itself twice. The chapter's hard question is how literate, urban, scientific and law-governed societies produced industrial slaughter and purpose-built death camps. The answer is not madness but specific choices by identifiable people under

identifiable pressures, together with the modern state's new capacity to organize everything, including murder.

On 28 June 1914 Gavrilo Princip killed Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo. Germany gave Austria-Hungary the **blank check** (5 to 6 July); Austria sent an ultimatum meant to be rejected (23 July) and declared war on 28 July anyway. Russia mobilized (30 July); Germany's plan required beating France first, so it declared war on Russia and France and invaded Belgium, bringing in Britain on 4 August. Fischer (1961) blamed Germany; Clark (2012) spread responsibility; most specialists give Germany and Austria-Hungary the heaviest share. On the Western Front, artillery, machine guns and wire beat infantry: the first day of the Somme cost the British 57,470 casualties. Chlorine gas came at Ypres (1915), and the Ottoman government carried out the **Armenian Genocide** (1915 to 1916).

This was **total war**: conscription, rationing, censorship, price controls and blockade of civilians, a template for later command states. Women entered war work and gained the vote in several countries; imperial troops, including about 1.3 million Indians, served. The United States entered in April 1917; the armistice came on 11 November 1918, with about nine to ten million soldiers dead.

In Russia, bread riots and a mutinous garrison ended the monarchy in March 1917. **Dual power** followed; the Provisional Government stayed in the war. Lenin promised peace, land and bread, and the Bolsheviks seized power in October (November) 1917, less a mass rising than a well-timed coup. They dissolved the Constituent Assembly, signed Brest-Litovsk (1918) and won a civil war (1918 to 1921) that killed perhaps seven to ten million. At Paris, the **Treaty of Versailles** (28 June 1919) took Alsace-Lorraine and the colonies, capped the army at 100,000 and set reparations at 132 billion gold marks (about fifty billion collectable); **Article 231** became a propaganda gift to the German right. Other treaties broke up Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, and mandates were empire with a League label. Versailles enraged Germany without disabling it.

Germany's 1923 hyperinflation wiped out savings; then the Dawes Plan, Locarno (1925) and American loans brought recovery. The 1929 crash pulled those loans. German unemployment passed six million; Brüning governed by decree and deflation. The Nazi vote rose from 2.6

percent (1928) to 18.3 (1930) and 37.3 (July 1932), then fell to 33.1; Hitler became chancellor on 30 January 1933 by an elite bargain. The Reichstag Fire Decree, the **Enabling Act** (23 March 1933), Gleichschaltung and the Night of the Long Knives made him dictator. The Nuremberg Laws (1935) and Kristallnacht (1938) followed.

Mussolini's **fascism** came first: squads against socialists, the March on Rome (1922), the Matteotti murder (1924), a dictatorship by 1926, and the Lateran Accords (1929). In the USSR, Stalin's Five-Year Plans were paid for by **collectivization**; the famine of 1932 to 1933 killed perhaps five to seven million, including the Ukrainian **Holodomor**, whose classification as genocide is debated. The Great Terror (1937 to 1938) shot some 680,000 to 750,000. **Totalitarianism** names a shared claim to all of life, but it flattens differences: Nazi Germany kept private capitalism and killed mostly abroad in wartime; the USSR abolished private property and killed mostly its own people in peacetime.

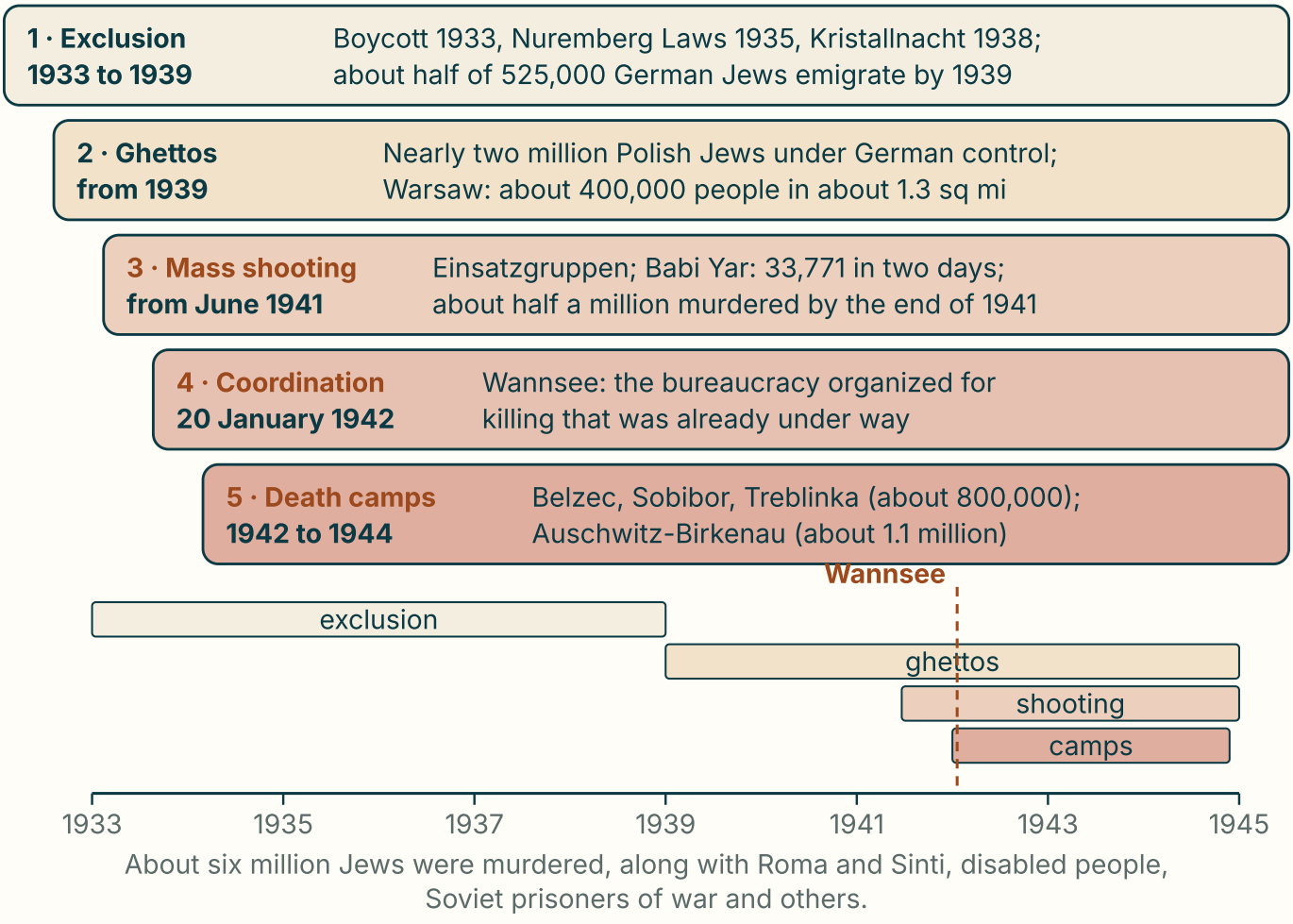
Hitler broke Versailles step by step: conscription (1935), the Rhineland (1936), the Anschluss (March 1938), **Munich** (September 1938) and Prague (March 1939). Appeasement had real reasons, but the Nazi-Soviet Pact (23 August 1939) opened the way to the invasion of Poland on 1 September. France fell in 1940; Britain held in the Battle of Britain; **Barbarossa** (22 June 1941) began a war of annihilation in the east. Midway, El Alamein and **Stalingrad** (surrender 2 February 1943) turned the war; Kursk (1943), D-Day and Bagration (1944) followed. Germany surrendered on 8 May 1945 and Japan, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in August. About three quarters of German ground forces fought in the east, where the war in Europe was mainly decided.

The **Holocaust** escalated as a process: legal exclusion and forced emigration (1933 to 1939), ghettos in occupied Poland, mass shooting by the **Einsatzgruppen** from June 1941 (Babi Yar, 33,771 murdered in two days), the **Wannsee** coordination (January 1942), then extermination camps: Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka and Auschwitz-Birkenau. About six million Jews were murdered, along with Roma and Sinti, disabled people, Soviet prisoners of war and others. Intentionalists and functionalists debate the mechanism, never the fact. Lemkin coined **genocide** (1944); the **Nuremberg** trials (1945 to 1946) set crimes against humanity and rejected following orders as a defense, and the Doctors' Trial produced the Nuremberg Code on informed consent.

LOCK THESE IN

- 1914: blank check, ultimatum, mobilization, Belgium; most blame falls on Germany and Austria-Hungary, but it is debated.
- Total war made the state an economic manager and civilians targets.
- October 1917 was a disciplined coup; the civil war killed far more than the revolution.
- Versailles enraged Germany without disabling it; enforcement and unity failed.
- Depression plus deflation lifted the Nazis to 37.3 percent; an elite bargain made Hitler chancellor.
- Totalitarian is a comparison, not an explanation: Nazi and Soviet regimes differed.
- The war in Europe was decided mainly on the Eastern Front and by production.
- The Holocaust escalated from exclusion to shooting to camps; Nuremberg gave us new legal words.

Each stage built on the last: the killing escalated rather than following one single order



From exclusion to extermination. The stages overlapped and radicalized under war, carried out by a modern bureaucracy. Historians debate how the decisions were made, never whether the murder happened.

Key terms and comparisons

Feature	Fascist Italy	Nazi Germany	Stalin's USSR
Core claim	The nation-state as supreme organism	Race and living space	Class struggle and building socialism
Route to power	Street violence plus royal appointment, 1922	Electoral surge plus elite bargain, 1933	Coup 1917; apparatus control by 1929
Property	Private, under corporatist direction	Private, subordinated to rearmament	Abolished; state planning
Terror organ	OVRA	Gestapo, SS, SD	Cheka, OGPU, NKVD
Scale of killing	Thousands at home; more in Libya and Ethiopia	Millions, mostly abroad in wartime	Millions, mostly at home in peacetime

Terms to know

Term	Meaning
Blank check	Germany's unconditional backing of Austria-Hungary, July 1914
Total war	Whole economy and population mobilized; civilians targeted
Article 231	Versailles liability clause read as a guilt verdict
Enabling Act	Let Hitler's cabinet make law without parliament
Gleichschaltung	Coordination of all German life under the party
Appeasement	Conceding to avoid war; discredited by Prague, 1939
Einsatzgruppen	SS and police mobile killing units
Crimes against humanity	Nuremberg charge for mass atrocity against civilians

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · TRACING THE FIVE WEEKS OF JULY 1914

Explain how a murder in Sarajevo became a continental war, step by step.

STEP 1 · THE BACKING

On 5 to 6 July Germany promised unconditional support: the blank check.

STEP 2 · THE ULTIMATUM

Austria's 23 July ultimatum was written to be refused; Serbia accepted nearly all of it, and Austria declared war on 28 July.

STEP 3 · RUSSIA

Russia, Serbia's patron, would not be humiliated again after 1908 and mobilized on 30 July.

STEP 4 · THE PLAN

Germany's plan meant beating France first, so mobilization meant invasion: war on Russia and France, then Belgium.

CONCLUSION

Belgium brought Britain in on 4 August. Alliances plus timetables turned a regional quarrel continental, but people chose each step.

WORKED CASE 2 · READING THE NAZI VOTE

Nazi vote shares: 2.6 percent (May 1928), 18.3 (September 1930), 37.3 (July 1932), 33.1 (November 1932). What do the numbers show?

STEP 1 · THE SURGE

From 1928 to July 1932 the share rose by 34.7 points, mostly after the Depression began.

STEP 2 · THE PEAK

37.3 percent made the Nazis the largest party, but never a majority in a free election.

STEP 3 · THE DIP

By November 1932 the share fell 4.2 points to 33.1 percent.

STEP 4 · HOW POWER CAME

Hitler was appointed on 30 January 1933 because conservatives around Hindenburg and Papen thought they could control him.

CONCLUSION

Economic collapse built the vote; an elite bargain delivered the office. Within six months no other legal party remained.

WORKED CASE 3 · WHY THE EASTERN FRONT DECIDED THE WAR IN EUROPE

A friend says D-Day won the war in Europe. Weigh the claim.

STEP 1 · WHERE THE ARMY WAS

From 1941 to 1944 about three quarters of German ground forces fought the USSR.

STEP 2 · WHERE THE ARMY DIED

Roughly four in five German military deaths came in the east.

STEP 3 · THE TURNING POINTS

Stalingrad: about 91,000 surrendered, and roughly 5,000 came home, about 5.5 percent. Kursk (1943) ended German strategic offensives in the east.

STEP 4 · THE OTHER FRONTS

Normandy, the Atlantic, bombing and Lend-Lease all mattered, and production decided the long war.

CONCLUSION

Mainly in the east, alongside the rest. This also explains the postwar map.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Calling 1914 an accident.** Leaders chose war in about five weeks.
- **Saying generals were simply stupid.** Defense had outrun offense; the learning curve cost millions.
- **Calling October 1917 a mass uprising.** It was a well-timed coup; the Bolsheviks won about a quarter in the Assembly vote.
- **Saying Versailles alone caused the Second World War.** It took the Depression, Allied disunity and American withdrawal.
- **Saying Hitler was elected to power by a majority.** The Nazis never won a free majority; he was appointed.
- **Treating Nazism and Stalinism as identical.** Property, targets and timing of killing differed.
- **Calling Wannsee the decision to begin genocide.** Killing was already under way; Wannsee coordinated it.
- **Treating the intentionalist debate as doubt.** It is about mechanism, never whether it happened.

Chapter 13 self-test · ten items

1. What was the blank check of July 1914?

A. France's loan to Russia for new railways
B. Russia's promise to protect Serbia from attack
C. Germany's unconditional promise to back Austria-Hungary
D. Britain's promise to defend Belgian neutrality against any invader

C. Germany's unconditional promise to back Austria-Hungary It emboldened Vienna to attack Serbia.

2. Why did the Western Front become a stalemate?

A. Winter weather froze every army in place
B. Generals refused to order any attacks
C. Defensive firepower outran the means to attack and coordinate
D. Both sides ran out of shells and rifles by the late autumn of 1914

C. Defensive firepower outran the means to attack and coordinate Machine guns, wire and quick-firing artillery beat infantry, and radio was too primitive.

3. What made the First World War a total war?

A. No neutral countries existed anywhere in the world during the war
B. All armies used poison gas from the start
C. States mobilized whole economies and made civilians targets
D. Every country fought on every continent

C. States mobilized whole economies and made civilians targets Conscription, rationing, censorship, price controls and blockade.

4. Why did the Provisional Government lose support in 1917?

A. It stayed in the war and delayed the land question
B. It signed a separate peace with Germany
C. It handed all of the land to the peasants at once
D. It restored the Tsar to the throne in July

A. It stayed in the war and delayed the land question Lenin offered peace, land and bread.

5. Which Versailles clause became a gift to the German right?

A. Article 48, on emergency decrees
B. Article 231, read as a war guilt verdict
C. Article 1, on the covenant of the League
D. Article 5, on mutual defense

B. Article 231, read as a war guilt verdict Drafted as a liability basis, it was read as moral blame. Article 48 belonged to the Weimar constitution.

6. How did Hitler become chancellor in January 1933?

A. The Nazis won an outright majority of seats in the Reichstag
B. The army installed him after a coup
C. He led a successful march on Berlin
D. Conservatives around Hindenburg appointed him to use him

D. Conservatives around Hindenburg appointed him to use him The Nazi vote had fallen to 33.1 percent in November 1932.

7. What did the Enabling Act of March 1933 do?

A. Merged the presidency and chancellorship
B. Let the cabinet make law without the Reichstag
C. Stripped German Jews of citizenship
D. Suspended free speech after the fire

B. Let the cabinet make law without the Reichstag The Fire Decree suspended liberties; the Nuremberg Laws came in 1935; the merger came in August 1934.

8. Where does the term totalitarianism mislead?

A. It wrongly claims the regimes used no terror
B. It applies only to Fascist Italy, not others
C. It was invented only after the Cold War ended
D. It can hide real differences between the regimes

D. It can hide real differences between the regimes Nazi Germany kept private capitalism and killed mainly abroad; the USSR abolished property and killed mainly at home.

9. What removed the last obstacle to the invasion of Poland in 1939?

A. The remilitarized Rhineland
B. The Nazi-Soviet Pact of 23 August 1939
C. The Munich agreement of September 1938
D. The Anschluss with Austria

B. The Nazi-Soviet Pact of 23 August 1939 Its secret protocol divided eastern Europe into spheres of interest.

10. What role did the meeting at Wannsee play in the Holocaust?

A. Coordinated the bureaucracy for murder already under way
B. Passed the Nuremberg Laws on citizenship
C. Began the forced emigration of German Jews
D. Ordered the first mass shootings of Jews in the occupied east

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A. Coordinated the bureaucracy for murder already under way Mass shooting had begun in June 1941; Wannsee organized the wider plan.

CHAPTER 14

The Cold War and the Contemporary World

Read it in full: **Chapter 14 in the textbook**. Practice it in the lab: **The Spiral** and **1989: Structure, Contingency and the Choice Not to Shoot**.

What to know

After 1945 two powers on Europe's edges organized the world around their rivalry for forty-four years: two alliances, two economic systems, and at the peak some seventy thousand nuclear warheads. Direct war never came, but the rivalry shaped decolonization, welfare states, European integration and wars from Korea to Afghanistan. 1989 was a hinge, not an ending.

The Grand Alliance shared one aim: defeating Germany. At **Yalta** (February 1945) "free elections" meant open politics to the West and a controlled buffer to Stalin, whose country lost about twenty-seven million people. Communist-dominated governments took Eastern Europe by a repeatable method; the Czechoslovak coup (February 1948) shocked the West. Churchill named the **Iron Curtain** at Fulton in March 1946. There was no starting gun: each side's defensive moves looked aggressive to the other, the **security dilemma**.

Kennan's Long Telegram (1946) and 1947 article proposed **containment**, mainly political and economic; he later complained it became an open-ended military commitment. The **Truman Doctrine** (1947), the **Marshall Plan** (about thirteen billion dollars to sixteen countries, 1948 to

1952) and the **Berlin airlift** (June 1948 to May 1949, about 2.3 million tons) followed, then two German states and **NATO** (April 1949, Article 5). The Soviet bomb (August 1949) and Mao's victory (October 1949) globalized the conflict; NSC-68 and the Korean War (1950 to 1953) militarized it. Historians moved from orthodox to revisionist to post-revisionist views.

Stalin died in 1953. Khrushchev's **Secret Speech** (1956) denounced him; Hungary's revolution, when Nagy announced withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact, was crushed in November 1956, and the West did not come. Both sides built nuclear triads; **mutually assured destruction** made deliberate war close to unthinkable and pushed rivalry into proxies. About 2.7 million left East Germany from 1949 to 1961, so the **Berlin Wall** went up on 13 August 1961.

In the **Cuban Missile Crisis** (16 to 28 October 1962), Kennedy chose a quarantine; the Soviets withdrew the missiles, the US pledged not to invade Cuba and secretly agreed to remove Jupiter missiles from Turkey. A hotline, the Test Ban Treaty (1963) and the NPT (1968) followed. The **Prague Spring** (1968) was crushed and the **Brezhnev Doctrine** proclaimed: reform inside the bloc seemed impossible.

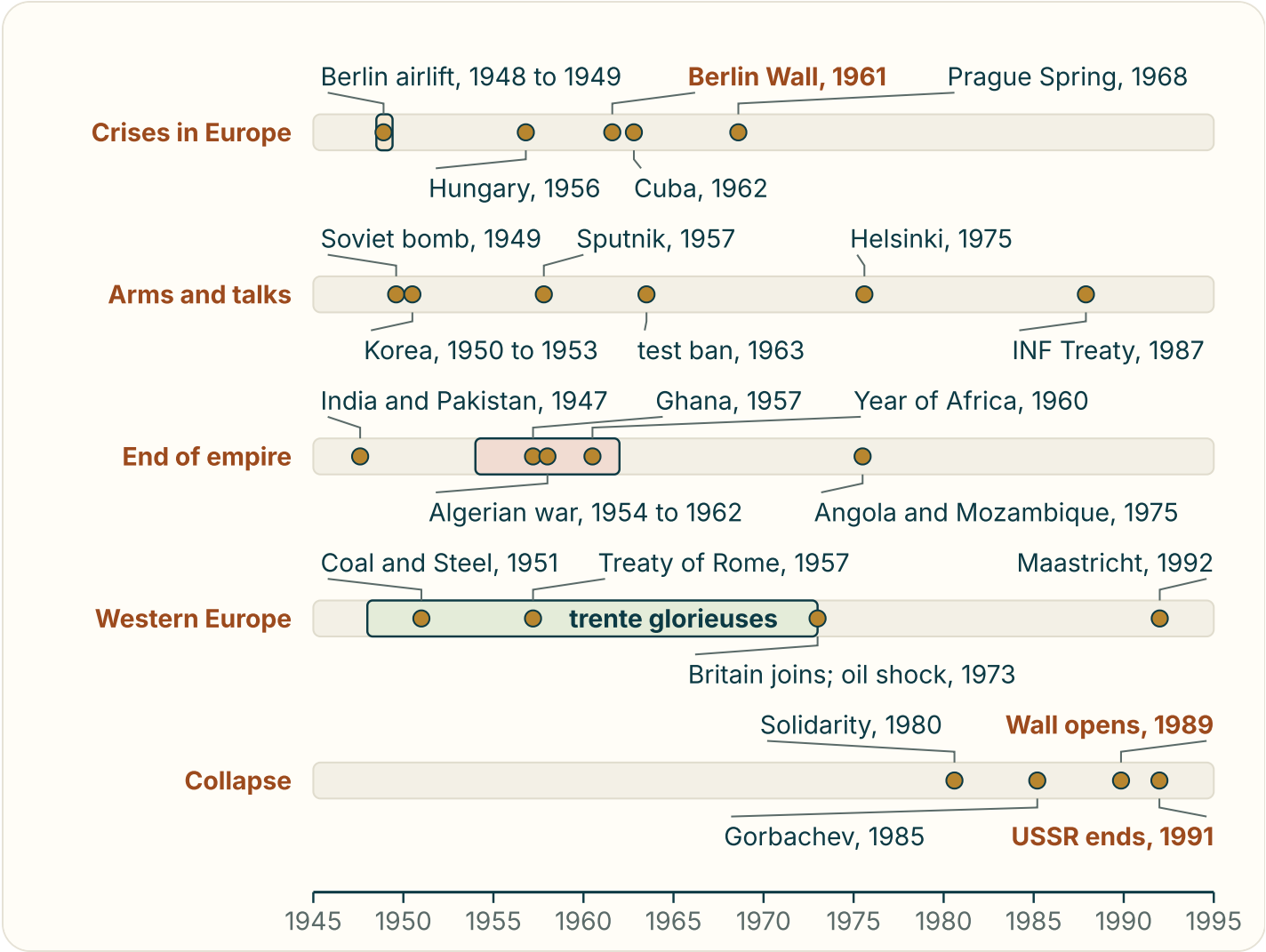
Europe's empires, ruling about a third of humanity in 1945, were nearly gone by 1975: the war shattered their prestige, the metropoles were broke, colonial soldiers returned with claims, both superpowers opposed empire, and above all mass nationalist movements made rule without consent too costly. India and Pakistan (1947) came with a deadly partition; Ghana (1957) was negotiated; seventeen African states became independent in 1960; France lost at Dien Bien Phu (1954) and fought in Algeria until 1962. Bandung (1955) and the **Non-Aligned Movement** (Belgrade 1961) sought a third path, but superpower meddling (Congo, Iran 1953, Vietnam) cost many lives. Third World first meant the excluded majority, like the Third Estate.

Western Europe's **trente glorieuses** (about 1948 to 1973) doubled real wages, built on rebuilding, aid, cheap oil, labor moving off farms and Bretton Woods. **Welfare states**, such as Britain's NHS (1948), aimed to stop a return to the 1930s. Schuman (1950) and Monnet pooled coal and steel (ECSC 1951); the **Treaty of Rome** (1957) created the EEC; Maastricht (1992) created the EU. Guest workers and postwar migrants built the boom with fewer rights. May 1968, second-wave feminism and Vatican II changed authority and family life. The dollar left gold (1971) and the oil embargo (1973) ended the boom.

The Soviet economy stagnated. The **Helsinki Final Act** (1975) recognized borders but its human rights clauses armed dissidents such as Charter 77. **Solidarity** (1980) reached nearly ten million members. Gorbachev (from 1985) tried **perestroika** and **glasnost**, signed the INF Treaty (1987) and abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine. In 1989 Poland voted, Hungary opened its border, the Wall opened on 9 November, Czechoslovakia had its Velvet Revolution and Romania a violent one. Germany reunified in 1990; the USSR dissolved on 26 December 1991. No one predicted it. Since then: EU and NATO enlargement, Yugoslav wars and Srebrenica (1995), globalization, 9/11, the 2008 crisis, Brexit (2016), COVID-19 and Russia's invasion of Ukraine (2022).

LOCK THESE IN

- The Cold War began as a chain of defensive moves, 1945 to 1950: the security dilemma.
- Containment: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO, then NSC-68 and Korea.
- Mutually assured destruction froze Europe and pushed conflict into proxies.
- Hungary 1956 and Prague 1968: Moscow tolerated adjustments, not exits.
- Cuba 1962: public withdrawal, a no-invasion pledge and a secret Jupiter deal.
- Decolonization took about thirty years and often came with proxy wars.
- Western Europe: trente glorieuses, welfare states, ECSC 1951, Rome 1957.
- 1989: stagnation, civil society and Gorbachev's refusal to shoot; nobody predicted it.



A frozen line and a moving world. Europe's crises cluster in the first two decades; decolonization and Western integration run alongside; the collapse comes fast at the end, after years of stagnation and dissent.

Key terms and comparisons

Crisis	Date	Trigger	Outcome
Berlin Blockade	1948 to 1949	Western currency reform	Airlift; two German states; NATO
Hungarian Revolution	October to November 1956	Withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact	Soviet invasion; about 2,500 killed
Suez	October to November 1956	Nasser nationalized the canal	US pressure forced British and French withdrawal
Berlin Wall	August 1961	Mass emigration through West Berlin	Border sealed until 1989
Cuban Missile Crisis	October 1962	Soviet missiles in Cuba	Withdrawal; secret Jupiter deal; hotline
Prague Spring	1968	Socialism with a human face	Invasion; Brezhnev Doctrine

Terms to know

Term	Meaning
Containment	Patiently blocking Soviet expansion (Kennan)
Security dilemma	Defensive moves read as aggressive by the other side
Mutually assured destruction	Each side can survive a first strike and retaliate
Non-Aligned Movement	States refusing to join either bloc (Belgrade 1961)
Trente glorieuses	The boom of about 1948 to 1973
Helsinki Final Act	1975: borders recognized; human rights promised
Perestroika and glasnost	Restructuring and openness under Gorbachev
Ethnic cleansing	Forced removal of a population on ethnic grounds

Worked cases

WORKED CASE 1 · SEEING THE SECURITY DILEMMA AT WORK

Take the Marshall Plan and the Berlin Blockade. Show how each side's defensive step looked aggressive to the other.

STEP 1 · THE WESTERN VIEW

Aid and a new currency would rebuild Western Europe and its zones and resist communism.

STEP 2 · THE SOVIET VIEW

A recovering western Germany tied to America looked like a threat to a country that lost about twenty-seven million people.

STEP 3 · THE SOVIET MOVE

Stalin barred the bloc from the Marshall Plan and blockaded West Berlin in June 1948.

STEP 4 · THE RESULT

The airlift (about 2.3 million tons, about 153,000 tons a month over fifteen months) succeeded, and NATO and two German states followed.

CONCLUSION

Each defensive step hardened the division, the reverse of what Stalin wanted.

WORKED CASE 2 · WHY THE WALL WENT UP

About 2.7 million people left East Germany between 1949 and 1961. Explain why that number forced the Wall.

STEP 1 · THE RATE

2.7 million over 12 years is about 225,000 people a year.

STEP 2 · WHO LEFT

Disproportionately young, trained and mobile people, the workers a state most needs.

STEP 3 · THE ROUTE

Most simply walked out through the open border in Berlin.

STEP 4 · THE DECISION

On 13 August 1961 wire, then concrete, sealed the city.

CONCLUSION

An admission of failure that froze the German question for twenty-eight years.

WORKED CASE 3 · WAS THE FALL OF THE SOVIET BLOC INEVITABLE?

Weigh structure against choice in explaining 1989.

STEP 1 · STRUCTURE

Stagnant growth, military spending of perhaps fifteen to twenty-five percent of output, and a delegitimized ideology.

STEP 2 · CIVIL SOCIETY

Helsinki's human rights clauses armed dissidents; Solidarity reached nearly ten million members.

STEP 3 · THE CHOICE

Gorbachev abandoned the Brezhnev Doctrine and refused to use force.

STEP 4 · CONTINGENCY

A garbled press announcement on 9 November brought crowds to the Wall, and guards opened the gates.

CONCLUSION

Structure made collapse possible; choices made it actual and mostly bloodless. No one predicted it.

TRAPS PEOPLE FALL INTO

- **Saying the Cold War began with a declaration.** It grew from a chain of moves from 1945 to 1949.
- **Equating containment with global military commitment.** Kennan meant patient political and economic pressure.
- **Thinking the West would back Eastern European revolts.** It protested in 1956 and 1968 but did not intervene.
- **Telling Cuba as a pure American win.** The US secretly agreed to remove its Jupiters from Turkey.
- **Using Third World to mean poor.** Sauvy's term meant the excluded majority, like the Third Estate.
- **Treating the postwar boom as normal.** It was a twenty-five-year exception resting on cheap oil and fixed rates.
- **Calling 1989 predictable.** Almost no one foresaw it.
- **Reading Fukuyama as predicting nothing more would happen.** That is a common misreading of his essay.

Chapter 14 self-test · ten items

1. Why did "free elections" at Yalta cause trouble later?

A. Stalin refused to sign the Yalta agreement
B. Britain wanted the elections delayed to 1960
C. The United States opposed any elections in Poland
D. Each side defined the phrase differently

D. Each side defined the phrase differently To the West it meant competitive politics; to Stalin, governments he controlled.

2. What did Kennan mean by containment?

A. An immediate war to roll back Soviet control in all of Europe
B. Withdrawing American forces from Europe
C. Sharing nuclear secrets to build trust
D. Patient political and economic pressure on Soviet power

D. Patient political and economic pressure on Soviet power Policymakers later turned it into an open-ended military commitment, which Kennan criticized.

3. What did the Berlin airlift lead to?

A. Two German states and the founding of NATO
B. The reunification of Germany in 1949
C. The Soviet takeover of all of Berlin
D. A permanent peace treaty with Germany

A. Two German states and the founding of NATO Stalin ended the blockade in May 1949 having produced what he wanted to prevent.

4. What did the Hungarian revolt of 1956 teach Eastern Europe?

A. The Soviet Union would allow neutrality
B. Reform was impossible even inside limits
C. Moscow tolerated reforms but not leaving the bloc
D. The West would send troops to help any rebels

C. Moscow tolerated reforms but not leaving the bloc Nagy's announced withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact brought Soviet armor back.

5. Why did mutually assured destruction tend to stabilize Europe?

A. It made the Soviet Union disarm in the 1960s
B. Deliberate war became close to irrational for both sides
C. It ended all proxy wars around the world
D. It gave the United States a lasting nuclear monopoly

B. Deliberate war became close to irrational for both sides Rivalry moved to proxies, propaganda and space.

6. What was part of the secret deal ending the Cuban Missile Crisis?

A. The USSR would leave East Germany
B. Both sides would destroy all of their long-range bombers
C. The US would hand Guantánamo to Cuba
D. The US would remove its Jupiter missiles from Turkey

D. The US would remove its Jupiter missiles from Turkey Publicly, the Soviets withdrew and the US pledged not to invade Cuba.

7. Which is the chapter's most important reason empires fell so fast?

A. Mass nationalist movements made rule without consent too costly
B. The United Nations ordered every empire to end
C. Colonies became too poor to be worth holding
D. European voters demanded an immediate end to all of their colonies

A. Mass nationalist movements made rule without consent too costly Other reasons: shattered prestige, empty treasuries, returning soldiers and superpower opposition.

8. Why did European integration start with coal and steel?

A. The United States required it under the Marshall Plan
B. Pooling war materials made Franco-German war hard
C. Coal and steel were the only goods Europe made
D. Britain proposed it to keep Germany divided

B. Pooling war materials made Franco-German war hard Schuman and Monnet bet economics would pull politics along.

9. How did the Helsinki Final Act backfire on Moscow?

A. It required free and fair elections across the whole Soviet Union
B. It placed Soviet forces under NATO command
C. Dissidents used its human rights clauses against their governments
D. It forced the USSR to give up East Germany

C. Dissidents used its human rights clauses against their governments Charter 77 and the Moscow Helsinki Group held governments to their own signatures.

10. What decision by Gorbachev mattered most in 1989?

A. Ending the Soviet nuclear program entirely
B. Inviting NATO troops into Eastern Europe
C. Abandoning the Brezhnev Doctrine and refusing to use force
D. Restoring Stalin's methods of central planning and mass terror

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C. Abandoning the Brezhnev Doctrine and refusing to use force Eastern European regimes knew Soviet tanks would not save them.

ONE PAGE

Cram sheet

Everything from chapters 13 and 14 in one place. Cover the right column and see if you can rebuild each row.

Dates to know

Item	Date	Note
Sarajevo; Britain enters	28 June 1914; 4 August 1914	Five weeks
Somme first day; Russian revolutions	1 July 1916; March and November 1917	57,470 British casualties
Armistice; Versailles	11 November 1918; 28 June 1919	Article 231
March on Rome; Hitler chancellor	1922; 30 January 1933	Appointed, not elected
Munich; Nazi-Soviet Pact; Poland	September 1938; 23 August 1939; 1 September 1939	War begins
Barbarossa; Wannsee; Stalingrad	22 June 1941; January 1942; February 1943	Eastern Front
D-Day; German surrender	6 June 1944; 8 May 1945	Japan, August 1945
Truman Doctrine; Berlin airlift; NATO	1947; 1948 to 1949; 1949	Containment
Hungary; Berlin Wall; Cuba	1956; 1961; 1962	Frozen order
Ghana; Treaty of Rome; Algeria	1957; 1957; 1962	Decolonization, integration
Helsinki; Solidarity; Gorbachev	1975; 1980; 1985	Erosion
Wall opens; USSR dissolves	9 November 1989; 26 December 1991	Unforeseen

Terms to know

Term	Meaning
Total war	Whole society mobilized
Dual power	Provisional Government and Soviet, 1917
Gleichschaltung	Nazi coordination of all life
Holodomor	Ukrainian famine of 1932 to 1933
Einsatzgruppen	Mobile killing units
Genocide	Lemkin's word, 1944
Containment	Kennan's strategy
Mutually assured destruction	Survivable second strike on both sides
Brezhnev Doctrine	Right to intervene to save socialism

Arguments that score points

Question	The strong answer
Who caused 1914?	Heaviest share Germany and Austria-Hungary; debated
Did Versailles cause 1939?	Not alone: Depression and disunity too
Is totalitarian useful?	As comparison, not explanation
Where was the war won?	Mainly the Eastern Front, plus production
How did the Holocaust happen?	Escalation through a bureaucracy at war
Who started the Cold War?	Post-revisionist: misperception, not equivalence
Why 1989?	Structure plus Gorbachev's choice not to shoot

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