

Map Analysis 1890-1918

- World Civilization is fundamentally altered during this quarter century: in many ways this period is a watershed, that sees a massive and permanent realignment of international power.

Consider

① Collapse of old empires (China, Ottomans)

- both lack the power by 1900 to either ① resist relentless Western economic and territorial demands

② curb the voices, movements for nationalism, democracy, modernization within their own populations.

② Rise of new industrial powers

- Japan, Russia

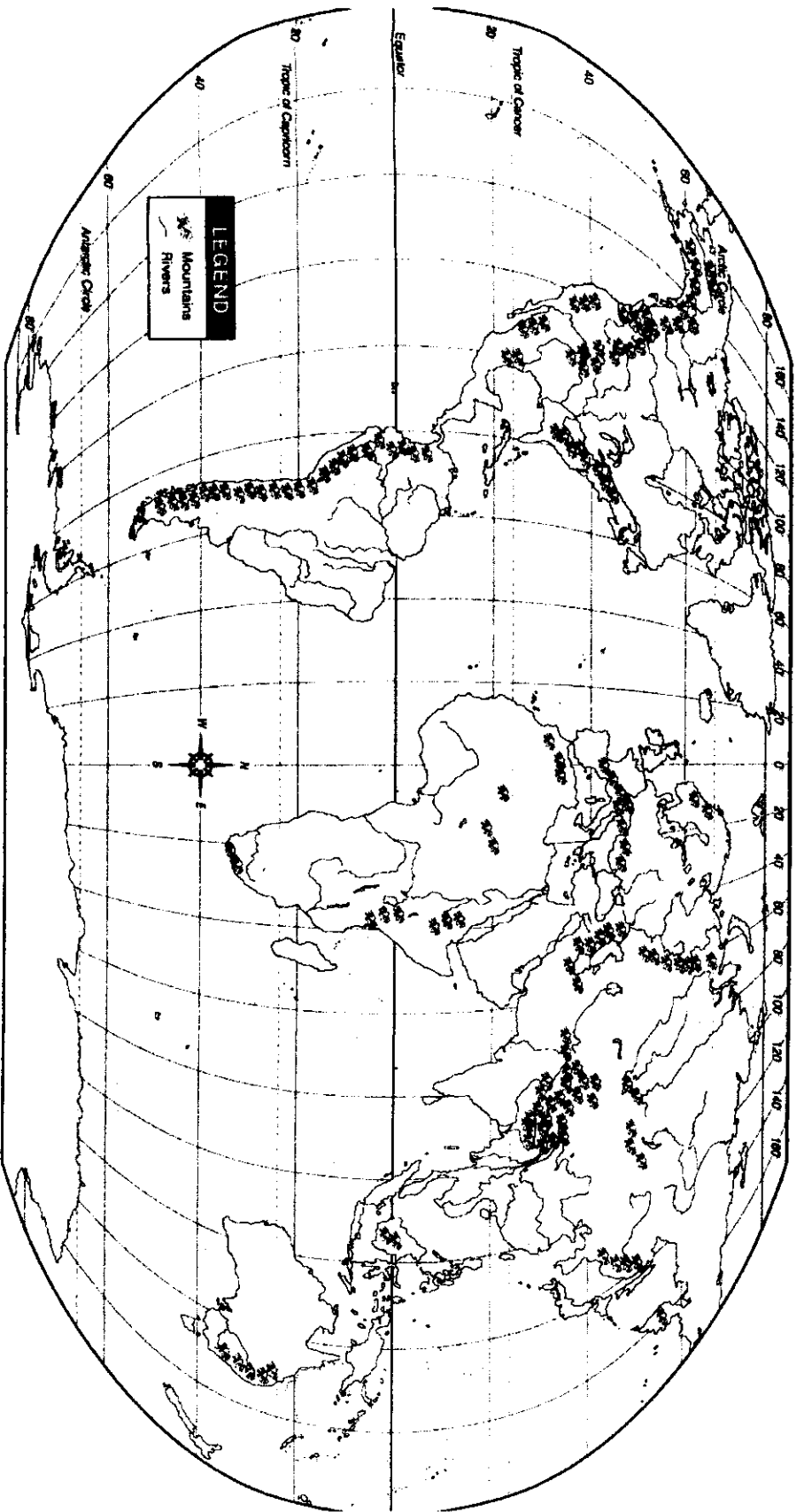
→ both industrialized, modernized from "top-down"

- Russia - Crimean War (1854-6)

forces reassessment of Imperial priorities

- Alexander I agrees for a reorganization of Russian society
result: Emancipation of the Serfs, 1861

World: Physical



HIS 1112 Third Exam Fall 2002

1. The Battle of Britain was important because
 - a. Britain's survival gave the Allies an important staging area for the invasion of Europe
 - b. Hitler's victory here enabled him to consolidate his hold on Europe
 - c. It showed that a successful invasion across the English Channel was possible
 - d. It showed that air power would not be important during World War II.

2. The United States entered World War II
 - a. after Hitler's invasion of Poland
 - b. during the Battle of Britain
 - c. after the attack on Pearl Harbor
 - d. despite the fact that we were never attacked

3. The Battle of Stalingrad
 - a. was the most complete German victory of the war
 - b. gave the Germans control of the oil fields of the Caucasus
 - c. put the Germans on the defensive on the Eastern Front
 - d. was the first successful British-American operation of the war

4. Allied strategy was to
 - a. defeat Germany first
 - b. defeat Japan first, to get revenge for Pearl Harbor
 - c. defeat the Soviet Union, since they were potentially rival
 - d. use atomic weapons against North Korea

5. The island-hopping strategy employed in the Pacific
 - a. enabled U.S. forces to control every island that the Japanese had fortified
 - b. turned out to be slower than simply walking at a brisk pace.
 - c. lengthened the war by at least a year
 - d. shortened the war by allowing U.S. forces to bypass fortified islands that had no strategic or tactical value.

6. The decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan
 - a. was made despite the fact that the Japanese were ready to surrender
 - b. was agreed on by Winston Churchill of Britain and Joseph Stalin of Russia
 - c. was made after a successful bomb drop on Berlin
 - d. was made in order to save lives and give us leverage against Russia

7. One of the reasons that postwar cooperation between the superpowers failed was
 - a. that the U.S. demanded control over Eastern Europe
 - b. that the Soviet Union refused to allow the new United Nations to inspect their weapons of mass destruction
 - c. that Communism seemed to be spreading rapidly in Asia and Europe
 - d. that Germany refused to allow occupation forces into their country

8. Mutually assured destruction (MAD) meant that
 - a. a nuclear war between the superpowers was unwinnable
 - b. a strong alliance between the U.S. and NATO countries would ensure the destruction of the Soviet Union if a nuclear war did occur.
 - c. the superpowers would maintain only a few nuclear weapons, since they were not likely to be used
 - d. inspectors from each superpower would oversee the destruction of surplus weapons

9. The Cuban Missile Crisis
 - a. was an attempt by the Soviet Union to prevent the United States from installing nuclear missiles on Cuba
 - b. ended after the Soviet Union agreed not put missiles on Cuba if the United States would withdraw its missiles from western Europe.
 - c. was typical of Cold War confrontations, in that one side backed down rather than risk nuclear war
 - d. ended with a successful invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs and the removal of Fidel Castro from office.

* This decision, which abruptly changed the course of modern Russian history, derived from Alexander II's recognition that reform was now essential, not necessarily for social purposes but for military ones; Western victory in the Crimean War convinced the Tsar that Russia's population had to be reorganized, away from a static, sedentary agricultural structure toward a more vigorous and mobile labor force, the pre-requisite for industrialization. Industrialization would allow economic change that would facilitate military modernization. (Interestingly, the decision to emancipate the serfs in 1861 came at the same time both the U.S. and Brazil decided to free slaves, reflecting a recognition that the Western-dominated global economy required a flexible, mobile labor force).

→ Ironically, emancipation did not bring Russian serfs either higher living standards or a political voice. To soothe the aristocracy, Alexander II linked emancipation to land payments - these "redemption payments" usually proved beyond the resources of most former serfs, who found themselves still beholden to aristocrats by money instead of law & custom. Peasant uprisings, rather than lessening after emancipation, actually became more common as optimism was replaced by a frustration born out of a recognition of the limits of change.

→ Emancipation did achieve increased labor mobility, though, and a host of other reforms in education & law →

Russia (cont.)

led to increases in military efficiency and a rise in literacy. The State began heavily supporting industrialization in the 1870s, beginning with the development of an extensive rail network that connected European Russia with the Pacific. This Trans-Siberian Railroad was an impressive technical achievement, and as in the West the railroad industry spurred a host of ancillary industries from European Russia to Siberia. Under Count Sergei Witte, minister of Finance from 1892 to 1903 and an ardent modernizer, the government

- ① enacted high tariffs to protect emerging Russian industries

- ② improved its banking system, &

- ③ encouraged Western investment, particularly foreign companies with advanced technology

Japan: Industrial Success Story

- Even more than Russia, Japan faced new pressure from the West during the 1850s, although it took the form of demands for open trade rather than outright. After a tense debate during the 1850s & 1860s, Japan's response was more direct than Russia's, and on the whole far more successful. Despite > 200 years of isolation, Japanese society proved more adaptable to ^{industrial} change than Russia's. Market activity was more extensive and complex than in Russia, reaching into peasant agriculture more extensively, - levels of literacy were also higher. The strains generated by transforming political, economic and social institutions, however, encouraged Japan's new leaders to promote vigorous nationalism ~~to~~ both as a way of generating national loyalty, and also as an antidote to social and cultural insecurity. Japanese nationalism built on established traditions of superiority & cohesion, deference to rulers. * It became if not a deeper force in Japan than elsewhere, at least one that played a unique role in justifying sacrifice and struggle in a national mission to →

Japan

preserve independence and dignity in a hostile world. Nationalism along with police suppression of dissent & ^{military success} helps explain why Japan avoided the revolutionary pressure that plagued Russia, China and other countries after 1900.

Other global events during this time period also heralded the emergence of a new international era.

① emergence of women's suffrage

- Scandinavia, Australia

* directly encouraged increased feminist agitation elsewhere, particularly in Western society

② Erosion of Western imperial systems

* independence of ~~former~~ former "core" imperial dependencies - Canada, Australia - symbolized both ① changing role of European frontier societies in world history ② began & soon accelerated moves, desires of non-white colonial possessions (India, Egypt) for decolonization

③ Chinese Revolution begins process of massive,

④ permanent change in Chinese civilization that is still ongoing.

④ Mexican Revolution questions prevailing social/economic arrangements in Latin America - still ongoing

⑤ Victories of Japan in war (China, Russia) signaled the arrival of new non-Western power structures for 1st time in >300 years