

**Midterm Prep Sheet**  
History 300 / for October 3, 2013

**Part I. Factual Questions (ca. 30 minutes)**

**Directions:** You should be able to identify the following people and terms. Questions may involve matching exercises or multiple choice options.

<p><b>People</b> Ralph Bunche Eric Drummond Henri Dunant Dag Hammarskjöld John Maynard Keynes Nikita Khrushchev Trygve Lie Raphael Lemkin</p>	<p>Patrice Lumumba Gamal Abdul Nasser Jawaharlal Nehru Lester Pearson Franklin Delano Roosevelt Haile Selassie Harry Dexter White Woodrow Wilson</p>
<p><b>Terms</b> Abyssinia Atlantic Charter apartheid appeasement autarky Balfour Declaration Bandung Conference “beggar thy neighbor” Bretton Woods Boxer Uprising COMECON Concert of Europe deterrence FAO GATT gold standard Greater Asian Co-Prosperty Sphere IMF</p>	<p>Imperial preferences Katanga Kellogg-Briand Pact Lebensraum Manchukuo Marshall Plan most-favored-nation status NATO OECD Smoot-Hawley Tariff “two camps” theory UNESCO UNICEF UNEF “Uniting for Peace” UNRRA WHO World Bank</p>

**International Architecture**

Which powers were dominant at the following decisive postwar deliberations?

- The Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 (five powers)
- The Paris Peace Conference in 1919 (four powers)
- The Potsdam Conference in 1945 (three powers)

## Part II. Short Essay (30 minutes)

**Directions:** Choose *one of the three topics below* and prepare an essay based on your lecture notes, lecture outlines, and the course readings. You may not use your notes during the exam itself.

Please be careful to structure your essay as an *argument*. You do not need to “narrate a story” here in order to make your point; in fact, it’s better if you don’t. Instead, open your essay with an introductory paragraph that lays out the basic argument you would like to make. Then use body paragraphs to explore different facets of this argument, drawing upon relevant detail from the course.

A. In our course, we have viewed global capitalism – in particular, trade and the exchange of currencies – as a form of international cooperation. Why did constructive economic cooperation prove so difficult to achieve among the leading capitalist states in the 1930s? Why, in turn, did it prove possible to reach agreement on the framework of international capitalism during the second half of the 1940s?

B. Starting in the second half of the 19th Century, countries in the modern state system began to codify rules of conduct in peace and war. How did the extreme behavior of Germany – in 1870-71, 1914-18, and especially 1933-45 – wind up intensifying the search for agreed international standards with regard to the laws of war, human rights, and the freedom of commerce?

C. What are some indications that the United Nations, in the first twenty years of its existence, was marginally more effective than the League of Nations? Would you attribute this to differences between the League Covenant and the UN Charter, or to the participation and behavior of the world’s major powers in the work of these organizations? Explain.