INTERPRETING THE EUROPEAN PAST

History 102H M. Carhart

Midterm Review Spring 2020

The exam will consist of:

1 long essay 70 points a map 10 points a chronology 20 points

Essay Questions

The essay is a writing exercise. Accordingly, you should compose your answer in narrative format. Not bullets. Not an outline. Not a high-schoolish FRQ. Instead well-constructed paragraphs that conform to the rules of English style and composition.

Your essay should be argumentative. Lead with your thesis statement. Then marshal your evidence in defense of that statement. Evidence consists of *specific reference to the course texts and lectures*. Remember that a blank sheet of paper is worth zero points. Your task is to fill it up with points.

You will be given a choice between two of the following and asked to write on one.

- 1. Myths are stories about the past that nations tell themselves to remember who they are. We have encountered numerous myths in this course including Troy, the *Oresteia*, Aeneas & Dido, Lucretia, Cincinnatus, and *Beowulf*. Select two of these myths and explain the purpose of those stories. What values or events do they commemorate? What do they tell us about the society in question?
- 2. From the Bronze Age to the Industrial Revolution, agriculture was the principal occupation in Europe and the Mediterranean. The form of agriculture tells us much about a society. Consider, e.g., the free farmer of Archaic and Classical Greece and the ideal of self-sufficiency (*autarkeia*). First, sketch the features of the Mediterranean agricultural system, including some of the problems or challenges that emerged in the course of Greek or Roman history. Finally, explain what the system reveals about Mediterranean civilization.
- 3. Like agriculture, a civilization's style of warfare reflects its social organization and its values. Compare the hoplite soldier of Archaic and Classical Greece with the warrior of either Bronze Age Greece, the Germanic tribes (e.g. Beowulf), or medieval Europe. Who did the fighting? What does the manner of warfare reveal about each civilization?
- 4. Over the course of a thousand years, Christianity went from a persecuted Roman mystery religion to the medieval papal "monarchy." Discuss some of the major stages in the development of the Church as a political, social, and religious institution.
- 5. After the collapse of Roman administration in the fifth century, European civilization went through a number of political transformations that culminated in the formation of the national monarchies by the thirteenth century. Discuss some of the major stages in that process. Then consider: what forces supported the centralization of power under a monarch? What fragmentary forces inhibited centralization?

Map Items

Belgium

Cities Carthage Stockholm Constantinople Athens Copenhagen Istanbul Sparta Cologne Troy Vienna Brussels Melitus Budapest Amsterdam Rome Belgrade Paris Naples Prague Madrid

Mountains Rivers Regions Crete Danube River Alps Rhine River Apennines Cyprus Seine River Pyrenees Peloponnesus Carpathians Rhone River Asia Minor Thames River Caucasus Ionia Tiber River Balkans Sicily

A lot of countries Water More countries

Atlantic Ocean France Bosnia North Sea Spain Albania English Channel Italy Russia Switzerland Mediterranean Sea Belarus Black Sea Germany Ukraine Aegean Sea Poland Moldavia Adriatic Sea Czechia Macedonia Slovakia Bulgaria

Countries Slovenia Romania England Austria Greece Ireland Hungary Turkey Serbia/Yugoslavia Netherlands/Holland Morocco Luxembourg Croatia Algeria

Montenegro

Classical Greece Chronology Lucretia Alexander the Great Constantine Magna Carta Archaic Greece Diocletian Mycenean Civ.

Augustus Greek Dark Ages Black Death Pope Gregory I "the Great" Hannibal

Tunisia

Persian Wars

Hellenistic Age Charlemagne Trojan War

Cincinnatus Homer William the Conqueror