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Name

**Part One: Very Short Answers (10 points)**

1. Who are the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council?

**U.S., Britain, France, Soviet Union/Russia, China**

2. Why were these states appointed as permanent members of the Security Council at the United Nations’ founding?

**They were the allies that defeated Nazi Germany and imperial Japan and were considered reliable opponents of fascism and reliable defenders of national sovereignty, especially of weaker states**

3. What privilege, apart from permanent membership on the Council, do these states enjoy?

**The veto on Security Council resolutions**

4. Name and briefly explain a military operation that was initiated by the Security Council

**Korea: defended South Korea from an invasion by the North**

**Kuwait/Iraq, 1991: drove Iraqi forces out Kuwait, restoring its sovereignty**

**Libya: defended protesters in Benghazi from approaching Libyan army**

5. What founding principle of the United Nations was this military operation meant to fulfill?

**First two: defense of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a state**

**Last one: protection of a population that the sovereign state (Libya) was threatening (justified under Responsibility to Protect)**

**Part Two: short answers. 15 points each (90 points total)**

1. The Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) divided the world between two empires. Name the two empires, then briefly describe the differences between their styles of imperialism and the resultant long-term differences in their impact on local peoples.

**Two empires: Spain and Portugal**

**Differences and consequences:**

**Spain: settler colonialism. Exported large population from home country, conquered and subjugated the local population, built new colonial governments.**

**Consequences: large population speaking European language and connected to Europe. Therefore was open to political changes in Europe, esp. the rise of nationalism. Separated from Europe before Asia.**

**Portugal: trader or “elite” colonialism. Established ties with favored local rulers: supported them in exchange for safe ports and trading rights.**

**Consequences: new trading routes and patterns across Asia but not large-scale**

**culture influence on local population. Local elites adopt national principles after own education, often in metropole.**

2. Nationalists in China and India both wanted to modernize their countries in order to strengthen them against Western imperialism. They took different approaches, however, to their own traditional cultures. What was one striking difference between the approaches of Sun Yat-Sen and Jawaharlal Nehru to traditional culture?

**Sun Yat-Sen thought it was possible to preserve essence of Chinese culture, which had elements of modern political philosophy in it; had to focus on removing foreign imperial household (the Manchurians or Manchus).**

**Nehru believed that Indian culture had to be thoroughly modernized, especially getting rid of religious principles, such as caste, that thwarted equality of Indian citizens.**

3. Give one example of a civic nation and one example of an ethnic nation. What do the two nations have in common? What is the most pronounced difference in their characters that you believe can be traced back to their different styles of nationalism?

**Civic: national identity is a matter of values and institutions. Immigrants can become full members of society.**

**Ethnic: national identity is rooted in idea of a common heritage that can only be passed on through family lines at birth.**

**Common principles: equality, solidarity, sovereignty of the people**

**Biggest difference: membership in the nation: passed on by birth or can be adopted? If former, leans toward racialism, sense of inherent superiority.**

4. Describe the role that nationalism played in the end of Communist control of Central and Eastern Europe. Make specific reference to events in at least two countries. You may refer both to countries that were outside the Soviet Union and those that were a part of the Soviet Union at the time.

**Nationalism challenged the legitimacy of Soviet rule over Central Europe (or even over some members of the Soviet Union itself, such as the Baltic States).**

**Poland – Solidarity movement based on national differences with Soviets, especially the Catholic Church**

**East Germany: wanted to unite with West Germans**

**Other non-Russian members Soviet Union -- Baltics**

5. Do you think China will supplant the United States as the world’s most powerful nation by 2050? Why or why not? Please use specific examples of current conditions that you believe will have long-term consequences.

**Open question: judge effective use of evidence.**

**Yes – China’s growing economy and new challenges to US leadership (Belt and Road, etc). Strong in international institutions such as UN**

**No – US has many more international alliances. China bad at diplomacy**

6. This week the Trump administration announced that Ukraine would have to sacrifice some of its territory to Russia in order to end the war between the two countries. Is this compatible or incompatible the aims of the United Nations Security Council? Why or why not? Can you name an historical precedent for this pronouncement?

**Is not compatible: UN designed to defend territorial integrity. States are not supposed to gain territory in war.**

**Most obvious precedent: Allied approval of Nazi Germany’s seizure of Sudentenland in Czechoslovakia in 1938.**