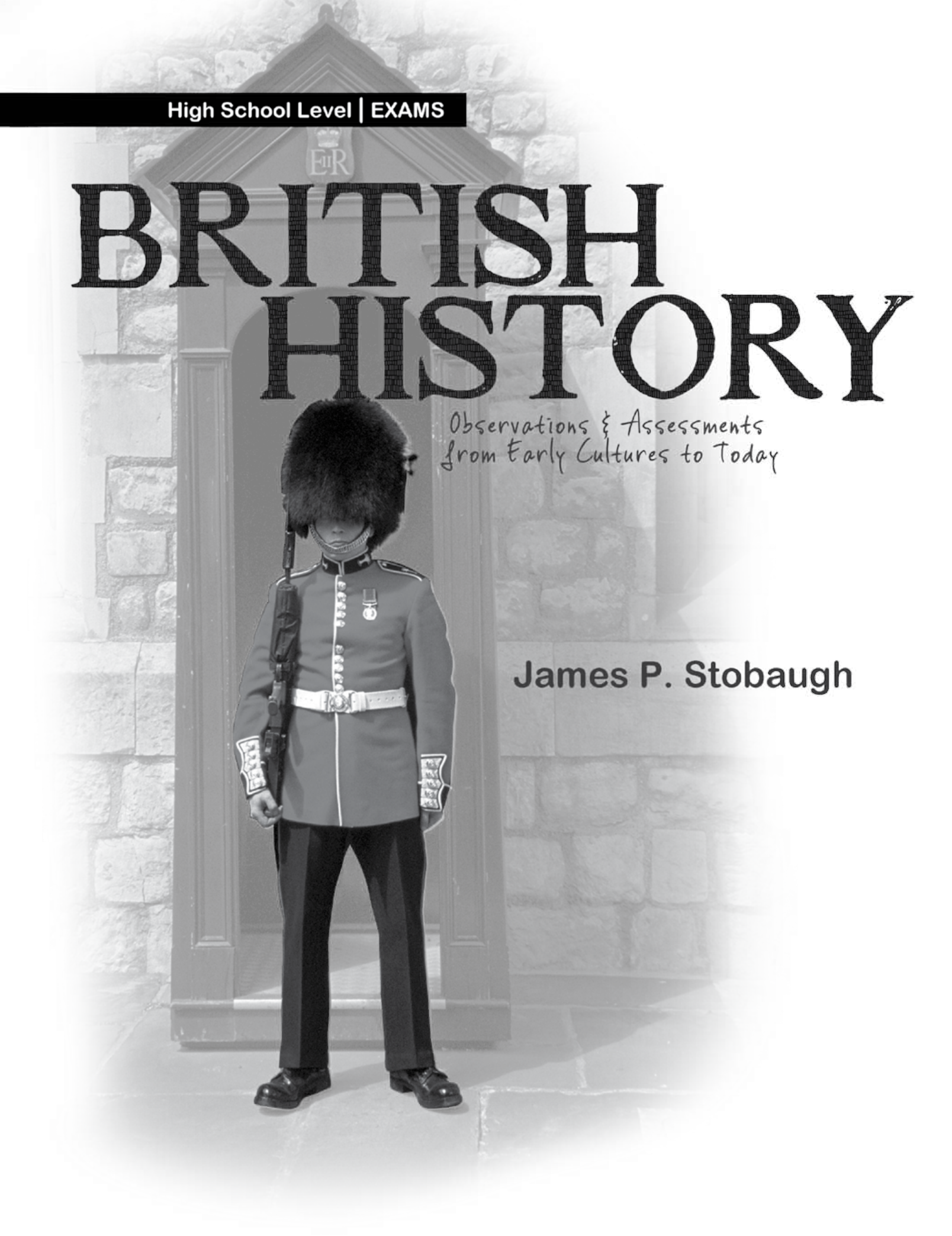
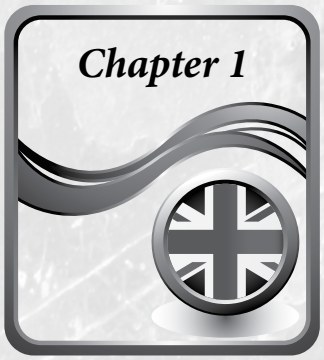
High School Level | EXAMS

BRITISH HISTORY

Observations & Assessments from Early Cultures to Today



James P. Stobaugh



CHAPTER EXAM

Assignment

A. Great Britain was conquered several times by several different people groups and nations. Why? What allure do these islands offer invaders? **(33 points)**

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B. Apparently early England was ruled by a priestly class (i.e., the Druids). G. K. Chesterton wrote, "They [the Britons) were apparently ruled by that terrible thing, a pagan priesthood. Stones now shapeless yet arranged in symbolic shapes bear witness to the order and labour of those that lifted them." Given that fact, what societal tendencies do you surmise emerge in this religion governed society? **(33 points)**

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C. Normally religion arises before technology. In fact, technology often is a real threat to religion. For example, the rise of the scientific revolution threatened the Roman Catholic Church. In England, though, technology preceded religion. The Celts conquered England to obtain English tin and later developed iron weapons and implements. Technology was in full bloom when the Druids emerged. Why? Why in this culture did religion emerge after technology, instead of vice versa? **(34 points)**

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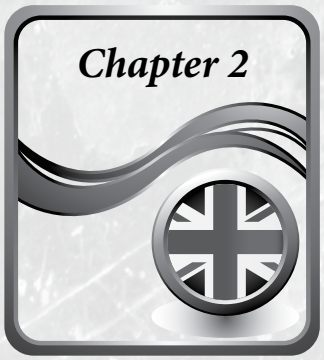
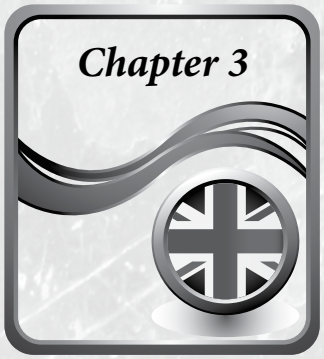


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 words (50 points each)

A. Explain this quote from English scholar G. K. Chesterton: "Rome itself, which had made all that strong world, was the weakest thing in it. The centre had been growing fainter and fainter, and now the centre disappeared. Rome had as much freed the world as ruled it, and now she could rule no more. . . A loose localism was the result rather than any conscious intellectual mutiny. There was anarchy, but there was no rebellion. For rebellion must have a principle, and therefore an authority . . . The Empire did decline, but it did not fall. It remains to this hour."

B. Roman rule in other parts of the Empire was abhorred while it existed and applauded when it left. To Britons, however, Roman rule was the "Golden Age." In spite of their Germanic heritage, the Britons wanted to be Roman more than Germanic (i.e., like the invading German Saxons). Why?

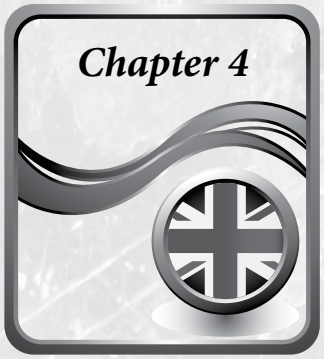


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. Advances were taking place in technology. In England an advance in technology came with the use of water wheels. Windmills also appeared. Englishmen were using cranks -- one of the most important inventions in the history of mankind. These advances had a profound effect on Great Britain. Discuss how advances in technology have affected your life over the last 20 years.

B. Pope Gregory urged Anglo-Saxon King Aethelberht to destroy the temples and practices of rival religions. King Aethelberht did not take Pope Gregory's advice. He allowed the pagan temples to be left standing if they were well built. Aethelberht also kept pagan feast days. Thus, in England the Saxon's spring festival of the goddess Eostre would become a Christian festival called Easter. This is a form of syncretism. What are the dangers of syncretism?



CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. Discuss the impact that the Magna Carta had on world history.

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B. Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, died on a cold December evening as he struggled on the steps of his altar. Most people then, and now, feel that King Henry II was responsible for Becket's murder. Becket first met King Henry II in 1154. Henry and Becket were friends from the beginning. Henry appointed Becket to the highest church office in England: the Archbishop of Canterbury. Then things changed. Becket's allegiance appropriately moved from king to Church. Henry II did not like this at all. Things came to a head when Henry usurped Church judicial power. Becket and Henry II were now enemies. Becket, afraid for his life, fled to France.

Then, there was a sort of reconciliation in 1170 when King Henry and Becket met in Normandy. Becket crossed the Channel returning to his post at Canterbury. Earlier, while in France, Becket had excommunicated the Bishops of London and Salisbury for their support of King Henry. Henry now expected Becket to forgive these wayward bishops. Becket outraged King Henry II again by refusing to do so. Henry is purported to have said to some knights, "What sluggards, what cowards have I brought up in my court, who care nothing for their allegiance to their lord. Who will rid me of this meddlesome priest." Four knights slew Becket at the altar of his church. The whole thing unnerved the king and he repented of his loose talk. Contrast this story with the story of King Herod beheading John the Baptist.

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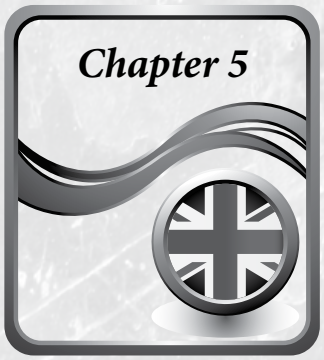
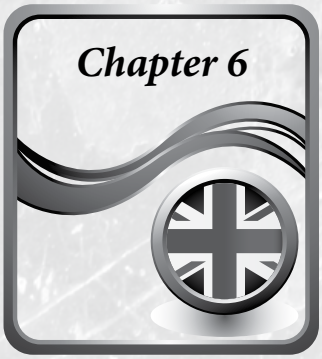


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. When should a Christian obey the civil authorities and when should Christians disobey civil authorities?

B. Historian Keith Thomas argued that Roman Catholicism filled a gap, addressed a need. Thomas, himself an agnostic, argued that Roman Catholicism, at lest, quelled the superstitious fears of people. Obviously, Thomas had a jaded view of Roman Catholicism. But, his point was, that Protestantism, particular English Protestantism, was unable to allay the fears and superstitutions of ordinary people. In other words, Protestantism could not flourish until science dispelled any need for superstitious explanations for reality. Do you agree?

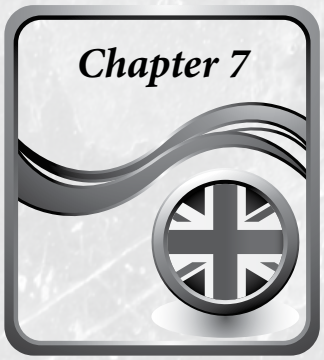


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. Agree or disagree with the following quote by G. K. Chesterton. "Wooden clichés about the birth of the British Empire and the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth have not merely obscured but contradicted the crucial truth. From such phrases one would fancy that England, in some imperial fashion, now first realized that she was great. It would be far truer to say that she now first realized that she was small."

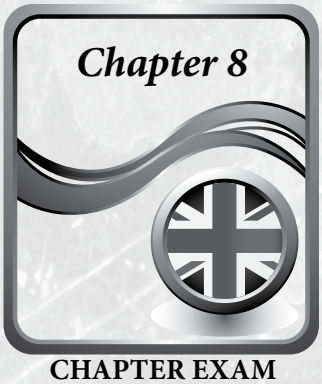
B. After the English defeated the Spanish Armada, Elizabeth claimed that God delivered England because He loved Protestants and hated the Roman Catholics. Respond to her claim.



CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Question: 60-100 Words (100 points)

Most historians argue that the Elizabethan Age is the apex of British civilization. Advances in science, art, and technology occurred in every way. England and Protestantism triumphed. But G. K. Chesterton has another view. React to this statement in his *Short History of England*: "For the splendour of the Elizabethan age, which is always spoken of as a sunrise, was in many ways a sunset. Whether we regard it as the end of the Renascence or the end of the old medieval civilization, no candid critic can deny that its chief glories ended with it. Let the reader ask himself what strikes him specially in the Elizabethan magnificence, and he will generally find it is something of which there were at least traces in medieval times, and far fewer traces in modern times. The Elizabethan drama is like one of its own tragedies—its tempestuous torch was soon to be trodden out by the Puritans. It is needless to say that the chief tragedy was the cutting short of the comedy; for the comedy that came to England after the Restoration was by comparison both foreign and frigid."

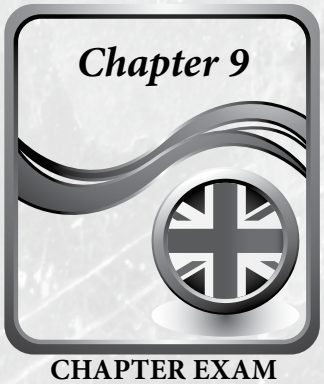


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. Little could be done to cure diseases because no one really knew what caused them. Some people blamed the stars. Some thought gluttony was the cause. Some blamed England's cold, damp climate. During the widespread outbreaks of the disease such as the plague, ethnic groups, like the Jews, were accused of poisoning wells. Amazingly, the real cause occurred to no one. It was not until the invention of the microscope in the next century that scientists could see what caused the disease and how it was spread. Doctors and city officials knew the plague was highly contagious, but had no idea how it was spread. They thought, for instance, that it was spread by dogs and cats. So they killed all their pets--and it was the cats who were killing the real culprits--rats! Elizabethans knew the bodies of the dead should be avoided, that their houses should be shut up, (or quarantined) and that garbage should be burned. However, no family would burn down its house. Their orders were mostly ignored. Elizabethan government was "insufficiently organized to carry out with success an strict set of unpopular orders . . . the authorities were forced to sit with folded hands until the plague had run its course." As a result, between one-third and one half of the population of England died. What happens to a society of 4 million people that loses 1 to 1.5 million citizens in one year?

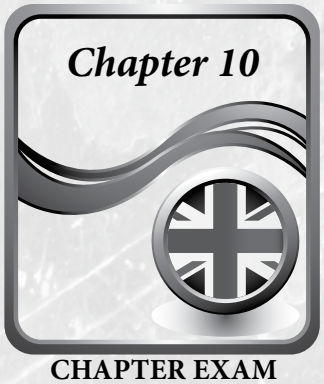
B. The Elizabethans seriously tried to ameliorate the plight of the poor, and, in some cases to remove poverty altogether. No other society had tried to do that. Why did the Elizabethans try?



CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Question: 60-100 Words (100 points)

Answer the following question. During this time in English history the Anglicans despised the Puritans. The Puritans detested the Quakers and everyone hated the Baptists. Why do committed Christians nonetheless fight among themselves?



CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 words

A. React to the following criticism of Puritanism. Speaking of Puritanism in relation to art, Mr. Gutzon Borglum said: "Puritanism has made us self-centered and hypocritical for so long, that sincerity and reverence for what is natural in our impulses have been fairly bred out of us, with the result that there can be neither truth nor individuality in our art." Mr. Borglum might have added that Puritanism has made life itself impossible. More than art, more than estheticism, life represents beauty in a thousand variations; it is indeed, a gigantic panorama of eternal change. Puritanism, on the other hand, rests on a fixed and immovable conception of life; it is based on the Calvinistic idea that life is a curse, imposed upon man by the wrath of God. In order to redeem himself man must do constant penance, must repudiate every natural and healthy impulse, and turn his back on joy and beauty. **(34 Points)**

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B. G. K. Chesterton wrote, "Thus the Puritans, as their name implies, were primarily enthusiastic for what they thought was pure religion; frequently they wanted to impose it on others; sometimes they only wanted to be free to practice it themselves; but in no case can justice be done to what was finest in their characters, as well as first in their thoughts, if we never by any chance ask what "it" was that they wanted to impose or to practice. Now, there was a great deal that was very fine about many of the Puritans, which is almost entirely missed by the modern admirers of the Puritans. They are praised for things which they either regarded with indifference or more often detested with frenzy—such as religious liberty. And yet they are quite insufficiently understood, and are even undervalued, in their logical case for the things they really did care about—such as Calvinism. We make the Puritans picturesque in a way they would violently repudiate, in novels and plays they would have publicly burnt. We are interested in everything about them, except the only thing in which they were interested at all." What were the Puritans "interested in?" **(33 Points)**

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C. Most historians argue that Cromwell was a self-serving, mean man who only used religion to advance his pragmatic causes. Historian Antonia Fraser, on the other hand, described Cromwell as an often misunderstood and demonized Puritanical zealot. Oliver Cromwell rose from humble beginnings to spearhead the rebellion against King Charles I, who was beheaded in 1649, and led his soldiers into the last battle against the Royalists and King Charles II at Worcester, ending the civil war in 1651. Fraser shows how England's prestige and prosperity grew under Cromwell, reversing the decline it had suffered since Queen Elizabeth I's death. Fraser in effect humanized the righteous and arrogant Lord Protector, presenting him as "a fallible, paradoxical and essentially melancholic figure." But, still, she didn't downplay his cruelties: his joy at the execution of King Charles, and his vendetta against the Irish. Fraser, we contended, made Cromwell out "to be a kinder, more patient and conciliatory man than one had hitherto suspected . . . a man rooted in the English countryside." Which Cromwell do you think really existed? **(33 Points)**

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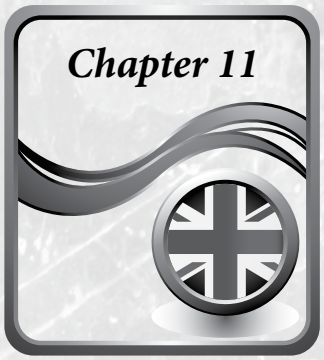

CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 words

A. Christian dissenters or radicals in the Commonwealth, most of whom were Puritans, or Presbyterians, were confronted by a dilemma. On one hand, there was a strong belief in the evolution of truth, continuous revelation. "The daily progress of the light of truth," said Puritan poet Milton, "is productive far less of disturbance to the church, than of illumination and edification. Through revelation of new truths to believers, traditional Christianity could be adapted to the needs of a new age; the everlasting gospel within responded more easily and swiftly to the pressures of the environment than did traditions of the church or the literal text. History is a gradual progress towards total revelation of truth." The second principle argued for a reliance on the Holy Spirit within one, on one's own experienced truth as against traditional truths handed down by others. All of this "truth," of course, was to be weighed against Scripture that was timeless, immutable, and inerrant. The problem was that some of the Puritan radicals gravitated to a form of antinomianism—that is, lawlessness. If a person is motivated by "new revelation" and subject only "to the Holy Spirit," why not experience new, perhaps wicked things? Thus, small town Puritans who would never think of flogging a person to death for seditious behavior found themselves doing it in the Commonwealth! How does a Christian balance the need for tradition and specific revelation with an emerging, reforming revelation (See Christopher Hill's, *The World Turned Upside Down*)? **(33 Points)**

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B. Christian leaders in the Commonwealth were on the horns of a dilemma. On one hand, they fervently embraced the Word of God as the principle on which to build and to maintain a healthy society. On the other hand, they relied on sinful people to run that Godly society. Ultimately many individuals grew in Christ because of the efforts of the Puritan leadership but the society itself self-destructed. Why? **(34 Points)**

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C. Charles I refused to repent of his royalist views and even refused to desist from encouraging rebellion. Therefore, Cromwell felt he had no choice but to execute King Charles I. Did he make the right choice? **(33 Points)**

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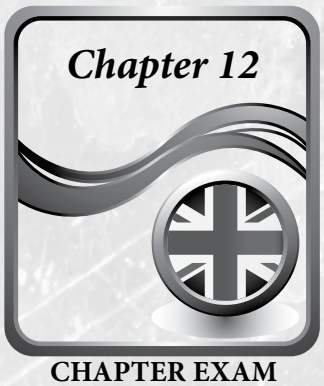

CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words

A. During the seventeenth century, England was beset by three epidemics of the bubonic plague, each outbreak claiming a third of the population of London and other urban centers. Surveying a wide range of responses to these epidemics—sermons, medical tracts, pious exhortations, satirical pamphlets, and political commentary—so called "plague writing" in Early Modern England bring to life the many and complex ways Londoners made sense of such unspeakable devastation. The 17th century English did not have any other way to express their consternation, fear, and grief. Historian Ernest B. Gilman argues that the plague writing of the period attempted unsuccessfully to rationalize the catastrophic and that its failure to account for the plague as an instrument of divine justice fundamentally threatened the core of Christian belief. Plague writing holds up a mirror to reflect our own condition in the age of AIDS, super viruses, multidrug resistant tuberculosis, and the hovering threat of a global flu pandemic. Gilman says that 17th century English leaders argued that the plague was God's judgment on English immoral lasciviousness. Could they be right? If so, would the present AIDS epidemic be a similar judgment? **(50 Points)**

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B. Some historians refer to Charles II as the "gambling king." Explain. **(25 Points)**

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C. Scotland and Wales joined Great Britain and were part of the United Kingdom. Not Ireland. Why? **(25 Points)**

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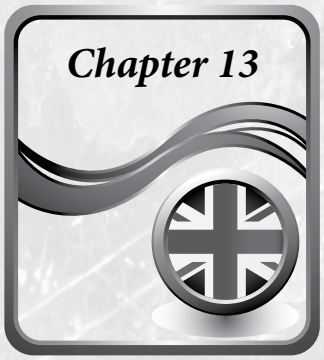
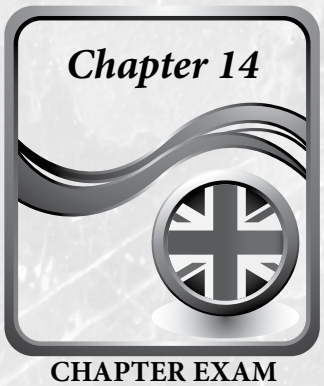


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (100 points)

The Glorious Revolution was a great victory—for Protestants! From this moment forward, Protestants alone could rule in England. Roman Catholicism became even a more dangerous religion to follow. Catholics were denied the right to vote and sit in the Westminster Parliament for over 100 years after this and the monarch was forbidden to be Catholic or marry a Catholic, thus ensuring the Protestant succession. There is, in some crises, a "piling on effect." That is, groups in disagreement can find agreement if they can blame someone else for their troubles! Some of that occurred in the Glorious Revolution. Imagine how you would feel if you were Roman Catholic and lived in 17th century England. How "glorious was this revolution?" Why are British officials so afraid of Roman Catholics?



CHAPTER EXAM

Discussion Questions

A. G.K. Chesterton in his *A Short History of England* writes, "The transformation through which the external relations of England passed at the end of the seventeenth century is symbolized by two very separate and definite steps; the first the accession of a Dutch king and the second the accession of a German king. In the first were present all the features that can partially make an unnatural thing natural. In the second we have the condition in which even those effecting it can hardly call it natural, but only call it necessary. William of Orange was like a gun dragged into the breach of a wall; a foreign gun indeed, and one fired in a quarrel more foreign than English, but still a quarrel in which the English, and especially the English aristocrats, could play a great part. George of Hanover was simply something stuffed into a hole in the wall by English aristocrats, who practically admitted that they were simply stopping it with rubbish. In many ways William, cynical as he was, carried on the legend of the greater and grimmer Puritanism. He was in private conviction a Calvinist; and nobody knew or cared what George was except that he was not a Catholic. He was at home the partly republican magistrate of what had once been a purely republican experiment, and among the cleaner if colder ideals of the seventeenth century. George was when he was at home pretty much what the King of the Cannibal Islands was when he was at home—a savage personal ruler scarcely logical enough to be called a despot. William was a man of acute if narrow intelligence; George was a man of no intelligence. Above all, touching the immediate effect produced, William was married to a Stuart, and ascended the throne hand-in-hand with a Stuart; he was a familiar figure, and already a part of our royal family. With George there entered England something that had scarcely been seen there before; something hardly mentioned in mediæval or Renascence wons a Hottentot—the barbarian from beyond the Rhine." Paraphrase this quote. **(75 points)**

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B. Chesterton says, "The reign of Queen Anne, which covers the period between these two foreign kings, is therefore the true time of transition. It is the bridge between the time when the aristocrats were at least weak enough to call in a strong man to help them, and the time when they were strong enough deliberately to call in a weak man who would allow them to help themselves. To symbolize is always to simplify, and to simplify too much; but the whole may be well symbolized as the struggle of two great figures, both gentlemen and men of genius, both courageous and clear about their own aims, and in everything else a violent contrast at every point. One of them was Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke; the other was John Churchill, the famous and infamous Duke of Marlborough. The story of Churchill is primarily the story of the Revolution and how it succeeded; the story of Bolingbroke is the story of the Counter-Revolution and how it failed." Paraphrase this quote. Do you agree? **(25 points)**

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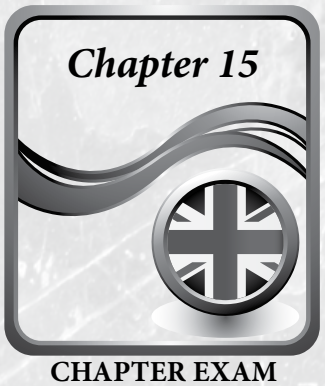
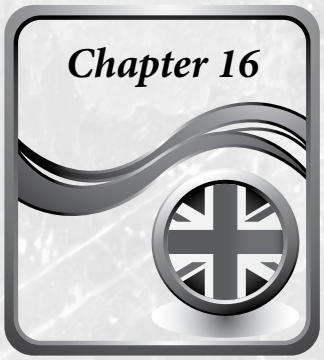


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. Was King George a "Royal Brute" as American patriots claimed? Or was he, as others believed, "the father of the people?" Was George Washington a scurrilous traitor, as all the king's supporters claimed? Or should we remember and celebrate him as "the father of his country?" Who was right?

B. Both George II and III, with all their faults, were devoted faithful husbands. In light our American scandals among political leaders, how do you assess the importance of this morality? Would you prefer to have a moral leader who stands against your political views? Or would you prefer to have an immoral leader who agrees with your political views? Increasingly, Americans have chosen the latter over the former. What do you think?

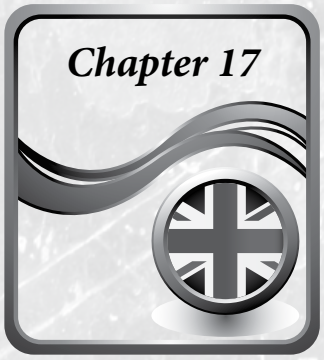


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. Why did England essentially win the conflicts that were fought between 1690-1763?

B. In spite of a consensus that the English had subjugated the Irish, many fought loyally in the British Army. Throughout this period, the Irish brigades in France and Spain participated in conflicts ranging from the wars of the Spanish and Austrian Succession to the Napoleonic Wars. Why?



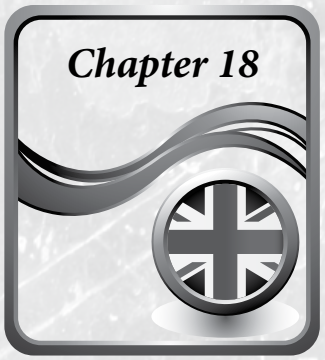
CHAPTER EXAM

Discussion Questions

A. Define Mercantilism and discuss whether or not it worked. **(34 Points)**

B. In what ways did the 1600 arrangement with the East India Company benefit the East India Company and the British government? **(33 Points)**

C. Were the American colonists justified in their revolution? Could not their grievances have been satisfied in peaceful ways? **(33 Points)**

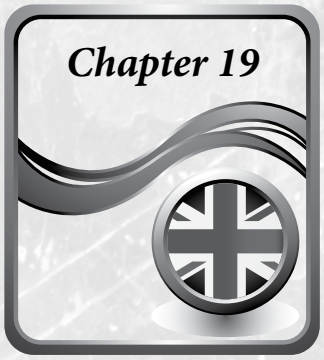


CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (50 points each)

A. From your own memory of an historical event (e.g., September 11, 2001), discuss how public opinion has shifted back and forth, both in sympathy and in condemnation.

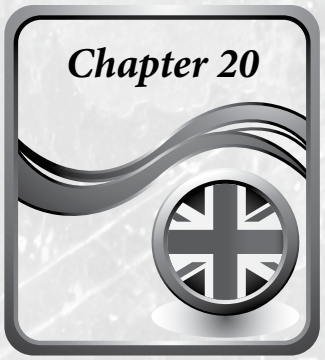
B. English writer Charles Caleb wrote, "The consequences of things are not always proportionate to the apparent magnitude of those events that have produced them. Thus the American Revolution, from which little was expected, produced much; but the French Revolution, from which much was expected, produced little." Respond to this statement.



CHAPTER EXAM

Complete the chart (100 points, 25 points/philosopher)

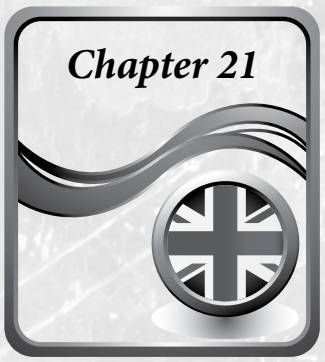
Philosopher	Religion	Government	Revolution	Violence
William Godwin				
Jean-Jacques Rousseau				
Thomas Paine				
Edmund Burke				



CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Question 100-150 Words (100 points)

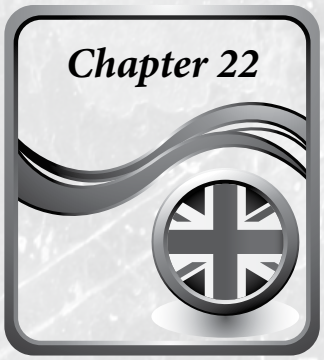
Napoleon described his career this way: "I closed the gulf of anarchy and brought order out of chaos. I rewarded merit regardless of birth or wealth, wherever I found it. I abolished feudalism and restored equality to all regardless of religion and before the law. I fought the decrepit monarchies of the Old Regime because the alternative was the destruction of all this. I purified the Revolution." What do you think of his assessment?



CHAPTER EXAM

Assignment (100 points)

Pretend that you own an 1840 Liverpool, England, cotton cloth-producing business. You are providing income for 20 local families. You give cottage industries raw cotton that you have imported from the United States. They process it and give back to you rolls of cotton cloth. You then export it to cloth-makers in Birmingham, England. You have heard of a new cotton gin and spinning jenny that a competitor has begun to use. You aren't too worried because, while your competitor's cloth is cheaper, you feel yours is much better. However, within a few months you realize that the consumer prefers the cheaper cloth to your product. Or at least better quality cotton cloth is not worth the extra cost to most consumers. Besides, your major vendor–the Birmingham cloth-maker–has cancelled your order and is buying from your competitor. You have to admit that you are losing business. Your business plan tells you that you can recoup your capital expenditures that modernization will cost you within a year. However, you will only need half the workers you presently employ. Several of your employees are old and will not be able to obtain other employment. What will you do?



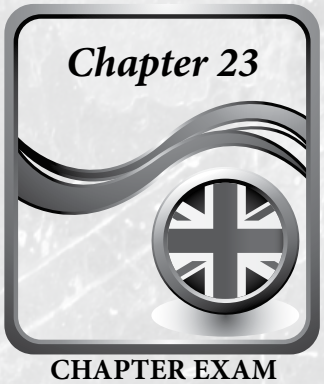
CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Questions: 60-100 Words

A. Organized religion was much more important in the 19th century than it is today. Nevertheless in 1851 a survey showed that only about 40% of the population were at church or chapel on a given Sunday. Even allowing for those who were ill or could not make it for some other reason it meant that half the population did not go to church. Certainly many of the poor had little or no contact with the church. In 1881 a similar survey showed only about 1/3 of the population at church on a given Sunday. In the late 19th century organized religion was in decline. In your opinion, why? **(50 Points)**

B. In the early 19th century poor people often had cesspits, which were not emptied very often. Later in the century many people used earth closets (A bucket toilet with a box containing granulated sand in it. When you pulled a lever clay or sand covered the contents of the bucket). In the early 19th century only wealthy people had flushing lavatories. However in the late 19th century they became common. This invention, however, caused more problems. Why? **(25 Points)**

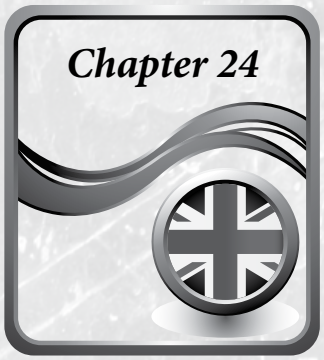
C. At the end of the 19th century more than 25% of the population was living at or below subsistence level. In your opinion, why? **(25 Points)**



CHAPTER EXAM

Discussion Question (100 points)

React to the following quote: "The whole meaning of Victorian England is lost if it is thought of as a country of stuffy complacency and black top-hatted moral priggery. Its frowsty crinolines and dingy hansom cabs, its gas-lit houses and over-ornate draperies, concealed a people engaged in a tremendously exciting adventure--the daring experiment of fitting industrial man into a democratic society." Historian David Thompson, 1950.

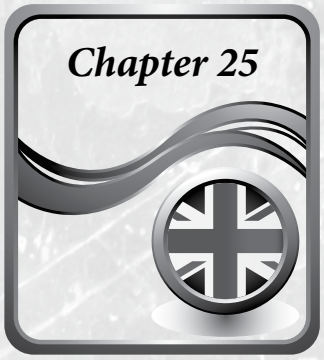


CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Questions: 100-150 Words (50 points each)

A. Agree or disagree with this statement: "Never since the beginning of Time was there, that we hear or read of, so intensely self-conscious a Society. Our whole relations to the Universe and to our fellow-man have become an Inquiry, a Doubt." —Thomas Carlyle, a Victorian Englishman, 1831.

B. What is *Punch* Magazine trying to say about William Booth? Do you agree with its outlook?

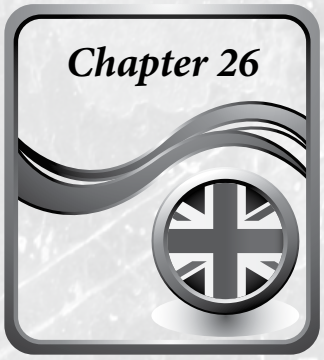


CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Questions: 100-150 Words (50 points each)

A. The First Afghan War provided the clear lesson to the British authorities that while it may be relatively straightforward to invade Afghanistan it is wholly impracticable to occupy the country or attempt to impose a government not welcomed by the inhabitants. The only result will be failure and great expense in treasure and lives. What implications did this have for the American Al-Qaida War in Afghanistan, 2001?

B. Why is Afghan so difficult for outside nations to subjugate?

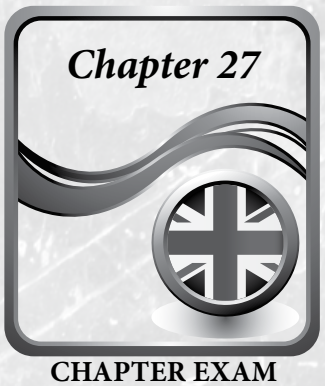


CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Questions: 100-150 Words (50 points each)

A. Iranian President Ahmadinejad's pre-occupation with the coming of a Islamic messiah figure –the Mahdi– is raising concerns that a nuclear-armed Islamic Republic could trigger the kind of global disaster that he envisions will set the stage for the end of the world. While Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has been making headlines lately by questioning whether the Holocaust actually happened, by suggesting Israel should be moved to Europe and by demanding the Jewish state be wiped off the face of the earth, his apocalyptic religious zealotry has received less attention. In light of the British experience with Islamic extremist at the end of the 19th century, what advice would you give the President of the United States?

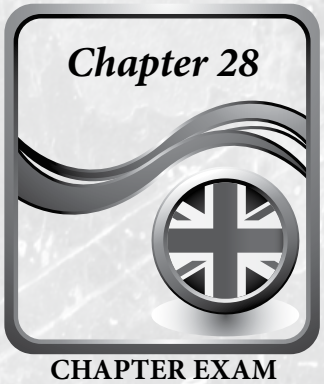
B. In the Zulu Wars occurred one of the worst disasters of the Colonial era when over 1300 British troops and their African allies were killed. In the aftermath the Zulu reserves mounted a raid on the British border post at Rorke's Drift, which was held by just 145 men (as portrayed in the movie Zulu). After ten hours of ferocious fighting, the Zulu were driven off. Should the British simply have left South Africa at that point?



CHAPTER EXAM

Discussion Question (100 points)

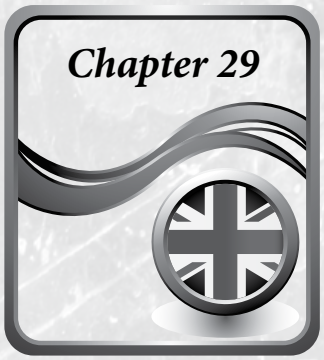
Not all aspects of "imperialism" - whether practiced by Britain in the 19th century or the US today - are necessarily pernicious. Name a few good things that Britain brought to the world through its empire.



CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Question: 60-100 Words(100 points)

Discuss why the following piece of art is quintessentially modern.



CHAPTER EXAM

Discussion Question

A. King George V of Great Britain was first cousin through his mother to Tsar Nicholas II, the last Tsar of Russia, and first cousin through his father to Kaiser Wilhelm II, the last Kaiser of Germany. In fact, by the time he was 31 his grandmother Queen Victoria had ensured that he was related by blood or marriage to every royal family in Europe. Wilhelm took Germany to war with Britain, but during the war and even afterwards he couldn't shake off his life-long addiction to all things English: he read English papers, drank English tea, laughed at P.G. Wodehouse, and wore a tie pin with a miniature of his dearest Grandmamma, Queen Victoria. Why did the cousins allow war to come to Europe? **(25 points)**

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B. One historian argues, "Once Europe had entered the age of the million-man army, which it did after the general adoption of systems of universal conscription at the end of the 1870s, war became too complicated for the politicians to understand, let alone control. Every army now had its general staff system in which military technicians made war plans and mobilization schedules and schemes for logistical support and schedules for weapons development and testing that were bewildering and baffling to the layman; and in time of crisis the soldiers, called into conference, could be counted on to demand the immediate implementation of their plans and to argue that the alternative would be disaster. The "use-them-or-lose-them" mentality of the soldiers meant that the normal processes of diplomatic negotiation and delay were overwhelmed by arguments of military urgency and expediency. Everyone remembered how the Prussians had overwhelmed the Austrians in 1866 and the French in 1870 because of their superior use of the railways to ferry large numbers of troops to the front with speed and efficiency." What caused the War? Nationalism? Militarism? Alliances? **(75 points)**

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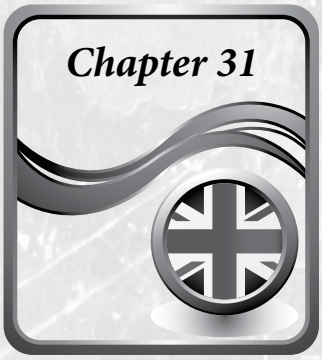
CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Question: 80-100 Words (100 points)

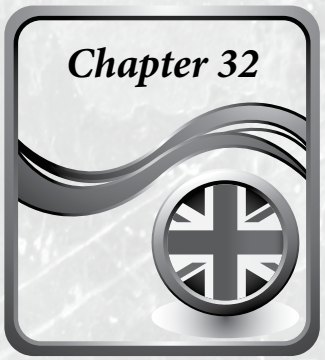
British historian John Keegan argues, "The English officer class came to the war as innocents. They'd been brought up on high-minded Greek and Roman poetry and prose, and it was a frightful shock to them to discover that their imagination of war, which had been fed by the classical literature of war, was incorrect. The war wasn't brave and heroic, it was pretty horrible and nasty and dirty, and you were more concerned about keeping dry and keeping warm than you were about closing with the enemy. And, people got killed all the time without ever seeing the enemy. And, people died in squalid ways. And, people were frightened. And, people were cowardly. This was a very, very great shock to this over-educated officer class." Besides the fact that there were so many casualties, why was this war so "shocking?"



CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Question: 80-100 Words (100 points)

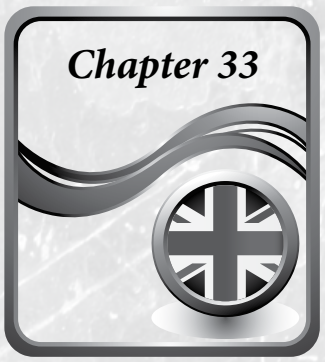
Pretend that you had the power to design a just peace treaty for World War I. What would you do? In your answer, discuss territory changes, war guilt, and reparations.



CHAPTER EXAM

Questions: 60-100 Words (100 points)

In retrospect, how should England have responded to nascent German, Italian, and Japanese totalitarianism?



CHAPTER EXAM

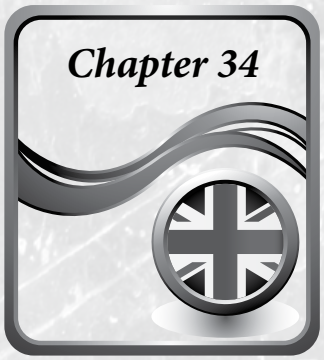
Dates (25 points)

Mark these events in the order they occurred:

___ D-Day
___ The London Blitz
___ The Munich Conference
___ Pearl Harbor
___ Winston Churchill is elected prime minister

Essay Question: 60-100 Words (75 points)

Basely solely our above discussion, why was England never invaded by Germany?



CHAPTER EXAM

Essay Question: 80-100 Words (100 points)

Looking back over this year, if you could go back in time, in what part of British history would youlike to live? Why?

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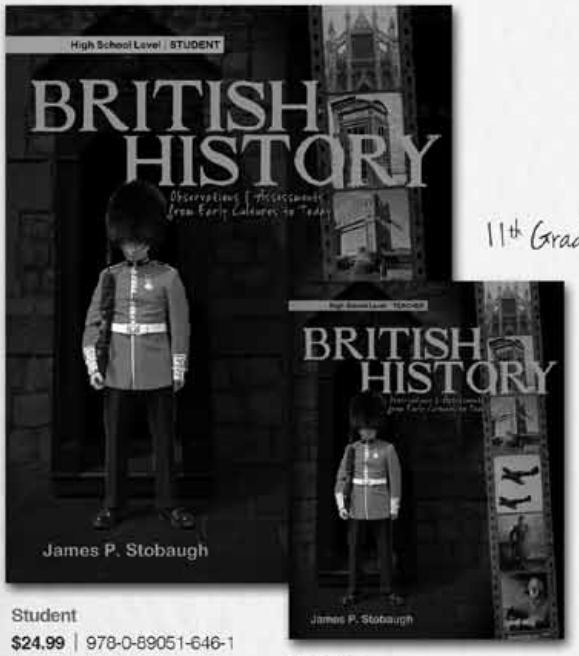

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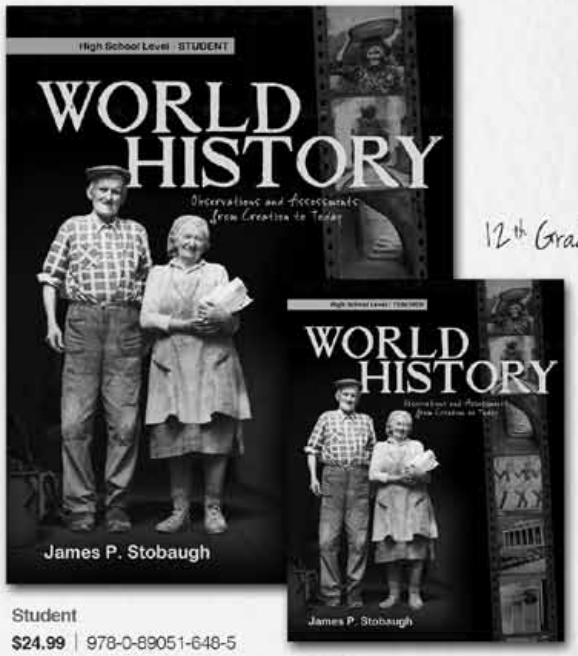

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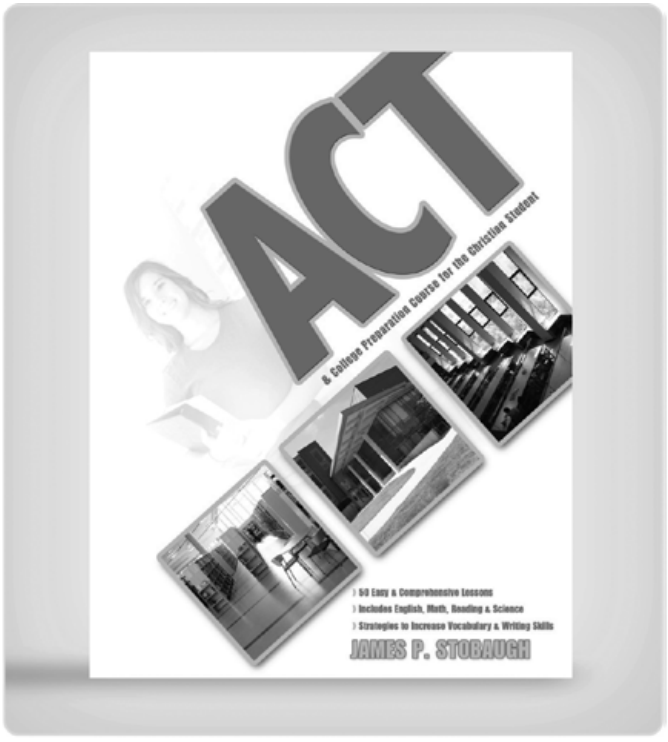

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