**STUDY GUIDE EXAM #3**

**Directions:**

The exam will take place at the beginning of class on Wednesday, April 20. I will supply green books.

The format of the exam will be the same as Exam #1 and 2.

This short exam will cover the material from Wednesday, March 30 through Monday, April 18 (from my introduction to the post-1968 era through our discussion of 1989 and *Goodbye Lenin!*).

I’ll ask you a mix of questions. The exam will be one-part names and dates and details (do you know your facts) and one-part big ideas (how should we think about the large questions of postwar European history and these films we’ve studied?). To review, you’ll want to read through your notes, review the textbook and the outside readings, consolidate your notes, and make outlines. You’ll want to be sure that you can identify—and say a few words about—the key terms, names, dates, and sources. You will also want to think about how to answer the questions laid out below.

**Part 1**. ***Very Short Answer.*** (5 minutes. Ten questions; choice of fifteen.)

In a word or a phrase, answer **ten** of the following questions.

*For example:*

1. Who was the chairman of the French Provisional Government in 1944-1946?
2. Why can’t Dr. Hans Merten (in *Murderers Among Us)* love again?

**Part 2**. ***Short Answer.*** (10 minutes. Two questions; choice of four.)

In a few sentences, answer **two** of the following questions.

*For example:*

1. What was the political message of *Open City*?
2. According to William Beveridge, what should be the outcome of the war?

**Part 3**. ***Longer Answer.*** (15 minutes. One question; choice of two.)

Write a fully developed paragraph to answer **one** of the following questions. Give concrete details from lecture, discussion, textbook, and/or films.

*For example*

1. What was the impact of the Cold War on western Europe in the late 1940s?
2. How did Communists take control in Eastern Europe?

***Key Terms, Ideas, Names, Dates, Sources***

- - -

Chronologies for the 1970s

End of Economic Miracle

Oil crisis

Unemployment

Post-1968 Terrorism (R.A.F., Red Brigade)

Brezhnev Doctrine

Détente

Willy Brandt (SPD, Chancellor, 1969-1974)

*Ostpolitik*

Helsinki Final Act 1975

Dissent/Dissidents

The Plastic People of the Universe

Charter 77

- - -

*Samizdat*

Václav Havel (b. 1936)

“The Power of the Powerless” (1978)

“Post-Totalitarian Societies”

“Living in the Truth”

John Paul II. Karol Wojtyla, Cardinal of Craków, elected to Papacy (October 1978). Visit to Poland (June 1979)

Solidarity – Solidarnosc (Organized and legalized 1980. Illegal 1981)

Gdansk – Lenin Shipyards

Lech Walesa

General Wojciech Jaruzelski (PM February 1981-1989)

Martial Law in Poland (1981)

- - -

*Blind Chance*. Dir. Krzysztof Kieslowski, completed 1981, premiered 1987, Poland.

Witek (& his father & Czuszka & the Dean)

Witek – represents modern Poland – born Poznan, 1956

Background: Reform in the Party / Dissidents / The Catholic Church / Free Universities / Samizdat

The search for a father – and the failure of authority

All three lives he leads are dead ends – this is a world with no escape

Kieslowski – a humanist – and a pessimist

- - -

Francisco Franco (d. Nov. 20, 1975)

Spanish Civil War (1936-39)

The Falange

King Juan Carlos and the Transition to Democracy – 1975-1977

“Pact of Forgetting” or “Pact of Ignorance” (Pacto de olvido)

Movida Madrileña, Madrid Movement, Spain’s “Sixties” (c. 1980)

Spain to NATO (1982) and EEC (1986)

- - -

*Bad Education.* Dir. Pedro Almodóvar, 2004, Spain.

Angel/Juan/Zahara, Enrique, Ignacio

Father Manolo / Manuel Berenguer

1964 / 1977 / 1980

A Picture of Madrid Movement

A Portrait of (Complicated) Queer Lives

Spain and the Church

The Unraveling of the “Pacto de olvido”

Historical Memory Law (2007)

- - -

Margaret Thatcher (PM 1979-1990)

Conservative Party Leader

The “Iron Lady”

Falklands War (1982)

Mineworkers Strike (1984-5)

Her politics: anti-welfare state, small govt, pro-private industry, pro-U.S., anti-Europe

- - -

Mikhail Gorbachev

Perestroika, Glasnost

“Sinatra Doctrine”

Failures of Soviet command economy (and of East European economies)

Ash: “Ten years in Poland, ten months in Hungary, ten weeks in East Germany, and ten days in Czechoslovakia”

Reform in Poland

Challenges from below - Solidarity

Roundtable Talks in Poland (Feb-Apr 1989)

Elections in Poland (4 June 1989)

1989 in Hungary

Goulash Communism

Communist Reformers in Hungary

Opening of Hungarian Borders (May 1989)

State Funeral for Imre Nagy (June 1989)

“The Peaceful Revolution” (East Germany)

Monday Demonstrations in East Germany (Leipzig, Dresden, Berlin)

Erich Honecker, Chairman of Council of State, 1976-1989

Stasi, German Secret Police

Opening of East German Borders (9 Nov 1989)

Berlin Wall, 1961-1989

“The Velvet Revolution” (Czechoslovakia)

Civic Forum in Czechoslovakia

November Protests

Election of Vaclav Havel as President of Czechoslovakia (December 1989)

“Refolution” (Timothy Garton Ash)

The “End of History”? No

Return of Ethno-Nationalism

- - -

German Reunification

October 7, 1949. Founding of GDR

August 13, 1961. Berlin Wall

October 1989. Demonstrations in GDR Lead to Honecker Stepping Down. Egon Krenz

November 9, 1989. Fall of Berlin Wall

March 18, 1990. Free Elections

October 3, 1990. Reunification with FRG

- - -

*Goodbye, Lenin!* Dir. Wolfgang Becker, 2003, Germany

Alex, Alex’ Mother (Christiane), Ariane, Lara, Rainer

Alex’ Father, Dennis, Sigmund Jähn

October 7, 1989-October 7, 1990

DDR/GDR (1949-1990)

Things change quickly

Ossies & Wessies

Ostalgie – nostalgia for East Germany

A West-Germany Fantasy of the East – a West-German Celebration of the East

***Themes for Part 3***

Key themes for this part of the course, post-68 through 1990:

The Divergent Paths of Eastern and Western Europe in the 1970s and 80s

Political Leadership – Good and Bad

Dissent, Reform, and Revolution in Eastern Europe

Authoritarianism & Democracy

The End of the Cold War Division of Europe. What were the forces that made it possible?