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AP Euro Period 2  
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*economic  
missing ?*

*LEQ #1*  
Explain how geographic, economic, social, and political factors affected the industrialization in western and eastern Europe. (CAUSATION)

Intro:

Industrialization is the development of industry in countries on the wide scale. The major transformation of Western Europe began with the First Industrial Revolution in the late 18th to 19th century in Western Europe where the textile industry developed as factories and large machinery was implemented. Ideas eventually spread to the East, and a Second Industrial Revolution later occurred in the late 19th to 20th century involving the mass production of steel and iron (CONTEXTUALIZATION). Geographic, economic, social, and political factors affected the industrialization of western and eastern Europe (RESTATEMENT).

Geographically, the fact that Eastern Europe is isolated from Western Europe prevent for a while the spread of ideas, while in western europe the natural resources of certain areas gave them the upperhand in industrializing (X). Socially and economically, the characteristics of each individual society either hindered or catalyzed the change, along with the economic differences between socialism and capitalism (Y). Politically, the actions of a country's ruler can often be shown to have direct affect on their industrialization, such as with Peter the Great in Russia (Z).

Body Paragraph 1:

Geographically, the fact that Eastern Europe is isolated from Western Europe prevent for a while the spread of ideas, while in western europe the natural resources of certain areas gave them the upperhand in industrializing (THESIS). *good*

Western Europe had the upperhand in industrialization due to their favorable climate and natural resources (EVIDENCE).

Western Europe was given the advantage of a relatively warm and stable climate that allowed for earlier agricultural dominance. Once an agricultural supply had been established, other members of society were given the freedom to develop their own trades. Western Europe also had the advantage of a ready supply of iron ore, which aided greatly in the second industrialization where steel dominated industry (ANALYSIS).

The spatial organization of Europe affected the spread of ideas and the industrial disparity between western and eastern Europe (EVIDENCE).

Geographically, Eastern Europe fell behind and only caught up to the rest of Europe very late due to the difficult spread of ideas. Because of the massive landscape, particularly of Russia, and typically harsher weather conditions, ideas would rarely spread from the west to east. The only way to get the information and techniques of the west to the east was by sending specialized messengers and students to learn crafts, and even this was a fallible method. Whereas in western Europe, many of the countries shared their ideas freely, eastern Europe was left isolated (ANALYSIS).

Body Paragraph 2:

Socially, the characteristics of each individual society either hindered or catalyzed the change, along with the economic differences between socialism and capitalism (THESES).

The capitalist West invariably industrialized faster and more successfully than the feudal or communist East (EVIDENCE).

The predominant rise of capitalism in the West gave greater freedom to middle class factory owners who were key in the industrialization of countries. Their drive to make capital influenced them to develop successful factories that produced as much as possible in the shortest amount of time, while also giving artistic freedom and motivation to inventors of most of the famous machines. On the other hand, the feudal and communist scheme commonly seen throughout Eastern Europe at the time hindered industrialization by giving little motivation for the majority of the population to industrialize and improve the economy because they would not be the ones benefitting from it. (ANALYSIS).

In Western Europe, households were often relatively small with everybody contributing, sometimes into the cottage industry, while in Eastern Europe larger rural residents were more common (EVIDENCE).

The social and familial setup of western Europe led directly to the massive industrialization. A similar method of factory work had already been established by the cottage industry, where families would handle respectively a single section of the production process before passing on their work to another family. This method dramatically increased production, which led to the beginning of the first industrial revolution when machines were implemented and many of the fathers moved to cities to continue work. On the other hand, the eastern agricultural landscape hindered industrialization because families were centered more on subsistence agriculture than making consumer goods or other industrial commodities.

Body Paragraph 3:

Politically, the actions of a country's ruler can often be shown to have direct affect on their industrialization, such as with Peter the Great in Russia (THESES).

Peter the Great played a massive role in the eventual industrialization of Russia (EVIDENCE).

Peter the Great was the major political figure to comprehend the industrial disparity between the west and east of Europe. Desiring to raise the status of Russia, he sent designated students to study in the west and bring back information of their work methods. Although this often resulted in the observer moving to said country for their economic benefits, it also brought loads of information quickly into the East and allowed for Russia to gain a foothold on industrializing and catching up with the rest of Europe (ANALYSIS).

The government of both France and England established protections throughout the second industrialization for the sake of the worker, but this also limited the growth of industry (EVIDENCE).

To avoid and limit the exploitation of men, women, and children, many protection were legally established in the west in regards to how long and for how much people were allowed to work. Although this ultimately was beneficial for society, it also hindered the industrial growth because factory owners were forced to produce less and earn less money for what they did produce. (ANALYSIS).

edit read to go this way back

W. He? Lenin Stalin should be here

**SYNTHESIS:** The factors that contributed to the industrialization of western and eastern Europe are comparable to those that led to the agricultural revolution. As serfs in western Europe were given more freedom and rights over their work, they began to develop better methods of production. Additionally, the east experienced a rapid change later in time once the ideas spread to their countries.

not  
synthesis

you can discuss  
"what's next"

Andrea Cervantes

Per. 2

## LEQ #2

1. Analyze the causes and consequences of the Great Depression in Europe.  
(CAUSATION)

**Intro:** Europe after World War 1 would have most of the continent implementing democracies that would fail due to bad economic situation, aggressive nationalism, and revived political conservatism. The United States had become the leading power in the world and major countries were indebted to them. All of Europe was trying to recover from the tremendous casualties both the people and the government faced during the war.(context.) The Great Depression had various social and economic causes and consequences in Europe.(Restatement) The one cause was the war reparations and debt the major European countries experienced which would lead to the consequence of discontent from the people.(x) A second cause was the failures from both European and American banks which would lead to government intervention. (y)

**Body 1 (Social):**

❖ War Reparations and Debt Relations (Cause)

- After World War 1, the Treaty of Versailles would contain the 231 clause (War Guilt Clause) that entirely blamed Germany for the war and forced them to pay for reparations.
  - All the European countries involved were suffering economically and socially from the war yet Germany, who lost territories that contained badly needed resources, had to compensate for everyone. The major bill placed from the war reparations would cause the Great Depression because Germany could and would not pay for that astronomical cost.  
(Analysis)
- The United States had financially assisted France and Britain throughout the war and would have these major European power indebted to the US. (evidence)
  - The two European countries were in major debt to the United States and would eagerly allow Germany to pay the full cost of the war which included pensions to the survivors and dependents. The reparations was the ticket for France and Britain to use in order to pay back the United States, but would lead to the Great Depression once the stock market crashed, they would not be able to pay back because the entire world was in debt. *good*  
(Analysis)

❖ Discontent with the people (Consequence)

- People with jobs improved their standard of living or were promoted more slowly than if they were under a sound economy. (Evidence)
- Unemployment in both industry and agriculture would rise, but there were still people with work in new economic sectors and service industries that were still developing. (Evidence)
  - The consequences from the Great Depression in the daily life of people caused them to be anxious and fearful for their economic security. This

would lead to major social discontent directed toward the government.  
(Analysis)

## Body 2

### ◆ Economic failures from both American and European Banks (Causes)

- New York Stock Market was where American money withdrawn from European investments was placed, US banks would make large loans to customers who later invested in the stock market. Then the Wall Street Crash of 1929 would occur.
  - After the crash, many banks failed due to loaning customer money who could not pay them back. Those still operating stopped loaning money to Europe. The Great Depression was caused by the failure of American banks because US banks were the thing keeping many European economies afloat. (Analysis)
- Kreditanstalt, a major bank in Vienna that was a primary economic leader for much of central and eastern Europe, collapsed when the credit from the US to the continent ran out. (Evidence)
  - Because banks like Kreditanstalt collapsed, the Great Depression would grow throughout the world and virtually causing everyone to be in debt to one another. An example is the German Banking system that would become practically worthless and add even more difficulty in paying back reparations. (Analysis)

### ◆ Government Intervention (Consequences)

- Governments were not structured or had the ideology to confront the economic problems caused by this crash. (Evidences)
  - The Keynesian orthodox economic policy called for governments to spend out the economy out of depression was not available. This was a consequence of the Great Depression because of the social discontent originating from the crashes of economic policies. (Analysis)
- Government intervention in the economy was like never before. Private economic enterprise became subject to new trade, labor, and currency regulations. (Evidence)
  - The failure from the European banks caused government intervention because the social discontent from the people caused the goal of restoring employment and defense to become top priority.

## Conclusion:

The Great Depression had various social and economic causes in Europe. (Restatement) One cause was the war reparations and debt the major European countries experienced which would lead to the consequence of discontent from the people. (x) The second cause was the failures from both European and American banks which would lead to the consequence of government interventions. (y) The Great Depression is similar to the start of World War I. The war reparations would cause Germany to support Hitler and his conquests over Europe which was a consequence from the Treaty of Versailles. The Great Depression and the start of Hitler rising to power connected from the resentment towards the Treaty of Versailles. (Synthesis)

always use Roman numerals  
WWI, WWII

good  
"what's next"

Why did you do this question?  
you need to do #4?

Analyze how **democratic, authoritarian, and totalitarian** gov'ts of the left and right attempted to overcome the financial crises of the 1920s and 1930s.

1. Introduction

a. Contextualization

- i. The Great Depression that began in 1929 was the most severe downturn European capitalist economies had ever experienced due to financial crisis brought about by World War I. High unemployment, low production, financial instability, and shrinking trade all contributed to the collapse in finance and production. One result of the Great Depression was that the governments became directly involved in economic decisions alongside business and labor.
- ii. Restatement: Democratic, authoritarian, and totalitarian governments of the left and right side of the political spectrum used different methods in order to overcome the financial crises of the 1920s and 1930s.
- iii. Thesis
  1. X – In Democratic Great Britain, the National Government was formed to attack the depression by balancing the government budget.
  2. Y – Italy as a Fascist government included syndicates and corporations in an attempt to get out of the financial crisis.
  3. Z – The Nazi totalitarian state and Stalin's totalitarian dictatorship both had complete control over the means of production and used it towards the economy, using the idea of Keynesian economics to jumpstart their economies.

2. X-Paragraph

a. Topic Sentence

- i. Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's prime minister, formed a coalition ministry, the National Government, which was composed of labour, conservative, and liberal ministers and goal was to attack the depression.

b. Evidence

- i. Britain- Left
- ii. National Government
  1. Raised taxes, cut insurance benefits to the unemployed and the elderly, lowered government salaries
  2. Went off the gold standard
  3. Parliament passed Import Duties Bill
    - a. Placed a 10 percent ad valorem tariff on all imports except those from the empire
- iii. Results proved to be successful
  1. Great Britain avoided the banking crisis that hit other countries
  2. Became first nation to restore the level of industrial production

make clear  
1920s  
\*  
1930s

### 3. Y- Paragraph

#### a. Topic Sentence

- i. Italy under the authority of Mussolini used various methods such as syndicates and corporations to overcome the financial crisis of the 1920s and 1930s.

#### b. Evidence

##### i. Italy and Mussolini- Right

1. Government subsidized shipping industry and introduced tariffs
2. Mussolini attempted Italy to be self-sufficient
  - a. "Battle of Wheat"- No foreign wheat but it backfired

##### 3. Syndicates

###### a. Corporatism

- i. Planned economy linked to private ownership of capital and gov't arbitration of labor
- ii. Major industries organized into syndicates representing labor and management
  1. Negotiated labor settlements
  2. Submitted differences to government arbitration
  3. Class conflict would be avoided

##### 4. Corporations

- a. Syndicates reorganized into corporations
- b. Did not increase production, instead, bureaucracy and corruption proliferated
- c. State allowed government to direct economic life w/ out change in ownership
- d. Fascist government gained economic power and consumers/owners could no longer determine what was to be produced

### 4. Y-Paragraph

#### a. Topic Sentence

- i. Germany and Russia, as totalitarian governments, used fear and terror, as well as the control over the means of production to try and overcome the financial crisis.

#### b. Evidence

##### i. Germany and Hitler- Right

1. Used Keynesian economics
2. Nazi Economic Policy
  - a. Direction of both business and labor stood Nazi terror and police
  - b. Sacrifice political/ civil liberty, destroy free trade-union movement, prevent private exercise of capital, ignore consumer satisfaction

*Pick 1 - don't put both in same TP*

- i. Leads to employment
  - c. Hitler instituted massive programs of public works and spending
    - i. Rearmament, building canals and extensive highways, and reclaiming land
  - d. Renunciation of Treaty of Versailles
    - i. Lead to open rearmaments and military expansion which restored employment
  - e. Government outlawed trade unions and dealt with labor disputes through government arbitrations
- ii. Russia and Stalin- Right
  - 1. Used Keynesian economics
  - 2. Rapid Industrialization
    - a. 5 Year Plans- the Gosplan oversaw this program, set goals for production and organize the economy to meet them.
    - b. Stalin used fear to work people- gulags(concentration camp)- Industrialization increased by 400%
  - 3. Collectivization of agriculture
    - a. Rapid industrialization devastated agriculture/peasants
    - b. Agriculture was collectivized to produce enough grain for food and export and industrial machines and factories.
      - i. Kulaks responded by slaughtering millions of their own livestock and burning their own crops

## 5. Conclusion

### a. Restate Thesis

- i. Both left and right of the political spectrum totalitarian democratic, and authoritarian governments in europe attempted to overcome the financial crises of the 1920s and 1930s. Stalin's Russian dictatorship and Hitler's totalitarian government exercised fear and controlled the entire economy and production in order to pull their countries out of depression. Fascist Italy under Mussolini used syndicates and corporatism to get out of the financial crisis, and the democracy of Great Britain developed the National Government to help balance the budget and fight the depression.

### b. Synthesis

- i. The internal difficulties caused by Stalin's policies and collectivization weakened the soviet union and led him to a different foreign policy. In 1934, he began to fear Russia would be isolated against future aggression by Nazi Germany, and he made reforms within the union. That year, he ordered the Comintern to permit communist parties in other countries to cooperate with noncommunist parties against Nazism and fascism, reversing the policy established by Lenin in 1919.

*What's next  
ok*



LEQ #4

Alex Duong  
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**Explain how and why various groups, including communists and fascists, undermined parliamentary democracy through the establishment of regimes that maintained dictatorial control while manipulating democratic forms. (CAUSATION)**

**Contextualization:** During the early twentieth century, the communist and fascist parties arose as prominent forces mainly in Russia, Germany, and Italy. Lenin returned to Russia after exile and led to Bolsheviks to power over the provisional government. In Italy and later Germany, Mussolini and Hitler took power from the government legally, and eventually created fascist regimes in their respective states.

good

**Restatement:** Communists and fascists undermined democracy through establishment of regimes that maintained dictatorial control while manipulating democratic forms in various ways.

**X:** Communists were able to put down democracy by creating an authoritarian regime that favored obedience to authority, and maintained control by destroying any opposition.

**Y:** Fascists were able to get into power in a legal manner, and maintained control by intimidation and agreements.

good

**Topic sentence:** Communists were able to stop democratic reform by favoring obedience to the state, and Stalin made sure to destroy opposition.

**Evidence:** Stalin forced millions of people to bend to his will by concentrating on labor through rapid five year economic plans, and forced farmers to give up their food.

**Analysis:** After Trotsky was exiled, Stalin took his ideas and advocated a process of rapid industrialization. In the five year plans, the Russian leader worked millions of people to death, and people were under a regime of terror. In addition, peasants grain was collectivized for exported, and any people who opposed were sent to Siberia or worse. Russia thus seemed like an amazing place because it increased its industrial state, and was able to keep this illusion to other countries.

discuss  
Politburo

got  
as  
well

**Evidence:** Stalin had much opposition, and thus destroyed all of his real and perceived enemies in the communist party.

**Analysis:** Many of Stalin's policies were anti-Lenin, and many of the Bolsheviks felt more loyal to their deceased leader's ideas. Also, the country overall suffered much misery, and was not happy with the leader. However, Stalin simply killed key leaders and military personnel, and many were convicted and executed. Stalin made sure the Bolsheviks did not stand in his way, and controlled the government by forcing people to say they were guilty, creating a fake image to the public of the leader's credibility.

↓

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AP European History  
3/27/17

before/after  
should discuss  
WWI/WWII

**LEQ #5: Evaluate how the emergence of new weapons, tactics, and methods of military organization changed the scale and cost of warfare, required the centralization of power, and shifted the balance of power. (CAUSATION)**

### Introduction:

During the early to mid 1900s, tensions between nations grew as a result of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles. Germany felt that they had been treated unjustly, while other countries, such as France, agreed and advocated for the clauses of the Paris Settlement. **(contextualization)**. These tensions and feelings led to the emergence of new weapons, tactics, and methods of military organization that changed the scale and cost of warfare, required the centralization of power, and shifted the balance of power **(restatement)**. These new weapons, tactics, and methods of military organization changed the scale and cost of warfare by increasing it and making it larger than it had been before **(E)**. They also caused countries to require a greater centralization of power to new totalitarian governments **(E)**. Also, they shifted the balance of power by creating a strong, dominating Germany **(Z)**.

### Body Paragraph #1:

1. **Topic Sentence:** New weapons, tactics, and methods of military organization increased the scale and cost of warfare throughout Europe.
2. **Evidence:**
  - a. **New weapons, such as tanks, tactics, such as blitzkrieg, and military organization of keeping large standing armies caused warfare to increase throughout Europe**
    - i. **Analysis:** Tanks and blitzkrieg were used by Hitler to eliminate their opposition. Tanks were new military weapons that allowed him to decimate enemies in a much shorter period of time than the machine gun did, and blitzkrieg was a new strategy that allowed Germany to conquer countries such as Poland quickly. Thus, these new inventions sparked fear in the opposing countries and thus caused them to join the war against Germany, sparking the increased cost and scale of warfare throughout Europe.
  - b. **In Italy, Mussolini used new tactics such as terror and intimidation to consolidate power and increase warfare throughout Europe**

Changed  
WWI

- i. **Analysis:** On September 1, 1939, Hitler invaded Poland and conquered the state in four weeks by using blitzkrieg and tanks. He was able to successfully carry out a surprise attack and occupy Poland, which allowed Germany to grow and become large power.
- b. **Germany used their strong standing army and force to annex Austria and Sudetenland**
  - i. **Analysis:** In 1938, Hitler used his large standing army and his power in numbers to invade Austria, his homeland, and Sudetenland, the outskirts of Czechoslovakia. This allowed him to expand the eastern frontier of Germany and to create an even larger German state.

**Conclusion:**

The emergence of new weapons, tactics, and methods of military organization that changed the scale and cost of warfare, required the centralization of power to totalitarian governments, and shifted the balance of power towards Germany. (restatement) These new weapons, tactics, and methods of military organization changed the scale and cost of warfare by majorly increasing it (X). They also caused countries such as Russia and Germany to require a greater centralization of power to new totalitarian governments (Y). Also, they shifted the balance of power by creating a large, powerful Germany (Z). This new emergence of weapons, tactics, and methods of military organization is similar to that in World War I where Russia became a dominating power. Russia used the fear of Communism and the almost totalitarian rule of the Bolsheviks to become a large power that lasted until World War II. (synthesis)

you need to discuss WWI (before)

not synthesis  
However, you could discuss what's next after WW II

Tim Park  
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27 March 2017

Good Tim  
overall - refer to notes

**Essay 6: Analyze how and why Europeans have marginalized certain populations (defined as "other") over the course of their history. (CAUSATION)**

Intro: Social Darwinism held the fundamental ideas of an inferior race and survival of the fittest. It encouraged separation and exploitation of the inferior races, and even sparked ideas of future world leaders. Leaders such as Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler had some inspiration from these ideas, and caused them to act harshly toward certain groups of people. (Contextualization). Europeans have marginalized certain population over the course of their history through many actions for several reasons. (Restatement). In Germany, Adolf Hitler marginalized the Jewish population as well as the disabled and other "unnatural" groups. He did this because of his idea of a inferior Jewish race and his belief in the superior aryan race. (X). Another example of this is Joseph Stalin in Russia. As the leader of the Soviet Union, he utilized the kulaks and other Czechs to industrialize and many died along the way. He disregarded them as humans, and said it was for the Soviets industrialization and it was needed. (Y). The final example of Europeans marginalizing certain population is Italy taking over Ethiopia. Italy took over this land and considered Ethiopia as inferior for the expansion of Italy. (Z).

}

ok,  
good

Body 1:

Topic Sentence- In Germany, Adolf Hitler marginalized the Jewish population as well as the disabled and other "unnatural" groups. He did this because of his idea of a inferior Jewish race and his belief in the superior aryan race.

Evidence:

1. In Adolf Hitler's Mein Kampf, his most popular work, he lists his fundamental ideas. He explains his belief in a superior, pure Aryan German race. He also believe in the tainting of German blood and that races shouldn't mix. Hitler also voiced that the Jewish people are the lowest and the enemy. Through this he killed many Jewish people and treated them very harshly, by placing them in concentration camps.

Analysis:

1. Adolf's reason for killing the Jewish people and for treating them this harshly was because his belief that they were of the lowest race. He took ideas that the Jews were biologically inferior and was the reason for their extermination.

Evidence:

1. Hitler also marginalized other groups such as a gypsies, the disabled and homosexuals. For the disabled Germans, he sterilized them and for disabled Jews he killed them.

Analysis:

1. Hitler had once again, a belief in biological superiority and superior groups of people. He reasoned that everyone that was "unnatural" should be killed and be treated not as the superior races should.

Body 2:

Topic Sentence- Another example of this is Joseph Stalin in Russia. As the leader of the Soviet Union, he utilized the kulaks and other Czechs to industrialize and many died along the way. He disregarded them as humans, and said it was for the Soviets industrialization and it was needed.

Evidence:

1. Stalin utilized the kulaks and other Czechs to quickly industrialize the Soviet Union. He labored the people and treated the horribly during the work.

Analysis:

1. He backed up his actions because he said it was for Russia. Stalin wanted to allow Russia to become an industrialized empire as seen in his five year plan. He would stop at nothing to industrialize and used people he felt were disposable to industrialize the Soviet Union.

Body 3:

Topic Sentence- The final example of Europeans marginalizing certain population is Italy taking over Ethiopia. Italy took over this land and considered Ethiopia as inferior for the expansion of Italy.

Evidence:

1. Benito Mussolini, the leader of Italy, adopted Adolf Hitler's fascist ideas to expand German territories by acquiring all territories it considered German known as lebensraum. Mussolini followed this policy when he invaded Ethiopia.

Analysis:

1. Italy wanted to expand their land for the superior Italian race. They wanted to expand their land for the Italian people and disregarded the Ethiopians. They considered their expansion and disregard of the Ethiopians as justified.

Conclusion:

Europeans have marginalized certain population over the course of their history. They used different actions and had different motives. In Germany, Adolf Hitler marginalized the Jewish population as well as the disabled and other "unnatural" groups. He did this because of his idea of a inferior Jewish race and his belief in the superior aryan race. Joseph Stalin in Russia disregarded his people and harshly used them for labor in industrialization. The final example of Europeans marginalizing certain population is Italy taking over Ethiopia. Italy took over this land and considered Ethiopia as inferior for the expansion of Italy. (Restatement). This can be similarly seen to the ideas of discriminating against women. Several countries and groups displayed different forms of marginalizing women for different reasons, such as inferiority and their natural position in the home. (Synthesis).

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27 March 2017



LEO 7 Outline

Question 7: Evaluate how the impact of war on civilians has affected loyalty to and respect for the nation-state. (CAUSATION)

I. Intro

[Contextualization]

A. After World War I and the subsequent Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Europe was left in a state of disarray. Although the governments of various countries claimed that they had made peace, there were many underlying issues which ultimately led to the outbreak of World War II in 1939.

[Restatement]

B. The impact of war on civilians has affected loyalty to and respect for the nation state in many ways.

[XYZ Thesis]

1. Loyalty to the state was affected in that many civilians became more loyal to the state as they were personally attacked by the state enemies.
2. Respect for the nation state was affected in that citizens began to have greater respect for their own governments and the decisions it made.

*examples?  
nuclear*

II. [X] Paragraph

A. Loyalty to the state was affected in that many civilians became more loyal to the state as they were personally attacked by the state enemies.

B. [1] Example - Increased loyalty during the Battle of Britain

1. During the Battle of Britain, the German Luftwaffe undertook bombing strikes against the airfields and fighter planes in southeastern England, beginning in August 1940. In September of the same year, the Luftwaffe switched its main attacks to London, as revenge for British bombing raids on German cities.

C. [1] Analysis: Despite these daily bombings of London, the German bombing campaigns against British civilians failed to shatter their morale or inflict serious casualties against the civilians or the RAF. On the contrary, the bombings united the British people, making them even more resolute and loyal to their government as it fought to resist the foreign threats.

*Good*

III. [Y] Paragraph

A. Respect for the nation state was affected in that citizens began to have greater respect for their own governments and the decisions it made.

B. [1] Example - Public opinion shifted to respect the U.S. government after Pearl Harbor

1. For the first years of World War II, the United States remained isolated and excluded itself from involvement in another major war. However, on December 7, 1941, while Japanese representatives met in Washington to discuss a diplomatic settlement, Japan launched an air attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the United States' chief Pacific naval base. This attack caught the Americans by surprise, with the Americans suffering nearly 4,000 casualties, with 19 ships sunk or damaged.

C. [1] Analysis - Although this horrific surprise attack negated the American capacity to wage war in the Pacific for the time being, it swayed public opinion to support the entry of the United States into the war. Before this event, public opinion opposed the United States' entry into World War II, and any decisions by the U.S. government to support the Allies' war effort were looked down upon by many. However, after the event, these decisions became more respected, and ultimately the declaration of war and the Japanese internment during the conflict were decisions by the government respected by many.

V. Conclusion

A. Restatement: The impact of war on civilians has affected loyalty to and respect for the nation state in many ways. Loyalty to the state was affected in that many civilians became more loyal to the state as they were personally attacked by the state enemies. [X] Respect for the nation state was affected in that citizens began to have greater respect for their own governments and the decisions it made. [Y]

B. Synthesis: The impact of war on civilians, and its effects on their loyalty to and respect for the nation-state, during World War II is not unlike the same impact on civilians following the September 11, 2001 terror attacks. Following the 9/11/01 terror attacks, loyalty to the U.S. government increased to the point where the government was able to create the Department of Homeland Security and the National Security Agency to provide surveillance of individuals in the U.S.. In addition to this, the respect for the government's decisions also increased, and the United States was able to declare a "War on Terror" as a result of the swaying of public opinion to support it.

*What about Italy after WWI?  
Germany after WWI?*

*discuss Europe  
off topic*

*but could be good for synthesis*

*X*

*Good*