  

AP EURO HISTORY THEMES

STATES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POWER (Political/Government)

* How were European governments formed and changed over time?
* How have European governments reacted to/or formed democratic principles and practices?
* How did civil institutions develop and what impact did they have on Europe?
* What impact did war have on politics?
* How did the idea of balance of power develop and become institutionalized?

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY (Relationships - Social and Cultural)

* How have family, class and social groups developed and changed overtime?
* How and why has tension developed between the individual and society?
* How and why has the status of specific groups changed over time?

OBJECTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND SUBJECTIVE VISION (Intellectual Ideas)

* What roles have the classics and religion played in the creation and spread of ideas?
* How and why did Europeans rely on science and logic in place of traditional beliefs?
* How and why did Europe come to value different interpretations of reality?

INTERACTIONS OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD (Diplomacy)

* How has Europe interacted with the rest of the world?
* What allowed Europe to interact with the rest of the world?
* How have non-Europeans changed Europe?
* What impact has Europe had on non-Europeans?

POVERTY AND PROSPERITY (Economics)

* How has capitalism developed as an economic system?
* How has society changed because of the development of capitalism?
* What were/are the causes and consequences of economic



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| Skills Covered  | Themes Covered  |
| 1. Historical Causation
2. Continuity and Change
3. Periodization
4. Comparison and Contextualization
5. Crafting Historical Arguments from Historical Evidence
6. Synthesis
 | 1. Interaction of Europe & the World
2. Poverty and Prosperity
3. Objective Knowledge and Subjective Visions
4. States and Other Institutions of Power
5. Individual and Society
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| Section I:•55 multiple-choice questions* (55 minutes; 40 percent of exam score)

•Four short answer questions * (50 minutes; 20 percent of exam score)
 | Section II:* One document-based question (55 minutes; 25 percent of exam score)
* One long essay question, chosen from a pair (35 minutes; 15 percent of exam score)
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Create a Period Graphic organizer

Periodization of European History

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| Period 1: 1450-1648 | Period 2: 1648-1815 | Period 3: 1815-1914 | Period 4- 1914-2016 |
| **1. Renaissance:** 1300-1600 (first in Italy, then into Northern Europe) **2. New Monarchs-** * **Phillip II, Elizabeth I, Henry IV**

**3. Commercial Revolution:** **c. 1500-c. 1700** * Old Imperialism

**4. Reformation: 1545-1563** * **Reformation:**
* **1517**- 95 Theses
* Henry VIII
* 1534- Act of Supremacy
* Catholic Counter (Council of Trent)

**5. Religious Wars:** * French Civil Wars (1562-1594)
* Spanish Armada, 1588
* 30 Years’ War (1618-1648)
* Treaty of Westphalia: 1648
 | **1. Scientific Revolution:** (Copernicus to Newton) **2.** **Agricultural Revolution:** 3. **Golden Age of Empires*** **Spain**: 1550—c.1650
* **Netherlands:** 1600s

**4. Age of Absolutism**: * Louis XIV: 1643-1715
* Peter: 1682-1725

**5. Baroque (art):** 6. **Constitutionalism** * English Civil War 1642-49
* Glorious Revolution, 1688

**7. Enlightenment: 1690 +** **8. Enlightened despotism**: * Frederick (1740-1786)
* Catherine 1762-1796)
* Joseph II (1780-90)
* Napoleon (1799-1815)

**8. Second 100 Years War** Britain and France: 1689-1815: Balance of Power (wars) * Austrian Succession
* Seven Years War

**9. Revolution & Napoleonic Wars (1792-1815)*** French Revolution: 1789-1799
* Congress of Vienna
* Napoleonic Era

  | **1. Congress of Vienna, 1815*** Concert of Europe:
* Age of Metternich 1815-1848
* Ideologies “Isms”
* Rev’s of 20s, 30s, 48

**2. Romanticism: 1780s-1850** **3**. **Industrial Revolution: 1750- 1850** * Development of democracies: France and England
* 1848- Marx, Communist Manifesto

**4. Age of Realpolitik:** 1848-1871 * Unification of Italy and Germany, 1871

**5. 2nd Industrial Revolution**: **late 19th century** –* steel, oil, electricity, chemicals
* Age of Mass Politics: 1871-1914 and beyond
* **Suffrage and Feminism**
* Second Scientific Rev.

- 1856-1939- Freud - 1859- Darwin, Origin of Species - 1905- Theory of relativity**6. New Imperialism‖: 1880s-1914** | **1. World War I: 1914-1918** **2. Russian Revolution: 1917** * Lenin-1917-1924
* Stalin—1927-1953

**3. Interwar Period (Age of Anxiety‖): 1919-1939** **-** Rise of fascism -Great Depression **4. World War II: 1939-1945** **5. Cold War: 1946-1991** **-** Khrushchev (1955-1964) - Brezhnev (1964-1982) - détente – 1972-1979 **6. Gorbachev:****-** glasnost and perestroika: -Revolutions of 1989 and fall of Soviet Union 1991 - 1990s: Breakup of Yugoslavia**7. Decolonization: 1945-1970s****8. Development of Counterculture and student protests: 1960s 1970s****9. European Union and the Modern Europe**  |

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| **The Renaissance 1350-1550** |
| Italian RenaissanceJacob Burckhartcity-statesRepublic of FlorenceLorenzo de’ Medici (the Magnificent)Peace of Lodi, 1454Girolamo SavonarolaMachiavelli, *The Prince*Sack of Rome, 1527Charles Vhumanismcivic humanismPetrarchBoccaccio, *Decameron* | Pico Della Mirandola, *Oration on the Dignity of Man*Baldassare Castiglione, *Book of the Courtier virtú*Johann Gutenberg, printing press, moveable typePope Alexander VIperspectiveDonatello, *David*Sandro Botticelli, *Birth of Venus*Leonardo da Vinci, *Mona Lisa*Raphael, *School of Athens*Michelangelo, *David;* ceiling of Sistine Chapel; dome on St. Peter’s basilica, *Pieta* | El GrecoNorthern RenaissanceChristian humanismErasmus, *In Praise of Folly*Thomas More, *Utopia*Michel de Montaigne, skepticism, essay formWilliam ShakespearePeter Brueghel, the ElderAlbrecht DürerFugger familyChristine de PisanIsabella d’EsteArtemesia Gentilleschi |
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| Themes |
| States and Other Institutions of Power● Civic humanism and secular theories● Art in service of state● Growth of sovereign nation-state● New monarchs and rise of nation-state● Secular political theories● Printing press | Individual and Society● Alchemy and astrology● Family economy, gender roles, European marriage pattern● Rise of commercial and professional groups ● Printing press — Renaissance and Reformation ● Family, gender roles, and marriage patterns● Renaissance and Reformation | Objective knowledge and subjective vision● Continued appeal of alchemy and astrology; oral culture of peasants● Popular culture● New methods of scholarship and new values● Invention of printing● New political systems and secular systems of law● Concept of the balance of power● Revival of classical texts; new methods of scholarship● Invention of the printing press● Visual arts of the Renaissance● Secular models for political behavior● Concept of sovereign state and secular systems of law ● Humanists valued the individual ● Humanist secular models for individual and political behavior |
| Interactions of Europe and the World● Money economy | Poverty and prosperity● Commercial and professional groups gained in power● New social patterns● Family was primary social and economic institution |

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| **New Monarchs, Exploration & Society** |
| New MonarchsWar of the RosesTudor DynastyHenry VIIstar chamberFerdinand and Isabella*Reconquista*Spanish InquisitionHapsburgsHoly Roman EmpireCharles VCommercial Revolution | Middle class (*bourgeoisie*)Hanseatic Leaguejoint-stock companiesmercantilism“Price Revolution” “God, glory, gold”Prince Henry the NavigatorBartholomew DíasVasco da GamaChristopher ColumbusBartólome de las CasasTreaty of Tordesillas | *conquistadores*Hernan Cortés “Golden Age of Spain”*Encomienda system* “Old Imperialism”Dutch East India CompanyColumbian Exchangesmallpoxsyphilispotatowitch hunts |

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| States and Other Institutions of Power● | Individual and Society●  | Objective knowledge and subjective vision |
| Interactions of Europe and the World●  | Poverty and prosperity |

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| **The Reformation** |
| Erasmus, *In Praise of Folly*Martin LutherJohann Tetzel*95 Theses* “priesthood of all believers”Diet of WormsCharles VGerman Peasants War, *T*Hapsburg-Valois WarsPeace of Augsburg, 1555AnabaptistsJohn Calvin |  *Institutes of the Christian Religion*predestination “elect/visible saints”GenevaProtestant work ethicPresbyterianismHuguenotsPuritansEnglish ReformationHenry VIIIChurch of England (Anglican Church)Act of SupremacyEdward VIMary Tudor “Bloody Mary” | Marian Exiles Elizabeth I*politique*Elizabethan Settlement*Thirty-Nine Articles*Catholic (Counter) ReformationPope Paul IIICouncil of Trent*Index of Prohibited Books*Jesuits (Society of Jesus)Ignatius LoyolaSpanish & Italian InquisitionsBaroque Art |

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| **Wars of Religion: 1559-1648** |
| Philip IIEscorialBattle of LepantoDutch RevoltWilliam of OrangeUnited Provinces of the NetherlandsSpanish NetherlandsMary Tudor (“Bloody Mary”)Elizabeth ISpanish Armada | English Civil WarJames ICharles I“divine right” of kingsCavaliersRoundheadsOliver CromwellNew Model ArmyPride’s PurgeThe ProtectorateCharles II Habsburg-Valois WarsFrench Civil Wars (3 Henry’s) Catherine de Medicis | St. Bartholomew Day Massacre Henry IV*politique*Edict of Nantes Thirty Years’ WarAlbrecht von WallensteinEdict of RestitutionSwedish PhaseGustavus AdolphusFrench PhaseCardinal RichelieuTreaty of Westphalia |

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| **Absolutism in Western Europe: c. 1589-1715** |
| absolutismJean BodinThomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*Bishop Bossuet“divine right” of kingsEstate system (Old Regime)Henry IVBourbon dynastynobility of the swordnobility of the robeCardinal Richelieu*politique* | Louis XIV, “Sun King”*“L’ état, c’est moi”*FrondeCardinal Mazarin*corvee*Versailles PalaceEdict of FountainbleuJansenistsmercantilism bullionismJean-Baptiste Colbertbalance of powerWar of Spanish Succession | Treaty of UtrechtPhilip IIEscorial“price revolution”Spanish ArmadaBaroqueBerniniVersailles PalaceCaravaggioDiego VelázquezDutch StyleRembrandtJan Vermeer |

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| Constitutionalism in Western Europe: c. 1600-1725 |
| constitutionalismgentryHouse of CommonsStuart dynastyJames I“divine right” of kingsCharles IPetition of Right, 1628“ship money”“Short Parliament”“Long Parliament”Archbishop LaudEnglish Civil War | CavaliersRoundheadsOliver CromwellNew Model ArmyPride’s Purge“Rump” ParliamentLevellers/ DiggersQuakersInterregnumProtectorateRestorationCharles IIJames II“Glorious Revolution”William and Mary | Bill of RightsJohn Locke, *Second Treatise of Civil Government* (1690)Toleration Act, 1689Act of Union, 1707Great BritainCabinet systemPrime MinisterRobert WalpoleUnited Provinces of the Netherlands (Dutch Republic)Dutch Reformed churchAmsterdamDutch East India Co.Gustavus Adolphus |
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| **Absolutism in Eastern Europe: c. 1600-1740** |
| Holy Roman EmpireOttoman EmpireSuleiman the MagnificentJanissary CorpsPoland-Lithuanialiberum vetoserfdomHapsburg Empire (Austrian Empire)BohemiaHungarysiege of Vienna, 1683 | Charles VIPragmatic SanctionPrussiaHohenzollernsFrederick William, “Great Elector”Junkers“king of Prussia”Frederick William I“Sparta of the North”MuscovyboyarsIvan III (“the Great”)“Third Rome” | Ivan IV (“the Terrible”)Cossacks“Time of Troubles”Romanov dynasty “Old Believers”Peter the Great*Strelski*Great Northern War“Window on the West”Table of RanksSt. PetersburgWinter Palace |
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