**Essential Vocabulary from the AP European History Key Concepts**

The terms on the left are the specific terms mentioned in the Key Concepts - this means that CB can ask you specific questions about those terms. The terms on the right, in italics, are ‘illustrative examples’ - you can’t be asked directly about them, but you should be able to use them as illustrative examples. You should be able to only identify what each of these is, but be able to explain it in the context of the bigger picture.

**Period 1: c. 1450 to c. 1648**

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| **1.1 The worldview of European intellectuals shifted from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world.**  |
| RenaissanceNorthern RenaissanceHumanistsSecularismIndividualismCivic humanismPrinting pressSecularVernacular languageProtestant ReformationPatronage of the ArtsMannerismBaroqueScientific RevolutionCopernicusGalileoNewtonWilliam HarveyGalenFrancis BaconRene DescartesWitchcraftAlchemyAstrology | *Petrarch**Lorenzo Valla**Marsilio Ficino**Pico della Mirandola**Leonardo Bruni**Niccolo Machiavelli**Jean Bodin**Baldassare Castiglione**Francesco Guicciardini**Michelangelo**Donatello**Raphael**Leon Battista Alberti**Filipo Brunelleschi**Leonardo da Vinci**Jan Van Eyck**Pieter Brueghel the Elder**Rembrandt**El Greco**Artemisia Gentileschi**Gian Bernini**Peter Paul Rubens**Paracelsus**Andreas Vesalius**Johannes Kepler* |
| **1.2 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.**  |
| CentralizationNew MonarchiesThirty Years WarPeace of WestphaliaHoly Roman EmpireThe Prince (Machiavelli)Balance of PowerMilitary RevolutionBureaucracyEnglish Civil WarParliament | *Ferdinand and Isabella**Star Chamber (Henry VII of England)**Peace of Augsburg 1555**Edict of Nantes 1598**Renaissance merchants**Renaissance financiers (Bankers)**Nobles of the Robe (France)**Gentry (England)**Jean Bodin**Gustavus Adolphus**New Armies**James I (England)**Charles I (England)**Oliver Cromwell**Constitutional Monarchy**Glorious Revolution**Louis XIII (France)**Cardinal Richelieu**The Fronde*  |
| **1.3 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.**  |
| Christian humanismProtestant ReformationErasmusMartin Luther95 ThesesJohn CalvinAnabaptistsCatholic Reformation/Counter ReformationJesuitsCouncil of TrentHenry VIII (England)Elizabeth I (England)French Wars of ReligionEdict of Nantes 1598Religious pluralism | *Sir Thomas More**Indulgences**Nepotism**Simony**Pluralism**St. Teresa of Avila**Ursulines**Roman Inquisition**The Index of Prohibited Books**Spanish Inquisition**Book of Common Prayer**Huguenots**Puritans**Catherine de Medici**St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre**War of the Three Henries**Henry IV (France)**Charles V (HRE)**Philip II (Spain)**Thirty Years War**Spanish Armada**Dutch religious pluralism* |
| **1.4 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.**  |
| Age of ExplorationNew WorldGold, God, GloryMercantilismMissionariesCartographyNavigational advancesColumbian ExchangeAfrican slave trade | *Compass**Stern-post rudder**Portolani**Quadrant**Astrolabe**Lateen rig**Horses**Guns**Triangular trade**Smallpox* |
| **1.5 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures.**  |
| Commercial capitalismFamily Banking housesAmsterdamLondonSubsistence agricultureField rotationPrice RevolutionSerfdomSocial dislocationLittle Ice AgeWitchcraft | *Double-entry bookkeeping**Bank of Amsterdam**The Dutch east India Company**The British East India Company**Town Elites**Merchant class**Enclosure movement**Carnival**La Querelle des Femmes**Saint’s Day Festivals**Charivari* |

**Period 2: c. 1648 to c. 1815**

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| **2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.**  |
| Absolute monarchyDivine RightLouis XIVJean-Baptiste ColbertEnlightened AbsolutismPartition of PolandPeter the Great (Russia)Glorious RevolutionDutch RepublicMerchant oligarchyPrussiaBattle of ViennaOttoman EmpireLouis XIV’s warsAnglo-French rivalryFrench RevolutionLiberal Phase of the FRExecution of Louis XVIJacobin RepublicRobespierreReign of Terrorde-ChristianizationRevolutionary ArmyToussaint L’OuvertureHaitian RevolutionNapoleon BonaparteNapoleonic Military TacticsNationalismCongress of Vienna | *Frederick II (Prussia)**Joseph II (Austria)**English Bill of Rights**Maria Theresa (Austria)**War of the Austrian Succession**Seven Years War**Diplomatic Revolution**Frederick William I (Prussia)**Dutch War**Nine Years’ War**War of the Spanish Succession**Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen**Civil Constitution of the Clergy**Constitution of 1791**Departments**Georges Danton**Jean-Paul Marat**Committee of Public Safety**Law of the General Maximum**Levee en Masse**March on Versailles**Merit system**Civil Code**Concordat of 1801* |
| **2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.**  |
| Market EconomyAgricultural RevolutionPutting-out SystemCottage IndustryIndustrial RevolutionSlave laborConsumer CultureRaw materialsAtlantic trade | *Market driven wages and prices**Bank of England**Middle Passage**Triangle trade**Plantation economy* |
| **2.3 The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture.**  |
| EmpiricismEnlightenmentVoltaireDiderotLockeRousseauNatural rightsSalonsAdam SmithFree tradeFree marketDeismSkepticismAtheismReligious tolerationBaroquenationalismRomanticism | *Montesquieu* *The Spirit of the Laws**Cesare Beccaria**On Crime and Punishment**Social Contract**Mary Wollstonecraft**Olympe de Gouges**Coffeehouses**Newspapers**Periodicals**The Encyclopedia**Physiocrats**Francois Quesnay**David Hume**Baron d’Holbach**Handel**Bach**Bernini**Dutch Golden Age**Jan Vermeer**Rembrandt**Neoclassicism**Jacques Louis David**Daniel Defoe**Samuel Richardson**Jane Austen**Johann Wolfgang von Goethe* |
| **2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.**  |
| InoculationPrivacyConsumer Revolution | *Novels**Taverns**Theaters* |

**Period 3: c. 1815 to c. 1914**

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| **3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.**  |
| First Industrial RevolutionTextilesCrystal PalaceSecond Industrial RevolutionFactory systemRailroadsUrbanizationMonopoliesTariffs | *Canals**Zollverein**List’s National System**Bessemer Process**Mass production**Electricity**Chemicals**Telegraph**Steamship**Internal Combustion Engine**Radio* |
| **3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.**  |
| ProletariatBourgeoisieMiddle classTrade unionsMutual aid SocietiesCommercialization of agricultureNuclear familyCult of DomesticityFamilyMass LeisureConsumerismMass marketing | *Factory Act 1833**Mines Act 1842**Ten Hours Act 1847**Parks**Sports**Department Stores**Advertising**Automobile**Leisure travel**Irish Potato Famine* |
| **3.3 The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.**  |
| Laissez-faireLiberalismPopular sovereigntyIndividual rightsFemale SuffrageUniversal Male SuffrageConservatismSocialismMarxismAnarchismNationalismanti-SemitismZionismGovernment reformsModern Police ForceCompulsory educationMass PoliticsLabor unionsFeminism | *Economic liberalism**Thomas Malthus**David Ricardo**Jeremy Bentham**Anti-Corn Law League**John Stuart Mill**Chartists**Flora Tristan**Edmund Burke**Joseph de Maistre**Metternich**Henry de Saint-Simon**Charles Fourier**Robert Owen**Friedrich Engels**August Bebel**Rosa Luxemburg**Mikhail Bakunin**Georges Sorel**Giuseppe Mazzini**Dreyfus Affair**Christian Socialists**Karl Lueger**Theodor Herzl**Public housing**Urban redesign**Conservatives**Liberals**Socialists**British Labour Party**German Social Democrats**British Women’s Social and Political Union**Emmeline Pankhurst**Temperance Movement**British Abolitionist Movement**Josephine Butler* |
| **3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.**  |
| Concert of EuropeCongress SystemMetternichConservatismRevolutions of 1848Crimean WarItalian UnificationGerman UnificationNapoleon IIICavourBismarckDual Monarchy/Austria-HungaryRevolution of 1905 (Russia)RealpolitikGaribaldiBismarckian System of AlliancesBalkansGreat Powers | *Reactionaries**Greek War of Independence**Decembrist Revolt**Polish Revolt**July Revolution**Alexander II (Russia)**Sergei Witte**Peter Stolypin**Three Emperor’s Alliance**Triple Alliance**Reinsurance Treaty**Congress of Berlin 1878**Bosnia-Herzegovina Crisis 1908**First Balkan War**Second Balkan War* |
| **3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.**  |
| ImperialismScientific RealismRomanticismRealismMaterialismPositivismCharles DarwinSocial DarwinismScientific SocialismRelativismSigmund FreudSubconsciousEinsteinQuantum MechanicsImpressionismPost-ImpressionismCubism | *Machine gun**Louis Pasteur**Anesthesia**Quinine**Berlin Conference 1884-1885**Moroccan Crises 1905, 1911**Jule Verne**Paul Gauguin**Primitivism**Pan-German League**Anti-imperialism**Indian Congress Party**Sepoy Mutiny**Boxer Rebellion**Meiji Restoration**Goya**Caspar David Friedrich**JMW Turner**Eugene Delacroix**Beethoven**Frederic Chopin**Richard Wagner**Goethe**William Wordsworth**Lord Byron**Mary Shelley**Charles Dickens**George Eliot**Gustave Courbet**Dostoevsky**Jean-Francois Millet**Emile Zola**Friedrich Nietzsche**Georges Sorel**Henri Bergson**Max Planck**Marie Curie**Claude Monet**Paul Cezanne**Henri Matisse**Edgar Degas**Pablo Picasso**Vincent Van Gogh* |

**Period 4: c. 1914 to the Present**

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| **4.1 Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War and eventually to efforts at transnational union.**  |
| World War OneAlliance SystemTotal WarParis Peace ConferenceWilsonian idealismSuccessor StatesLeague of NationsTreaty of VersaillesWar Guilt ClauseWeimar RepublicFascismIsolationismAppeasementBlitzkriegNazi GermanyCollaborationistsGerman New OrderHolocaustCold WarIron Curtain“Hot wars”Arms RaceNATOCOMECONWarsaw PactGerman reunificationEuropean UnionEuropean Coal and Steel CommunityEuropean Economic Community (Common Market)Separatist movementsEthnic cleansingDecolonizationSelf-determinationMandate SystemNationalist Movements | *Schlieffen Plan**Machine Gun**Barbed Wire**Submarine**Airplane**Poison Gas**Tank**Poland**Czechoslovakia**Hungary**Yugoslavia**Remilitarization of the Rhineland**Italian invasion of Ethiopia**Annexation of Austria**Munich Agreement**Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact**Nuremberg Laws**Wannsee Conference**Auschwitz**Korean War**Vietnam War**IMF**World Bank**Euro**Palestine**Indian National Congress**Ho Chi Minh* |
| **4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between liberal democracy, communism, and fascism.**  |
| Russian RevolutionSovietsProvisional GovernmentBolshevik RevolutionRussian Civil WarLeninStalinNew Economic PolicyLiquidization of the KulaksPurgesUkrainian FamineFascismPropagandaMussoliniHitlerFrancisco FrancoSpanish Civil WarAuthoritarianismOverproduction1929 Stock Market CrashGreat DepressionExtremist MovementsMarshall PlanEconomic miracleWelfare ProgramsSoviet blocEconomic Central PlanningNikita Khrushchevde-StalinizationMikhail GorbachevPerestroikaGlasnostBalkan genocide | *February/March Revolution**Petrograd Soviet**Collectivization**Five-Year Plan**Gulags**Great Purge**Secret Police**John Maynard Keynes (Keynesianism)**Popular Front (France)**National Government (Britain)**Hungary 1956* |
| **4.3 During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.**  |
| ExistentialismPostmodernismIndustrialized warfareGenocideNuclear ProliferationTotalitarianismCommunismSecond Vatican Council (Vatican II)Americanization | *Age of Anxiety**Heisenberg**Enrico Fermi**Eugenics**Birth control**Solidarity**Pope John Paul II**Cubism**Futurism**Dadaism**Surrealism**Abstract Expressionism**Pop Art**Bauhaus**Modernism**Igor Stravinsky**Arnold Schoenberg**Franz Kafka**James Joyce**Erich Maria Remarque**Virginia Woolf**Jean-Paul Sartre* |
| **4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.**  |
| “Lost Generation”Mass ProductionFood TechnologyConsumer CultureGlobalizationFeminismBaby BoomGreen PartiesCivil Rights movementsStudent Revolts 1968Bourgeois materialismGuest WorkersNationalist Political Parties | TelephoneRadioTelevisionComputerCell PhoneInternetSimone de BeauvoirSecond-wave feminismChild-careFamily AllowancesThe PillMargaret ThatcherFrench National Front |