AP EURO HISTORY THEMES

STATES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POWER (Political/Government)

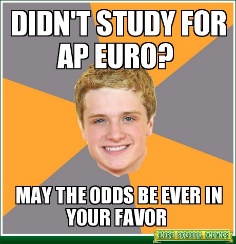
* How were European governments formed and changed over time?
* How have European governments reacted to/or formed democratic principles and practices?
* How did civil institutions develop and what impact did they have on Europe?
* What impact did war have on politics?
* How did the idea of balance of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

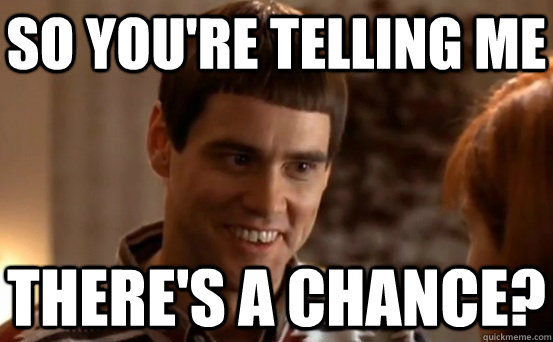
* What roles have the classics and religion played in the creation and spread of ideas?
* How and why did Europeans rely on science and logic in place of traditional beliefs?
* How and why did Europe come to value different interpretations of reality?

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 |
| 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) |

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 Renaissance  Jacob Burckhart  city-states  Republic of Florence  Lorenzo de’ Medici (the Magnificent)  Peace of Lodi, 1454  Girolamo Savonarola  Machiavelli, *The Prince*  Sack of Rome, 1527  Charles V  humanism  civic humanism  Petrarch  Boccaccio, *Decameron* | Pico Della Mirandola, *Oration on the Dignity of Man*  Baldassare Castiglione, *Book of the Courtier virtú*  Johann Gutenberg, printing press, moveable type  Pope Alexander VI  perspective  Donatello, *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 Greco  Northern Renaissance  Christian humanism  Erasmus, *In Praise of Folly*  Thomas More, *Utopia*  Michel de Montaigne, skepticism, essay form  William Shakespeare  Peter Brueghel, the Elder  Albrecht Dürer  Fugger family  Christine de Pisan  Isabella d’Este  Artemesia 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 Monarchs  War of the Roses  Tudor Dynasty  Henry VII  star chamber  Ferdinand and Isabella  *Reconquista*  Spanish Inquisition  Hapsburgs  Holy Roman Empire  Charles V  Commercial Revolution | Middle class (*bourgeoisie*)Hanseatic League  joint-stock companies  mercantilism  “Price Revolution”  “God, glory, gold”  Prince Henry the Navigator  Bartholomew Días  Vasco da Gama  Christopher Columbus  Bartólome de las Casas  Treaty of Tordesillas | *conquistadores*  Hernan Cortés  “Golden Age of Spain”  *Encomienda system*  “Old Imperialism”  Dutch East India Company  Columbian Exchange  smallpox  syphilis  potato  witch 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 Luther  Johann Tetzel  *95 Theses*  “priesthood of all believers”  Diet of Worms  Charles V  German Peasants War, *T*  Hapsburg-Valois Wars  Peace of Augsburg, 1555  Anabaptists  John Calvin | *Institutes of the Christian Religion*  predestination  “elect/visible saints”  Geneva  Protestant work ethic  Presbyterianism  Huguenots  Puritans  English Reformation  Henry VIII  Church of England (Anglican Church)  Act of Supremacy  Edward VI  Mary Tudor “Bloody Mary” | Marian Exiles  Elizabeth I  *politique*  Elizabethan Settlement  *Thirty-Nine Articles*  Catholic (Counter) Reformation  Pope Paul III  Council of Trent  *Index of Prohibited Books*  Jesuits (Society of Jesus)  Ignatius Loyola  Spanish & Italian Inquisitions  Baroque Art |

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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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| **Wars of Religion: 1559-1648** | | |
| Philip II  Escorial  Battle of Lepanto  Dutch Revolt  William of Orange  United Provinces of the Netherlands  Spanish Netherlands  Mary Tudor (“Bloody Mary”)  Elizabeth I  Spanish Armada | English Civil War  James I  Charles I  “divine right” of kings  Cavaliers  Roundheads  Oliver Cromwell  New Model Army  Pride’s Purge  The Protectorate  Charles II Habsburg-Valois Wars  French Civil Wars (3 Henry’s)  Catherine de Medicis | St. Bartholomew Day Massacre  Henry IV  *politique*  Edict of Nantes  Thirty Years’ War  Albrecht von Wallenstein  Edict of Restitution  Swedish Phase  Gustavus Adolphus  French Phase  Cardinal Richelieu  Treaty of Westphalia |

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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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| **Absolutism in Western Europe: c. 1589-1715** | | |
| absolutism  Jean Bodin  Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*  Bishop Bossuet  “divine right” of kings  Estate system (Old Regime)  Henry IV  Bourbon dynasty  nobility of the sword  nobility of the robe  Cardinal Richelieu  *politique* | Louis XIV, “Sun King”  *“L’ état, c’est moi”*  Fronde  Cardinal Mazarin  *corvee*  Versailles Palace  Edict of Fountainbleu  Jansenists  mercantilism  bullionism  Jean-Baptiste Colbert  balance of power  War of Spanish Succession | Treaty of Utrecht  Philip II  Escorial  “price revolution”  Spanish Armada  Baroque  Bernini  Versailles Palace  Caravaggio  Diego Velázquez  Dutch Style  Rembrandt  Jan Vermeer |

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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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| Constitutionalism in Western Europe: c. 1600-1725 | | | | |
| constitutionalism  gentry  House of Commons  Stuart dynasty  James I  “divine right” of kings  Charles I  Petition of Right, 1628  “ship money”  “Short Parliament”  “Long Parliament”  Archbishop Laud  English Civil War | Cavaliers  Roundheads  Oliver Cromwell  New Model Army  Pride’s Purge  “Rump” Parliament  Levellers/ Diggers  Quakers  Interregnum  Protectorate  Restoration  Charles II  James II  “Glorious Revolution”  William and Mary | | Bill of Rights  John Locke, *Second Treatise of Civil Government* (1690)  Toleration Act, 1689  Act of Union, 1707  Great Britain  Cabinet system  Prime Minister  Robert Walpole  United Provinces of the Netherlands (Dutch Republic)  Dutch Reformed church  Amsterdam  Dutch East India Co.  Gustavus Adolphus | |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | States and Other Institutions of Power  ● | Individual and Society  ● | | Objective knowledge and subjective vision | | Interactions of Europe and the World  ● | | Poverty and prosperity | | | | | | |
| **Absolutism in Eastern Europe: c. 1600-1740** | | | | |
| Holy Roman Empire  Ottoman Empire  Suleiman the Magnificent  Janissary Corps  Poland-Lithuania  liberum veto  serfdom  Hapsburg Empire (Austrian Empire)  Bohemia  Hungary  siege of Vienna, 1683 | | Charles VI  Pragmatic Sanction  Prussia  Hohenzollerns  Frederick William, “Great Elector”  Junkers  “king of Prussia”Frederick William I  “Sparta of the North”  Muscovy  boyars  Ivan 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 Ranks  St. Petersburg  Winter Palace |
| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | States and Other Institutions of Power  ● | Individual and Society  ● | | Objective knowledge and subjective vision | | Interactions of Europe and the World  ● | | Poverty and prosperity | | | | | | |

