Study Guide – Test Tuesday (3/28)

FREE Study session: This Saturday (3/25)

 10-12am in the UN Room

* Google- AP EURO COMPREHENSIVE EXAM
* [https://www.albert.io/ap-european-history/questions (Free](https://www.albert.io/ap-european-history/questions%20%28Free) questions but the answer will cost you)
* Practice test and answers on AP Review Period 3 page
* 50 multiple Choice Questions

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| **I. The Revolution in Energy, Industry, and Urbanization** a. The Industrial Revolution in Britain  b. Industrialization in Continental Europe  c. Relations Between Capital and Labor d. Taming the City  e. Industrial Classes- rise of the Bourgeoisie f. The Changing Family g. Science and thought**II. The Age of Nationalism, 1850-1914** a. The Congress of Vienna b. Radical Ideas and Early Socialism c. The Romantic Movement d. Reforms and Revolutions e. The Revolutions of 1848 f. Napoleon III in France g. Nation Building in Italy and Germany h. The Modernization of Russia and Ottoman Empire i. The Responsive National State  j. Marxism and the Socialist Movement  |  **III. Imperialism, War, and Revolution** a. Industrialization and the World Economy b. The Great Migration c. Western Imperialism d. Responding to Western Imperialism e. The First World War f. The Homefront g. The Russian Revolution (Lenin) h. The Peace Settlement  **IV. Interwar Era and World War II**  a. Uncertainty in Modern Thought  b. Modern Art and Music  c. Movies and Radio  d. The Search for Peace and Stability  e. The Great Depression  f. Authoritarian States  g. Stalin’s Soviet Union  h. Mussolini and Fascism in Italy  i. Hitler and Nazism in Germany |

Period 3: c. 1815 to c. 1914

Key Concept 3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.

Key Concept 3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.

Key Concept 3.3 The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.

Key Concept 3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.

Key Concept 3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.

Key Concept 3.6 European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other

Key Concept 4.1

Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during

Key Concept 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 among liberal democracy, communism, and fascism.

Key Concept 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.