**Key Concept 1.1 (Period 1: 1450-1648)**

The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans’ view of their world

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Italian Humanism   * Petrarch * Revival Classics * Individualism * Secularism * Educational Changes | * Lorenzo Valla * Marsilio Ficino * Pico della Mirandola * Leonardo Bruni * Leon Battista Alberti | * Renaissance |
| Civic Humanism | * Niccolo Machiavelli and *The Prince* * Jean Bodin * Baldassare Castiglione |  |
| Printing Press |  | * Vernacular |
| Arts – Visual   * Commissioned works * Classical Styles * Perspective (Geometric) | * Raphael * Da Vinci * Michelangelo * Donatello * Leon Battista Alberti * Andrea Palladio * Filippo Brunelleschi | * Perspective * Vanishing Point |
| Naturalism   * Everyday life * Realism | * Raphael * Leonardo da Vinci * Jan Van Eyck * Pieter Bruegel * Rembrandt |  |
| Mannerist and Baroque   * Distortion, drama, illusion * Commissioned | * El Greco * Gian Bernini * Peter Paul Rubens * Artemisia Gentileschi * Caravaggio |  |

* Vocabulary from Key Concept 1.1
* Renaissance, humanist, civic humanist, Brunelleschi, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael, printing press, Scientific Revolution, Aristotle, Ptolemy, natural philosopher, Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes, William Harvey, four humors, Galen, secularism, individualism, theology, vernacular, Protestant, perspective, naturalism, Mannerist, Baroque, ecclesiastical

**Key Concept 1.2 (Period 1: 1450-1648)**

Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Christian Humanism   * Erasmus * Theology * Religious institutions * Culture | * Sir Thomas More * Juan Luis Vives |  |
| Protestant reformers & doctrine   * Martin Luther * John Calvin * Anabaptists * German Peasant Wars of 1524-25 | * Ulrych Zwingli | * Transubstantiation |
| The Protestant Work Ethic—wealth a sign of God’s favor and rewards for hard work |  |  |
| Catholic Abuses | * Indulgences * Nepotism * Simony * Pluralism and absenteeism |  |
| Catholic/Counter Reformation   * Jesuit Order * Council of Trent | * St. Teresa of Avila * Ursulines * Roman Inquisition * Index of Prohibited Books |  |
| Increased monarchial power   * Nation-State versus Church - state wins * Henry VIII * Elizabeth I | * Spanish Inquisition * Concordat of Bologna (1516) * Book of Common Prayer * Peace of Augsburg |  |
| Church as State   * Calvin * Anabaptists | * Geneva Consistory * English Puritans under Cromwell |  |
| Religious Conflicts (Wars) | * France and Huguenots * English Civil war & Puritans * German Lutherans and Catholics |  |
| French Wars of Religion | * Catherine de Medici * St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre * War of the Three Henry’s * Henry IV |  |
| Hapsburg – Militant Catholicism | * Charles I/V * Philip II |  |
| Evolution of *Politiques*  (Political agendas trumps religious religions) | * Elizabeth I of England versus Philip II of Spain * Dutch Revolts * French entry in 30 Years’ War |  |
| Religious Toleration   * Edict of Nantes * The Netherlands |  |  |

Erasmus, Martin Luther,95 Theses, Peace of Augsburg, Edict of Nantes, John Calvin, Council of Trent, Anabaptists, Holy Roman Empire, Thirty Years War ,The Peace of Westphalia, Holy Roman Empire, Jesuits,Christian Humanism, Catholic Counter Reformation, Henry VIII, Habsburgs, Elizabeth 1

**Key Concept 1.3 (Period 1: 1450-1648)**

Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Motives of Exploration   * Economic (Gold, spices, luxury – leads to personal wealth and state power) * Commercial (rise mercantilism, acquisition of colonies) * Religious (spread of Christianity, counter Islam, justification for colonial policies) |  | * Mercantilism * Commercial |
| Technological Advances   * Navigation * Cartography * Military technology | * Compass * Stern-post rudder * Portolani * Quadrant and astrolabe * Lateen rig * Horses * Guns and gunpowder |  |
| Portuguese Empire   * Eastern Hemisphere * Brazil |  |  |
| Spain   * Americas * Philippines | * Line of Demarcation * Treaty of Tordesillas |  |
| France, England, the Netherlands established colonies |  |  |
| Economic conflicts and rivalries |  |  |
| Trade shift from Mediterranean to Atlantic – Begins world economy |  |  |
| Columbian exchange   * Demographic catastrophe | * New plants, animals, and diseases (to and from Old and New World) |  |
| Expansion of slave trade   * Plantation economy | * Triangle Trade * Middle Passage |  |

Gold, Ivory, Slaves, Ottomans,Influence of Muslim Navigational Technology,

Influence Chinese Navigational Technology,Mercantilism, Colonization, Maritime Empires, Columbian Exchange,Smallpox, Measles,Plantation System,Motives to Exploration,Cartography,Cultural Exchanges,Location of Colonies

**Key Concept 1.4 (Period 1: 1450-1648)**

European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Commercial Revolution   * Innovations in banking and finance | * Double-entry bookkeeping * Bank of London * Bank of Amsterdam * Dutch East India Company * British East India Company |  |
| New economic elite emerges | * Gentry in England * French Nobles of the robe * Town elites (bankers and merchants) |  |
| Hierarchical status still important based on class, religion, and gender |  |  |
| Agriculture   * Mostly subsistence * Three-crop filed rotation * Two-crop rotation * Rent & labor services |  |  |
| Price revolution | * Enclosure Movement | * Capital * Market Economy |
| Expansion of market economy |  |  |
| Commercialization of agriculture   * Enclosure movement |  |  |
| Western Europe more free peasants, Eastern Europe serfdom grows   * Reasons for peasant revolts | * German peasants revolt * Kett's rebellion | * Serf |
| Population recovers from plague   * Negative economic effects (cause of price revolution) * Some migration to cities |  |  |
| City governments increase moral regulation | * New secular laws regulation private life * Stricter codes on prostitution and begging * Abolishing or restricting carnival * Calvin’s Geneva |  |
| Family importance   * Often work together |  |  |
| Debate of female roles | * Women’s intellect and education * Women as preachers * La Querelle des Femmes |  |
| Little Ice Age   * Restrained population growth * Delayed marriage/childbirth * Improved economic conditions of family |  |  |
| Leisure activities   * Organized by religious calendar * Communal | * Saint’s day festivities * Carnival * Blood sports |  |
| Communal norms enforced by rituals of public humiliation | * Charivari * Stocks * Public whipping and branding |  |
| Great European witch hunts |  |  |

Price revolution, capitalism, demographic, infusion, communal values, vagabonds, craft guilds, money economy, subsistence agriculture, “Little Ice Age”

**Key Concept 1.5** **(Period 1: 1450-1648)**

The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| New Monarchies   * Centralized modern state | * Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain & Reconquista * Henry VII of England & Star Chamber * Louis XI of France * Charles V of Holy Roman Empire |  |
| Holy Roman Empire and Poland – lack of centralization |  |  |
| Commercial groups and political affairs | * Rising power of the gentry * Nobles of the robe * Merchants and bankers |  |
| Secular political theories   * Machiavelli and *The Prince* | * Jean Bodin * Hugo Grotius |  |
| Diplomacy   * Balance of Power * Diplomatic and military objectives |  |  |
| New forms of warfare (Military technology)   * Infantry, firearms, mobile cannon, fortification * Heavy taxation * Larger bureaucracy | * Spain and the Hapsburgs * Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus * France |  |
| English Civil War & Parliament | * James I * Charles I * Oliver Cromwell |  |
| Monarchs versus nobles | * Cardinal Richelieu * The Fronde in France * Gentry versus English Monarchs | * Primogeniture laws |
| Local and regional Identities based on language and culture led to resistance against dominant national group. | * Dutch resistance against Spain * Czech identity in HRE * Spanish regionalism |  |

bureaucracy, monarch, centralization, diplomatic, Holy Roman Empire, Thirty Years’ War, monopoly, Peace of Westphalia, commercial, secular, Machiavelli, The Prince, balance of power, military revolution, English Civil War, Parliament, autonomy

**Key Concept 1.1 (Period 1: 1450-1648) – Scientific Revolution**

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| New ideas in science based on observation, experimentation and mathematics challenged the classical world view |  |  |
| Heliocentrism:   * Copernicus * Galileo * Newton   Led to questioning authority of ancients & religion |  |  |
| Anatomical & medical discoveries   * Harvey   Challenged humoral theory of Galen | * Paracelsus * Vesalius |  |
| Development of the scientific method   * Bacon * Descartes * Inductive & deductive reasoning | * Development of royal academies of the sciences to encourages and spread scientific knowledge/ discoveries |  |
| Alchemy & astrology still seen as valuable science by elites; peasants retained belief in universe ruled by divine & demonic forces | * Paracelsus * Gardano * Kepler * Newton |  |

**Key Concept 2.1 (Period 2: 1648-1815)**

Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Absolute Monarchy limits nobility power   * Social position * Legal position | * James I of England * Peter the Great of Russia * Philip II |  |
| Louis XIV of France   * Jean Baptist Colbert * Central Control over State (Administrative, financial, military, and religious) |  |  |
| Central and Eastern Europe Enlightened Despots | * Frederick II of Prussia * Joseph II of Austria * Catherine the Great |  |
| Partition of Poland consequence of weak monarchy |  |  |
| Transforming of Russian State   * Peter the Great and westernization (political, religious, cultural) * Catherine the Great continues |  |  |
| Challenges to absolutism   * English Civil War * Glorious Revolution * Rights of gentry and aristocracy * Rights of parliament | * English Bill of Rights * Parliamentary sovereignty |  |
| Dutch Republic   * Oligarchy of urban gentry and rural landholders (trade and protect individual rights) |  |  |
| Post 1648   * Expanding colonial empires * Influence of diplomacy frequently leading to war |  |  |
| Peace of Westphalia (HRE limited sovereignty)   * Prussia rose to power * Hapsburgs shifted empire eastward | * Maria Theresa of Austria * Frederick William I of Prussia * Frederick II of Prussia * Hohenzollerns |  |
| Consequence of Battle of Vienna   * Ottomans ceased westward expansion |  |  |
| Louis XIV wars of expansion   * War of the Spanish Succession | * Dutch War * Nine Years’ War |  |
| British and French rivalry (shift in balance of power)   * In Europe and in colonial areas | * War of Austrian Succession * Seven Years’ War |  |
| French Revolution Causes   * Challenge to existing political and social order * Enlightenment ideas * Fiscal and economic crises |  | Old Regime |
| Liberal Phase of French Revolution   * Constitutional monarchy * Increased popular participation * Nationalized catholic church * Abolished nobility privileges | * Declaration of Rights of Man and citizen * Civil Constitution of the Clergy * Constitution of 1791 * Abolition of provinces and division of France into departments. |  |

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| Radical Phase of French Revolution   * Execution of Louis XVI * Jacobin Republic led by Robespierre * Reign of Terror * Fixing of prices and wages * De-Christianization | * Georges Danton * Jean-Paul Marat * Committee of Public Safety |  |
| Revolutionary armies fought to expand revolution throughout and outside of France |  |  |
| Women and the French Revolution   * Eager participants * Improvements in legal status * Citizenship restricted to men |  |  |
| Haitian Slave Revolt   * Toussaint L’Ouverture * French colony of Saint Domingue * Independence of Haiti * Inspired by revolutionary ideals |  |  |
| Reactions to the French Revolution   * Inspired emphasis on equality and human rights * Condemned for violence and disregard for traditional authority |  |  |
| Napoleon’s Empire   * Inspired by French Revolution * Imposed French control on much of Europe * Provoked nationalistic reaction |  |  |
| Napoleon’s domestic reform   * Napoleonic Code | * Careers open to talent * Educational system * Centralized bureaucracy * Concordat of 1801 |  |
| Napoleon’s curtailment of rights | * Secret police * Censorship * Limitation of women’s rights |  |
| Napoleon’s new military tactics   * Exert direct or indirect control over much of Europe * Spread ideals of French Revolution across Europe | * Continental System |  |
| Napoleon created nationalistic response throughout Europe | * Confederation of the Rhine * Spanish revolt | Nepotism |
| Congress of Vienna   * Napoleon defeated * Established balance of power * Attempted to contain danger of revolutionary and nationalistic upheavals |  | Nationalism  Liberalism  Conservatism  Reactionary |

Sovereignty, fiscal, absolute authority, balance of power, diplomacy, dynastic, Louis XIV, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great, English Civil War, Glorious Revolution, Parliament, Turks, Battle of Vienna 1683, French Revolution, Louis XVI, Jacobin Republic, Robespierre, Reign of Terror, Toussaint L’Ouverture, Saint Domingue → Haiti, Napoleon Bonaparte, Congress of Vienna, balance of power

**Key Concept 2.2 (Period 2: 1648-1815)**

The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Modern Europe develops a market economy for a global role. |  |  |
| Trade and labor become more free from government restrictions | * Market-driven wages and prices * Le Chapelier laws * English Combination Acts |  |
| Agricultural Revolution   * Increased productivity and food supply * Other agricultural products |  |  |
| Putting-out system/Cottage Industry   * Increased numbers worked in homes or workshops * Goods produced sold in markets through intermediaries/ merchants | * Growth of entrepreneur class |  |
| New financial practices and institutions | * Insurance * Banking institutions for turning private savings into venture capital * New definitions of property rights and protections against confiscation * Bank of England |  |
| European-dominated worldwide economic network. Revolutions:   * Agricultural * Industrial * Consumer |  |  |
| Mercantilism led to exploration of colonies |  |  |
| Slave trade expanded as demand of products increased | * Middle Passage * Triangle Trade * Plantation economies in the Americas |  |
| Consumer culture grew as a result of overseas products | * Sugar, tea, silks and other fabrics, * Tobacco, rum, coffee |  |
| Food from new world increased food supply |  |  |
| Overseas colonies provided for European businesses   * Raw materials * Labor * Finished goods * Markets |  |  |
| Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and war   * Naval power competed for Atlantic influence * Rivalry in Asia culminated in British domination in Indian and Dutch control of East Indies. |  |  |

Economic watershed, venture capital, mercantilism, ecological, exploitation, agrarian, Agricultural Revolution, putting-out system (cottage industry), transplantation (of agriculture), East Indies (struggle for the control of...)

**Key Concept 2.3 (Period 2: 1648-1815)**

The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment’s application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Rational and empirical thought challenged traditional values and ideas |  |  |
| Intellectuals applied the principles of the scientific revolution to society & human institutions   * Diderot * Voltaire | * Montesquieu *The Spirit of the Laws* * Cesare Beccaria *On Crimes and Punishment* |  |
| New political models based on the concept of natural rights   * Locke * Rousseau |  |  |
| Despite the Enlightenment espousal of equality, many argued for the exclusion of women from political life   * Rousseau   This view was challenged | * Mary Wollstonecraft * Olympe de Gouges * Marquis de Condorcet |  |
| Salons, etc. explored and spread Enlightenment culture | * Coffeehouses * Academies * Lending Libraries * Masonic Lodges |  |
| Increasingly literate public   * More printed material despite censorship * Formation of public opinion | * Newspapers * Periodicals * Books * Pamphlets * The *Encyclopedie* |  |
| Europeans increasingly exposed to people outside of Europe   * Natural sciences * Literature * Popular culture |  |  |
| New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism |  |  |
| Political Theories:   * Locke: social contract based on consent of governed/ self-interest * Opposed divine right/ tradition | * Hobbes (advocated absolutism) |  |
| Mercantilism challenged by free market/ trade ideas   * Adam Smith | * Physiocrats * Francois Quesnay * Anne Robert Jacques Turgot |  |
| The Enlightenment led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration |  |  |
| New philosophies developed/ espoused by Voltaire, Diderot, etc.   * Deism * Skepticism * Atheism | * David Hume * Baron d’ Holbach |  |
| Religion increasingly viewed as private, not public |  |  |
| By 1800 most governments tolerated Christian minorities and granted some civil equality to Jews |  |  |
| Art shifted from religious and royal themes to private life and public good |  |  |

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| Baroque   * Until 1750 * Glorified state power * Promoted religious feeling * Visual/ music/ architecture | * Velasquez * Bernini * Handel * Bach |  |
| Art promoted bourgeois/ commercial values & Enlightenment ideals | * Dutch Realism * Frans Hals * Rembrandt * Vermeer * Neoclassicism * Jacques Louis David * Pantheon in Paris |  |
| Literature promoted bourgeois/ commercial values & Enlightenment ideals | * Daniel Defoe * Samuel Richardson * Henry Fielding * Goethe * Jane Austen |  |
| Public sentiment challenged the domination of Enlightenment values |  |  |
| Rousseau emphasized emotion & questioned reason in the role of moral improvement |  |  |
| Romanticism emerged as a challenge to European enlightenment. |  |  |
| Religious revival consistent with Romanticism   * John Wesley and Methodism |  |  |
| Emotional power of mass power/ politics demonstrated by Revolution, war, rebellion, Nationalism |  |  |

Immanuel Kant, Julie Lespinasse,

**Key Concept 2.4 (Period 2: 1648-1815)**

The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| In the 17th century population decreased/ stagnated due to decreased food supply caused by small land holdings, low productivity in agriculture and bad weather. In the 18th century the agricultural revolution and better weather conditions increased the food supply. |  |  |
| The agricultural revolution increased the food supply & therefore the population   * Better agricultural productivity * Better transportation * Enclosure |  |  |
| More food = better health  Plague disappeared  Inoculation decreased smallpox mortality |  |  |
| Consumer revolution of the 18th century   * New concern for privacy * Home goods * New venues for leisure | * Homes built to include private rooms such as the *boudoir* * Novels reflected private emotions * Consumer goods for the home: porcelain dishes, cotton linens, mirrors, prints * Venues for leisure such as coffeehouses, taverns, theaters & opera houses |  |
| By the 18th century family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the commercial revolution. |  |  |
| Marriage & Birth patterns   * Illegitimate births increased * Later marriages in middle class and working class * Birth control used (some) in upper classes to limit family size |  |  |
| Family life   * Infant & child mortality decreased * Commercial wealth increased allowed for more focus on child rearing * More resources for private comfort |  |  |
| Growth of cities   * Economic opportunities caused migration * Transformed urban life * Created challenges |  |  |
| Agricultural revolution produced more food with fewer workers leading to city migration |  |  |
| Growth of cities eroded communal values and challenged governments to provide a safe/ healthy environment |  |  |
| The poor in the cities:   * Increased awareness of poverty * Crime * Prostitution * Increased efforts to police the poor |  |  |

extended/nuclear family, Susannah Wesley, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, pietism, John Wesley, Methodism, carnival, foundling homes, infanticide, famine foods, The Gleaners, Cornelius Vermuyden, Turnip Townsend, proletarianization

**Key Concept 3.1 (Period 3: 1815-1914)**

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

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| British Industrialization   * Raw Materials (coal, iron ore) * Banking and Capital * Private Initiatives (less direct gov’t involvement) * Business Friendly Parliamentary government * Textile Production * Iron and Steel * Transportation Systems | * Banking * Crystal Palace * Pro-Business Acumen |  |
| Continental Industrialization   * France more gradual * Prussia/Germany rapidly industrialize * More state sponsorship | * Building of canals and railroads state sponsored * Zollverein * Friedrich List |  |
| Eastern/Southern Europe lagged behind   * Serfdom * Lacked resources * Landed Elites had more control * Less Gov’t support | * Lack of resources * Lack of adequate transportation |  |
| Second Industrial Revolution   * Mechanization and Factory System * Urbanization * New Technologies (communication and transportation) * Global Economy * Volatile Business Cycles * Monopolies, Banking Practices, and Tariffs | * Bessemer Process * Electricity * Chemicals |  |

Corporations, Industrialization, Raw Materials, Factors of Production, Zollverein, Friedrich List, Second Industrial Revolution, Mechanization, Mass Production, Factory System, Urbanization

**Key Concept 3.2 (Period 3: 1815-1914)**

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

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| New Classes   * Proletariat v. Bourgeoisie |  | Capitalists  Industrialists  Working Class v. Peasantry  Middle Class |
| Characteristics of Middle Class |  |  |
| Characteristics of Working Class—Development of Trade Unions |  |  |
| Rapid Population Growth and Urbanization   * Longer Life Expectancy * Lowered Infant Mortality Rates * Conditions of the cities |  |  |
| Bourgeois Families   * Nuclear Families * Cult of Domesticity * Gender Roles |  |  |
| Working-Class Families   * Improved standard of living * Gov’t regulation of work abuses * Social Welfare * Better Diets * Use of Birth Control | * Factory Act of 1833 * Mines Act of 1842 * Ten Hours Act of 1847 |  |
| Economic Motivations Important, but diminish   * Companionate Marriage even for working class |  |  |
| Increased Leisure Time | * Parks * Sports Clubs * Beaches * Department Stores * Theaters and Opera Houses * Museums |  |
| New Industries | * Chemical * Electricity and Utilities * Automobile * Leisure Travel * Sports |  |
| Development of Consumerism   * Demand for new goods—clothing, processed foods, labor-saving, and leisure * Better Transportation | * Advertising * Department Stores * Catalogs * Streetcars * Bicycles * Refrigerated Rail Cars |  |
| Some areas lagged behind b/c of poor agriculture and land owning patterns   * Famine, debt, and land shortages | * Irish Potato Famine * Russian Serfdom |  |

**Key Concept 3.3 (Period 3: 1815-1914)**

Political revolutions and the complications resulting from industrialization triggered a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Liberalism | * Jeremy Bentham (liberal utilitarianism) * Anti-Corn Law League * John Stuart Mill |  |
| Radicals in Britain and Republicans in the Continent demanded Universal Male Suffrage | * Chartists * Flora Tristan |  |
| Conservatism | * Edmund Burke * Klemons von Metternich |  |
| Utopian Socialism | * Henri de Saint-Simon * Charles Fourier * Robert Owen |  |
| Karl Marx and Scientific Socialism | * Friedrich Engels * Rosa Luxemburg |  |
| Anarchists | * Mikhail Bakunin * Georges Sorel * First International (loosely associated with left wing groups) |  |
| Nationalism   * Romantic Idealism * Liberal Reforms * Political Unification * Racialism * Chauvinism justifying national aggrandizement (i.e., imperialism) | * Grimm Brothers * Giuseppe Mazzini * Giuseppe Garibaldi * Pan-Slavism * Black Hand |  |
| Anti-Semitism | * Dreyfus Affair * Karl Lueger, mayor of Vienna * Social Darwinism |  |
| Zionism   * Some Jews assimilated (western) and some did not (mainly eastern) | * Theodor Herzl * Rothschild Family |  |
| Governments react to industrialization by expanding bureaucracy and legislation   * Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist * Compulsory Public Education (Elementary) |  |  |
| Government Reforms in the Cities   * Regulating public health * Prison reform * Modern police forces | * Sewage/Water * Electrification * Urban Design (Paris and Vienna) * Public Housing * Public Transportation |  |
| Mass-based political parties   * Expansion of universal male suffrage * Labor Unions * NGOs formed to help deserving poor, end serfdom and slavery | * Conservatives and Liberals in GB * Socialists in France * Social Democrats in Germany * Labour Party in GB * Russian Social Democratic Party * British Abolitionist Movement * Sunday School Movement |  |
| Women’s Movement | * Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters * WSPU (in Britain) * Flora Tristan |  |

**Key Concept 3.4 (Period 3: 1815-1914)**

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

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| The Concert of Europe (Congress System)   * Metternich * Conservativism * Suppressed Nationalism and Liberalism * Strengthens religion | * The Quadruple Alliance (later Quintuple) | * The Monroe Doctrine * Lord Castlereagh * Lord Canning |
| Age of Revolutions | * Greek War * Decembrist Revolt * Polish Rebellion * July Revolution * Belgian Revolution * Latin America | * Lord Byron * The Cadets * Louis XVIII * Simon Bolivar * Eric Hobsbawm (secondary source) |
| Revolutions of 1848   * Breakdown of Concert of Europe | * The Frankfurt Parliament | * Banquets (French workers) * “The Citizen King” |
| The Crimean War   * End of the Concert of Europe * Weakness of the Ottoman Empire | * Florence Nightingale * Charge of the Light Brigade | * Siege of Sevastopol * Concessions |
| Conservative- Nationalistic Leaders   * Cavour * Bismarck * Napoleon III | * Czar Nicholas I * Franco-Prussian War * Alsace-Lorraine | * *Kleindeutsch* vs *grossdeutsch* * Reparations |
| Creation of the Dual Monarchy of A-H |  | * *Ausgleich* |
| Autocratic Reform in Russia | * Alexander II * Sergei Witte | * “Autocracy, Orthodoxy, National * Organic Statute (Poland) |
| The Russian Revolution of 1905 |  |  |
| Balance of Power transformed   * Unification of Italy and Germany * Cavour and Garibaldi * Bismarck’s methods * *Realpolitick* * Bismarckian Alliance System (to isolate France) * Dismissal of Bismarck heightens int’l tensions (dumbass William II) * Nationalist Tensions in the Balkans | * Congress of Berlin * Growing Influence of Serbia * Bosnia-Herzegovina Crisis of 1908 * Balkan Wars | * The Red Shirts * Russo-Japanese War 1905 * The Duma of Russia |

**Key Concept 3.5 (Period 3: 1815-1914)**

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

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Motives/Reasons for the New Imperialism   * National rivalries * Strategic Concerns (Geopolitics) * Raw Materials and Markets * Justified through Social Darwinist ideas * Advanced Weaponry (Machine Gun) * Communication and Transportation technology | * Opium Wars * Menelik II and the Italian-Ethiopian Wars | * Extraterritoriality |
| Medical Advances | * Louis Pasteur * Anesthesia * Antiseptics (Lister) * Public health projects * Quinine * Florence Nightingale | * Cholera epidemic |
| Imperialism created tensions | * Berlin Conference of 1884-85 * Fashoda Crisis * Boer War * Proposal for Berlin-Baghdad Railroad * Moroccan Crises (1905, 1911) | * The Kruger Telegram * Agadir Crisis |
| Imperial Encounters influenced intellectuals | * Jules Verne * Impressionists and Post-Impressionists * Influence of Japanese Art * Gauguin, Van Gogh, and Picasso * Joseph Conrad’s *Heart of Darkness* * J.A. Hobson and V.I. Lenin’s anti-imperialism * Rudyard Kipling * Leopold of Belgium | * Naill Ferguson (modern historian apologist for British Imperialism) * Chinua Achebe “Things Fall Apart” * Social Darwinism and “White man’s burden” * Orientalism |
| Non-Europeans education in western values helped lead to modernization and national movements for independence. | * Indian Congress Party * Zulu Resistance * Sepoy Mutiny * Boxer Rebellion * Meiji Restoration | * “Line of Communication to India” * The British East India Company * Maharajahs * The Raj (British control of India) * Mohandas Gandhi * Opium Wars Taiping Rebellion Treaty of Nanking * Opening of Japan * “Gunboat diplomacy,” jingoism, “sabre rattling” |

**Key Concept 3.6 (Period 3: 1815-1914)**

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

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Romanticism—Art and Music  Buzzwords--intuition, emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, national histories | * Goya * Friedrich * Turner * Constable * Delacroix * Beethoven * Chopin * Wagner * Tchaikovsky |  |
| Romantic Writers (see buzzwords above) | * von Goethe * Wordsworth * Byron * Shelley (Percy and Mary) * Keats * Hugo |  |
| Realist and Materialistic World View   * Positivism * Darwin * Social Darwinism | * Herbert Spencer |  |
| Realist Art and Literature | * Balzac * Dickens * Eliot * Courbet * Dostoevsky * Millet * Tolstoy * Zola * Hardy |  |
| Modernism—Intellectual and Cultural Life   * From the rational to the irrational (view that conflict and struggle lead to progress) | * Nietzsche * Sorel * Bergson |  |
| Freudian Psychology (conscious v. subconscious) |  |  |
| Einstein’s Theory of Relativity | * Planck * Curie’s |  |
| Impressionism, Post-impressionism, and Cubism | * Monet * Cezanne * Matisse * Degas * Picasso * Van Gogh * Manet |  |

**Key Concept 4.1 (Period 4: 1914-Present)**

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.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| World War I—Causes   * Nationalism * Military Plans * Alliance System * Imperial Competition |  |  |
| WWI—New Technologies | * Machine Gun * Barbed wire * Submarine * Airplane * Poison Gas * Tank |  |
| Total War and Military Stalemate led to protest and insurrection and eventually to revolutions |  |  |
| Non-European Theaters—global conflict | * Armenian genocide * Arab revolt * Balfour declaration * Japanese aggression |  |
| Europe’s relationship with the world shifts   * Emergence of the US * Empires overthrown |  |  |
| The Peace of Paris   * Wilsonian idealism v. postwar realities * New democratic states unable to sustain themselves * League of Nations (US, Germany, and USSR are not members) |  |  |
| Treaty of Versailles   * War Guilt Clause * Reparations * Hindered Weimar Republic |  |  |
| Development of fascism   * Western fears of another war * American isolationism * Distrust b/t the west and the USSR | * Remilitarization of the Rhineland * Italian invasion of Ethiopia * Annexation of Austria * Munich Pact * Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact |  |
| World War II   * Blitzkrieg warfare * Japan’s attacks in Asia and the Pacific * Early Axis victories * Allied Powers industrial, scientific, technological, and all out military commitment led to victory |  |  |
| German racism and anti-Semitism –Nazis tried to establish a “new racial order” which led to the Holocaust | * Nuremburg Laws * Kristallnacht * Wannsee Conference * Concentration Camps * Death Camps |  |
| Formation of the UN |  |  |

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| Cold War between the USSR and the West *The Iron Curtain*   * Propaganda * Covert Actions * Limited “hot wars” * Arms Race * Nuclear Threat | * Korean War * Vietnam War * Yom Kippur War * The Afghan War |  |
| US influence on Western Europe   * Creation of world monetary and trade systems * NATO and other alliances | * IMF * World Bank * GATT * WTO |  |
| USSR influence in Eastern Europe   * COMECON * Warsaw Pact |  |  |
| Collapse of USSR in 1991 led to   * Capitalist economies in Eastern Europe * Germany reunited * Czechs/Slovaks parted * Yugoslavia dissolved * EU admittance of former satellites |  |  |
| Economic and Political Integration   * ECSC→EEC→EU * Challenge of balancing national sovereignty with EU responsibilities | * Creation of euro * Creation of a European parliament * Free movement across borders * Refugee issues |  |
| Nationalist and Separatist Movements | * Ireland * Chechnya * Basque (ETA) * Flemish |  |
| Ethnic Cleansing | * Bosnian Muslims * Kosovo (Albanian Muslims) |  |
| Decolonization   * WWI→Wilsonian national self-determination→ raised expectations that did not pan out and led to int’l instability * League of Nations mandate system for German and Ottoman possessions   + France/Britain profited   + Mid-East Oil Coveted | * Lebanon and Syria * Iraq * Palestine |  |
| Independence delayed to mid and later 20th century   * Imperials unwilling to relinquish control * Threats of interference * Unstable economics and politics in colonial lands * Cold War tensions | * Indian National Congress * Algeria (FLN) * Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh * Sukarno (Indonesia) |  |

**Key Concept 4.2 (Period 4: 1914-Present)**

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.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Russian Revolution—Causes   * WWI made problems worse   + Political stagnation   + Lack of industry   + Food and land distribution   + Led to support for revolutionary change * Revived Soviets led military and worker insurrections and set stage for Bolshevik Revolution (communism) * Russian Civil War |  |  |
| Lenin’s NEP |  |  |
| Stalin’s Economic Modernization and Results   * High Price * Liquidation of the kulaks * Famine in the Ukraine * Purges of political rivals (i.e., Trotsky) * Unequal burdens placed on women * Oppressive political system | * Collectivization * Five-Year Plans * Great Purges * Gulags * Secret Police |  |
| Ideology of fascism (roots in pre-WWI era) gained popularity   * Postwar bitterness * Rise of communism * Uncertain transitions to democracy * Economic instability |  |  |
| Fascist Methods   * Modern technology * Propaganda * Rejected democratic institutions * Promoted charismatic leaders (cult of personality) * Glorified war * Excessive nationalism * Exploited postwar bitterness and economic instability * Use of terror and manipulation |  |  |
| Spanish Civil War (Franco received aid from Italians and German)—testing ground for WWII→authoritarian rule for Spain until 1970s |  |  |
| Democracy unsuccessful in Eastern Europe after WWI→ led to dictatorships | * Poland * Hungary * Romania |  |
| Weak economies post WWI   * Debt * Nationalistic tariff policies * Overproduction and Inflation * Disrupted trade patterns * Speculation * Stock Market Crash—1929 * Great Depression weakened democracies and led to extreme political movements on both the right and left |  |  |
| New economic theories emerge | * Keynesian economics in Britain * Cooperative social action in Scandinavia * Popular Front policies in France and Spain |  |
| New political alliances/coalitions | * National Government in Britain * Popular Front in France/Spain |  |
| Post WWII economic growth led to increased welfare benefits—however—later economic stagnation led to criticism and limitations of welfare state   * Marshall Plan led to economic miracle and increased consumerism * Welfare state accompanied by high taxes became a contentious domestic political issue as budgets came under pressure |  |  |
| Eastern Europe defined by relationship with USSR   * Satellites followed economic model based on central planning, extensive social welfare, and specialized production * Khrushchev’s de-Stalinization policies prompted revolts in Eastern Europe * Gorbachev’s glasnost and perestroika failed to end collapse of the USSR and control over satellites * New Nationalism in satellites brought peaceful revolution (1989) in most countries   + But…war and genocide in Balkans   + Instability in some former Soviet republics | * Crisis in Moldova * Crisis in Ukraine |  |

Feb/March Rev., Provisional gov’t, Kerensky, Trotsky, “land, peace & bread” = Bolshevik slogan, November Rev.,

**Key Concept 4.3 (Period 4: 1914-Present)**

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

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Europeans generally confident in science and technology to address human needs despite uncertainty principles (new physics) prior to WWI |  |  |
| WWI intensified sense of anxiety that led to new intellectualism   * Existentialism * Postmodernism (post-1945) |  |  |
| Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also causes chaos and destruction   * Challenges to Newtonian universe opened doors to uncertainty * Development of nuclear weapons | * Physicists * Fermi * Bohr |  |
| Medical Theories and Technologies extended life but posed social and moral questions | * Eugenics * Birth Control * Abortion * Fertility treatments * Genetic engineering |  |
| Military technology made possible:   * Industrialized warfare * Genocide * Nuclear proliferation * Global nuclear war |  |  |
| Organized religion continued to play a role despite modern secularism   * Challenges of totalitarianism and communism brought mixed responses from Christian churches * Second Vatican Council (Vatican II) * Increased immigration into Europe altered Europe’s religious makeup and caused debate over role of religion in social and political life | * Pope John Paul II * Solidarity * Martin Niemöller |  |
| Arts defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the US in both elite and popular culture | * Cubism * Futurism * Dadaism * Surrealism * Abstract Expressionism * Pop art |  |
| New movements in visual arts |  |
| Architecture | * Bauhaus * Modernism * Postmodernism |  |
| Music | * Stravinsky * Schoenberg * Strauss |  |
| Writers challenged traditional literary conventions, questioned western values, and addressed social and political issues | * Kafka * Joyce * Remarque * Woolf * Sartre |  |
| Increased imports of US technology and popular culture after WWII generated both enthusiasm and criticism |  |  |

**Key Concept 4.4 (Period 4: 1914-present)**

Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.

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| **Required Information** | **Illustrative/Optional Information** | **Vocabulary** |
| Suffering due to warfare and genocide as well as tremendous improvements in the standard of living |  |  |
| World War I created   * Lost Generation * Fostered disillusionment and cynicism * Transformed lives of women * Democratized societies |  |  |
| World War II   * decimated a generation of Russian and German men * virtually destroyed European Jewry * murder of millions of other groups including Roma, homosexuals, and the disabled * Large scale migrations * Undermined prewar class hierarchies |  |  |
| Mass production, new food technologies, and industrial efficiency increased income and created consumer culture with greater comforts (electricity, plumbing, plastics, synthetic fibers) |  |  |
| New communication and transportation technologies led to globalization | * Telephone * Radio * Television * Computer * Cell Phone * Internet |  |
| Lives of women defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism   * During world wars→became increasingly involved in military and political mobilization as well as economic production * Feminists in Western Europe and Govt’s in Eastern Europe promoted policies that gave women   + Right to vote   + Educational opportunities   + Professional careers   + But….still faced social inequalities | * Simone de Beauvoir * Second-wave feminism |  |
| Baby Boom generation promoted by government policies | * Neo-natalism * Subsidies for large families * Child-care facilities |  |
| New modes of marriage, partnership, motherhood, divorce, and reproduction gave women more options in their personal lives | * The pill * Scientific means of fertilization |  |
| Women attained high political offices and increased representation in legislative bodies | * Margaret Thatcher * Angela Merkl |  |
| New voices gained prominence in political, intellectual, and social discourse   * Green Parties challenged consumerism * Gay and lesbian movements led to civil partnerships in some nations and marriage in others * Intellectual and youth reactions against materialism and decadence→ revolts of 1968 |  |  |
| Guest workers from southern Europe, Asia, and Africa immigrated to Western and Central Europe during 1950s-1960s.   * + After economic downturn of 1970s, they became targets of anti-immigrant agitation and extreme nationalist political parties | * Jean Le Pen and the French National Front * Austrian Freedom Party (Jörg Haider) |  |

leisure, guest-worker programs, decolonization, communism, nationalism, xenophopia, ecological, 1968 youth revolts, feminism, immigrants, multiethnic community, multireligious community, integration, assimilation, genocide, lost generation, cynicism, disposable income, mobilization (political mobilization of women during World Wars), suffrage, Baby Boom, Green Party, consumerism, civil rights, civil partnerships, bourgeois materialism, anti-immigration