Modern European History AP

This year long course is divided into four quarters consisting of a total of eighteen chapters broken down further into sections ranging from three five per chapter. Each chapter unit is then tested over using twenty to twenty-five question multiple-choice tests, a group of five identifications and a choice of one of three thematic essay questions. Each chapter will be introduced with a summary and listing of “People Places and Events” relevant to that specific chapter they are to be defined and turned in the day of each chapter test. In addition a minimum of one DBQ will be assigned per quarter. Art History lectures, slides and video presentations will be held on Wednesday class periods throughout the year. Each art history presentation will be followed with a short answer, fill in the blank format quiz.

Primary Text:

Supplemental Text Resources:


Primary sources: Various paintings and maps from the Mortimer Chambers text will be used and are listed along with the FRQ question portion. Internet sources such as those listed below but not intended as an inclusive list

Eurodocs.lib.byu.edu
Internet Modern History Sourcebook (www.fordham.edu)
HyperHistory.com
Artcyclopedia.com

Summer Readings:
1. A World Lit Only by Fire by William Manchester (summer reading)
2. The Prince by Niccolo Machiavelli (summer reading)

*First Quarter

1. Book review due the first Monday of the school year for either the Manchester or the Machiavelli summer reading assignment, random assignment of one of the books to be assigned on August 21, 2007.
2. DBQ assignments 1: The Football Game (POV from www.thecaveonline.com)
3. DBQ 2: Causes of the Reformation
4. Art History focus:
   a. The Early Renaissance, (Masaccio, Brunelleschi, Ghiberti) the emergence of oil and
      the Flemish masters, Van Eyck
   b. The High Renaissance, (“the Giants” Leonardo, Raphael, Michelangelo, Titian and
      Palladio)
   c. Mannerist Artistic movement: El Greco

5. Primary readings: Petrarch, Chaucer, Ficino, Pico della Mirandola, Vasari, Machiavelli,
   Erasmus, Rabelais Boccaccio, Castiglione, Luther, Augsburg Confession, John Calvin, Edict of
   Nantes, Henry VIII, Council of Trent, Perry–Castañeda Map Collection (University of Texas)

**Chapter 12: Tradition and Change in European Culture (1300 – 1500)**

1. Founding and the Basis of Humanism
2. Fifteenth century Humanism
3. Neoplatonists and Florentine Neoplatonism
4. Heritage of New Learning
5. Italian Renaissance Art and Architecture, (the early years and the “three friends”)
6. Northern Renaissance
7. Art and Music and the Patronage of such
8. Scholastic Philosophy and Religious Thought
9. State of Christendom, Political and Financial
10. Revival Papacy, styles of Piety
11. Movements of Doctrinal Reform / Wycliffe and Hus

**Chapter 13: Reformations in Religion**

1. Piety and Dissent
2. Popular Religion and the Spread of Ideas (veillee and printing)
3. Protest in Literature and Art
4. Christian Humanist Movement (English and Dutch varieties)
5. The Lutheran Reformation and Break with Rome
6. Lutheran Doctrine and the Spread of Lutheranism
7. Protestantism / Zwingli, Calvin, Henry VIII
8. The Catholic Revival / Paul III Ignatius Loyola

**Chapter 14: Economic Expansion and a New Politics**

1. Expansion at Home (demographic increase and economic growth)
2. Overseas Expansion / Spanish and Portuguese
3. The Centralization of Political Power / Tudors, Valois, Hapsburgs
4. The Splintered States (HRE, Poland, Hungary)
5. The New Statecraft / Machiavelli and Guicciardini
Chapter 15: War and Crisis

1. Rivalry and War in the Age of Philip II
2. Thirty Years War to the Peace of Westphalia
3. The Military Revolution
4. Revolution in England and Cromwell
5. Revolts in France and Spain
6. Political Change in an Age of Crisis

Chapter 16: Culture and Society in the Age of the Scientific Revolution

1. Scientific Advance from Copernicus – Newton
2. The Effects of the Discoveries
3. The Arts and Literature
4. Social Patterns and Popular Culture

Chapter 17: The Emergence of the European State System

1. Absolutism in France / Louis XIV
2. Other patterns of Absolutism / Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns
3. Alternatives to Absolutism / United Provinces, Poland, Sweden, England
4. The International System

*Second Quarter*

1. DBQ Assignment: Origins of the French Revolution
2. Art History focus: Baroque Art and Architecture, Rococo Caravaggio, Bernini, Rembrandt and Velasquez, Watteau (Art of the Western World)

Chapter 18: Wealth of Nations

1. Demographic and Economic Growth
2. The New Shape of Industry
3. Innovation and Tradition in Agriculture
4. Eighteenth Century Empires

Chapter 19: The Age of Enlightenment

1. The Enlightenment / salons, philosophes, reason, beyond Christianity
2. Eighteenth-Century Elite Culture
3. Popular Culture / literature, literacy, recreation
Chapter 20: The French Revolution

1. Reform and Political Crisis / Central and Eastern Europe / Upheaval in British Empire
2. Origins of French Revolution / Fiscal and Political Deadlock
3. The Reconstruction of France / Phase I
4. The Second Revolution / Phase II The Terror

Chapter 21: The Age of Napoleon

1. Thermidorian Reaction – Brumaire Coup (1794-1799)
2. Napoleonic Settlement in France
3. Napoleonic Hegemony in Europe
4. Opposition to Napoleon / “Spanish Ulcer” – Exile

*Third Quarter:

1. DBQ Assignments (2): Irish Potato Famine and Industrial Revolution in England
3. Art History focus: Romanticism, Impressionism, Post-Impressionist, Pointilist, Cubism, Turner Monet Manet, Van Gogh, Seurat, Gauguin, Picasso

Chapter 22: Foundations of the Nineteenth Century: Politics and Social Change

1. The Politics of Order / Congress of Vienna
2. The Progress of Industrialization
3. Social Effects / Family, standard of living, the division of labor

Chapter 23: Learning to Live with Change

1. Ideas of Change / romanticism, socialism
2. The Structure of Society / demographic shift, social welfare
3. The Spread of Liberal Government / Great Britain, The Revolutions of 1830

Chapter 24: National States and National Cultures

1. The Revolutions of 1848
2. The Politics of Nationalism, Second Empire France, Italian Unification, German Unification
3. Nineteenth Century Culture
Chapter 25: European Power: Wealth Knowledge and Imperialism

1. The Economics of Growth / The Second Industrial Revolution
2. The Knowledge of Nature and Society
3. Europe and the World
4. Modern Imperialism / Imperialism and European Society

Chapter 26: The Age of Progress

1. The Belle Epoch
2. Attacks on Liberal Civilization
3. Domestic Policies / Third Republic, The Reich, 1905 Russian Revolution

*Fourth Quarter:

1. DBQ Assignment (answer I): Rise of Fascist Regimes or The Issue of Northern Ireland
2. Primary source readings: Wilson, Bismarck, Clemenceau, Terms of Triple Alliance, Wilfred Owen, Treaty of Versailles, Lenin, Hitler, Churchill, Kristeva
3. Art History focus: Dada, Nihilism, Surrealist, Modernism, Post-Modernist, Kandinsky, Dali, Magritte, Miro

Chapter 27: World War I and the World it Created

1. The Coming of the War / background, alliances, spark
2. The Course of the War
3. The Peace Arrangements
4. Postwar Democracy / New Governments, established democracies, international relations

Chapter 28: The Great Twentieth-Century Crisis

1. Two Successful Revolutions / Communism, Fascism
2. The Distinctive Culture of the Twentieth Century
3. The Retreat from Democracy / Authoritarian Regimes, Economic Depression
4. Nazi Germany and the U.S.S.R / Hitler, Stalin
5. Democracy’s weak Response

Chapter 29: The Nightmare: World War II

1. The Years of Axis Victories
2. The Global War
3. Building on the Ruins
4. European Recovery
Chapter 30: The New Europe

1. The New Institution / Moving toward European Union
2. Postindustrial Society
3. The Politics of Prosperity
4. The End of an Era / Disintegration of the USSR
5. Contemporary Culture

Modern European History AP
Chapter 12: People, Places, & Events
PEOPLE ("claim to fame" of each)

1. King Edward III
2. Sforza Family
3. Medici family: Cosimo Lorenzo, Piero
4. Pope Alexander VI
5. Cesare Borgia
6. Girolama Savonarola
7. Charles VIII Louis XII
8. Pope Leo X
9. Charles V
10. Petrarch
11. Saint Augustine
12. Cellini
13. Pope Nicholas V
14. Pope Sixtus IV
15. Leonardo Bruni
16. Cicero
17. Pico Della Mirandola
18. Jan Massys
19. Lorenzo Valla
20. Giovanni Boccacio
21. Pope Julius II
22. Michaelangelo
23. Leonardo Da Vinci
24. Raphael
25. Andrea Mantegna
26. Strozzi Family
27. Giotto
28. Donatello
29. Piero Della Francesca
30. Pietro Aretino
   Titian
31. Bellini
32. Benozzo Gozzoli Paul Verferio
33. Ubertinus
34. Castiglione
35. Machiavelli
36. Johann Gutenberg (Fust and Schoffer)
37. Pope Sylvester II
38. Sofonisba Anguissola
39. Artemisia Gentileschi
40. Isabell Andreini
41. Laura Cereta
42. Bernardino of Siena and Savorola
43. Saint Maurice
44. Isabella (Sforza)
45. Thomas More
46. Erasmus
47. Rabelais
48. Van Der Weyden and Van Eyck
49. Jerome Bosch
50. Louis XI
51. Henry VII
52. Ferdinand and Isabella
53. Charles VII
54. Henry IV
55. Edward IV
56. Richard III
57. Henry VIII
58. Castile and Leon
59. Pope Alexander VI
60. Philip and Joanna
61. Charles V
62. Albrecht Durer
63. Copernicus
64. Hans Holbien the younger
65. Boticelli
66. Tintoretto
67. Brueghel
68. Rembrandt

PLACES

69. Florence Naples
70. Papal States
71. Holy Roman Empire
72. Venice
73. Milan
74. Pisa
75. Spain
76. England
77. France

EVENTS

(historical significance, outcome etc...) Renaissance
78. Hapsburg-Valois Wars
79. Secular Movement
Modern European History AP
Chapter 13: People, Places, & Events
1. Pope Adrian VI
2. Arthur (brother of Henry VIII)
3. Pope Alexander VI
4. Anne Boleyn
5. Katherine von Bora
6. Jerome Bosch
7. John Calvin
8. Catherine of Aragon
9. Charles V
10. Pope Clement VII
11. Archbishop Thomas Cranmer
12. Thomas Cromwell
13. Edward VI
14. Elizabeth I
15. Erasmus
16. Ferdinand (brother of Charles)
17. Ferdinand and Isabella
18. Johann Eck
19. John Fisher
20. Francis I
21. Duke Frederick of Saxony
22. Henry VIII
23. Jan Hus
24. Pope Julius II
25. Thomas a Kempis
26. John Knox
27. Ignatius Loyola
28. Martin Luther
29. Mary Queen of Scots
30. Maximilian I Hapsburg
31. Philip Melanchthon
32. Thomas More
33. Pope Paul III
34. Pope Paul IV
35. Jane Seymour
36. Ulrich Zwingli
37. Johann Tetzel
38. Mary Tudor
39. Pope Sixtus IV
40. William Tyndale
41. Ulrich von Hutten
42. Gustavus Vasa
43. Thomas Wolsey
44. John Staupitz
45. Prague —
46. Hamburg —
47. Florence —
48. Spain —
49. Rotterdam —
50. Wittenberg —
51. Worms —
52. Saxony (Castle Wartburg) —
53. Swabia —
54. Speyer —
55. Augsburg —
56. Nuremberg —
57. Munster —
58. Geneva —
59. Trent —
Modern European History AP
Chapter 14: People, Places, & Events

1.  capitalism
2.  vagrancy
3.  Bartholomeu Dias
4.  Christopher Columbus
5.  conquistador
6.  Aztecs
7.  Francisco Pizarro
8.  audiencia
9.  slave trade
10. gentry
11. common law
12. Star Chamber
13. Privy Council
14. Louis XI
15. Ferdinand
16. Castile
17. corregidor
18. Moriscos
19. bullion
20. Matthias Corvinus
21. The Prince
22. enclosures
23. Henry the Navigator
24. Ceuta
25. Vasco de Balboa
26. Hernando Cortés
27. Ferdinand Magellan
28. Incas
29. hidalgo
30. Bartolomé de las Casas
31. justices of the peace
32. Henry VII
33. Henry VIII
34. Parlement of Paris
35. Charles VIII
36. Isabella
37. Aragon
38. Conversos
39. Charles V
40. Diet
41. Machiavelli
42. Guicciardini
Modern European History AP
Chapter 15: People, Places, & Events

People:
(Pages 536-541)
1. “Rump” Parliament
2. Oliver Cromwell
3. Levellers
4. Diggers
5. Society of Friends
6. John Milton
7. General George Monck
8. Overthrow of R. Cromwell
9. Long Parliament
10. Henry IV
11. Paulette
12. Mercantilism
13. Louis XIII
14. Marie de Medici
15. Estates-General
16. Cardinal Richelieu
17. Intendents
18. Fronde
19. Mazarin
20. Habeas Corpus
21. Louis XIV
22. Philip II
23. Mysticism

Places:
I. Brill ("sea beggars")
2. United Provinces
3. Antwerp
4. Calais

Events:
1. St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre
2. Dutch Revolt
3. The “Grand Armada”
4. Massacre of Antwerp
5. Peace of Westphalia

(Pages 521-527)
1. Guises
2. Bourbons
3. Henry II
4. Catholic League
5. Henry IV
6. Duke of Guise
7. Edict of Nantes
8. 30 Years War
9. Rudolph II
10. Ferdinand
11. Frederick II
12. Albrecht von Wallenstein
13. Edict of Restitution
14. Duke of Savoy
15. Gustavus Aldophus
16. Battle of Lutzen
17. Treaty of Westphalia
18. (peace terms)
19. Gerard Terborch
20. Jan Asselyn
21. Jacques Callot
22. Austrian-Hungarian War
23. Brandenburg Prussia

(Pages 513-520)
1. Francois DuBois
2. Catherine de Medici
3. El Greco
4. Elizabeth I
5. William Seger
6. Pieter Brueghel the Elder
7. Robert Cecil
8. James Stuart
9. William of Orange
10. Duke of Alba
11. Maurice of Nassau
12. Duke of Monse

(Pages 541-547)
1. Philip III
2. Philip IV
3. Count of Olivares
4. Jon von Oldenbarnveldt
5. Jon de Witt
6. Gustavus Adolphus
7. Axel Oxenstierna
8. Christina Adolphus
9. Ottoman
10. William II

Places:
1. Seville
2. Barcelona
3. United Provinces
4. Sweden
5. Stockholm

Events:
1. Plague(s)
2. Revolts of; Catalonia, Portugal, Naples and Sicily
3. Treaty of Westphalia
4. French conflict w/in S. United Provinces
5. Riksdag (in Sweden)
6. “Time of Troubles”

People:
(Pages 513-520)
1. Francois DuBois
2. Catherine de Medici
3. El Greco
4. Elizabeth I
5. William Seger
6. Pieter Brueghel the Elder
7. Robert Cecil
8. James Stuart
9. William of Orange
10. Duke of Alba
11. Maurice of Nassau
12. Duke of Monse

(Pages 528-535)
1. New Ranks
2. Military justice
3. Puritans
4. Parliament
5. James I
Modern European History AP
Chapter 16: People, Places, Events, and “Things”

People:
1. Andreas Vesalius
2. Johann Kepler
3. Isaac Newton
4. Rene Descartes
5. El Greco
6. Wm. Shakespeare
7. Caravaggio
8. Velazquez
9. Rembrandt
10. Nicolas Copernicus
11. Galileo
12. Francis Bacon
13. Pascal
14. Michel d’Montaigne
15. Cervantes
16. Peter Paul Rubens
17. Bernini
18. N. Poussin
19. Pierre Corneille

Things:
1. Alchemy
2. Laws of Planetary Motion
3. Scientific Method
4. Mechanism
5. Royal Society of London
6. Neostoicism
7. Classicism
8. Seigneurial reaction
9. Cabala
10. Inertia
11. Principia
12. Principe of doubt
13. Mannerism
14. Baroque
15. Chaivari
16. Disenchantment
17. “witch craze”
Modem European History AP
Chapter 17: People, Places, and Events

1. absolutism
2. Versailles
3. Louvois
4. Grand Alliance
5. Louis XV
6. vingtième
7. Prince Eugène
8. Frederick William
9. Junkers
10. Pragmatic Sanction
11. War of Austrian Succession
12. Peter the Great
13. William III
14. Glorious Revolution
15. Act of Toleration
16. Tories
17. Bank of England
18. workhouses
19. Hobbes
20. Locke
21. balance of power
22. Louis XIV
23. Colbert
24. War of Spanish Succession
25. Jansenism
26. Fleury
27. Leopold I
28. Hohenzollerns
29. Great Elector
30. Frederick II
31. Maria Theresa
32. Silesia
33. St. Petersburg
34. Charles II
35. Bill of Rights
36. Whigs
37. Queen Anne
38. poor relief
39. Walpole
40. Leviathan
41. Second Treatise of Civil Government
42. Seven Years’ War
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Profit inflation</th>
<th>24. Middle passage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Adam Smith</td>
<td>25. Great War for Empire</td>
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<td>4. Richard Arkwright</td>
<td>27. Nawabs</td>
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<td>5. Fallowing</td>
<td>28. British raj</td>
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<td>6. Open-field system</td>
<td>29. India</td>
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<td>7. Seigneurialism</td>
<td>30. Gulf of St. Lawrence</td>
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<td>8. Commercial empires</td>
<td>31. Spinning Jenny</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Triangular trade</td>
<td>32. Water frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. French and Indian War</td>
<td>33. Charles Townshend</td>
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<td>11. William Pitt</td>
<td>34. Mercantilism</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. London East India Company</td>
<td>35. “jewel of the crown”</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Ohio Company of Virginia</td>
<td>38. Martha Confederacy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Natural History
2. Pierre Bayle
3. Voltaire
4. Philosophes
5. *The Spirit of Laws*
6. *Encyclopedie*
7. *Emile*
8. Mary Wollstencraft
9. Salons
10. Learned academies
11. Novels
12. *Pamela*
13. Fanny Burney
14. Goethe
15. Beethoven
16. G.L. Buffon
17. Deism
18. *The Philosophical Dictionary*
19. Montesquieu
20. Diderot
21. Rousseau
22. *The Social Contract*
23. Freemasonry
Modern European History AP
Chapter 20: People, Places, and Events

1. Enlightened despotism
2. Reichstaat
3. George III
4. Liberty, equality, fraternity
5. Marie Antoinette
6. Turgot
7. Calonne
8. National Assembly
9. August 4 Decree
10. Burke
11. Citoyenne
12. Jacobin Club
13. Departments
14. Sans-culottes
15. Civil Constitution of the Clergy
16. Jean-Paul Marat
17. Tuileries
18. The Mountain
19. The Terror
20. Maximillian Robespierre
21. Society of Revolutionary-Republican Women
22. Cameralism
23. John Wilkes
24. Declaration of Independence
25. Louis XVI
26. Third Estate
27. Jacques Necker
28. Cahiers
29. Bastille
30. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
31. Mary Wollstonecraft
32. Constituent Assembly
33. Brunswick Manifesto
34. Girondins
35. The Plain
36. Committee of Public Safety
37. Enrages
38. Levee en masse
39. The Vendee region
40. Lyon
41. Toulon
42. September Massacres
Modern European History AP
Chapter 21: People, Places, and Events

1. Thermidorian reaction
2. anti-Jacobinism
3. Babeuf
4. Corsica
5. Brumaire coup
6. First Consul
7. Concordat
8. Treaty of Amiens
9. Battle of Austerlitz
10. Battle of Jena
11. Alexander I
12. draft lottery
13. Dos de Mayo
14. Duke of Wellington
15. Simón Bolívar
16. Baron Stein
17. Napoleonic legend
18. Third Coalition
19. Marie Louise
20. Battle of Leipzig
21. Cortes of Cádiz
22. Borodino
23. the Directory
24. Napoleon Bonaparte
25. Neo-Jacobins
26. Cispaline Republic
27. Sieyès
28. prefect
29. Napoleonic Code
30. Battle of Trafalgar
31. Treaty of Pressburg
32. Treaty of Tilsit
33. Continental System
34. Manuel de Godoy
35. juntas
36. Creoles
37. Grand Army
38. Metternich
39. lycées
40. Joséphine de Beauharnais
41. Piedmont
42. Fourth Coalition
43. Ferdinand VII
44. Elba
I. Congress of Vienna
2. Lord Castlereagh
3. Alexander I
4. the Hundred Days
5. Holy Alliance
6. Decembrists
7. Magyars
8. Lajos (Louis) Kossuth
9. Carlsbad Decrees
10. Zollverein
11. Carbonari
12. Chamber of Deputies
13. Charles X
14. John Wilkinson
15. Thomas Savery
16. James Watt
17. Samuel Morse
18. Differentiation
19. Klemens von Metternich
20. Charles Maurice de Talleyrand
21. Louis XVIII
22. St. Helena

23. Waterloo
24. Slavophiles
25. Francis I
26. German Confederation
27. University of Berlin
28. Ferdinand VII
29. Chamber of Peers
30. White terror
31. July Ordinances
32. Otto von Guericke
33. Thomas Newcomen
34. Matthew Boulton
35. Crystal Palace
36. Caesar’s Palace
37. Prince Albert
38. Sir Joseph Paxton
39. Queen Victoria
40. Elizabeth Barrett Browning
41. Realism
42. Jean Francois Millet
Modern European History AP
Chapter 23: People, Places, and Events

1. Romanticism
2. William Wordsworth
3. Madame Anne-Louise Staël
4. Alexander Dumas
5. Delacroix
6. Schubert
7. Lord Byron
8. John Keats
9. Edmund Burke
10. liberalism
11. David Ricardo
12. political economy
13. Jeremy Bentham
14. Saint-Simon
15. phalanstery
16. free love
17. trade unions
18. friendly societies
19. Malthus
20. Sir Robert Peel
21. Society of St. Vincent de Paul
22. Irish Famine
23. Peterloo Massacre
24. Reform Bill of 1832
25. Anti-Corn Law League
26. July Monarchy
27. Don Carlos
28. Samuel Taylor Coleridge
29. William Blake
30. Victor Hugo
31. Hans Christian Andersen
32. J.M.W. Turner
33. Schumann
34. Percy Bysshe Shelley
35. conservatism
36. Joseph de Maistre
37. economic liberalism
38. Adam Smith
39. utilitarianism
40. John Stuart Mill
41. Fourier
42. Robert Owen
43. social classes
44. strikes
45. differential fertility
46. urbanization
47. Paris Municipal Guard
48. vaccination
49. Poor Law of 1834
50. Six Acts of 1819
51. Chartism
52. Louis Philippe
53. Guizot
54. Louis Napoleon
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<td>Alphonse de Lamartine</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Second Republic</td>
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<td>Louis Napoleon Bonaparte</td>
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<td>Franz Joseph I</td>
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<td>Herder</td>
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<td>Friedrich List</td>
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<td>Georges Haussmann</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Crimean War</td>
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<td>Mazzini</td>
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<td>Victor Emmanuel II</td>
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<td>Risorgimento</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Expedition of the Thousand</td>
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<td>William I</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Austro-Prussian War</td>
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<td>Franco-Prussian War</td>
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<td>Lassalle</td>
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<td>Dual Monarchy</td>
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<td>Balzac</td>
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<td>21.</td>
<td>George Sand</td>
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<td>Verdi</td>
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<td>Kierkegaard</td>
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<td>Louis Blanc</td>
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<td>Frederick William IV</td>
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<td>Félix von Schwarzenberg</td>
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<td>nationalism</td>
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<td>Fichte</td>
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<td>Second Empire</td>
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<td>Palmerston</td>
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<td>Congress of Paris</td>
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Chapter 26: People, Places, and Events

1. Belle Epoque
2. naturalism
3. art nouveau
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6. Quanta Cura
7. Rerum Novarum
8. Georges Sorel
9. Friedrich Nietzsche
10. Zionism
11. Paris Commune
12. Dreyfus affair
13. Eduard Bernstein
14. Francesco Crispi
15. Alexander III
16. revolution of 1905
17. October Manifesto
18. Cadets
19. Peter Stolypin
20. Spanish-American War
21. Liberal party
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23. Labour party
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28. Prince Peter Kropotkin
29. Vatican Council (1869-1870)
30. Leo XIII
31. Henri Bergson
32. anti-Semitism
33. German Social Democrats
34. Third Republic
35. William II
36. Bethmann-Hollweg
37. Giovanni Giolitti
38. Russo-Japanese War
39. Bloody Sunday
40. Fundamental Laws
41. St. Petersburg Soviet
42. Count Eduard von Taufee
43. Joseph Chamberlain
44. Conservative party
45. David Lloyd George
46. Irish home rule
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Chapter 27: People, Places, and Events

1. Congress of Berlin
2. Entente Cordiale
3. Bernard von Bülow
4. Triple Entente
5. Sarajevo
6. Schlieffen plan
7. Marne River
8. trench warfare
9. Verdun
10. Gallipoli
11. Winston Churchill
12. home front
13. Hindenburg
14. Lloyd George
15. Allies
16. Wilson
17. Freikorps
18. Fourteen Points
19. Paris Peace Conference
20. reparations
21. Mustafa Kemal
22. mandates
23. Weimar Republic
24. Spartacists
25. Adolf Hitler
26. Raymond Pönacré
27. Sinn Fein
28. British Commonwealth
29. Young Plan
30. Kellogg-Briand Pact
31. Triple Alliance
32. Morocco
33. Balkans
34. Archduke Francis Ferdinand
35. alliance system
36. Helmuth von Moltke
37. Joseph Joffre
38. Treaty of London
39. Central Powers
40. Lusitania
41. turnip winter
42. Khaki Girls
43. Ludendorff
44. U-boats
45. T.E. Lawrence
46. Friedrich Ebert
47. Clemenceau
48. League of Nations
49. Vittorio Orlando
50. war guilt clause
51. Balfour Declaration
52. the Great War
53. Rosa Luxembourg
54. putsch
55. women’s suffrage
56. Irish question
57. Irish Free State
58. Dawes Plan
59. Locarno Pact
60. disarmament
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Chapter 28: People, Places, and Events

1. February Revolution
2. Nicholas II
3. Bolshevik
4. V.I. Lenin
5. Leon Trotsky
6. Treaty of Brest Litovsk
7. Politburo
8. NEP
9. Mussolini
10. Duce
11. autarchy
12. Freud
13. Kafka
14. Virginia Woolf
15. futurist
16. Wittgenstein
17. Max Planck
18. penicillin
19. totalitarianism
20. National Socialist German Workers’ party
21. Joseph Goebbels
22. concentration camps
23. Gleichschaltung
24. Stalin
25. First Five-Year Plan
26. NKVD
27. Fordism
28. Pablo Picasso
29. Little Entente
30. Spanish Civil War

31. soviet
32. Menshevik
33. Georgi Plekhanov
34. Kerensky
35. Red Guards
36. Central Committee
37. war communism
38. fascism
39. Black Shirts
40. corporate state
41. Lateran treaties
42. psychoanalysis
43. James Joyce
44. Dada
45. Oswald Spengler
46. Einstein
47. the uncertainty principle
48. Great Depression
49. Adolf Hitler
50. Hermann Göring
51. Heinrich Himmler
52. Führer
53. Aryan
54. Red Army
55. kulaks
56. labor camps
57. Keynesian economics
58. Leo Blum
59. Ethiopia
60. General Francisco Franco
1. Anschluss
2. Hitler-Stalin Pact
3. Vyacheslav Molotov
4. Maginot Line
5. Vichy France
6. Royal Air Force
7. Churchill
8. General Rommel
9. Guadalcanal
10. Holocaust
11. Teheran Conference
12. Battle of the Bulge
13. Yalta Conference
14. Truman
15. Hiroshima
16. Potsdam
17. Nuremberg trials
18. Cold War
19. Comecon
20. Gandhi
21. baby boom
22. Monnet Plan
23. Khrushchev
24. Warsaw Pact
25. Munich Agreement
26. Rome-Berlin Axis
27. blitzkrieg
28. Pétain
29. Battle of Britain
30. Roosevelt
31. Stalingrad
32. General Eisenhower
33. genocide
34. Casablanca Conference
35. General De Gaulle
36. French resistance
37. Iwo Jima
38. atomic bomb
39. Nagasaki
40. refugees
41. United Nations Organization
42. Marshall Plan
43. decolonization
44. Mao Zedong
45. OEEC
46. Fifth Republic
47. Nasser
48. satellite regimes
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Chapter 30: People, Places, and Events

1. Council of Europe  
2. European Community  
3. Maastricht Treaty  
4. postindustrial  
5. privatization  
6. revolutions of 1968  
7. Simone de Beauvoir  
8. Red Brigades  
9. Euro-communism  
10. Felipe Gonzales  
11. Mitterand  
12. Kohl  
13. Brezhnev  
14. Gorbachev  
15. perestroika  
16. Solidarity  
17. Honecker  
18. Yeltsin  
19. neo-Nazis  
20. Serbs  
21. terrorism  
22. Chechnya  
23. postmodernism  
24. modernization  
25. poststructuralism  
26. ECSC  
27. Single Europe Act  
28. European Union  
29. mixed economies  
30. Green parties  
31. women’s movement  
32. Betty Friedan  
33. Palestine Liberation Organization  
34. Salazar  
35. stagflation  
36. Craxi  
37. Thatcher  
38. Solzhenitsyn  
39. Reagan  
40. glasnost  
41. Walesa  
42. Havel  
43. German unification  
44. Milosevic  
45. Putin  
46. September II  
47. Vatican II  
48. Gramsci  
49. Foucault  
50. gender studies
Chapter 12:
1. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, cultural expression in northern and southern Europe developed in very different ways. Describe some of those differences, and explain them.
2. How does Albrecht Durer’s The Four Horseman of the Apocalypse on page 422 echo religious sentiments of northern Europe at the close of the fifteenth century?
3. What led to the Great Schism? And why did it prove so difficult to resolve?

Chapter 13:
1. Why do you think the painting on page 437 portrays Florentine citizens ignoring the execution of Savonarola?
2. Luther and Erasmus both attacked what they saw as abuses and pretensions of the church and the clergy. Compare their criticisms and their approaches to church reform.
3. How did women react to the Reformation and the Counter Reformation? What appeal would the reforming tendencies have held for women? Why do you suppose other women remained faithful to the Catholic Church?

Chapter 14:
1. All monarchs faced the challenge of increasing royal revenues in the sixteenth century. Why? How did these rulers enhance their revenues?
2. How did monarchs begin to use religion as a tool in the consolidation of rule? When was the use of religion successful? When did it backfire?
3. Consider the picture of a slave ship on page 486. Why did the conditions of the slave ship create such a high mortality rate during the journey?

Chapter 15:
1. By the middle of the seventeenth century, the economic, territorial and political goals of states were superseding religious and dynastic ambitions in guiding the foreign policies of the great powers. Evaluate the history of the Spanish Habsburgs from 1520-1660 in terms of this transition.
2. Compare and contrast the causes of the civil wars in England, France and Spain.
3. What devices are used in the portrait of Queen Elizabeth I of England on page 516 to suggest both femininity and royal authority?

Chapter 16
1. What were the origins of the scientific revolution? Why did it occur when it did? How did it alter European’s views of their place in the natural world and the universe?
2. What obstacles would a seventeenth century peasant have faced in trying to improve his or her position in society?
3. Consider the paintings on pages 568-571. What makes these paintings extraordinary examples of the Baroque style?
FRQ's (con't.)
*chapters 17-22

Chapter 17
1. What conditions in Prussia led to the militarism and absolutism for which Prussia, rightly or wrongly, is well known for?
2. Explain how the gentry surpassed the nobility in assuming a greater role and responsibility in the governance of England.
3. Consider Map 17.5. Why did Prussian expansionism draw much of Europe into the Seven Years War?

Chapter 18
1. Why did England undergo industrialization first among the European countries?
2. In view of the new agricultural techniques that were developed over the course of the eighteenth century, how do you explain the difficulties in which French agriculture found itself on the eve of the Revolution? Why were there food shortages and peasant unrest?
3. Discuss the role of unfree labor in the eighteenth century economy and its New World colonies.

Chapter 19
1. To what extent did the ideals of freedom and egalitarianism present in the Enlightenment apply to women?
2. How does the painting on page 678 use symbols to suggest the ideals of liberty and equality?
3. What were the principal characteristics of Enlightenment thought? What were the influences on the Enlightenment?

Chapter 20
1. “The French monarchy was absolute, but not absolute enough.” What is the meaning of this statement and does it contribute to an understanding of why revolution broke out in France and not elsewhere?
2. Was the Second Revolution an elite or a popular movement?
3. How does the illustration on page 729 show the process of de-Christianization?

Chapter 21
1. Examine Map 762. How did the geographical course of the Russian campaign contribute to the destruction of the Grand Army?
2. How did political fatigue and propaganda contribute to the early success of Napoleon?
3. Discuss Napoleon’s legacy. Was he a visionary leader or a tyrant?

Chapter 22
1. How did the industrial revolution affect women of the middle class? How did it affect women of the working classes? How were their experiences similar and different?
2. How does the portrait of Charles X on page 781 suggest that he had misunderstood, misinterpreted or completely ignored the French Revolution?
3. How did industrialization contribute to the formation of a modern conception of the family and the role of women in the family?
FRQ’s (con’t.)  
*Chapters 23-30

Chapter 23  
1. What were the common themes to the Revolutions of 1830? What were the differences?  
2. How did the Irish Potato Famine reflect the failure of economic liberalism?  
3. What aspects of the community pictured on page 818 are idealized?

Chapter 24  
1. How did Napoleon III and Bismarck foster loyalty and suppress opposition? Do their methods explain their popularity?  
2. Examine the factors that led to the outbreak and failure of the revolutions of 1848. How did those factors differ from country to country?  
3. Discuss the connection between the rise of nationalism and the middle class.

Chapter 25  
1. How did Darwin’s theory of natural selection both support and undermine ideals of human progress?  
2. The table on page 866 utilizes the mail as an indicator of modernization and lists several factors associated with such a measure. What other factors could be added to this list?  
3. What is the relationship between imperialism and nationalism? Use specific examples to illustrate your argument.

Chapter 26  
1. Explain the relationship between industrialization, consumerism and sport.  
2. What kinds of entertainment are pictured in the painting on page 929? What kinds of social classes would have participated in those forms of entertainment?  
3. Study the illustrations on pages 932-935. What kinds of activities do you see women taking part in? Do you find signs of progress and change or tradition in those activities?

Chapter 27  
1. What impact did World War I have on Europe’s colonial holdings? How did it set the stage for changes to come?  
2. What international differences had to be overcome to bring about the pre-1914 alliance against Germany and Austria-Hungary?  
3. Explain the comparatively conservative movements that developed in Britain, France and the United States after the war. What led to the disillusionment by both victors and vanquished after the war?

Chapter 28  
1. Define individual freedom according to Fascist, liberal, Christian and communist ideologies.  
2. Compare and contrast the experiences of women in the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany.  
3. Discuss the similarities and differences between totalitarianism and dictatorships.
Chapter 29
1. Discuss the policy of appeasement. Why was it so hard for the democratic governments of Europe to respond to Hitler’s foreign policy initiatives?
2. How did World War II alter life on the home front in Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union?
3. How does the Marshall Plan reflect the influence of the economic strategies of John Maynard Keynes?

Chapter 30
1. Describe “postindustrial” society.
2. How has European society been transformed by its commitment to socials welfare?
3. How have the responsibilities of international organizations such as the U.N. evolved since World War II?