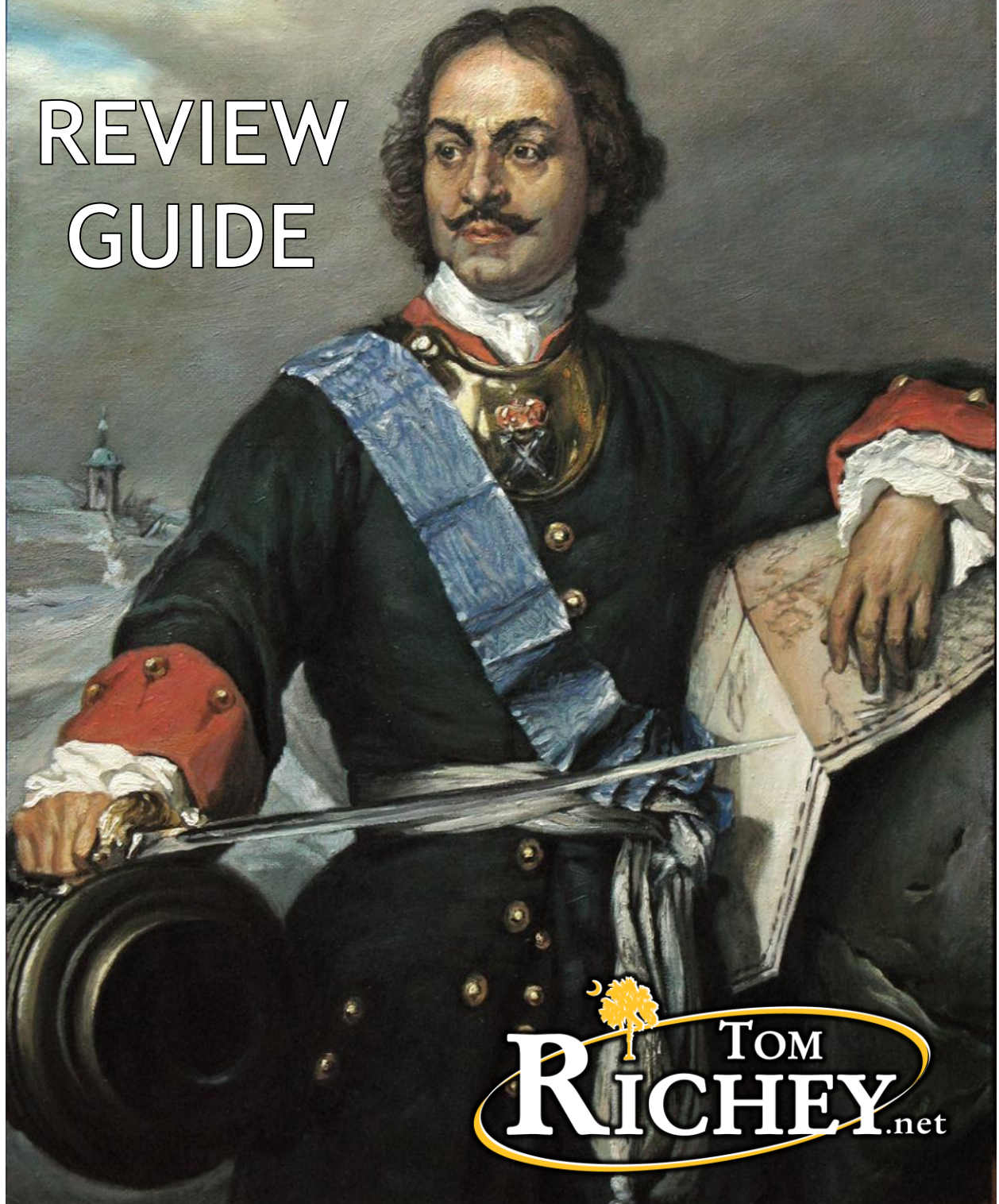


# *AP European History*

## REVIEW GUIDE



  
TOM  
**RICHEY**.net

## Table of Contents

AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #1: .....	1
AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #2: .....	2
AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #3: .....	3
AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #4: .....	4
AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #5: .....	6
UNIT 1 STUDY GUIDE (The Renaissance): .....	7
UNIT 2 STUDY GUIDE (The Reformation and Religious Wars) .....	9
UNIT 3 STUDY GUIDE (Absolutism and Constitutionalism):.....	12
UNIT 4 STUDY GUIDE (The Age of Enlightenment):.....	17
UNIT 5 STUDY GUIDE (French Revolution and Napoleon):.....	22
UNIT 6 STUDY GUIDE (Industry and Isms): .....	25
UNIT 7 STUDY GUIDE (Late Nineteenth Century): .....	26

# **AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #1:**

## ***European Wars***

For each of the following wars, make simple notes of the following :

Causes, Course, Consequences, Conquerors, Conquered

**Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)**

**Fall of Constantinople (1453)**

**Reconquista (Completed in 1492)**

**War of the Roses (1455-1485)**

**Ottoman-Hapsburg Wars (1526-1791)**

Key Battles: Siege of Vienna (1529) ← Marked end of the Ottoman Empire's expansion into Europe

**Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588)**

**French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)**

**Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)**

**English Civil War (1641-1651)**

**War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714)**

**Great Northern War (1700-1721)**

Key Battles: Narva, Poltava

**Seven Years' War [a.k.a., French and Indian War] (1756-1763)**

**American Revolutionary War (1775-1783)**

**Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815)**

Key Battles: Austerlitz, Waterloo

**Crimean War (1853-1856)**

**Wars of German Unification**

**Austro-Prussian War (1866)**

**Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)**

**World War I (1914-1918)**

**World War II (1939-1945)**

Key Campaigns: Operation Torch, Battle of Britain, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge

## AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #2: *Treaties and International Agreements*

### Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

Divided the “New World” between Spain and Portugal

### Treaty of Westphalia (1648)

Ended the Thirty Years’ War and established international boundaries

### Treaty of Utrecht (1713)

Ended the War of Spanish Succession (and Louis XIV’s Wars)

After fighting the British-led coalition to a stalemate in the War of Spanish Succession, it was agreed that Louis XIV’s grandson would be placed on the Spanish throne under the condition that the French and Spanish monarchies would never be united. The French and Spanish Bourbons each renounced any claims to the other throne.

### Treaty of Versailles (1919)

Ended World War I

#### GOOD COP

**Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points**

Freedom of the Seas, Open Treaty Negotiations,  
Self-determination of Peoples, League of Nations,  
etc.

#### BAD COP

**Article 231 – German “War Guilt Clause”**

Germany obligated to pay reparations to the victors

### North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949)

**Collective Defense Pact – Western Europe and North America**

NATO still exists and now includes many former members of the Warsaw Pact (below).  
France pulled out of the military structure of NATO in 1966.

### The Warsaw Pact (1955)

**Collective Defense Pact – Eastern Bloc (Communists)**

Founded in response to NATO  
The Warsaw Pact was disestablished in 1991.

### Maastricht Treaty (1991)

Created the European Union

## **AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #3:**

### ***The Balance of Power***

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European\\_balance\\_of\\_power](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_balance_of_power)

#### **Hapsburgs, Bourbons, and British (Seventeenth Century)**

British: Keep any royal house from establishing a universal monarchy on the continent (a la Napoleon)

Hapsburgs: Two branches of this family held the crowns of Austria, Spain, and the Holy Roman Empire

Bourbons: New royal house of France with ambitions of expanding

**In the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century, Louis XIV constituted the single greatest threat to the Balance of Power.** The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) ended Louis' expansionism, but did place a Bourbon on the Spanish throne.

#### **The "Great Powers" (Eighteenth Century)**

**France, Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia**

##### **Partitioning of Poland**

Prussia, Russia, and Austria agree to partition Poland, a weak confederation of nobles with an elected king. Since all three nations participated, the Balance of Power was not threatened.

#### **Concert of Europe (1815-1878)**

**Established at the Congress of Vienna**

Post-Napoleonic effort to maintain cooperation amongst the Great Powers to stop revolutionary movements and prevent another Napoleon-type figure from disrupting the Balance of Power. There were no continent-wide wars between 1815 and 1914, so this arrangement was pretty successful. The arrangement showed signs of fragmentation in the late nineteenth century.

#### **German Unification (1871)**

German Unification was a major event that disrupted the Balance of Power in Europe through WWII.

#### **League of Nations (1919-1939)**

**International Body Created by the Versailles Treaty**

Goal: To prevent war through disarmament and collective defense... that worked out well! The United States never joined and the organization basically disintegrated during World War II.

#### **The Cold War (1946-1991)**

**NATO vs. Warsaw Pact**

This time, the alliance system worked! The Balance of Power was modified after World War II with the partitioning of Germany and the entry of the United States into active association with

#### **The European Union (1991-Present)**

# AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #4: ***Monarchs, Intellectuals, Religious and Political Leaders***

*I made this list using exclusively names that came to my head. These individuals are what I would consider the bare essentials for anyone claiming to be at least somewhat literate in European history.*

## The Renaissance

*Italian Renaissance*  
Petrarch  
Machiavelli  
Lorenzo de Medici

## *Northern Renaissance*

Thomas More  
Desiderius Erasmus

## The "New Monarchs"

### *England*

Henry VII

### *Spain*

Ferdinand and Isabella

## The Age of Exploration

Prince Henry the Navigator  
Vasco da Gama  
Christopher Columbus

## The Reformation

Johann Tetzel  
Martin Luther  
Pope Leo X  
Charles V (Holy Roman Emperor)  
John Calvin  
Ulrich Zwingli  
Henry VIII  
Edward VI  
Elizabeth I  
Mary I  
Thomas Cranmer  
John Knox  
Ignatius Loyola  
Theresa of Avila

## Wars of Religion

Ferdinand II (HR Emperor)  
Cardinal Richelieu  
Gustavus Adolphus  
Henry IV of France

## The Age of Absolutism

Louis XIV  
Cardinal Mazarin  
Jean-Baptiste Colbert

Peter the Great  
Frederick, the Great Elector  
Maria-Theresa (Austria)

## English Constitutionalism

### *The Stuarts*

James I  
Charles I  
Charles II  
James II

Oliver Cromwell  
John Locke  
William III and Mary II  
Queen Anne

## Philosophers

Jacques Bossuet  
Jean Bodin  
Thomas Hobbes  
John Locke

## The Scientific Revolution

Copernicus  
Galileo  
Francis Bacon  
Isaac Newton  
Rene Descartes

## The Enlightenment

Montesquieu  
Voltaire  
Denis Diderot  
David Hume  
Immanuel Kant  
Jean-Jacques Rousseau

## Enlightened Absolutism

Catherine the Great (Russia)  
Frederick the Great (Prussia)  
Joseph II (Austria)

## The French Revolution and Napoleon

Louis XVI  
Marie Antoinette  
Edmund Burke (as a critic of)  
Mary Wollstonecraft  
Marquis de Lafayette  
Abbe Sieyes  
Jean-Paul Marat  
Robespierre  
Olympe de Gouges  
Danton  
Napoleon Bonaparte  
Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington

## **AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #4:**

### ***Monarchs, Intellectuals, Religious and Political Leaders***

*(Continued)*

#### **Early Nineteenth Century**

*Congress of Vienna/Conservatism*

Klemens von Metternich

Alexander I of Russia

*The Industrial Revolution*

James Watt

Thomas Malthus

David Ricardo

*Liberalism*

Adam Smith

Frederic Bastiat

*Socialism*

Karl Marx

*Romanticism*

William Blake

#### **Late Nineteenth Century**

Queen Victoria

Benjamin Disraeli

William Gladstone

Sir Cecil Rhodes

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus

Theodor Herzl

Charles Darwin

Otto von Bismarck

Alexander II of Russia

Alexander III of Russia

#### **World War I**

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Wilhelm II ("Kaiser Bill")

David Lloyd George

Georges Clemenceau

Woodrow Wilson

#### **Russian Revolution**

Nicholas II

Rasputin

Vladimir Lenin

#### **Modernism**

Sigmund Freud

Frederich Nietzsche

#### **Totalitarian Dictators and WWII**

Benito Mussolini

Joseph Stalin

Adolf Hitler

Neville Chamberlain

Winston Churchill

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Gen. Charles de Gaulle

Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower

#### **The Cold War**

Harry Truman

Nikita Khrushchev

John F. Kennedy

Leonid Brezhnev

Mikhail Gorbachev

Ronald Reagan

#### **Contemporary Europe**

Simone de Beauvoir

Margaret Thatcher

Boris Yeltsin

Tony Blair



## AP EURO REVIEW SHEET #5:

### *Understanding Women*

(enough for the AP exam, at least!)

First off, the Roman Catholic Church has NEVER seriously considered ordaining women into the priesthood. There will likely be a question on the exam about the Catholic Church and ordaining women will be a distractor.

<b>Sixteenth Century</b> (1500s)	No political or property rights (although some women reigned as monarchs and some wealthy women patronized the arts)
<b>Seventeenth Century</b> (1600s)	
<b>Eighteenth Century</b> (1700s)	<p><b>ENLIGHTENMENT:</b> Women hosted salons, published books and papers, and participated in intellectual life</p> <p><b>INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:</b> Lower class women worked in textile mills</p> <p><b>LIMITED PROPERTY RIGHTS:</b> Late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century</p> <p><b>DOMESTIC SERVANTS:</b> During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries</p> <p><b>CULT OF DOMESTICITY –</b> Women were expected to stay at home during the Victorian Era</p>
<b>Nineteenth Century</b> (1800s)	
<b>Twentieth Century</b> (1900s)	
	<p>Before the twentieth century, most secretaries were MEN. Women started doing secretarial work in the twentieth century.</p> <p>Before the twentieth century, it was unusual to see women in the “professions” (medicine, law, etc.)</p> <p><b>VOTING:</b> During World War I, women worked in the armaments industry. Just like in the United States, several European nations recognized the rights of women to vote (suffrage) between 1915-1930.</p> <p><b>EQUAL PAY:</b> No one really discussed this until after World War II and the modern feminist movement</p>



# UNIT 1 STUDY GUIDE: *The Renaissance*

## Works of Literature:

Petrarch, *[Il Canzoniere](#)*

Thomas More, *Utopia*

Machiavelli, *The Prince*

Erasmus, *The Praise of Folly*

Characteristics of the Italian Renaissance:	Characteristics of Classical Art:
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	

## Humanism

### Cicero

Humanists have a fascination with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ literature.

### The Italian Renaissance

#### *People to Know:*

Petrarch

Lorenzo de Medici  
(City)

### The Northern Renaissance

Comparison to the Italian Renaissance:

#### *People to Know:*

Thomas More (English)

Johannes Gutenberg (German)

Erasmus (Dutch)

### Humanists and the Bible

## The “New Monarchs”

	SPAIN	ENGLAND
<b><i>New Monarchs</i></b>		
<b><i>Major Wars</i></b>		
<b><i>Consolidation of Power</i></b>		

The New Monarchs, in general, increased the power of the monarchy as the power of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ declined.

## The Age of Exploration

Three G's: G \_\_\_\_\_, G \_\_\_\_\_, and G \_\_\_\_\_

Motives:

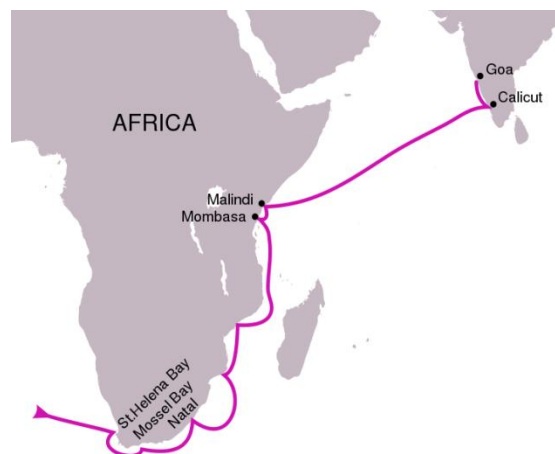
- Economic** – All water route
- Religious** – P \_\_\_\_\_ J \_\_\_\_\_

### PORTUGAL

Prince Henry the Navigator

Vasco da Gama

### RESULT:



### SPAIN

Columbus

Magellan

## UNIT 2 STUDY GUIDE: *The Reformation(s)*

Problems in the Catholic Church (Sixteenth Century):

- **Simony**
- **Nepotism**
- **Pluralism of Offices**
- **Absenteeism**
- **Uneducated Priests**
- **Corruption**
- **Sale of Indulgences**

**Johann Tetzel**

**Martin Luther**

**95 Theses**

**Frederick of Saxony**

**Charles V**

[Diet of Worms](#) (1521)

**German Peasants' Revolt** (1524-1525)

[Peace of Augsburg](#) (1555)

*cuius regio, eius religio* (\_\_\_\_\_)

Choices: \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

### Counter-Reformation

***Ignatius Loyola***

Society of Jesus (a.k.a., \_\_\_\_\_)

***Teresa of Avila***

Catholic Nun and Mystic

### Council of Trent (1545-1563)

WHAT IT DID

WHAT IT DIDN'T DO

#### ***THE EUCHARIST***

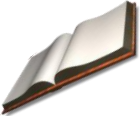
**TRANSUBSTANTIATION**  
(Roman Catholic)



**CONSUBSTANTIATION**  
(Luther/Calvin)

**MEMORIAL**  
(Zwingli/Anabaptists)

## REFORMATION GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

CATHOLICISM (The Status Quo)	ENGLAND (Conservative Reform)	LUTHER (Moderate Reform)	CALVINISM (Radical Reform)
<p><b>Free</b> _____</p> <p><b>Sources of Doctrine:</b></p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>3. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Church's Teaching Authority</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(7)</b></p> <p><b>Baptism</b>  <b>Eucharist</b> (Communion)            Confirmation  <b>Penance</b> (Confession)            Anointing of the Sick            Holy Orders            Matrimony</p>	<p><b>Henry</b> _____</p> <p><i>Defense of the</i> _____  <i>Sacraments</i></p> <p><i>Act of</i> _____</p> <p>Abolished _____</p> <p>Pilgrimage of Grace</p> <p>Thomas Cranmer</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Archbishop of _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Book of</i> _____</p> <p>Edward VI (r. 1547-1553)</p> <p>Mary I (r. 1553-1558)</p> <p>Elizabeth I (r. 1558-1603)</p>	<p><b>Sola</b> _____</p> <p>_____ alone as a source of doctrine</p> <p><b>Sola</b> _____</p> <p><b>Justification by</b> _____ alone</p> <p>Book of James:</p> <p>An "Epistle of _____ "</p> <p><b>Priesthood of</b> _____ <b>believers</b></p> <p><b>Support for Secular Authority</b></p>	<p>_____ of God</p> <p><b>Pre-</b> _____</p> <p><b>T</b> _____</p> <p><b>U</b> _____</p> <p><b>L</b> _____</p> <p><b>I</b> _____</p> <p><b>P</b> _____</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>_____ of <i>the Christian Religion</i></p> </div> <p><b>Calvinists in</b></p> <p>England _____</p> <p>Scotland _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>John</i> _____</p> <p>France _____</p>

# Religious Wars

## French Wars of Religion

Catholics vs. \_\_\_\_\_  
(French Calvinists)



Thousands of Huguenots Killed



**Henry IV**

\_\_\_\_\_ of Navarre (Huguenot)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Dynasty  
 "Paris \_\_\_\_\_" (Converted)  
 Henry was a \_\_\_\_\_, a pragmatist who considered concerns of state to be more important than fighting over religion.  
 The Edict of \_\_\_\_\_, Henry proclaimed limited toleration for French Calvinists (later rescinded by his grandson, Louis XIV).

<b>The Thirty Years' War</b> <b>(1618-_____)</b>	<b>PRIMARY BATTLEGROUND:</b> _____	<b>MASSIVE DESTRUCTION</b> <i>Over 50% dead in some areas</i>
	_____ Phase	
	_____ Phase	
	_____ Phase	
	_____ Phase	
The Peace of _____ (1648)		

## UNIT 3 STUDY GUIDE: *Absolutism and Constitutionalism*

Absolutism	Constitutionalism

### Challenges to Absolutism


- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <b>N</b> _____ | 4. <b>T</b> _____ |
| 2. <b>C</b> _____ | 5. <b>U</b> _____ |
| 3. <b>R</b> _____ |                   |

<b>Louis XIV</b> <i>of France</i>	<b>Peter the Great</b> <i>of Russia</i>	<b>“The Fredericks”</b> <i>of Prussia</i>
<p>The “_____ King”</p> <p><i>"L'État, c'est moi"</i></p> <p>“Un roi, une loi, une foi.”</p> <p>Fronde</p> <p>Versailles</p> <p><del>Edict of Nantes</del></p> <p>Gallicanism</p> <p>J.B. Colbert and Mercantilism</p> <p><b>War of Spanish Succession</b></p>	<p>Boyars</p> <p><i>Ivan the Terrible had already reduced the power of the boyars a century before, but Peter furthered this trend toward absolutism.</i></p> <p>Table of Ranks</p> <p>Russian Orthodox Church Reform</p> <p><b><u>Westernization</u></b></p> <p><b>Wars</b></p> <p>Azov Campaigns</p> <p>Great Northern War</p> <p>Purpose: _____ Ports</p>	<p>Prussia-Brandenburg</p> <p>“The _____ of the Holy Roman Empire</p> <p>Devastated by the Thirty Years’ War</p> <p><a href="#">House of Hohenzollern</a></p> <p><b>Frederick William I</b> “The Great Elector”</p> <p>Power to tax by decree</p> <p><b><u>Kings of Prussia</u></b></p> <p>Frederick I</p> <p>Frederick William I</p> <p>Frederick II “the Great”</p> <p><b>Prussian Militarism</b> <i>Prussia made up for its small size by maintaining a large, well-trained army.</i></p>

All absolute monarchs maintained large standing armies. Constitutional societies, such as England, were highly suspicious about peacetime standing armies for this reason.

## *The Development of English Constitutionalism During the Stuart Dynasty*

1603 – Death of Elizabeth I, the “Virgin Queen,” ending the Tudor dynasty. James VI of Scotland, of the Stuart dynasty, was invited to reign in England, in addition, becoming James I of England.

<p><b>James I</b> (r. 1603-1625)</p>		
<p><b>Charles I</b> (r. 1625-1649)</p> 	<p>English Civil War (1641-1651)</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Cavaliers vs. _____ (Puritans)</p>
<p><b>INTERREGNUM</b> <i>a.k.a., Protectorate</i> (1649-1660)</p>	<p>Oliver Cromwell - _____</p>	
<p><b>Charles II</b> (r. 1660-1685)</p>	<p>“Restless he rolls from whore to whore A _____ monarch, scandalous and poor.” -- From a poem by the Earl of Rochester, Charles II’s friend</p>	
<p><b>James II</b> (r. 1685-1688)</p>	<p>Abdicated</p>	
<p><b>GLORIOUS REVOLUTION</b> (1688)</p>	<p><b>ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS</b></p>	
<p><b>William III</b> (of Orange) and <b>Mary II</b> (Stuart) (r. 1689-1702)</p>	<p>John Locke publishes <i>Two Treatises on Government</i></p>	
<p><b>Anne</b> (r. 1702-1714)</p>	<p>Queen during the War of Spanish Succession</p> <p>Childless END OF STUART DYNASTY</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>STUARTS GRAPHIC ORGANIZER</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----INTERREGNUM-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----GLORIOUS REVOLUTION-----</p>

**FACT:**

The Stuarts were succeeded by the **House of Hanover**, a German noble house with blood ties to the House of Stuart:

**Hanoverian Dynasty (1714-1901):**



George I, II, III, and IV, William IV, Victoria

# Philosophers of Absolutism and Constitutionalism

## Jean Bodin and Jacques Bossuet (Divine Right Absolutism)



Bodin and Bossuet both argued that *sovereignty* resides in a monarch and Charles I receiving a crown from a hand above. James I and Charles I tried to put Divine Right theory into practice in England. Charles I paid for this with his life.

Louis XIV, on the other hand, ruled by this philosophy and lived to a ripe old age.

### Thomas Hobbes (Philosophical Absolutism)

*Leviathan*

[Job 24](#) (Description of the Leviathan)

**BACKDROP:**  
English Civil War (Bloody)



### John Locke (Constitutionalism)

*Two Treatises on Government*

**BACKDROP:**  
Glorious Revolution (Peaceful)

**NATURAL RIGHTS:**

L \_\_\_\_\_

L \_\_\_\_\_

P \_\_\_\_\_

Consent of the Governed / Right of Revolution

**WHERE HOBBS AND LOCKE AGREE:**

Hobbes and Locke both rejected “divine right” theory. Both wrote that the first people are born into a **state of nature**, in which there was no government. In this state of nature, people have no way of protecting themselves or their property. For this reason, people form governments.

The only way to keep people from destroying each other is to have an absolute ruler that is so powerful that no one could ever think of challenging him. **People choose a sovereign maintain order by governing absolutely.** People do not have a right to overthrow the sovereign, as that brings things back to the *state of war*.

People establish governments to protect their **natural rights** of **LIFE, LIBERTY, and PROPERTY**. Governments are agents of the people in this regard, and can only act with the **CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED**. **The people maintain their sovereignty** and may overthrow any government that fails to protect natural rights.

## The Dutch Republic

### MERCHANT OLIGARCHY

The Dutch Republic was governed by a council of wealthy merchants.

### COMMERCIAL GIANT IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

**Amsterdam**, as can be seen on the map to the right, is a natural port city.

The Dutch provided the cheapest shipping rates in Europe at the time and dominated European (and, thus, international) commerce during the seventeenth century.



They also established one of the first modern **stock markets**, which helped to raise capital for commercial ventures.

### LIMITED RELIGIOUS TOLERATION (*any* toleration was rare at this time in Europe)

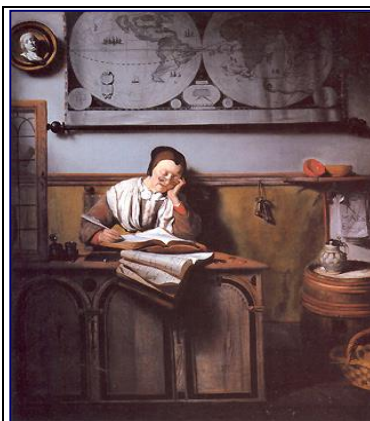
The Dutch Republic was dominated by Calvinist merchants. While the Dutch did not allow public expression of competing religion, they allowed Jews and Catholics to practice their religions in private. This policy attracted Jews from other parts of Europe (where they were still being persecuted), who became active in the vibrant business community. The Dutch were some of the first people to figure out that **religious intolerance is not good for business**.

Here is an interesting article about religious toleration in the Dutch Republic:

<http://www.umassd.edu/euro/2007papers/bikk.pdf>

### DUTCH GOLDEN AGE ART

Dutch art tended to picture people in everyday situations, such as the paintings below. Note the Calvinist simplicity with which the subjects are dressed.



*The Account Keeper*

Nicolaes Maes,  
1656



*A Woman Holding a Balance*

Jan Vermeer,  
1662

For more information on Dutch Golden Age Art: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch\\_Golden\\_Age\\_painting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Golden_Age_painting)



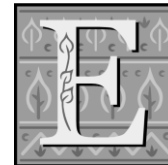
## UNIT 4 STUDY GUIDE: *The Scientific Revolution*



<b>Ptolemy</b> (Ancient Roman)	<b>Copernicus</b> (Polish)	<b>Kepler</b> (German)	<b>Galileo</b> (Italian)
<b>Geocentric Theory</b>	<b>Heliocentric Theory</b>		
<u>TRADITION</u>	<u>HYPOTHESIS</u>	<u>MATHEMATICAL PROOFS</u>	<u>EMPIRICISM</u>
<b>Astrology</b> (Superstition)	<b>Astronomy</b> (Science)		

### E \_\_\_\_\_

The “natural philosophers” of the early modern period believed that true knowledge comes from experience. The *scientific method* was designed as a system for collecting empirical evidence.



**Experience  
Experimentation  
Evidence**

<b>“Natural Philosophers” of the Scientific Revolution</b>		
Philosopher	Country of Origin	Contribution(s)
<b>Descartes</b>		
<b>Bacon</b>		
<b>Newton</b>		
<b>Vesalius</b>		
<b>Pascal</b>		

The Scientific Method and Inductive Reasoning

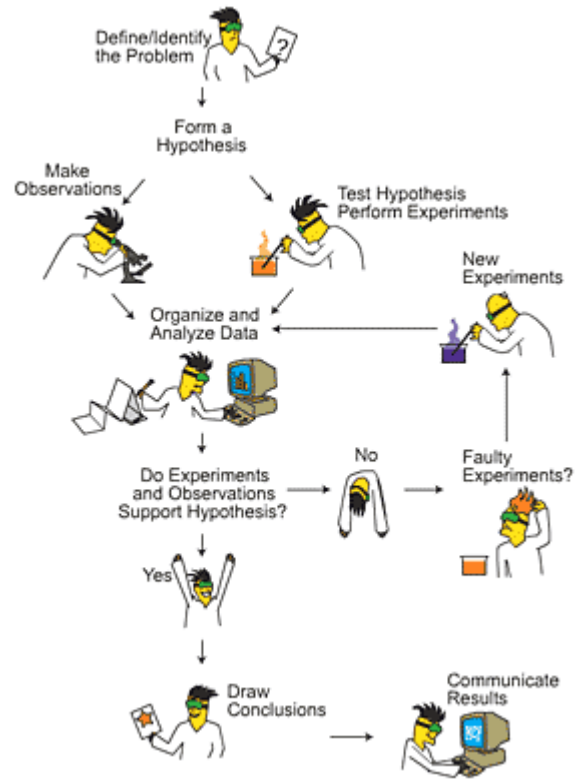
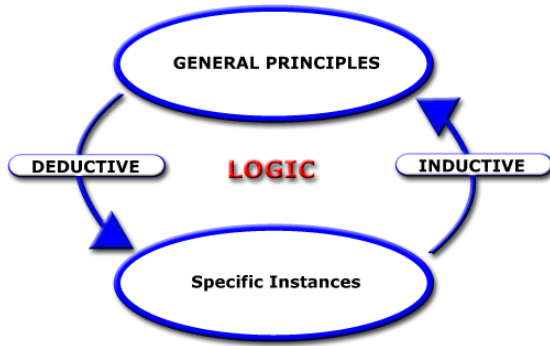


Image Credit: <http://scifiles.larc.nasa.gov>

Deductive Reasoning <i>(Aristotle)</i>	Inductive Reasoning <i>(Bacon and Descartes)</i>

Sir Francis \_\_\_\_\_ and Rene \_\_\_\_\_ were instrumental in formulating the *scientific method*, which created a fixed system of scientific inquiry that was accepted by natural philosophers throughout Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_ Academies

Absolute monarchs established Royal \_\_\_\_\_ in order to promote scientific inquiry. These monarchs were not interested in scientific advancement for its own sake, but in the possibilities scientific inquiry had to produce wealth (alchemy) and new military technologies.



Wealth  
Warmaking  
Weaponry



# The [British] Agricultural Revolution



The application of \_\_\_\_\_ *principles* and \_\_\_\_\_ *capitalism* to agriculture

E _____	I _____	S _____ <b>Breeding</b>
Replaced the _____, where the whole community would plant crops and graze their livestock.	<b>Jethro</b> _____ The _____, which mechanized sowing, was Tull's most famous invention.	The process of breeding animals with desirable characteristics together to produce genetically superior livestock

# The Enlightenment

VALUES OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT				
REASON	SCIENCE	PROGRESS	LIBERTY	TOLERATION

**What is Enlightenment?** Immanuel Kant, a German *philosophe*, defined “enlightenment” as an individual’s escape from \_\_\_\_\_ - a sort of self-imposed intellectual childhood. Enlightened individuals are capable of thinking for themselves.

According to Kant, the only thing necessary to escape from *nonage* is \_\_\_\_\_. Two institutions dominant in France at the time limited freedom of inquiry:

## Freedom-limiting Institutions

*in the eyes of the philosophes:*



Most *philosophes* were **anticlerical** (against the influence of a hierarchical, institutional Church organization – not necessarily against the general concept of religion) in their thinking.

*“And his hand would plait the priest’s entrails, For want of a rope, to strangle kings.” -- Diderot*



Natural Religion (e.g., _____)	Revealed Religion (e.g., _____)
Knowledge of God comes from:	Knowledge of God comes from:

The religion of *Deism*, which boasted such illustrious adherents as Voltaire, Thomas Paine, and Thomas Jefferson, was a natural religion. The metaphysics of Deism are fairly easily explained:

	<p><b>God exists.</b> He created an orderly universe and made it possible for human beings to understand him through the use of <b>observation</b> and <b>reason</b>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>Sacred texts</del> claiming to contain the revealed word of God</li> <li>• <del>Religious dogmas</del> derived from said texts</li> <li>• <del>Miracles, prophecies</del> and religious "mysteries"</li> </ul>	
---	---	--	---





Although enlightened ideals spread throughout Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ was the epicenter of the Enlightenment.

The French “ <i>Philosophes</i> ”		
<i>Philosophe</i>	Notable Published Work(s)	Contribution(s) to Enlightened Thinking
<b>Voltaire</b>		
<b>Diderot</b>		
<b>Montesquieu</b>		
<b>Rousseau</b>		

### Enlightened Absolutism

Absolute monarchs in Central and Eastern Europe took an interest in the ideals of the Enlightenment, seeing in them an opportunity to modernize and consolidate their states.



### The Enlightened Despots

(Prussia)	(Austria)	(Russia)
A ruler is the _____ of the state.	The _____ ambitious, but the _____ successful of the enlightened despots.  Lifted restrictions on _____s.  (Religious Group)	Raised to the throne after participating in a conspiracy to assassinate her husband  Purchased _____’s library and paid him to be the librarian  _____’s Rebellion

**“Only one ruler in the world says: ‘Argue as much as you please, but obey!’” – Kant**

*Although the enlightened absolutists promoted religious toleration, education, and other benevolent reforms, they tended to promote these ideals only to the point to which the ideals furthered their goals. Ultimately, the enlightenment ideal of freedom would prove incompatible with absolute rule.*

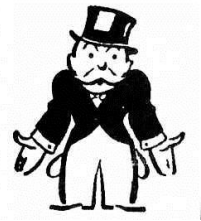
- The Program of the Enlightened Absolutists:**
- Religious Toleration
  - Free Speech and Press
  - Private Property Rights
  - Patronage of the Arts and Sciences
  - ~~Rebellion~~

# UNIT 5 STUDY GUIDE: *The French Revolution and Napoleon*

## The Old Regime

1 <sup>st</sup> Estate	2 <sup>nd</sup> Estate	3 <sup>rd</sup> Estate
_____ Classes		

**THE PROBLEM:** \_\_\_\_\_



By 1787, the French monarchy was nearly bankrupt, partially due to its inability to tax the privileged orders.



France's support for the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution (Anti-British) brought the French treasury to the crisis point.

### Major Events of the French Revolution:

17 \_\_\_\_ Louis XVI calls an Assembly of \_\_\_\_\_, requesting permission to tax the First and Second Estates. The privileged orders refuse to cooperate and insist that the Estates General be called.

### *The Liberal Phase (1789-1792)*

*Dominant Class:* \_\_\_\_\_

17 \_\_\_\_ Louis XVI calls the \_\_\_\_\_, but according to old guidelines, with each of the *estates* receiving one third of the representatives and voting as a class.



Sieyes

***What is the Third Estate? (Abbe \_\_\_\_\_)***

*What is the Third Estate? \_\_\_\_\_*

*What has it been in the political order?*

\_\_\_\_\_

*What does it desire to be? \_\_\_\_\_*

The Third Estate proposed two reforms in order to make their representation more equitable:

“ \_\_\_\_\_ ” the Third **2X** | Vote by \_\_\_\_\_



**Louis agreed to double the amount of Third Estate delegates, but did not agree to vote by head, rendering the doubling useless. The Third Estate delegates eventually walked out of the Estates General.** The Third Estate delegates, along with some representatives of the clergy and nobility, formed the \_\_\_\_\_ . When they were locked out of their meeting room, they swore the \_\_\_\_\_ Oath, pledging not to adjourn until they provided France with a constitution.



The **National Assembly's** goal was to create a \_\_\_\_\_ along the model of the \_\_\_\_\_ government.

**Also in 1789:**

The **Declaration of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and the Citizen** stated basic human rights (free speech, press, etc.) that belonged to all men.

The **Decrees of August 4<sup>th</sup>** abolished “ \_\_\_\_\_ ” and aristocratic privileges.

The \_\_\_\_\_ **March on Versailles:** An angry mob of women stormed Versailles and escorted the royal family to Paris, where they would remain.

**17\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_ of the C\_\_\_\_\_**  
*Subordinated the Roman Catholic Church to the State, requiring a loyalty oath from priests and bishops, who were to be elected by the people and paid with state funds.*

**WARS of the French Revolution (1792-1802)**



The French faced military opposition from the monarchies of Austria and Prussia. Large French armies eventually triumphed over the smaller, more disciplined armies of the monarchies.

**The Radical Phase (1793-1794)**

*Dominant Class:* \_\_\_\_\_

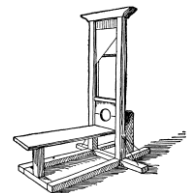
THE REIGN OF \_\_\_\_\_

**(1793-94)**

**Governing Bodies:**

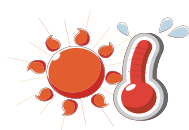
National \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_ On \_\_\_\_\_  
 P \_\_\_\_\_ S \_\_\_\_\_



**Dominant Figures:** \_\_\_\_\_

The National Convention abolished the monarchy (Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were both executed) and attempted to *de-Christianize* France. It instituted a new calendar (which was abolished by Napoleon) with a ten day week and new names for months based on natural occurrences (e.g., Germinal was a month in early spring when crops were planted).



**The \_\_\_\_\_ Reaction (17\_\_)**

During the month of Thermidor (the hottest month), Robespierre was arrested and sent to the guillotine, **ENDING THE REIGN OF TERROR.**

**The Directory (1795-1799)****Dominant Class:** \_\_\_\_\_

The Directory was a five man executive committee that governed France in the years between the Reign of Terror and Napoleon. The Directory, which was never popular, was overthrown in a *coup d'état* staged by Napoleon Bonaparte and his supporters.

**NAPOLEON****The Consulate (1799-1804)****Concordat (1801)****Napoleonic Code (1804)****Expanded French Education System (Meritocracy)****The Empire (1804-1814)****1805 Battle of Austerlitz****The Continental System****1812 Napoleon invades \_\_\_\_\_****1814 Napoleon's First Exile****1815 Battle of \_\_\_\_\_**

After his defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon spent the rest of his life in exile on the island of St. \_\_\_\_\_, in the middle of the Atlantic.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ restored France to its pre-revolutionary borders.



**UNIT 6 STUDY GUIDE:**  
*Industry and "Isms" (1815-1850)*

# PENDING

(I decided to work on Unit 7 before Unit 6.)

# SCROLL DOWN

# UNIT 7 STUDY GUIDE:

*The Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century (1850-1914)*



## The Crimean War (1853-1856)

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
and the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire

**VS.**

\_\_\_\_\_



As the Ottoman Empire (the “\_\_\_\_\_ Man of Europe”) continued its decline in the late nineteenth century, Russia sought to project its influence into the **Crimean Peninsula** (*sound familiar?*). Britain and France sided with the Ottoman Empire in order to halt Russian expansion, seeing Russia as a threat to the **Balance of Power**.

Both sides suffered heavy casualties due to changes in military technology. The disastrous “**Charge of the \_\_\_\_\_ Brigade**,” memorialized by Lord Tennyson’s poem, was the result of a cavalry charge at well-defended Russian artillery positions ordered by aristocratic officers who didn’t know any better.



Half a million deaths later, the Allies defeated \_\_\_\_\_, halting Russian expansion and preserving the Balance of Power.

After the Crimean War, the British **modernized** their military command structure, ending the age-old practice of \_\_\_\_\_ military commissions.

## Italian Unification (1815-1871)

I still need to do a bit of research on this subject, but for now, here’s what I’ve gotten from some other AP Euro teachers:

### *Important Individuals:*

Mazzini – The Heart

Cavour – The Brains

Garibaldi – The Sword

Victor Emmanuel II – The Face

(“Victor E” Get it???)

- Early Italian Unification movement influenced heavily by romanticism
- The weakening of France and Austria facilitated Italian Unification
- Comparisons between Cavour and Bismarck
  - While Bismarck used Prussia’s Great Power status to give strength to the German Unification movement, Cavour used diplomacy to forge alliances between Sardinia and Great Powers.

## German Unification (1815-1871)

The Unification of Germany was the most important political event of the late nineteenth century, fundamentally altering the **Balance of Power** in Europe and setting the stage for the World Wars.

Since the Middle Ages, Germany had been politically fragmented. The **Holy Roman Empire**, a loose association of hundreds of German principalities that had come to be meaningless (Voltaire claimed that it was "Neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire."), was abolished by **Napoleon** in 1806. The **Congress of Vienna** established the **German Confederation**, an association of 39 politically sovereign states.

The two most powerful states in the German Confederation: \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

***"Those who speak the same \_\_\_\_\_ are joined to each other by a multitude of invisible bonds by nature herself."*** – Johann Gottlieb Fichte

The Congress of Vienna established ( Prussia / Austria ) as the most powerful German state, but Prussia would eclipse Austria by embracing militarism and modern industry. Prussia and Austria would compete for supremacy in the Unification movement.

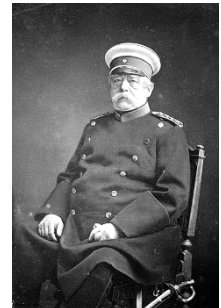
### Two Models for Unification

BIG GERMANY (GROSSDEUTSCHLAND)	Small Germany (Kleindeutschland)
_____ Austria	_____ Austria

What was the **Zollverein**? \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ **Assembly** attempted unsuccessfully to unite Germany on the basis of liberalism.

**Otto von \_\_\_\_\_** would unite Germany using \_\_\_\_\_, a school of political thought that rejects ideology, instead opting for the projection of **POWER** (think Machiavelli). Although a conservative at heart, Bismarck would selectively use nationalism, liberalism, and even socialism in order to unify Germany under Prussian dominance.



In order to silence socialists, Bismarck banned the Social Democratic Party, but instituted the first social welfare programs (accident insurance, health insurance mandates, old age pensions) introduced in Europe. In order to appease Liberals, he instituted anti-Catholic policies and supported industrialization.

***"Not through speeches and majority decisions will the great questions of the day be decided... but by IRON and BLOOD."*** – Otto von Bismarck

### The Wars of German Unification

<b>BLOOD &amp;</b>  _____  <i>Bismarck's Strategy for unifying Germany</i>	_____ <b>Wars</b>	<i>Asserted German dominance over areas with German-speaking populations</i>
	_____ <b>-Prussian War</b> (aka, "Seven Weeks War")	<i>Established _____ as the dominant German state. Excluded Austria from a united Germany.</i>
	_____ <b>-Prussian War</b>	

Germany's annexation of the French territory of \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ would cause lasting divisions between France and Germany in the years leading to World War I.



## The Paris Commune (March-May, 1871)

When **Louis Napoleon III** was captured by the Prussians, his government collapsed and Parisians and a Republic was proclaimed. The movement within Paris became increasingly radicalized and the local government was taken over by a **communist**-dominated alliance.



During **Bloody Week**, the French Army (having regrouped from the war) attacked Paris and put down the Commune. Between 6,000 and 20,000 Parisians were killed in the fighting.

## The Dreyfus Affair (1894-1906)

Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish officer in the French military, was charged with spying for the Germans. He was court martialed and found guilty based on questionable evidence. Dreyfus was publicly humiliated and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island, a penal colony in the Caribbean.



The Humiliation of Dreyfus

When military leaders discovered evidence of Dreyfus' innocence, they covered it up in order to avoid embarrassment. **Émile Zola**, a well-known French writer, published an open letter to the President of France in a newspaper, accusing the government and the military of anti-Semitism. Zola wrote,

***"These, Sir, are the facts that explain how this miscarriage of justice came about... [Dreyfus] is the victim of the lurid imagination of Major du Paty de Clam, the religious circles surrounding him, and the 'dirty Jew' obsession that is the scourge of our time."***

The French population was sharply divided between the liberal and progressive "Dreyfusards," who believed in Dreyfus' innocence, and the more conservative, religious anti-Dreyfusards, who believed he was guilty. Public rallies and protests were staged throughout France, highlighting the polarization of French society (which still continues to be polarized today).

Dreyfus was given a re-trial in 1899. He was found guilty again, but pardoned. In 1906, Dreyfus was formally cleared of all charges and his military commission was re-instated. Dreyfus went on to serve in World War I and retired honorably from the military.

## The Zionist Movement & Jewish Nationalism (1895-1948)

The Dreyfus Affair is often cited as a major influence on the **Zionist Movement**, which started with **Theodor Herzl's** publication of *Der Judenstaat* (*The Jewish State*). Herzl and the Jews who joined his movement gave up on the idea of integrating into European society, believing that anti-Semitism was bound to arise anywhere in Europe where Jews went to escape anti-Semitism elsewhere. Herzl wrote in *Der Judenstaat*,

***"The Jewish question persists wherever Jews live in appreciable numbers... This is the case, and will inevitably be so, everywhere, even in highly civilised countries... so long as the Jewish question is not solved on the political level."***



The Zionists' advocacy for a Jewish State was in accord the spirit of **nationalism** that spread through Europe in the nineteenth century, resulting in the unifications of Germany and Italy. Initially, Zionists did not receive a warm reception from Europe's political class. It would take the Holocaust for European elites to finally support the establishment of a Jewish State.

# The New Imperialism

Periods of European Imperialism		
	"Old Imperialism"	"New Imperialism"
When?		
Where?		

## The Scramble for Africa (1870-1913)

In 1870, European powers governed 10% of Africa.  
**By 1914, they governed 90% of Africa.**

**TWO COUNTRIES REMAINED INDEPENDENT:**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_

### Important Individuals:



**Sir Cecil Rhodes**  
(Britain)



**Leopold II**  
(Belgium)

It is very important that students be able to visually identify each European power's empire's colonial holdings in Africa.

[LINK TO MAP](#)

Map Credit: Eric Gaba (Wikipedia)

## Motivations for European Imperialism

- Expansion of \_\_\_\_\_ for Goods
- Natural \_\_\_\_\_
- Military (esp. \_\_\_\_\_) Bases
- National Rivalries
- Scientific Racism (Social \_\_\_\_\_)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mission  
(See Kipling, "[The White Man's Burden](#)")

## Wars of Imperialism

Anglo-Zulu War	_____ Wars	_____ Wars	Russo-Japanese War
_____ vs. Zulu Tribe	Britain vs. Afrikaners	Britain and France vs. China	_____ vs. _____
<b>British Supremacy in South Africa</b>	<b>Control of Trade and increased spheres of influence in China</b>	<b>Competing Imperial Claims (Manchuria and Korea)</b>	<b>First victory of a non-Western nation over a Western nation</b>
<i>Britain vs. a local African tribe</i>	<i>Britain vs. original Dutch-descended European settlers</i>		

## Anti-Imperialist Movement

**J.A.** \_\_\_\_\_ and **Vladimir** \_\_\_\_\_ both criticized imperialist policies in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both writers shared a distaste for unregulated \_\_\_\_\_ (economic system).



## Decolonization

\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ both resulted in the decolonization of Africa and Asia.

## **PENDING TOPICS FOR THE LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY:**

Emigration

Science, Public Health, and Education

The Working Class (and Religion)

Darwinism