

Social Studies: Advanced Placement European History

| UNIT/ Weeks | Timeline/Topics | Essential Questions |
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| 9 | <p><u>Period 1: c. 1450 to c. 1648</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarship and new values in both society and religion • Invention of printing • Visual arts and the Renaissance • New ideas in science • Sovereign state and secular systems • Diplomacy and new forms of warfare • Monarchs and corporate groups • Protestant and Catholic Reformations • State control of religious institutions • Conflicts among religious groups • Overseas territories and colonies • Navigation, cartography, and military technology • Overseas empires and trade networks • Colonial expansion and global exchange • New social patterns • European's agricultural livelihood • Population shifts and growing commerce • Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the world view of European intellectuals shift from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world? • What was the struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization? • How did religious pluralism challenge the concept of a unified Europe? • Why were European society and the experiences of everyday life increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures? |
| 9 | <p><u>Period 2: c. 1648 to c. 1815</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute monarchy • Alternative political systems • European-dominated worldwide economic network • French Revolution • Napoleon Bonaparte • Diplomacy and warfare among European states • Rational and empirical thought • Popularizing Enlightenment ideas • New political and economic theories • Enlightenment and religious practices • Periodic famines in the 17th century | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did different models of political sovereignty effect the relationship among states and between states and individuals? • Why did the expansion of European commerce accelerate the growth of a worldwide economic network? • How did the popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues lead to an increased emphasis on reason in European culture? • How were the experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes? |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer revolution of the 18th century • Increasing migration from rural areas | |
| 9 | <p><u>Period 3: c. 1815 to c. 1914</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization • The Second Industrial Revolution • New classes in the Industrial Regions of Europe • Rapid population growth and urbanization • Industrial Revolution and the Family Structure • Consumerism • Bureaucratic States • The Concert of Europe • The Unification of Italy and Germany • Economic, political, and cultural motivations in Asia and Africa • Industrial and technological developments • Imperial Endeavors and Society, Diplomacy, and Culture • Romanticism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did the Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent? • Why and where did the state play a greater role in promoting industry? • How were the experiences of everyday life shaped by industrialization? • What were the problems of industrialization that provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses? • What European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions? • What were the motives and methods that led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers? |
| 8 | <p><u>Period 4: c. 1914 to the Present</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War I • Peace Negotiations • Fascism, Extreme Nationalism, and Racist Ideologies • The Cold War • Economic and Political Integration • Nationalist and Separatist Movements • Decolonization • The Russian Revolution and Marxist–Leninist Theory • The Rise of Communism • The Great Depression • Postwar Economic Growth • Collapse of Communist Governments and the Fall of the Soviet Union • Science and Technology • Role of Organized Religion • 20th Century Arts • Feminism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why did total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century give way to a polarized state order during the Cold War and eventually to efforts at transnational union? • How did the stresses of economic collapse and total war engender internal conflicts within European states and create conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state? • Why 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? • How did demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice alter the experiences of everyday life? |