

А Р Ш Е О р н у н п а р с а ж



Selected Major Works

Part A.

Directions: The following works have had lasting consequence for Western development. List the main idea and significance of each one.

- ① *Novum Organum*, Francis Bacon (1620)
- ② *The Institutes of the Christian Religion*, John Calvin (first issued in 1536 and issued definitively in 1559)
- ③ *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*, Nicolaus Copernicus (1543)
4. *On the Origin of Species by the Means of Natural Selection*, Charles Darwin (1859)
5. *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Sigmund Freud (1900)
6. *Mein Kampf*, Adolf Hitler (written in the 1920s and published later)
- ⑦ *The Leviathan*, Thomas Hobbes (1657)
8. *General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, John Maynard Keynes (1936)
- ⑨ *Second Treatise on Civil Government*, John Locke (1690)
- ⑩ *Ninety-five Theses*, Martin Luther (1517)
- ⑪ *The Prince*, Niccolò Machiavelli (1532)
12. *The Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660–1783*, Alfred Mahan (1890)
- ⑬ *Essay on the Principle of Population*, Thomas Malthus (1798)

4. *The Communist Manifesto*, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels (1848)

15. *On Liberty*, John Stuart Mill (1859)

16. *The Spirit of Laws*, Charles-Louis de Secondat Montesquieu (1748)

17. *Utopia*, Sir Thomas More (1516)

18. *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*, or *Principia*, Isaac Newton (1687)

19. *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine (1776)

20. *Index of Prohibited Books*, Pope Paul IV (1559)

21. *The Social Contract*, Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1762)

22. *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith (1776)

23. *Man Versus the State*, Herbert Spencer (1884)

24. *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, Mary Wollstonecraft (1792)

Part B.

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, group the writers in part A by centuries. Using this grouping and your completed part A, be prepared to discuss labels for each century based on the intellectual breakthroughs of its great minds.

European History from the Renaissance through Napoleon

Part A.

Directions: Match the dates in column A with the events in column B.

Column A

- _____ 1. 1492
- _____ 2. 1521
- _____ 3. 1545
- _____ 4. 1598
- _____ 5. 1648
- _____ 6. 1688
- _____ 7. 1700
- _____ 8. 1756
- _____ 9. 1789
- _____ 10. 1815

Column B

- a. the fall of Napoleon I
- b. Council of Trent
- c. Peter the Great in power
- d. Columbus discovered America
- e. Glorious Revolution
- f. Edict of Nantes
- g. Magellan circumnavigated the globe
- h. Treaty of Westphalia
- i. French Revolution
- j. Seven Years' War

Part B.

Directions: Briefly explain the importance of each of the following places in the period from the Renaissance through Napoleon I.

1. Worms
2. Versailles
3. Florence
4. Amsterdam
5. Vienna
6. Blenheim
7. Utrecht
8. Aix-la-Chapelle
9. Manchester
10. Waterloo

Part C.

Directions: Identify each of the following individuals and tell his importance in history.

1. Gustavus Adolphus
2. Leonardo da Vinci
3. Ferdinand Magellan
4. Martin Luther
5. Bishop Bossuet
6. James I
7. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
8. Nicolaus Copernicus
9. Voltaire
10. Thomas Malthus

Part D.

Directions: Explain the meaning of each of the following terms.

1. Mercantilism
2. Laissez-faire
3. Heliocentric theory
4. Secularism
5. Politique

6. Divine right
7. Enlightened despot
8. Social contract
9. Natural law
10. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity

Part E.

Directions: Within each group of terms, arrange the items in chronological order.

1. absolute monarchy, national monarchy, constitutional monarchy
2. guilds, laissez-faire, mercantilism
3. Three Estates, individualism, equality
4. Nicolas Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton
5. execution of Louis XVI, Tennis Court Oath, Reign of Terror
6. Universal Church, religious toleration, established churches
7. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, John Locke, Charles-Louis de Secondat Montesquieu
8. Ferdinand Magellan, Christopher Columbus, Francis Drake
9. Portuguese, English, and Dutch commercial empires
10. baroque, renaissance, and neoclassical

Part F.

Directions: Match the authors in column B with their works in column A.

Column A

- _____ 1. *The Courtier*
- _____ 2. *The Social Contract*
- _____ 3. *The Prince*
- _____ 4. *The Wealth of Nations*
- _____ 5. *Against the Murderous and Thieving Peasants*
- _____ 6. *On the Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies*
- _____ 7. *In Praise of Folly*
- _____ 8. *Essay on Population*
- _____ 9. *Two Treatises on Civil Government*
- _____ 10. *Leviathan*

Column B

- a. Desiderius Erasmus
- b. Thomas Hobbes
- c. Nicolaus Copernicus
- d. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- e. Thomas Malthus
- f. Niccolò Machiavelli
- g. Martin Luther
- h. Baldassare Castiglione
- i. Adam Smith
- j. John Locke

Part G.

Directions: Identify the author of each quotation and explain what the quotation signifies.

1. "Here I stand."
2. "I'm the state."
3. "But it does move."
4. "The Holy Roman Empire is neither holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire."
5. "A prince needs only to conquer to maintain his position. The means he has used . . . will be praised by everybody."
6. ". . . the state of nature had a law of nature to govern it, which obliges everyone, and reason, which is that law . . . not to harm another in life, liberty, and property."
7. ". . . to increase its wealth, a nation must increase its productivity."
8. ". . . the young men will go fight, married men will make arms and transport supplies, women will make tents and uniforms."
9. ". . . to destroy the island of shopkeepers."
10. "Paris is well worth a Mass."

Name _____

Date _____

Part H.

Directions: Place an X on the name of the person or event that is not contemporary with the other two items in the set.

1. Charles V, Martin Luther, Cardinal Richelieu
2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, John Locke
3. Honoré Mirabeau, Maximilien Robespierre, Charles-Louis de Secondat Montesquieu
4. Frederick the Great, Peter the Great, Catherine the Great
5. Isaac Newton, James II, Henry IV
6. Thirty Years' War, Council of Trent, Gustavus Adolphus
7. Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, Hernan Cortez, Samuel de Champlain
8. Isaac Newton, Louis XIV, Jean Froissant
9. Desiderius Erasmus, Bishop Bossuet, Niccolò Machiavelli
10. Henry VIII of England, Charles V of France, Gustavus Adolphus

Part I.

Directions: Identify each item and explain its importance.

1. Tennis Court Oath
2. The English Bill of Rights
3. *Ninety-Five Theses*
4. *Edict of Nantes*
5. Long Parliament

6. Fronde
7. *Declaration of the Rights of Man*
8. Concordat of 1801
9. Diplomatic Revolution
10. Continental System

Part J.

Directions: For each pair, label the cause C and the effect E.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Reformation | _____ <i>Ninety-five Theses</i> |
| 2. _____ Agricultural Revolution | _____ Industrial Revolution |
| 3. _____ Hapsburg power | _____ Thirty Years' War |
| 4. _____ Louis XIV | _____ revocation of the Edict of Nantes |
| 5. _____ bankruptcy of France | _____ French Revolution |
| 6. _____ rise of Napoleon | _____ corrupt Directory |
| 7. _____ Glorious Revolution | _____ James II |
| 8. _____ Copernicus | _____ Ptolemaic system |
| 9. _____ <i>The Prince</i> | _____ Italian disunity |
| 10. _____ scientific revolution | _____ Enlightenment |

Conflicts in Colonialism

Part A.

Directions: Use your notes, textbook, and other sources to complete the information organizer. Include at least three facts for each colonial relationship.

Dutch East India Company

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Great Trek

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Opium Wars

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Suez Canal

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Name _____

Date _____

Boxer Rebellion

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Afghan Wars

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Zulu War

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Indian Mutiny

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Name _____

Date _____

Abyssinian Campaign

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Hong Kong

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Belgian Congo

Date(s)

Colony

European Countries

Conflict

Results

Part B.

Directions: Using the information in part A, write a short paragraph summarizing the main causes and effects of conflict as seen in European nations' relationships with their colonies.



Revolution and Reaction: 1770-1919

Part A.

Directions: Use your notes, the textbook, and other sources to complete the chart below. Summarize the demands made and results for each of the revolutionary movements.

Revolution	Description	Results/Reactions
Pugachev's Rebellion (1774-75)		
French Revolution (1789-99)		
Peterloo Massacre (1819)		
Revolution and Liberation of Greece (1827)		
French Revolution (1830)		
Chartism (1836-48)		
French Revolution (1848)		

Name _____

Date _____

Revolution	Description	Results/Reactions
Hungarian Revolution (1848)		
Czechoslovakian Revolution (1848)		
Prussian Revolution (1848)		
Paris Commune (1871)		
Russian Revolution (1905)		
Russian Revolution (1917)		

Part B.

Directions: Choose two revolutionary movements listed on the chart. Use your notes to write a short paragraph comparing and contrasting the causes and effects of the movements.

Name _____

Date _____

The Cult of Personality

Part A

Directions: Use your notes, textbook, and other sources to complete the chart below. List three accomplishments and/or failures for each leader. Be as complete in your response as possible.

Leader	Title/ Country	Born/ Died	Accomplishments/ Failures
1. Charles V			
2. Phillip II			
3. Oliver Cromwell			
4. Gustavus Adolphus			
5. Louis XIV			
6. Peter the Great			

Name _____

Date _____

Leader	Title/ Country	Born/ Died	Accomplishments/ Failures
7. Catherine II			
8. Frederick II			
9. Napoleon I			
10. Prince Metternich			
11. Giuseppe Garibaldi			
12. Franz Josef I			

Name _____

Date _____

Leader	Title/ Country	Born/ Died	Accomplishments/ Failures
13. Queen Victoria			
14. Otto von Bismarck			
15. Leopold II			
16. Vladimir Lenin			
17. Joseph Stalin			
18. Benito Mussolini			

Name _____

Date _____

Leader	Title/ Country	Born/ Died	Accomplishments/ Failures
19. Adolf Hitler			
20. Francisco Franco			
21. Josip Broz			
22. David Ben Gurion			

Part B.

Directions: Chose one pair of individuals from the list below. Use the information in part A to write a short-answer essay comparing and contrasting the individuals. Be prepared to share your essay in class.

1. Otto von Bismarck and Adolf Hitler
2. Guiseppe Garibaldi and Benito Mussolini
3. Phillip II of Spain and Francisco Franco
4. Queen Victoria and Catherine II of Russia
5. Napoleon I and Peter the Great of Russia
6. Louis XIV and Franz Josef I
7. Frederick II of Prussia and Holy Roman Emperor Charles V
8. Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin
9. Prince Metternich and Otto von Bismarck

Name _____

Date _____

Product of the Age?

Directions: Review important individuals ^{or groups} of modern Europe by identifying the most influential individual or group in each category and time period. Indicate your rationale for each choice.

Century	Political Figure	Intellectual Figure	Figure in the Arts	Figure in Economics
Sixteenth				
Seventeenth				

Name _____

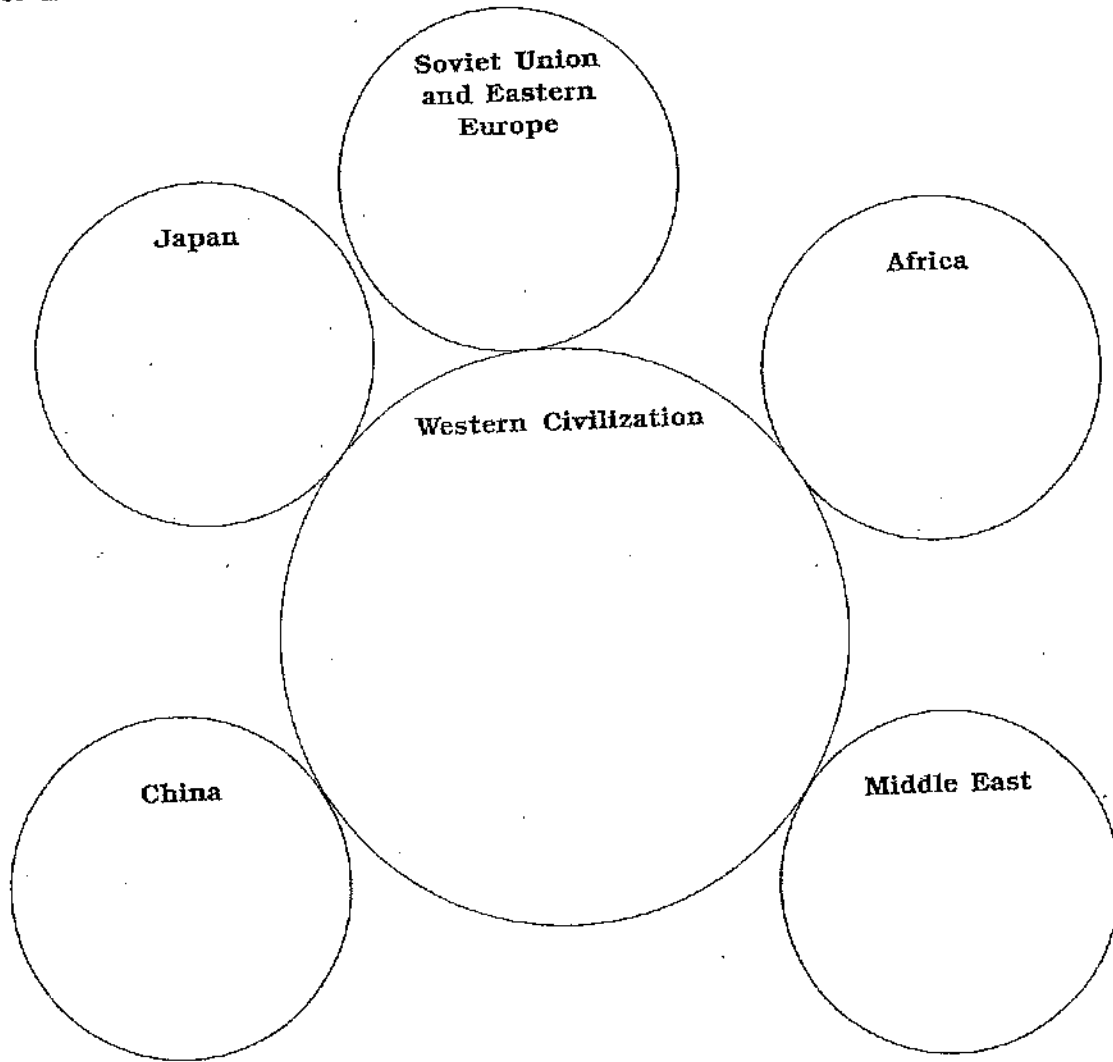
Date _____

Century	Political Figure	Intellectual Figure	Figure in the Arts	Figure in Economics
Eighteenth				
Nineteenth				
Twentieth				

Western Ideas vs. Non-Western Culture

Part A.

Directions: Since the Age of Discovery, much of Western culture has been accepted by choice, necessity, or force by non-Western people. To complete the organizer below, separate Western and non-Western ideas by categorizing each of the terms at the bottom in either the larger circle representing Western values that are shared in a large part by the rest of the world or in one or more of the regional circles representing particular cultures.



animism
 Arabic
 automobile
 borscht
 Buddhism
 business suit
 camels
 capitalism
 Chinese

Christianity
 communism
 Confucianism
 constitution
 democratic ideals
 Eastern Orthodoxy
 English
 individualism
 industrialization

international signs
 Islam
 Japanese
 kibbe
 kimono
 martial arts
 mass media
 national state
 perestroika

political parties
 Russian
 science
 sushi
 Swahili
 technology
 traditional dress
 tribalism
 women's rights

Name _____

Date _____

Part B.

Directions: Answer the following questions. Use information in part A to help you.

1. Describe the contributions of each of the following movements to the dominance of Western ideals.

- Age of Discovery

- Commercial Revolution

- Scientific Revolution

- Industrial Revolution

- French Revolution

- Imperialism

Name _____

Date _____

-
2. What vehicles have been used to spread Western culture in the twentieth century?
3. What distinct values of Western culture are not found widely outside the geographical Western world?
4. What value is there for others in adopting Western traditions and concepts?
5. Do you foresee that this global homogenization will have positive or negative effects on international relations in the future? Justify your answer.
6. What negative consequences does this process encourage?
7. What other trends or values, including ideas not on the list, appear to be gaining universal acceptance and use?

Name _____

Date _____

8. What non-Western traditions and practices have spread to the West?
9. In which of the non-Western cultures does the strength of the shared culture outweigh traditional culture, and in which do traditional cultures remain predominant?
10. The Western tradition is the common global culture. Would an alternative traditional culture better serve global unity? Justify your answer.

Part C.

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following question.

To what extent does the following statement of Western traditions serve as a statement of present reality or vision of the future for people in non-Western cultures? Assess the validity of this statement for one of the regions you considered in this lesson: Japan, China, Middle East and Eastern Europe, or Africa.

I am freedom, I am individual rights, I am responsibility, I am nationalist and internationalist, I am dignity and equality, I am inequality, I am competition and cooperation. In sum I am a product of all the competing tendencies and ideas that have produced a world society with unparalleled opportunities and unequalled dangers.¹

¹Milton Jay Belasco and Thomas G. Kavuneds, *Our Western Heritage: A Conceptual Approach* (New York: Cambridge Book Company, 1970), 348.

Consequences that Reshaped European History

Part A.

Directions: Listed below are two seemingly insignificant events of each century in modern European history. Each of these events had far-reaching consequences that reshaped European history. Review each of these events by stating at least three roots of the event and at least three short- or long-range consequences.

Fifteenth Century

- Bartholomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope.
- Johannes Gutenberg printed the first Bible.

Sixteenth Century

- Johann Tetzel sold indulgences.
- Nicolaus Copernicus investigated Ptolemaic astronomy.

Seventeenth Century

- James II converted to Catholicism.
- Syndics of the Cloth Guild hired Rembrandt van Rijn to paint their group portrait.

Name _____

Date _____

Eighteenth Century

• Jacques Necker was fired.

• James Watt invented the steam engine.

Nineteenth Century

• Friedrich Engels visited his father's factory.

• Otto von Bismarck witnessed the humiliation of the king in the 1848 revolutions.

Twentieth Century

• Adolf Hitler dreamed of the unity of Europe.

• Robert Schuman dreamed of the unity of Europe.

Part B.

Directions: Identify the single event that you believe did the most to shape modern Europe.
Be prepared to defend your choice.

Major Political Events

Directions: Brainstorming helps develop the skills to put free-response essays in historical context. Listed below are the dates of fifteen major political turning points in modern European history. Identify the implied event, comment on its significance, and then list at least three contemporaneous movements, trends, or activities in literature, science, art, or economics. Define *contemporaneous* as any event in the thirty-year period following dates in the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries, any event within a twenty-year period after nineteenth century dates, and any event within a five-year period following twentieth-century dates.

Date/Event	Significance	Related Items
1492		
1517		
1588		
1648		
1688		
1740		
1776		

Name _____

Date _____

Date/Event	Significance	Related Items
1789		
1815		
1848		
1871		
1918		
1929		
1945		
1989		

Points of Conflict: The Focus of History

Directions: Review the following conflicts that set the tone for their ages. Briefly describe the main characters and the central conflict. Then list the time, place, issues, and impact, by identifying the main characters, conflict, time, place, issues, and impact.

Characters/Conflict	Time/Place	Issues	Impact
1. Woodrow Wilson vs. Georges Clemenceau			
2. Otto von Bismarck vs. Napoleon III			
3. Vladimir Lenin vs. Alexander Kerensky			
4. Galileo Galilei vs. Pope Urban VII			
5. Frederick the Great vs. Maria Theresa			
6. Martin Luther vs. Charles V			

Name _____

Date _____

Characters/Conflict	Time/Place	Issues	Impact
7. Oliver Cromwell vs. Charles I			
8. Harry S. Truman vs. Joseph Stalin			
9. Philip II vs. Elizabeth I			
10. Adolf Hitler vs. Neville Chamberlain			
11. Count Metternich vs. Giuseppe Mazzini			
12. Louis XIV vs. William of Orange			

A Comprehensive Review: 1450-1715

Directions: Complete the following outline to review Western civilization between 1450 and 1715.

I. Foundations of Western Civilization

A. What did the following people and ideas contribute to Western civilization?

1. Greeks
2. Romans
3. Christianity
4. Feudalism/Manorialism

B. Define each of the following:

1. Babylonian Captivity/Great Western Schism
2. Conciliar Movement
3. John Wycliffe and Jan Hus

II. Transformation to Modern Society

A. Renaissance

1. Identify and state the significance of each term.
 - a. Secularism
 - b. Humanism
 - c. Italian Renaissance
 - d. Northern Renaissance

B. The Rise of the Modern State

1. Describe the general nature and accomplishments of the new monarchies.
2. Describe the political and economic life in the early modern period in each of the following places.
 - a. Spain
 - b. France

Name _____

Date _____

- c. England
- d. Poland
- e. Holy Roman Empire

3. What was the relation of the Ottoman Empire to the development of Modern Europe?

4. Define and explain the importance of each of the following persons or events.

- a. Niccolò Machiavelli
- b. Thomas Hobbes
- c. John Locke
- d. Charles V
- e. Peace of Augsburg
- f. Treaty of Westphalia

C. Reformation

1. Define the causes of the Protestant Reformation.

- a. Political
- b. Economic
- c. Religious

2. Contrast the thinking of each of the following people.

- a. Martin Luther
- b. John Calvin
- c. Ignatius Loyola
- d. Desiderius Erasmus

3. Define and explain the significance of each of the following terms.

- a. Hapsburgs
- b. Thirty Years' War

- c. Schmalkaldic League
- d. Inquisition
- e. Anabaptists
- f. French Civil War
- g. Council of Trent
- h. Huguenots

D. Economic Revolution

1. What was the importance of the opening of the Atlantic?
2. What goods were brought to Europe as a result of the opening?
3. What is meant by the term *Commercial Revolution*?
4. What were the effects of the Commercial Revolution on Europe in the following areas?
 - a. Economic
 - b. Social
 - c. Political
 - d. Religious
 - e. Intellectual
5. Define *mercantilism*.

E. Scientific Revolution

1. Explain the meaning of the term *Scientific Revolution*.
2. Describe the contributions of each of the following people to the Scientific Revolution.
 - a. Francis Bacon
 - b. Nicolaus Copernicus

Name _____

Date _____

- c. Johannes Kepler
- d. Galileo Galilei
- e. Isaac Newton
- f. René Descartes

3. Explain the impact of the Scientific Revolution on each of the following items.
- a. Philosophy
 - b. Religion
 - c. The world of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

III. The Early Modern State

- A. Explain how the following states had evolved by 1648.

- 1. France
 - a. Political
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. Religious
- 2. Spain
 - a. Political
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. Religious
- 3. England
 - a. Political
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. Religious

4. Holland
 - a. Political
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. Religious
5. Holy Roman Empire
 - a. Political
 - b. Economic
 - c. Social
 - d. Religious

B. What three states declined in central Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Why?

1.

2.

3.

C. What three states rose in central Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? Why?

1.

2.

3.

Name _____

Date _____

D. What were the causes and effects of the English Civil War?

1. Political
2. Religious

E. In what ways did the Glorious Revolution change England?

1. Social
2. Political

F. Define and explain the significance of each of the following terms.

1. Stuarts
2. Whigs
3. Tories

G. Explain how each of the following helped establish the basis for a modern state in France.

1. politique
2. Henry IV
3. Cardinal Richelieu
4. Cardinal Mazarin
5. Fronde
6. Louis XIV
7. Jean-Baptiste Colbert

H. Explain the chief results of each of the following treaties.

1. Peace of Augsburg

a. Political

b. Economic

c. Religious

2. Treaty of Westphalia

a. Political

b. Economic

c. Religious

3. Treaty of Utrecht

a. Political

b. Economic

c. Religious

I. What were the origins of the balance of power?



Essential Data: 1715–1870

Directions: Complete the following outline with essential data relevant to the period 1715–1870.

I. The Eighteenth Century

A. Describe the following aspects of the global economy of the eighteenth century.

1. Political
2. Economic
3. Social
4. Resulting Conflicts

B. What new balance of power concept developed in the eighteenth century?

C. Describe the Enlightenment, its objectives, and its connections to the Scientific Revolution.

1. Enlightenment
2. Objectives
3. Connections

D. Describe the following aspects of the Old Regime.

1. Political
2. Economic
3. Social
4. Religious

E. Describe the alternatives enlightened thinkers proposed to the Old Regime in the following areas.

1. Political
2. Economic

3. Social

4. Religious

II. The French Revolution and Napoleon I

A. Describe the major causes of the revolution in France.

1. Political

2. Economic

3. Social

4. Intellectual

B. What caused an increase in radicalism in the French Revolution, and how did the moderates and conservatives react?

C. Define the significance of the following slogans of the French Revolution.

1. Liberty

2. Equality

3. Fraternity

D. What were the chief contributions of Napoleon I to the French Revolution?

E. Define the Continental System.

F. Contrast the Congress of Vienna (1815) and the Treaty of Westphalia (1648).

III. The Age of Metternich

A. Explain the Concert of Europe.

1. Purpose

2. Methods

B. Explain the following "isms" produced by the French Revolution, the Enlightenment, and the Industrial Revolution. *Note:* The important "isms" in the first half of the nineteenth century were liberalism and conservatism. The others are either part of or offshoots of these.

1. Liberalism
2. Conservatism
3. Republicanism
4. Socialism
5. Humanitarianism
6. Romanticism

C. Describe the effect of the following cracks in the Concert of Europe, 1830-1848.

1. Revolutions of 1830
2. Louis Philippe
3. Reform Bill of 1832
4. Revolutions of 1848

IV. The Age of Realpolitik

A. In what ways did each of the following individuals or events reflect the mood in Europe after 1848?

1. Camillo Cavour
2. Napoleon III
3. Otto von Bismarck
4. Karl Marx
5. Crimean War

B. Describe the methods used by each of the following people to create a nation-state.

1. Camillo Cavour
2. Otto von Bismarck
3. Alexander II of Russia
4. Franz Joseph of Austria
5. Abraham Lincoln
6. Mutsuhito of Japan

V. The Age of Industrialization

A. Describe the major effects of nineteenth-century industrialization on the following areas.

1. Political
2. Economic
3. Social

B. Describe the economic philosophy of Industrial Capitalism.

C. Describe the contributions of each of the following people to the economic philosophy of Industrial Capitalism.

1. Adam Smith
2. David Ricardo
3. Thomas Malthus

D. Identify each item and explain its significance.

1. Anti-Corn Law League
2. Factory Act, 1833

Name _____

Date _____

3. Reform Bill of 1832

4. Chartism

E. Compare and contrast the various factors in the following major revolutions.

1. Glorious Revolution

a. Causes

b. Leadership

c. Extremes

d. Final outcome

2. American Revolution

a. Causes

b. Leadership

c. Extremes

d. Final outcome

3. French Revolution

a. Causes

b. Leadership

c. Extremes

d. Final outcome

4. Russian Revolution

a. Causes

b. Leadership

c. Extremes

d. Final outcome



Main Themes in Modern European History: 1870 to the Present

Directions: Complete your investigation of the main themes of modern European history by researching and recording the following data on the period of 1870 to the present.

I. 1870-1918

- A. What served as the material and nonmaterial basis for the Age of Optimism?
 1. Material base
 2. Nonmaterial base
- B. Describe the contributions of each of the following during the Age of Omens to the outbreak of World War I.
 1. Alliances
 2. Imperialism
 3. Militarism
 4. Industrialization
 5. Nationalism
- C. What were the major wars fought by Europeans from 1850 to outbreak of World War I?
- D. What were the causes of the New Imperialism? How did factors of defense and nationalism contribute to the growth of imperialism?
 1. Economic
 2. Political
 3. Social
 4. Defense
 5. Nationalism
- E. Describe the effects and influence of imperialism in each of the following geographic areas.
 1. China
 2. Africa

Advanced Placement European History, Book 3
Lesson 34
Handout 38 (page 2)

Name _____

Date _____

3. Latin America

4. Ottoman Empire

F. Define or identify the following terms and individuals.

1. Revisionist Marxism

2. Social Darwinism

3. Second Industrial Revolution and corporate growth

4. Sigmund Freud

5. Carl Jung

6. Albert Einstein

G. Describe the political, economic, and social causes and results of World War I in each of the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, Soviet Union, and the United States.

1. Causes

2. Results

a. Political

b. Economic

c. Social

II. 1918–1945

A. Describe the importance of each of the following items to the Russian Revolution.

1. Nature of czarist regime
2. Revolution of 1905
3. Stolypin reforms
4. February/March Revolution, 1917
5. Major steps in establishment of Bolshevik power

B. Trace of the following in the development of the early Soviet Union.

1. New Economic Policy (NEP)
2. the Soviet attitude toward the Orthodox Church
3. major steps in Stalin's totalitarian rule of the Soviet Union
4. Lenin's alteration of Marxism
5. Stalin's modification of Leninism

C. Define *totalitarianism* and *totalitarianism of the right and left*.

D. Trace the collapse of democracies in Europe between 1919 and 1939.

E. What were the major steps in the collapse of democracy in Germany and the rise of Nazism?

F. Compare the outcomes of each of the following conferences: Vienna, Versailles, and Yalta.

Name _____

Date _____

G. Identify and explain the significance of each of the following items.

1. League of Nations
2. Conference at Rapallo
3. Locarno Pact
4. Dawes Plan
5. Kellogg-Briand Pact
6. Popular Fronts
7. Third Reich
8. Francisco Franco
9. Anschluss
10. Munich Conference
11. Anti-Comintern Pact
12. Nazi-Soviet Pact
13. Atlantic Charter
14. Pearl Harbor
15. Stalingrad
16. D-Day
17. Yalta Conference
18. San Francisco Conference
19. Potsdam Conference
20. Nuremberg Trials

III. 1945–Present

A. Define and explain the significance of each of the following in post-World War II Europe.

1. Cold War
2. Truman Doctrine
3. Marshall Plan
4. Cominform
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
6. Warsaw Pact
7. Problem of divided Germany

B. Describe the connection between Europe and the following non-Western nations during post-World War II Europe.

1. China
2. Korea
3. Japan
4. India
5. Middle East
6. Vietnam
7. Africa

Name _____

Date _____

C. Define and explain the significance of each of the following terms.

1. Holocaust

2. European Common Market

3. Vatican Council II

4. Pope John XXIII

5. Existentialism

6. SALT treaties

7. Détente

8. Glasnost

9. Perestroika

10. Communist World in the 1990s

Events, Personalities, and Movements: A Comprehensive Review

Directions: Review the following list of important people, events, and ideas. Place each one in the appropriate section of the chart.

Terms

Jacques-Louis David	<i>Wealth of Nations</i>	Renaissance
C. S. Lewis	Louis XIV	Henry IV of France
Frankfurt Assembly	<i>Animal Farm</i>	Munich
Lateran Accord	Woodrow Wilson	Louis Napoleon
Vatican I	Josip Broz Tito	humanism
OPEC	Filippo Brunelleschi	Warsaw Pact
Vatican II	neoorthodoxy	Simone de Beauvoir
SALT	German social welfare state	Muslim fundamentalism
guilds	Portsmouth	Brest-Litovsk
physiocrats	Shuman Plan	Council of Trent
Social Darwinism	Manchester School	Margaret Thatcher
Deism	Gustavus Adolphus	Age of Religious Revival
James Joyce	divine right	rococo
Napoleon I	Geneva	Le Corbusier
cubism	feminism	Ho Chi Minh
Mikhail Gorbachev	Rembrandt van Rijn	<i>Communist Manifesto</i>
Salvador Dali	John Locke	David Lloyd George
rock and roll	impressionism	Peter the Great
Commercial Revolution	Augsburg	Mao Tse-tung
romanticism	Reformation	neoclassicism
Adolf Hitler	Inquisition	William Shakespeare
Georges Clemenceau	Johann Sebastian Bach	The Beatles
Albert Camus	Five-Year Plans	GATT II
Versailles	existentialism	Franklin D. Roosevelt
Camillo Cavour	enlightened despotism	Oliver Cromwell
John Maynard Keynes	Philip II	Michelangelo
European Economic Community	Westphalia	early Industrial Revolution
Frederick the Great	Benito Mussolini	Edict of Nantes
Elizabeth I	Council of Constance	realism
domestic system	Ludwig von Beethoven	Claude Monet
National Socialism	Utopian Socialism	Eugene Delacroix
Utrecht	Niccolò Machiavelli	San Francisco
Diet of Worms	Counter-Reformation	Sun Yat-sen
Alexander Solzhenitsyn	Congress of Vienna	Louis Sullivan
Leonardo da Vinci	Neville Chamberlain	Holy Roman Emperor Charles V
Walter Gropius	Jean-Paul Sartre	Americanization
Yalta	national self-determination	Alexander Dubcek
New Deal	Aix-la-Chapelle	Marshall Plan
Prince Metternich	Berlin Conference	
republicanism	Potsdam	
	mercantilism	

Name _____

Date _____

Category	1400-1648	1649-1789	1790-1870
Diplomatic meetings			
Religion			
Political leaders			
Culture			
Economic philosophies and practices			
Philosophies			

Advanced Placement European History, Book 3
Lesson 35
Handout 39 (page 3)

Name _____

Date _____

Category	1871-1918	1919-1945	1946-Present
Diplomatic meetings			
Religion			
Political leaders			
Culture			
Economic philosophies and practices			
Philosophies			

