Period 4 Terms AP European History

Key Concept 4.1

I. WWI

New Technologies In WWI

Armenian Genocide

II. Peace Agreements

Democratic Successor States

League of Nations

The Versailles Settlement

Weimar Republic

III.Interwar Period

Fascism

Remilitarization of the Rhineland

Munich Agreement

Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

Blitzkrieg

"New Racial Order"

Nuremburg Laws

Wannsee Conference

Auschwitz

IV. Post WWII

United Nations

Iron Curtain

Cold Wars

Hot Wars

The Yom Kippur War

The Afghanistan War

International Monetary Fund

GATT – General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

WTO – World Trade Organization

Warsaw Pact

COMECON

V.New Economic Policies

European Economic Community (Common Market)

European Union

VI. Nationalist and Separatist Movements

Nationalist Violence in Ireland

Basque (ETA)

Ethnic Cleansing (Define and Explain one of Examples mentioned in VI)

VII. Decolonization

Decolonization

Self-Determination

Mandate System

Key Concept 4.2

I. Russian Revolution

Russian Revolution

Marxist-Leninist Theory

February/March Revolution

Petrograd Soviet

Provisional Government

Bolshevik Takeover (Revolution)

New Economic Policy

Collectivization

Five Year Plans

Great Purges

Gulags

Secret Police

II. Fascism

Fascism

Propaganda

Mussolini

Hitler

Franco

Spanish Civil War

III. Great Depression

Great Depression – Define and give causes

Keynesian Economics (Britain)

Cooperative Social Action (Scandinavia)

Popular Front (The Movement)

Popular Front Policies (France)

IV. Post War Economics

Marshall Plan

"Economic Miracle"

"Cradle to Grave" Social Welfare

V. Eastern European Nations

Soviet Bloc

Nikita Khrushchev

De-Stalinization

Mikhail Gorbachev

Perestroika

Glasnost

"New Nationalisms"

Balkan Wars of the 1990s

Key Concept 4.3

I.Culture

Existentialism

Postmodernism

II.Science and Technology

Werner Heisenberg

Erwin Schrodinger

Eugenics

Birth Control

Fertility Treatments

Genetic Engineering

Nuclear Proliferation

III. Religion and Secularism

Organized Religion

Modern Secularism

Dietrich Bonhoeffer

Pope John II

Solidarity

Second Vatican Council

 \mathbf{F}

IV. The Arts in the 20th Century

A.New Movements in the Visual Arts

Cubism

Futurism

Dadaism

Surrealism

Abstract Expressionism

Pop Art

B.New Architectural Movements

Bauhaus

Modernism

Postmodernism

C. New movements in Music

Stravinsky

Schoenberg

Strauss

Key Concept 4.4 Everyday Life

Demographic Patterns in the 20th century as a whole (read the key concept & summarize)

Disruptions of traditional social patterns (summarize from key concept)

Economic Growth (summarize key pattern)

Government Instituted Family Policies (Name a few specifically & the country that sponsors it)

Xenophobia

"European Identity" – what has changed in the 20th century?

I.A. "Lost Generation"

B. Large Scale Ethnic Migration (give a couple of specific examples)

C. Disposable Income

Consumer Culture

D. <u>New Communication Technologies</u> –(Briefly Describe how these technologies have contributed to the proliferation of ideas and globalization) – Chose three of the following: Telephone, Radio, Television, Computer, Cell Phone and Internet

II. Lives of Women

A. Military Mobilization -

Simone de Beauvoir

Second Wave Feminism

Neonatalism

Subsidies for Large Families

Child-Care Facilities

E. Women in High Political Offices

Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain Mary Robinson of Ireland Edith Cresson of France

III. New Voices in Political, Intellectual, Social Issues

A. Green Parties
Consumerism
Sustainable Development
Globalization
B. Gay and Lesbian Movements
Civil Partnerships
C. Youth Revolts in 1968

D. "Guest Workers" (Western & Central Europe) Anti-Immigration Agitation

Anti-Immigration Agitation French National Front Austrian Freedom Party