



AP European History Rescue Pack Review



* Period: Renaissance & Reformation (1300-1600)

<p>What is <u>humanism</u>?</p> <p>Who is associated?</p>	<p>What is <u>Northern Humanism</u>?</p> <p>Who is associated?</p>	<p>Explain the role of <u>patrons</u> in facilitating the art & learning of the era.</p> <p>Please list 2 major patrons of the era.</p>		
<p>Characteristics of Renaissance art:</p> <p><u>Realism-</u></p> <p><u>Perspective-</u></p> <p><u>Individualism-</u></p> <p><u>Themes-</u></p>	<p>Please identify one Renaissance work of art. Who was the artist and what is the significance of the work?</p>	<p>What is how does Castiglione define the "<u>Renaissance Man</u>" in <i>The Courtier</i>?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1062 848 1511 1297"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1062 848 1287 1297"><u>Pursue</u></td> <td data-bbox="1287 848 1511 1297"><u>Avoid</u></td> </tr> </table>	<u>Pursue</u>	<u>Avoid</u>
<u>Pursue</u>	<u>Avoid</u>			
<p><u>Social Changes</u></p> <p><u>Education:</u></p> <p><u>Role of Women:</u></p>	<p>Machiavelli's <i>The Prince</i></p> <p>(List at least 3 per column)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="586 1423 1032 1864"> <tr> <td data-bbox="586 1423 810 1864"><u>Rulers Should:</u></td> <td data-bbox="810 1423 1032 1864"><u>Rulers Avoid:</u></td> </tr> </table>	<u>Rulers Should:</u>	<u>Rulers Avoid:</u>	<p><u>Exploration</u></p> <p>Motives?</p> <p>Prince Henry the Navigator:</p> <p>Vasco de Gama:</p> <p>Hernando Cortes:</p> <p>Bartolome de las Casas:</p>
<u>Rulers Should:</u>	<u>Rulers Avoid:</u>			



Please define or list the significance of the following:

Gutenberg-

Vernacular-

Secular-

Ferdinand & Isabella-

Erasmus-

Sir Thomas More-

Henry VII of England-

Wars of the Roses-

Henry VIII-

Elizabeth I-

Politique-

German Peasant Revolt (1525)- *goal?*

Miguel Cervantes-

Philip II of Spain-

Great Schism-

Pope Julius II-

Indulgences-

Simony-

Nepotism-

Theocracy-

Huguenot-

Causes of the Reformation			
Social	Political	Economic	Religious
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church. • The printing press helped to spread ideas critical of the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powerful monarchs challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe. • Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth. • Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt. • Many people found Church practices such as the sale of indulgences unacceptable.



<p>Explain in a short paragraph what prompted Martin Luther to post the 95 Theses.</p> <p>Where & When?</p>	<p>Please list four differences between the Lutheran Church and the Catholic Church.</p>	<p><u>Beliefs of John Calvin</u></p> <p>Where?</p> <p><u>Predestination:</u></p> <p>What are his followers <u>not</u> allowed to do? (List 4 lifestyle restrictions)</p>
<p>What is the goal of the Counter Reformation?</p> <p>What was decided at the Council of Trent?</p>	<p>Why did Henry VIII break with the Catholic Church?</p> <p>What are 3 beliefs of his Church of England?</p> <div data-bbox="738 1801 878 1927" data-label="Image"> </div>	<p>What were the goals of Loyola's <u>Jesuit Order</u>?</p> <p>What are three characteristics of <u>Mannerism</u>?</p> <p>Who was the most famous Mannerist artist?</p>

Wars of Religion

Charles V

What problems (wars/religious strife) did Charles encounter?



Peace of Augsburg*-

Why did & how did Charles divide his kingdom?

Please color and label all the areas ruled by Charles V & the Hapsburg family.



French Wars of Religion

War of the 3 Henrys:

<u>Valois Family</u>	<u>Guise Family</u>	<u>Bourbon Family</u>
Why did people revolt against them?	- Led by Henry, Duke of Guise - Strict Catholic - <u>Supported by:</u>	- Led by Henry, Duke of Navarre - <u>What faith and who supported?</u>

Catherine de Medici- why was she unpopular?

St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre:

Henry VI (formerly Henry of Navarre)- *goals?*
"Paris is worth a mass."

Edict of Nantes:

Thirty Years War

Cause?

Defenestration of Prague-



Why did France join the Thirty Years War?

Where was most of the destruction concentrated?

Peace of Westphalia*:

*** Period: Absolutism & Constitutionalism (1600-1750)**

<p><u>Absolute Monarchy</u></p> 	<p><u>Constitutional Monarchy</u></p> 
<p><i>What do both systems have in common?</i></p>	

- **Please define or list the significance of the following:**

Divine Right Theory-

Mercantilism-

Habeas Corpus Act-

Petition of Right-

Parliamentarians/ "Roundheads"-

House of Lords-

House of Commons-

Cardinal Richelieu-

Jean Baptiste Colbert-

3 Absolutist Monarchs

<u>Louis XIV</u>	<u>Peter the Great</u>	<u>Frederick the Great</u>
		
<p>When/Where:</p> <p>Accomplishments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Built _____ Palace 2. 3. 4. 	<p>When/Where:</p> <p>Accomplishments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Westernization:</u> 2. Port City? 3. 4. 	<p>When/Where:</p> <p>Accomplishments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4.
<p>Problems:</p> <p>The Fronde- Wars-</p>	<p>Problems:</p>	<p>Problems:</p>



The Road to English Constitutionalism



Name	Accomplishments	Problems	Fate?
James I 			
Charles I <p><i>Why did the Church & the aristocracy support him?</i></p>			
Charles II 			
James II 			
William & Mary 			

<p>Why is the <u>Glorious Revolution</u> called “<i>glorious</i>”?</p>	<p>William & Mary had to agree to sign the <u>English Bill of Rights</u>, in exchange for power (1689). Please list five main provisions of this document.</p>
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What were three characteristics of Baroque art?

List two artists from this movement.

*** Period: Scientific Revolution & Enlightenment (1500-1789)**

<p>What was the <u>Geocentric</u> view of the world?</p> <p>How did the discovery of the New World unintentionally spark the Scientific Revolution?</p> <p>What impact did the Catholic Church have on the Scientific Revolution?</p>	<p>Name the thinkers responsible for the following innovations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Microscope- 2. Calculus- 3. Modern telescope- 4. Anatomy studies- 5. Smallpox inoculation- 6. Function of the heart- 7. Elliptical path of planets- 8. Scientific Method-
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🍏 **Natural Philosophers of the Scientific Revolution** 🍏

<u>Name</u>	<u>When & Where</u>	<u>Main Accomplishments</u>
Copernicus		
Brahe		
Kepler		
Galileo		
Newton		
Descartes		

Agricultural Revolution



<p>Please list three factors that led to increased food production in the 18th century.</p>	<p>What was invented by Jethro Tull and what impact did this machine have?</p>
<p>What products native to the Americas were fully incorporated into the European food supply by the 1700's?</p> <p>(hint: check out the Columbian Exchange)</p>	<p>What were "<u>The Commons</u>" and what role did this land play in traditional English life?</p> <p>How did the <u>Enclosure Acts</u> impact the commoners?</p>

The Dutch Golden Age



<p>Why did The Netherlands rebel against Spanish authority in the 1500's?</p>	<p>Describe the work of the master Dutch artists, including Rembrandt and Vermeer. (<i>Subjects, composition</i>)</p>						
<p>What kind of government did the Dutch develop during the 1600's?</p> <p>What were their views on religious toleration & gender?</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"><u>Dutch Economy</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th><u>Industries</u></th> <th><u>Products</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 100px;"></td> <td style="height: 100px;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Dutch Economy</u>		<u>Industries</u>	<u>Products</u>		
<u>Dutch Economy</u>							
<u>Industries</u>	<u>Products</u>						

The Enlightenment

Social Contract Theory-

Thomas Hobbes' *Leviathan*:

John Locke:



Please define the following:

Salons-

Philosophes-

Deism-

Enlightened Despotism-

Rococo Art- (list 3 characteristics)

Philosophers of The Enlightenment



<u>Name</u>	<u>When & Where</u>	<u>Main Theories & Accomplishments</u>
Montesquieu		
Rousseau		
Voltaire 		

<p>Adam Smith</p> 		
<p>Diderot</p>		
<p>Mary Wollstonecraft</p> 		

*** Period: Ancien Regime & French Revolution (1700-1815)**



Please define or list the significance of the following:

Grand Tour-

Enlightened Despot-

Catherine the Great-

Maria Theresa-

Joseph II of Austria-

Junkers-

<p>What ideals were important to the <u>Enlightened Despots</u>? How successful were they in incorporating reforms in their nation?</p> 	<p>Describe the causes & results of the Seven Years War. Why was it decisive for the colonial ambitions of Britain and France?</p> 
<p>What was the lifestyle of the aristocracy of the Ancien Regime? (ex. food, work, Country estate life)</p> 	<p>Describe the food and work of the commoners of that era.</p> 

The French Revolution (1789-1815*)

**this depends on whether you see Napoleon as a child of the French Revolution, honestly.*



First Estate	Second Estate	Third Estate
		98% of population

- List four economic and social problems led to the outbreak of the Revolution.

- How did the American Revolution and the Enlightenment inspire the people of France?

<p>What was the <u>Estates General</u> and why was it unpopular with the 3rd Estate?</p>	<p>How did court life at Versailles contribute to the unpopularity of Louis and Marie Antoinette? What was their punishment?</p>
<p>What was the <u>National Assembly</u> and how was it formed? <i>(hint: Tennis)</i></p>	<p>What were the three ideals of the French Revolution? How were these reflected in the <u>Declaration of the Rights of Man</u>?</p>

How did Robespierre & the mobs of Paris corrupt the Revolution? What happened in Paris from 1792-1794?



Napoleon (1799-1815*)

*With interruptions



How did Napoleon Bonaparte come to power?

Please highlight the countries controlled by France at the height of the Napoleonic Empire.

Napoleon controlled: *(list)*

How did Napoleon treat conquered armies and nations?

Why was Napoleon so popular with the people of France? *(be specific)*

Please share five provisions of the Napoleonic Code.

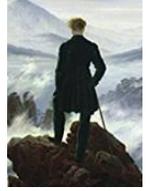
How did England react to Napoleonic expansion?

What is the Continental System, and why did Napoleon introduce it?

*** Period: Age of Isms (1815-1848)**

How did Napoleon finally fall from power?

What were the goals of the Congress of Vienna?



Leader?

- **What was the Concert of Europe?**

<u>Types of Isms</u>			
<u>Conservatism</u>	<u>Liberalism</u>	<u>Romanticism</u>	<u>Nationalism</u>
Five ideals:	Five ideals:	Five ideals:	Ideals:
Leaders:	Leaders:	Artists:	Where do we see Nationalist movements in the early 1800's?

• Please define or list the significance of the following:

- Classicism-
- Lord Byron-
- Percy & Mary Shelley-
- Pre-Raphaelite Art-
- Florence Nightingale-
- Queen Victoria-
- Socialism-
- Flora Tristan-

What was the cause of the Crimean War?

What lessons did Europe take from the war?



How were the Revolutions of 1848 a test of the ideals of Conservatism?

What was the general result of the revolts?

*** Period: Industrial Revolutions (1700-1914)**



• Please define or list the significance of the following:

- Enclosure Acts-
- Capitalist-
- Chartist Movement-
- Luddites-
- Corn Laws-
- Tenements
- Unions-
- Strike-
- Great Exhibition-
- Thomas Malthus-
- Riccardo's Iron Law of Wages-
- Utilitarians-
- Tariffs-
- William Gladstone-

	<u>1st Industrial Revolution</u> (1700-1850)	<u>2nd Industrial Revolution</u> (1850-1914)
Standard of Living for Working Class		
Methods of Production		
Power Sources		
Inventions		

CCOT Practice- In a brief paragraph, describe continuities and changes during the First and Second Industrial Revolutions.

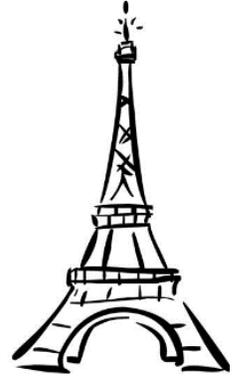
- Why was Karl Marx so angered and disillusioned by the Industrial Revolution?

- Please share eight ideas from Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto in the space below.



*** Period: New Imperialism & Belle Époque (1848-1914)**

How did specifically did the rivalries of the late 1800's contribute to the outbreak of World War I? (ex. African Scramble, unifications)



• **Please define or list the significance of the following:**

- Garibaldi-
- Camillo Cavour-
- Zollverein-
- Bismarck-
- Kipling's *White Man's Burden* poem-
- Benjamin Disraeli-
- Berlin Conference-
- Boer War-
- Moulin Rouge-
- Realism-
- Impressionism-
- Charles Darwin-
- Louis Pasteur-
- Joseph Lister-
- Paris Commune-
- Dreyfus Affair-
- Theodor Herzl-
- Eugenics-
- Pogroms-

<p>How did <u>Bismarck</u> work to unify Germany through war?</p>	<p>What challenges did Bismarck face after unification?</p>		
<p>What changes did <u>Napoleon III</u> bring to France? <i>(Discuss at least 4)</i></p>	<p>How did Italy unify? What problems plagued Italy after unification?</p>		
<p>What was the role of women in the late 1800's?</p>	<p>Describe the work & methods of the <u>Pankhurst</u> family.</p> 	<p>What jobs were considered "<u>White Collar</u>" work?</p>	<p>What were four "<u>preventative medicine</u>" changes implemented by cities by 1900?</p>
<p>What products did Europeans seek from Asian & African colonies?</p>	<p>How were the Jewish populations mistreated in the late 1800's?</p>	<p>Why were the Russians unhappy in the late 1800's?</p>	<p>Why is the late 19th century referred to as the "<u>Belle Époque</u>"?</p>

How did women contribute to the war efforts during both World Wars?

What were two events that compelled the U.S. to join the war against Germany?

World War I was especially deadly because of innovations in military technology. Please share FIVE of the new weapons in text or pictures below.



Meanwhile in Russia...

Please list 5 reasons why Russians were disenchanted with the rule of Czar Nicholas II by 1917..



What were Vladimir Lenin's plans for Russia?

- **Please define or list the significance of the following:**

Czarina Alexandra-

Rasputin-

Hemophilia-

Trotsky-

When was the Armistice declared?



**Fourteen
Points**

- **Main Ideas:**

- What was the only idea adopted from this plan?

**Treaty of
Versailles**

- 5 Provisions:

- Why was Article 231 particularly upsetting to Germany?

- **Please define or list the significance of the following:**

Weimar Republic-

- What problems did they face in the 1920's?

The Lost Generation-

Dawes Plan-

Kellogg-Briand Pact-

Stock Market Crash (1929)-

Beer Hall Putsch-

Mein Kampf-

Black Shirts-

Appeasement-

Neville Chamberlain-

Nuremburg Laws-

What were six beliefs of Fascism?

What were the core beliefs of the Nazi Party?

What conditions led people to embrace totalitarian rulers like Mussolini and Hitler during the 1920's and 1930's?

Why were Italian & German veterans particularly drawn to them?



How did Hitler rise to power within the Nazi party and ultimately become Chancellor in 1933?

How did Mussolini and Hitler skirt the directives of the League of Nations throughout the 1930's? What emboldened them?



Spanish Civil War

Nationalists	Popular Front

Why did Hitler and Mussolini invest so heavily in this war? Who did they favor?

Who won?

Please list all of the territories annexed by the Axis Powers in the 1930's.

<u>Germany</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>China</u>

What was the goal of the Munich Conference?

***Period: World War II and Beyond (1939-Present)**



• **Please define or list the significance of the following:**

- Nazi-Soviet Pact-
- Lend-Lease Act-
- Franklin Roosevelt-
- Winston Churchill-
- The Blitz-
- Alan Turing/Bletchley Park-
- Dunkirk-
- Vichy France-
- Charles de Gaulle-
- Stalingrad-
- The Night Witches-
- D Day-
- Battle of the Bulge-

<p>How did the French continue to resist Germany during WWII?</p>	<p>What was Hitler's Final Solution, and how did he attempt to carry it out?</p> <p>What other groups were also targeted?</p> 
<p>How did Stalin abuse the people of the Soviet Union?</p>  <p>JOSEPH STALIN</p>	<p>How did World War II contribute to decolonization movements?</p> <p>What problems did newly-independent nations encounter?</p>



• **Please define or list the significance of the following:**

Please identify:

- Marshall Plan-
- Iron Curtain Speech-

NATO Nations	Warsaw Pact Nations	What was the <u>Domino Theory</u> ? How did it lead to <u>Proxy Wars</u> ? - Korean War- - Vietnam War-
		Why did the US and USSR build up weapons during the Cold War? What is <u>Mutually Assured Destruction</u> ? 



- Destalinization-
- Khrushchev-
- Berlin Wall (why?)-
- Second Vatican Council (Vatican II)-
- Americanization-
- Birth control-
- Abstract Expressionism-
- Pop Art-
- Student Revolts 1968-
- Jean-Paul Sartre-
- Simone de Beauvoir-
- French National Front-
- Solidarity (Poland)-

- Pope John Paul II-
- Margaret Thatcher-
- German reunification-
- Mikhail Gorbachev
 - Perestroika-
 - Glasnost-
- Boris Yeltzin-
 - Chechnya-
- Feminism-
- Green Revolution
- Bosnia-Herzegovina Crisis
- Putin-
- European Union-
- IMF-
- The Euro-
- Schengen-

CCOT Practice- In a brief paragraph, describe continuities and changes to the lives of women in the 20th century. Consider work, women's rights, and status.



Fin. Good luck on your AP exam!

- Mrs. Wix @ Caney Creek High School