Mrs. Tyau - AP European History

**Exam Review**

New Exam Format 2016



#

Period 1

Period 3

Period 2

Period 4

1450

1815

1648

1914

Present

# Periodization

The exam is structured around the investigation of themes and key concepts in four chronological periods. These periods provide a temporal framework for the course. The importance and assessment weighting for each period will be equal.

## Why 1450?

Why did the College Board choose to begin the first period, and the entire course, ca. 1450? How is 1450 a global and/or European turning point? How do the events of ca. 1450 define the first period?

### 1453 - The Ottoman Turks conquer Constantinople

* The knowledge of Constantinople moved westward
	+ As the threat increases, Greek Orthodox churchmen and Byzantine scholars, flee Constantinople and bring classical manuscripts with them.
	+ The re-introduction of Plato’s works in the west will feed Humanism and ignite the Scientific Revolution.
* The end of the Byzantine Empire.
* Over the next 200 years the Ottomans will push up into Europe
	+ They conquer much of the Balkan peninsula
	+ Threaten the Habsburgs in the heart of the Holy Roman Empire
		- Several sieges of Vienna by the Ottoman Turks, 1529-1683
* The Ottomans control the overland route to Asia.
	+ Constantinople is the terminus of the Silk Road.
	+ The Muslims close the route to outsiders -- The Muslim Curtain.
	+ Muslims have a complete monopoly on the spice trade.
* Venetian power increases
	+ They are trading partners with the Muslims and have the exclusive rights to European spice market. The Venetian get rich and have significant influence
* The prices of spices are very high.
	+ “As dear as pepper”
	+ peppercorn rents
* Forces Europeans to seek a sea route to Asia → The Age of Exploration
	+ Vasco Da Gama - 1000% profit on his first shipment of pepper from India
	+ Prices in Lisbon are much lower than elsewhere in Europe
	+ Portuguese trading empire in coastal Africa and the
	+ Spanish conquest of Americas and the Columbian Exchange

### Ca. 1450 - Plato Shapes Quattrocento Renaissance Italy

* The works of Plato are re-introduced to the West
	+ The first reliable manuscripts of Plato are brought to Italy from Constantinople by intellectuals fleeing the growing Turkish threat
	+ As his texts become widely available translated into Latin, Plato gradually recovers the leading role in philosophy from Aristotle.
		- Cosimo de Medici conceives a personal ambition to read all the works of Plato. He commissions their translation into Latin by Ficino.
		- Cosimo establishes an informal Platonic Academy in Florence, with Marsilio Ficino at its head in 1462.
		- Ficino's Latin translation of the complete works of Plato is published in Florence in 1484.
* Trecento (1300s), Quattrocento (1400s) and the Cinquecento (1500s)
* *Sometimes* the High Renaissance is dated 1450-1550, sometimes a later beginning date is used, for example in the 1490s, is used.
	+ Ghiberti’s *Gates of Paradise* unveiled in 1452.
	+ Leonardo da Vinci is only just born in 1450, which makes this date less persuasive as the beginning of the High Renaissance in Italian art.

### Ca. 1450 - Invention of the Printing Press

* Movable Metal Type
	+ The first book is published by Johannes Gutenberg in the Holy Roman Empire
	+ The “Gutenberg Bible” is a Mazarin Bible published in 1456
* Literacy Explosion
	+ The spread of literacy beyond the clergy, scholars and professionals
	+ Increased demand for books in the vernacular
	+ Smaller and cheaper books became available, illustrated with woodblock images which made them visually appealing and accessible to a new audience.
		- Pamphlets were generally concerned matters of the day, such as politics, religion, or current events.
		- Chapbooks were timeless books of jest and tales that often sprang out of folklore. (begin ca. 1570)
			* I.e. Romantic tales of chivalry, religious and moral instruction, cookbooks, guides to fortune telling and magic, and bawdy stories full of innuendo
	+ Affected the status of women, the emerging middle class, and the education of children.
* Allowed the identical reproduction of texts on a wide variety of subjects, which went into relatively unrestricted circulation.
* Spread works of humanists
	+ Erasmus and More
* Fosters a scientific community and helps popularize and spread the ideas of the Scientific Revolution
* Spreads Protestant Reformation ideas
	+ Luther’s pamphlets. He is a best-selling author.
* Challenges authority of Church and king

## Why 1648?

Why did the College Board choose to end the first period and begin the second period in 1648? How is 1648 a global and/or European turning point? How do the events of ca. 1648 define the second period?

### 1648 - The Peace of Westphalia

* Ends the 30 Years War
	+ 30 Years War is a conflict between Catholic and Lutheran forces
	+ It had Four phases (Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, French)
* Did not restore peace throughout Europe, but did settle many outstanding European issues of the time.
* Peace of Augsburg reaffirmed
	+ Protestants and Catholics were redefined as equal before the law
	+ Calvinism was given legal recognition.
	+ Princes are free to decide
	+ The minorities of each of the 3 faiths are granted toleration of worship
		- Member states of the empire were bound to allow at least private worship, liberty of conscience, and the right of emigration to all religious minorities and dissidents within their domains.
		- These measures of toleration did not extend to non-Catholics in the hereditary lands of the house of Habsburg.
* Switzerland is formally recognized as an independent country.
	+ Was virtually independent since the Swabian War in 1499, but still technically part of the HRE
* The Holy Roman Empire declines
	+ Loss of ca. 40,000 square miles of territory
	+ Ended old order in HRE, but facilitated the growth of new powers in its component parts, especially Austria, Bavaria, and Brandenburg.
	+ The ca. 300 princes of the HRE became absolute sovereigns in their own dominions.
		- Recognized the full territorial sovereignty of the member states of the empire.
		- They were empowered to contract treaties with one another and with foreign powers, provided that the emperor and the empire suffered no prejudice.
		- The Holy Roman emperor and the Diet were left with a mere shadow of their former power. HRE ends in 1806.
* Rise of France
	+ High taxation to pay for the 30 Years War led to the series of French civil wars called The Fronde, which began in 1648, and continue on into 1653
* Create a basis for national self-determination; Westphalian sovereignty.
	+ A new system of political order in central Europe, later called Westphalian sovereignty, based upon the concept of co-existing sovereign states.
	+ A norm was established against interference in another state's domestic affairs.
	+ Westphalian principles, especially the concept of sovereign states, became central to international law and to the prevailing world order.
* The Peace of Westphalia established the precedent of peaces established by diplomatic congress
* Balance of Power
	+ Inter-state aggression was to be held in check by a balance of power.

### 1648 - The Peace of Munster

* Sometimes lumped with other treaties under the Peace of Westphalia umbrella
* Ends the Eighty Years' War
	+ Between Spain and the Dutch Republic(1568–1648)
	+ Spain formally recognizes the independence of the Dutch Republic.
		- Independence of the Dutch Republic provided a safe country for European Jews.

### 1648 - The Second English Civil War Begins

* Fundamental Question of the ECW is “Should England have a King?” The answer in this period is, “No.”
	+ Later the answer is “Yes,” which leads to The Restoration
	+ The Glorious Revolution is about “Who should be the King?”
* Declaration of the Vote of No Addresses, 1648
	+ Passed by England's Long Parliament
	+ Breaking off negotiations with King Charles I
	+ Sets the scene for the second phase of the English Civil War.
* "Pride's Purge" 1648
	+ Elements of the New Model Army, under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell, invade London
	+ A majority of the Long Parliament expelled
	+ The Rump Parliament created
		- Under the direct control of the army
	+ Arguably the only military *coup d'état* in English history
* Leads to the Execution of Charles I in early 1649
* A republic, The Commonwealth, is also created in mid-1649.

## Why 1815?

Why did the College Board choose to end the second period and begin the third period in 1815? How is 1815 a global and/or European turning point? How do the events of ca. 1815 define the third period?

### 1815 - The “Hundred Days” of Napoleon

* Napoleon escapes from Elba and returns to France
* He enters Paris with a regular army of 140,000 and a volunteer force of around 200,000.
* Ended with the defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo

### 1815 - The Second Treaty of Paris

* End of twelve years of fighting in the Napoleonic Wars, and 23 years of recurrent warfare between France and the other powers of Europe.
* More punitive terms for France
	+ Ordered to pay 700 million francs in indemnities
	+ Its borders were reduced to their 1790 level.
	+ Had to pay additional money to cover the cost of additional defensive fortifications to be built by neighboring Coalition countries.
	+ Parts of France were to be occupied by up to 150,000 soldiers for five years, with France footing the bill.
		- But they only stayed for 3 years
* The Napoleonic Wars revolutionized European armies and the fighting played out on an unprecedented scale
	+ Some historians consider this the first Total War, in which all citizens are active participants
	+ The application of modern mass conscription.
	+ French developed the idea of a separate corps living off the land
		- Allowed a single commander to efficiently command more than the traditional command span of 30,000 men
		- Allowed field armies to deploy more men without requiring an equal increase in supply arrangements such as depots and supply trains
	+ The early Industrial Revolution led to mass-produce weapons
		- Equip larger forces
	+ Semaphore system used by the French for communication
		- A system of conveying information by means of visual signals, using towers with pivoting shutters.
		- Information is encoded by the position of the mechanical elements; it is read when the shutter is in a fixed position.
	+ Redefined the role of artillery
		- French formed independent, mobile units, as opposed to the previous tradition of attaching artillery pieces in support of troops
	+ Aerial surveillance was used for the first time
		- The French used a hot-air balloon to survey coalition positions in 1794
* Sowed the seeds of nationalism
	+ Led to the consolidations of Germany and Italy later in the century.
* Weakened the global Spanish Empire
	+ French occupation of Spain weakened Spain's hold over its colonies.
	+ Provided an opening for nationalist revolutions in Spanish America.
* Laid down the principle of the freedom of navigation on the major international rivers of Europe.
* Strengthened The British Empire
	+ As a result of the Napoleonic wars and the losses of the other great powers
	+ The British Empire became the foremost world power for the next century
	+ Beginning of the *Pax Britannica*.
* The neutrality of Switzerland is guaranteed.

### 1815 - The Final Act of the Congress of Vienna Signed

* Met to deliberate borders of countries, and balance French power so that France could not conquer all of Europe again.
* A new European political situation is set; the most-comprehensive European treaty ever.
	+ The political boundaries laid down by the Congress of Vienna lasted, except for one or two changes, for more than 40 years.
* Began the long era of the Congress of Europe in which disputes were managed diplomatically rather than with war.
	+ More Balance of Power
* The German Confederation Established
	+ Organization of 39 German states,
	+ The outline for a constitution was drawn up at the C of V.
	+ Replaces the Holy Roman Empire
		- HRE dissolved in 1806
* Austrian Empire is a big winner
	+ Gains territory
	+ Becomes the leading member of the German Confederation
* The Kingdom of the Netherlands created
	+ Merged the United Provinces and Belgium
* The Congress Kingdom of Poland is created
	+ Constitution is signed
		- A constitutional monarchy
		- Ruled by the Russian tsars (as kings of Poland) until WWI
* Luxembourg declares independence from the French Empire.
* The Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine was established
	+ Played an important part in coordinating work on regulating the Rhine, gradually reducing tolls, setting up rules for navigation, and promoting navigation on the Rhine.
* Slave trade NOT abolished
	+ Despite Castlereagh’s great efforts
	+ Pious declaration only.
* The idea of nationality had been almost entirely ignored; territories had been bartered without reference to the wishes of their inhabitants.
	+ Nationalism festered. Authoritarian regimes tended to ignore tendencies within multinational empires, such as the Austro-Hungarian Empire
* “Failed to give to international relations any organ by which their work could be adapted to the new forces of the 19th century.”

### 1815 - The Holy Alliance

* Signed by Austria, Prussia and Russia
	+ Eventually signed by all European rulers except the Prince Regent of Britain, the Ottoman sultan, and the Pope.
* Promoted “the influence of Christian principles in the affairs of nations” and upheld the European status quo.
* A symbol of conservatism and repression in central and eastern Europe.
* Not terribly important in itself
	+ Both Metternich and Castlereagh saw the Holy Alliance as insignificant and ephemeral.

### 1815 - Volcanic Winter

* Mount Tambora in the Dutch East Indies erupts explosively in 1815.
	+ More than 92,000 dead in initial eruption
	+ Expelled about 24 cubic miles of ash into the atmosphere
* Thousands of tons of sulfide gas compounds were sent into the stratosphere, where they reflected sunlight and caused widespread cooling
* This volcanic winter of low temperatures and heavy rains lasts into 1816
	+ Causes snows in June and July in the northern hemisphere
	+ Leads to widespread crop failures, and subsequently famine
	+ 1816 is later known as the “Year Without a Summer.”

## Why 1914?

Why did the College Board choose to end the third period and begin the fourth, and final, period in 1914? How is 1914 a global and/or European turning point? How do the events of 1914 define the fourth period?

### 1914 - The Beginning of World War I

* Fighting broke out between, Austria-Germany against England-France-Russia
* A world war was fought over nationalism, not just minor interior conflicts like those in France and Germany.
	+ Was the culmination of suppressed nationalism in the Balkans.
	+ Members of the Serbian Nationalist movement the Black Hand murdered the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire Archduke Francis Ferdinand. This single action kick started WWI.
* Virtually unprecedented in the slaughter, carnage, and destruction it caused.
* Marks a turning point in the downward spiral for massive multi-ethnic empires
	+ The Russian Empire, German Empire, the Austro Hungarian Empire, and the Ottoman Empire.
	+ But not the year in which these empires actually ended
* A shift away from solving diplomatic crises with diplomacy (Congress of Europe system)
	+ WWI could have been avoided by diplomacy and cooperation
	+ However entangling alliances ultimately brought about the war.
* Nations became increasingly militarized
* Mass mobilization leads to limited social advances
	+ organized working class
		- Especially trade unions (especially in Britain)
	+ Women, arguably
	+ Only in the winning countries
* Huge moral impact
	+ Struck a blow at European self-confidence and pretension to superior civilization
	+ Age of Anxiety
* New warfare technology
	+ Rapid-fire field artillery gun
	+ mortars,
	+ tanks
	+ cars
	+ airplanes
	+ Chemical weapons.

### 1914 – Egypt becomes a British protectorate

### 1914 – Stainless Steel Popularized

* The first everyday items come into public circulation

### 1914 – Charlie Chaplin’s Film Debut

* In the silent film *Making a Living*

### - The Government of Ireland Act

* Also known as the Home Rule Act
* Intended to provide self-government within the United Kingdom for Ireland.
	+ Postponed when war broke out and never took effect
* In response to the Irish Home Rule movement.
* Superseded by a fourth home rule bill, enacted as the Government of Ireland Act 1920
	+ Partitioned Ireland, creating Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland, both intended to have Home Rule.

### 1914 - The Panama Canal Opens

### 1914 – Suffragettes Employ Terrorist Tactics

* Mary Richardson slashed the Velasquez painting the *Rokeby Venus* at the National Gallery in London.
* A Suffragette armed with a hatchet broke 10 large panes of glass in a cabinet at the British Museum.
* Across the UK Suffragettes set fire to empty houses and railway stations, piers and sports pavilions and vandalized golf courses.
* Thought to be behind a bomb exploding in Westminster Abbey, damaging the Coronation Chair.
* Once WWI begins, the Suffragettes reorient on solidarity with their country

### 1914 – The First Regularly Scheduled Commercial Airline

* The first with winged aircraft
* The St. Petersburg–Tampa Airboat Line in Florida