Mrs. Tyau - AP European History

**Exam Review**

New Exam Format 2016

horizontal line

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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