***Reading Guide Chapter 12***

***Recovery and Rebirth: The Age of the Renaissance***

**Meaning and Characteristics of the Italian Renaissance (1350-1550)**

1. ID the term Renaissance
2. Explain the urban society of the Italian states and how it helped bring about the Renaissance in Italy.
3. Describe the recovery that took place.
4. What were general characteristics of the Italian Renaissance?

**The Making of Renaissance Society**

1. Economic Changes during the 14th Century
   1. Italian city-states
   2. Hanseatic League
   3. patterns of manufacturing and the textile industry
   4. New Industries

E. ID the Medici family and Renaissance Florence

II. Social Change in the Renaissance—Describe the following:

* 1. Nobility
  2. Courtly Society
     1. ID Baldassare Castiglione and *The Book of the Courtier*
  3. The Third Estate
     1. The Peasantry and the Decline of Manorialism and Serfdom
     2. Urban Society
        1. Patricians
        2. petty burghers, shopkeepers, artisans, guild masters, and guild members
        3. lowest levels
  4. Describe Slavery during the Renaissance

III. The Family in Renaissance Italy

1. Background
2. Marriage
3. Children

D. Sexual Norms

**The Italian States in the Renaissance**

1. The Five Major Powers
   1. Milan
   2. Venice
   3. Florence
   4. The Papal States
   5. Kingdom of Naples
2. Smaller City-States and Leaders
   1. Federigo de Montefeltro and Urbino
   2. Isabella d’Este and Mantua
3. ID the Peace of Lodi (1454)
4. ID the Italian Wars (1494-1527)
5. The Birth of Modern Diplomacy
   1. Ambassadors
   2. Machiavelli and the New Statecraft
      1. Background of Niccolo Machiavelli
      2. ID *The Prince*. What are the main points and model? Why did Machiavelli write it? The Impact?

**The Intellectual Renaissance in Italy**

1. Italian Renaissance Humanism
   1. What is humanism?
   2. The Humanists

*Fill in the following chart:*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Humanist** | **Major Works and Dates** | **Summary of their Works** | **Misc. Information** |
| **Petrarch** |  |  |  |
| **Leonardo Bruni** |  |  |  |
| **Lorenzo Valla** |  |  |  |
| **Poggio Bracciolini** |  |  |  |
| **Marsilio Ficino** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Giordano Bruno** |  |  |  |
| **Giovanni Pico della Mirandola** |  |  |  |

1. Describe changes in education that occurred during the Renaissance.
2. Describe the relationship between Humanism and History,
3. Explain the impact of Gutenberg’s Printing Press.

**The Artistic Renaissance**

1. Describe and explain the new artistic standards that arose during the Renaissance.
2. The Artists of the early Renaissance Period

*Fill in the following chart:*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Artist** | **Major Works and Dates** | **Summary of their Works** | **Misc. Information** |
| **Masaccio** |  |  |  |
| **Paolo Uccello** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sandro Botticelli** |  |  |  |
| **Donato di Donatello** |  |  |  |
| **Filippo Brunelleschi** |  |  |  |
| **Piero della Francesca** |  |  |  |

1. The Artists of the High Renaissance Period

*Fill in the following chart:*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Artist** | **Major Works and Dates** | **Summary of their Works** | **Misc. Information** |
| **Leonardo da Vinci** |  |  |  |
| **Raphael** |  |  |  |
| **Michelangelo** |  |  |  |
| **Donato Bramante** |  |  |  |

* 1. Why would Leonardo da Vinci be considered an all-around Renaissance Man?

1. Explain the social status and financial gains of the artists.
2. The Northern Artistic Renaissance
   1. How did it differ from the Italian Artistic Renaissance?
   2. The Artists of the Northern Renaissance

*Fill in the following chart:*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Artist** | **Major Works and Dates** | **Summary of their Works** | **Misc. Information** |
| **Jan Van Eyck** |  |  |  |
| **Albrecht Durer** |  |  |  |

1. Describe Music during the Renaissance

**The European State in the Renaissance**

1. ID the New Monarchies
2. The Growth of the French Monarchy
   1. Effects of the Hundred Years’ War
   2. Charles VII
      1. Policies
      2. the *taille*
      3. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges
   3. Louis XI
      1. Background
      2. Policies (Domestic and Economic)
      3. Foreign Affairs
      4. Impact of his reign
3. England
   1. ID War of the Roses
   2. Henry Tudor (VII)
      1. Domestic Policies and Economics

2. Foreign Affairs

1. Spain
   1. Ferdinand and Isabella
      1. marriage
      2. Domestic Policies
      3. religious policies

4. Impact

1. The Holy Roman Empire and the Hapsburgs
   1. How was it different than England, France, and Spain?
   2. Maximilian I
   3. Charles V
2. Eastern Europe
   1. Poland
   2. Bohemia
   3. Hungary
   4. Russia (Muscovy)
3. The Ottoman Empire
   1. The Rise
   2. Impact on Europe

**The Church in the Renaissance**

1. Background—The Council of Constance
2. Heresy
   1. What was it?
   2. John Wycliffe and the Lollards
   3. Jan Hus and the Hussites
3. Reform
   1. Reforms at the Council of Constance
   2. Papal Resistance to the Conciliar Movement
4. The Renaissance Papacy
   1. Describe
   2. Julius II
   3. Sixtus IV
   4. Alexander VI
   5. Leo X

***Reading Guide—Ch. 13***

***Reformation and Religious Warfare in the 16th Century***

The Northern Renaissance

1. Background
   1. How and when did the Renaissance spread to the northern states of Europe?
2. Christian Humanism
   1. Similarities with the Italian Renaissance
   2. Differences with the Italian Renaissance
   3. General Characteristics of the Northern Renaissance

D. Impact of the Northern Renaissance

1. The Christian Humanists

*Fill in the following chart:*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Christian Humanists** | **Background** | **Major Works (Date)** | **Ideas and Significance** |
| **Desiderius Erasmus** |  |  |  |
| **Sir Thomas More** |  |  |  |

***Prelude to Reformation***

1. Background—Briefly review the main ideas of the Christian Humanist movement.
2. Prelude to Reformation: Church and Religion on the Eve of the Reformation
   1. Abuses of the Clergy
   2. Popular Religion—Expressions of Religious Piety
      1. Explain the mechanical view of the process of salvation in regard to relics and indulgences.
      2. The Modern Devotion
         1. What was it?
         2. ID Thomas a Kempis and *The Imitation of Christ*
         3. explain the impact of popular mysticism and its relationship with the orthodox practices of the Roman Catholic Church
         4. How did this new religious piety lead to disillusionment with the Church?

***Martin Luther and the Reformation in Germany***

1. The Early Luther
   1. Background Information about Luther
   2. Explain Luther’s concept of “Justification by Faith”
   3. Explain the increase in the sales of indulgences
      1. Why was Luther so distressed by this?
   4. The Ninety-Five Theses
   5. The Leipzig Debate
   6. Pamphlets of 1520
   7. The Diet of Worms (1521)
2. The Rise of Lutheranism
   1. The Urban Spread of Luthernaism
   2. use of woodcuts
   3. Crises of the mid-1520s
      1. radical reformers
      2. Christian Humanists
      3. ID The German Peasant’s War and Thomas Muntzer. Include Luther’s reaction.
      4. Explain why Luther was so dependent on the state.
3. Church and State
   1. What doctrines had Luther changed from Catholicism and why?
   2. Explain the concept of National Churches in regards to the Lutheran churches.

***Germany and the Reformation: Religion and Politics***

1. Charles V (1519-56)
   1. Background
   2. His Four Major Challenges
      1. The Hapsburg-Valois Rivalry
      2. the Papacy
      3. the Turks
      4. Germany’s Internal Situation
         1. HRE internal political situation
         2. Diet of Augsburg (1530)
         3. the Schmalkaldic League
         4. Peace of Augsburg (1555)

***The Spread of the Protestant Reformation***

1. Scandinavia
   1. Sweden
   2. Denmark and Norway
2. Ulrich Zwingli
   1. Explain the make up of the Swiss cantons
   2. Zwingli’s Life
   3. What was a disputation?
   4. Compare and Contrast Zwinglism with Lutheranism
   5. Explain the growth of Zwinglism
   6. The Marburg Colloquy (1529)
   7. Swiss Civil War in 1531
3. The Anabaptists
   1. Who were they?
   2. Common Ideas?
   3. Persecutions
   4. The Fiasco at Munster (early 1530s)
   5. Menno Simons and the Mennonites
4. The Reformation in England

Henry’s Divorce and the Separation from Rome

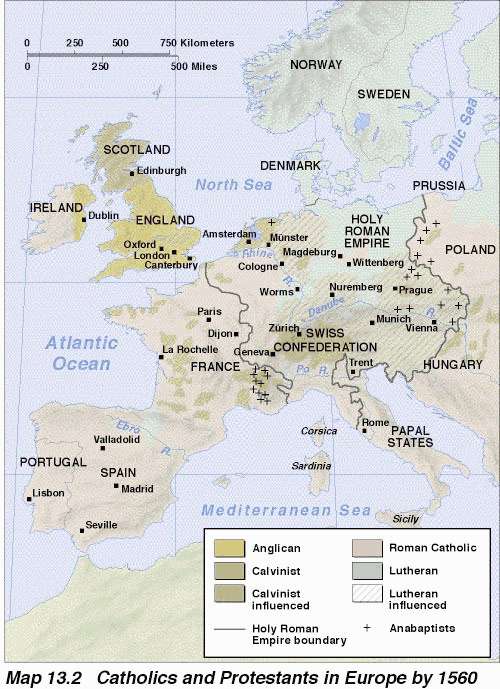
* 1. Important Personalities
     1. ID Cardinal Wolsey
     2. ID Thomas Cranmer (Archbishop of Canterbury)
     3. ID Thomas Cromwell
     4. ID Anne Boleyn
  2. The Act of Supremacy (1534)
  3. Cromwell’s Dissolution of the Monasteries
  4. Henry’s Other Wives
  5. Edward VI’s Religious Policies (1547-53)
  6. Mary I’s Religious Policies (1553-58)

1. John Calvin and the Development of Calvinism
   1. Background and his Conversion
   2. *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)
   3. Calvinist Doctrine—How did it compare/contrast with Catholicism and the other Protestant religions?
   4. Calvinist Organization in Geneva
      1. Ecclesiastical Ordinances
      2. The Genevan Consistory
      3. The Spread of Calvinism

***The Social Impact of the Reformation***

1. The Effect on Families
   1. Similarities with Catholicism
   2. Changes to the conception of the family
   3. The role of women
2. Education in the Reformation
   1. How did the Protestant schools differ from the humanist schools?
   2. The Gymnasium
   3. The Genevan Academy
   4. The Jesuits as Educators
3. Religious Practices and Popular Culture
   1. The Decline of “Superstitious Customary Practices” Among Protestants
   2. Reform of Other Social Practices

***The Catholic Reformation***



1. Geography
   1. Using the above map, where were the following religions dominant and/or influential? Be sure to differentiate between the two.
      1. Anglican
      2. Calvinist
      3. Roman Catholic
      4. Lutheran
      5. Anabaptists
2. Background to the Catholic Reformation (Counter Reformation)
   1. The Emergence of a New Mysticism
      1. Teresa of Avila
   2. Regeneration of Religious Orders
   3. New Religious Orders and Brotherhoods
3. The Society of Jesus
   1. Ignatius of Loyola (Background) and *The Spiritual Exercises*
   2. The Papal Bull of 1540 and the organization of the Jesuits
   3. Major Activities

1. Who were Francis Xavier and Matteo Ricci?

D. Significance and Impact

1. A Revived Papacy
   1. Policies of Paul III
   2. Paul IV and the Inquisition
2. The Council of Trent (1545-1563)
   1. Goals?
   2. Early Conflicts
   3. Reaffirmation of Basic Catholic Doctrine
   4. Reform

E. Impact

***Politics and Wars of Religion in the 16th Century***

1. The French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)
   1. Background—Why had France seemed an unlikely place for a religious war?
   2. Explain the social make up of the Huguenots
   3. Explain the policies of Catherine de Medici
   4. Catholics v. Protestants

**Fill in the following chart:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Huguenots** | **Politiques** | **Ultra Catholics** |
| Leaders |  |  |  |
| Goals |  |  |  |
| Supporters |  |  |  |

* 1. The Wars
     1. Outbreak
     2. St. Bartholomew’s Day Massacre (1572)
     3. the formation of the Holy League
     4. War of the Three Henrys (1588-1589)
     5. Henry IV (of Navarre)
     6. Edict of Nantes (1598)

1. Philip II, the Most Catholic King of Spain (1556-1598)
   1. List and explain the major goals, actions, and results of the reign of Philip II
      1. Goals

* + 1. Actions—Domestic and Foreign Affairs
    2. Results
  1. Revolt of the Netherlands
     1. Background
     2. Causes
     3. Actions
     4. Important Figures
     5. Results

1. Elizabethan England
   1. General Achievements
   2. Religious Policy—The Elizabethan Settlement of 1559
   3. Two Significant Minorities and their actions
      1. Catholics
      2. Puritans
   4. Domestic Policies
   5. Foreign Affairs

***Reading Guide—Chapter 14***

***Europe and the World: New Encounters (1500-1800)***

1. On the Brink of a New World
   1. The Motives
      1. Interaction with Other Cultures prior to 1492
      2. Economic Motives

3. Religious Zeal

* 1. The Means
     1. Politics

2. Technology

1. The Development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire
   1. Prince Henry the Navigator and early expeditions
   2. Bartholomeu Dias
   3. Vasco da Gama
   4. Interaction with India
   5. Searching for Spices
      1. Alfonso de Albuquerque
      2. Malacca
      3. Other expeditions

4. Reasons for Success

1. Voyages to the New World
   1. Columbus’ Theories
   2. Columbus’ 1st Voyage
   3. Columbus’ Discoveries
   4. Other Explorers
      1. John Cabot
      2. Pedro Cabral
      3. Vasco de Balboa
      4. Ferdinand Magellan
2. The Spanish Empire in the New World
   1. The Conquistadors
      1. Financing
      2. Hernando Cortes v. Montezuma and the Aztec
      3. Francisco Pizarro v. Atahualpa and the Inca
   2. Explain the administration of the Spanish Empire
   3. Explain the impact of expansion on both the native Americans and the Europeans
3. New Rivals on the World Stage
   1. Background
   2. Africa: The Slave Trade
      1. Background
      2. Origins
      3. Growth
      4. Effects
   3. The West in Southeast Asia
      1. Portugal
      2. Spain
      3. The Dutch
      4. Mainland Southeast Asia
   4. The French and British in India
      1. The Mughal (Mogul) Empire
      2. Impact of the Western Powers
         1. The British
         2. Rivalries

c. Results

* 1. China
     1. The Ming Dynasty (1369-1644)
        1. Achievements
        2. Decline
     2. The Qing Dynasty(Manchus)
        1. Origins
        2. Early Achievements
     3. Western Inroads—Decline of the Qing
        1. Russia
        2. England
  2. Japan
     1. Background
     2. Initial opening to the West
     3. Act of Seclusion
  3. The Americas
     1. Spain and Portugal
     2. West Indies
     3. British North America
     4. French North America

1. Toward a World Economy
   1. ID the Price Revolution
   2. The Growth of Commerical Capitalism
   3. Mercantilism
2. The Impact of European Expansion
   1. Background
   2. The Conquered
      1. Native American’s
      2. Africa
      3. Asia
      4. Latin America
      5. Ecology
      6. The Catholic Missionaries
   3. The Conquerors
      1. Social Changes
      2. Economic Changes
      3. The Columbian Exchange
      4. European Lifestyle
      5. New World View
      6. Psychological Impact

***Reading Guide—Chapter 15***

***State Building and the Search for Order in the 17th Century***

***Background—Social Crises***

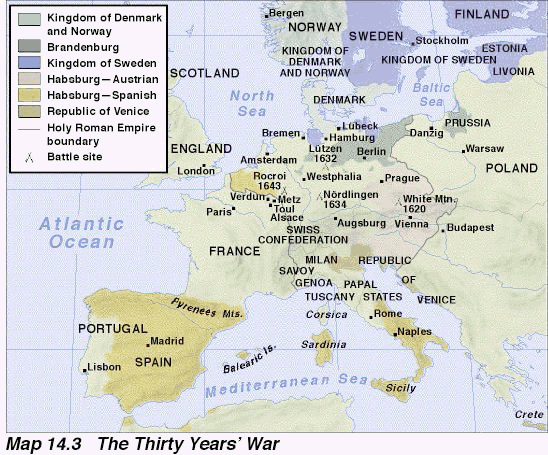
1. Economic Stagnation
2. Population Trends

***The Witchcraft Craze***

1. Background
2. The Accused and the Trials
3. Explanations

V. Witch Stereotypes

1. The Waning of the Witchcraft Hysteria (Why?)



***The Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648)***

1. Causes
   1. French-Hapsburg Rivalries
   2. Religious Motivations
   3. Controversies over German Liberties
2. Four Major Phases—Actions, Important Personalities, and Results
   1. Bohemian (1618-25)
   2. Danish (1625-29)
   3. Swedish (1630-35)
   4. Franco-Swedish (1635-48)
   5. What were the provisions and the impact of the Peace of Westphalia (1648)?
3. A Military Revolution
   1. Greater Fire Power
   2. Flexibility and Mobility
   3. Discipline
   4. Impact on European History
4. Rebellions
   1. Background
   2. Peasant
   3. Noble
   4. Commoners

***The Theory of Absolutism***

Jean Bodin’s Theories

II. Bishop Jacques Bousset—*Politics: Drawn from the Words of Holy Scripture*

III. Theory v. Reality

***Absolutism in Western Europe***

I. France and Absolute Monarchy

A. Foundations of French Absolutism

1. Background

1. Cardinal Richelieu’s Centralization of Power under Louis XIII (1624-1642)

a. Huguenots

1. nobility
2. network of spies
3. intendant system
4. Foreign Policy

3. Cardinal Mazarin during the Minority of Louis XIV (1642-1661)

a. Background

1. ID the Fronde
2. The Reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715)

1. Routine of the “Sun King”

1. France’s Bewildering Feudal Overlaps
2. Control of State
3. Edict of Fountainebleau
4. Finances and Jean Baptiste Colbert
5. Versailles
6. the Wars of Louis XIV

a. Marquis de Louvois and the Army

1. Franco-Dutch Wars
2. ambitions against the Holy Roman Empire
3. The War of the League of Augsburg (1689-97—also known as the Nine Years’ War)
4. The War of the Spanish Succession (1702-1713)

1. ID the Peace of Utrecht

1. Louis’ Legacy to France

The Decline of Spain

A. Weaknesses by the end of the reign of Philip II

1. Philip III (1598-1621)

C. Phillip IV (1621-1665)

***Absolutism in Central, Eastern, and Northern Europe***

1. Explain Voltaire’s Description of the Holy Roman Empire after 1648.
2. Brandenburg-Prussia and the House of Hohenzollern

A. Background

1. Frederick William, the Great Elector (1640-88)
2. Elector Frederick III (who becomes King Frederick I—1688-1713)
3. Austria and the House of Hapsburg
4. Background
5. Leopold I (1685-1705)

**DOMESTIC ISSUES**

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

1. Italy
2. Muscovy Becomes Russia

A. Ivan IV, the Terrible

1. Times of Trouble
2. Muscovite Society
3. Peter the Great—Domestic Issues
4. Peter the Great—Foreign Affairs
5. Scandinavia

A. Denmark

1. Sweden and the House of Vasa
2. The Ottoman Empire

A. The Victories of Suleiman I, the Magnificent

1. Battle of Lepanto (1571)
2. Domestic Affairs
3. Foreign Affairs after 1600
4. Explain the Limits of Absolutism

***Limited Monarchies and Republics***

1. Poland
2. the Golden Age of the Dutch Republic
3. The Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy in England

A. James I and relations with Parliament

1. Charles I and relations with Parliament

1. ID the Petition of Right

1. ID Ship Money
2. Explain Charles’ religious policy and his work with William Laud
3. Scottish rebellion
4. Prelude to Civil War

1. Long Parliament and legislation

1. Immediate Cause of the Civil War
2. The Civil War (1642-46)

1. Sides???

1. Oliver Cromwell and the New Model Army
2. Results
3. Split of Parliament and creation of the Rump Parliament
4. Cromwell’s Commonwealth (or military dictatorship)
5. The Restoration (1660)
6. Charles II, the Merry Monarch (1660-85)
7. Development of Political Parties
8. James II (1685-88)
9. ID the Glorious Revolution (1688)
10. Responses to the English Revolution

A. Thomas Hobbes

1. John Locke

***The Flourishing European Culture***

***The Changing Forces of Art***

1. Art: Mannerism and Baroque
   1. Mannerism
      1. ID and distinguish it from Renaissance Art
      2. El Greco
   2. Baroque
      1. ID and distinguish it from Mannerism
      2. How was it part of the Catholic Reformation?
      3. Peter Paul Rubens
      4. Gian Lorenzo Bernini
      5. Artemisia Gentileschi
   3. French Classicism
      1. Background
      2. Nicholas Poussin
   4. Dutch Realism
      1. Background
      2. Judith Leyster
      3. Rembrandt van Rijn
2. A Golden Age of Literature in England and Spain
   1. England
      1. William Shakespeare
   2. Spain
      1. Theater—Lope de Vega
3. Theater—French Neo-Classicism

A. How did the work of the French playwrights differ than that of the English and the Spanish?

1. Explain French Neo-Classicism
2. Jean-Baptiste Racine’s Greek Tragedies
3. Jean-Baptiste Moliere’s Satires

***Reading Guide—Chapter 16***

***The Scientific Revolution***

Background on the Scientific Revolution

1. Explain the controversy over the issue of late medieval influence on the Scientific Revolution.
2. What was the impact of the Renaissance scholars and artists?
3. What were the technical innovations of the early modern period?
4. Explain the role of mathematics.
5. What about magic?
6. What are the fundamental causes of the Scientific Revolution?

B. The Scientists and their Achievements

1. Explain the Ptolomaic Model
2. Complete the following chart:

| **FIELD** | **SCIENTIST** | **TIME PERIOD** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Astron-omy** | Nicolaus Copernicus |  |  |
| Tycho Brahe |  |  |
| Johannes Kepler |  |  |
| Galileo Galilei |  |  |
| Isaac Newton |  |  |
| **Medicine** | influence of Galen |  |  |
| Paracelsus |  |  |
| Andreas Vesalius |  |  |
| William Harvey |  |  |
| **Women in Science** | Margaret Cavendish |  |  |
| Maria Merian |  |  |
| Maria Winklemann |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **FIELD** | **SCIENTIST** | **TIME PERIOD** | **ACHIEVEMENTS** |
| **Ration-alism** | Rene Descartes |  |  |
| **What was Cartesian Dualism?** |  |  |  |
| **The Scientific Method** | Francis Bacon |  |  |
| Rene Descartes |  |  |
| Sir Isaac Newton |  |  |
| **Science and Religion** | Galileo |  |  |
| Benedict de Spinoza |  |  |
| Blaise Pascal |  |  |

1. Contrast the education of women in science with men in science.
2. How did the Scientific Revolution affect the 17th century’s image of man? How was it different from the old one?
3. Explain the scientific societies and Science in Society.

***Reading Guide—Chapter 17***

***The 18th Century: An Age of Enlightenment***

***The Enlightenment***

1. Background
   1. Immanuel Kant’s motto “Dare to Know”
   2. Relate to the Scientific Revolution
2. The Paths to Enlightenment
   1. How did the philosophes see themselves?
   2. Popularization of Science
      1. Scientific ideas were spread to the masses not so much by scientists themselves as by popularizers
      2. Bernard de Fontenelle
   3. A New Skepticism
   4. The Impact of Travel Literature
   5. The Legacy of Locke and Newton
      1. Explain the attraction of the philosophes to Isaac Newton
      2. Explain the works of and the impact of John Locke
3. The Philosophes and Their Ideas
   1. Who were the philosophes and what common bonds did they share? (include deism here)
   2. **The Three French Giants**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Background*** | ***Major Works*** | ***Ideas*** |
| ***Baron de Montesquieu*** |  |  |  |
| ***Voltaire*** |  |  |  |
| ***Denis Diderot*** |  |  |  |

* 1. **Toward a New Science of Man**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Background*** | ***Major Works*** | ***Ideas*** |
| ***David Hume*** |  |  |  |
| ***Francois Quesnay*** |  |  |  |
| ***Adam Smith*** |  |  |  |

* 1. **The Later Enlightenment**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Background*** | ***Major Works*** | ***Ideas*** |
| ***Baron d’Holbach*** |  |  |  |
| ***Marie-Jean de Condorcet*** |  |  |  |
| ***Jean-Jacques Rousseau*** |  |  |  |

* 1. **Women in the Enlightenment**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Background*** | ***Major Works*** | ***Ideas*** |
| ***Mary Astell*** |  |  |  |
| ***Mary***  ***Wollstone-craft*** |  |  |  |

1. The Social Environment of the Philosophes
   1. Social Backgrounds
   2. Spread of Ideas to the Literate Elite
      1. Books of the Philosophes
      2. The Salons
      3. Other Ways in which the Enlightenment spread
      4. Secret Societies

***Culture and Society in an Age of Enlightenment***

1. Innovations in Art, Music, and Literature
   1. Rococo—Watteau and Newmann
   2. Neoclassicism—David
   3. Baroque Music
   4. Classical Music
   5. Development of the Novel
   6. The Writing of History
2. The High Culture of the 18th Century
   1. Differentiate between high culture and popular culture
   2. Describe the High Culture
      1. An Increased Readership
      2. Education and Universities
      3. Crime and Punishment—Cesare Beccaria
      4. Reforms in Medicine
3. Popular Culture
   1. Festivals and Carnivals
   2. Local Taverns and Drinking Habits
   3. Chapbooks
   4. Spread of Literacy and increase in Primary Education

***Religion and the Churches***

1. The Institutional Church
   1. Background
   2. Church-State Relations
   3. Toleration and Religious Minorities
   4. Toleration and the Jews
2. Popular Religion in the 18th Century
   1. Background
   2. Catholic Piety
   3. Protestant Revivalism
      1. Background
      2. Pietism and the Moravian Brethren
      3. John Wesley and Methodism

***Reading Guide—Chapter 18***

***The 18th Century:***

***European States, International Wars and Social Change***

***The European States***

1. Explain the utilitarian arguments reinforced by the philosophes regarding absolute monarchy.
2. Enlightened Absolutism
   1. Explain the concept of natural rights.
   2. What were the characteristics of the philosophes’ ideal for enlightened absolutism (despotism)?
3. The Atlantic Seaboard States
   1. France
      1. Describe the rule of Louis XV (1715-74).
      2. What were the issues with Louis XVI (1774-92) and Marie Antoinette?
   2. Great Britain
      1. Explain the system of patronage
      2. Explain how the position of prime minister came to represent the executive branch of government
      3. ID Robert Walpole
      4. ID William Pitt, the Elder
      5. Which king tried to revive royal executive power and how?
   3. Explain the decline of the Dutch Republic. (how and why)
4. Absolutism in Central and Eastern Europe
   1. Prussia
      1. Background—Reiterate the achievements of Frederick William, the Great Elector and Frederick I.
      2. ID Frederick William I (both domestic and foreign affairs)
      3. Explain the role of the Junkers.
      4. Describe the lifestyle of the peasants and the middle class.
      5. ID Frederick II, the Great (both domestic and foreign affairs)
   2. Austria
      1. Why was it difficult to provide common laws and a centralized administration in the Austrian Empire?
      2. Explain Maria Theresa’s reforms
      3. Support the following statement: “Joseph II was the most enlightened of the enlightened despots.”
   3. Russia
      1. Explain why Catherine the Great could not alienate the Russian nobility and how the nobility actually gained power under Catherine’s reign.
      2. Explain the implications of Catherine the Great’s proposals for a new Russian law code? How do these guidelines place her in the category of “enlightened” and how does she fall short?
      3. ID the Charter of the Nobility
      4. ID Pugachev’s Rebellion
      5. What land did Catherine gain for Russia and from whom?
   4. ID the partitions of Poland
   5. What was going on in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and the Scandinavian states?
   6. Explain the limits of Enlightened Absolutism.

***Wars and Diplomacy***

I. ID the following:

1. The War of the Austrian Succession (1740-48)
2. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle
3. The Seven Years’ War (1756-63)
4. The Treaty of Paris (1763)

II. Explain how European armies and warfare had changed.

***Economic Expansion, Social Change, and the Social Order of the 18th C.***

I. Economic Patterns of the 18th Century

1. economic depression of the 17th century began to end in the early 18th century
2. era of rapid population growth
3. expansion in banking and trade
4. British Agricultural Revolution
5. beginnings of industrialization
6. increase in worldwide trade system

II. European Population

1. Describe the population explosions that occurred in Europe during this time period
2. Explain **Thomas Malthus population theories** (look this up in the index)

III. Family, Marriage, and Birthrate Patterns

1. Explain the concept of the family and family roles
2. What were traditional attitudes towards childcare? How and why did they change during the second half of the century?
3. Explain lower class responses to the anxiety of childcare.
4. Who was beginning to use birth control techniques?

IV. **ID the Agricultural Revolution**

V. Explain the rise of banking, particularly in England

VI. What was the most important industry in Europe during the 19th century?

1. **ID Cottage Industry** (or domestic system or putting out system)
2. How did textile production change during the century?

***The Social Order of the 18th Century***

I. Social status was still largely determined not by wealth and economic standing, but by the division into the traditional “orders” or “estates” determined by heredity and quality.

1. supported by Christian teachings
2. attacked by Enlightened thinkers, but did not die easily
3. Explain how some forces of change were at work in this traditional society.
4. Despite these changes—it would be the revolutionary upheavals at the end of the century before the old order or regime would disintegrate

II. Describe the social order of …

1. The Peasantry
   1. Background
   2. The Village
   3. The Peasant Diet
2. The Nobility
   1. Background
   2. Explain court society as exemplified at Versailles
   3. Explain the country estates and country homes
   4. **ID the Grand Tour**

III. The Inhabitants of Towns and Cities

1. How did the social importance of towns differ in eastern and western Europe?
2. Use a pyramid to show the hierarchy in cities and towns. Be sure you understand the role of all of the social groups.
3. Why were there still high death rates in cities and towns?

D. Explain the problem of poverty.

***Reading Guide—Chapter 19—A Revolution in Politics:***

***The Era of the French Revolution and Napoleon***

I. Beginnings: The American Revolution

1. Causes—
2. Actions during the war
3. Important documents regarding? Why are they significant?
4. Results (how was the new gov’t set up?)
5. Impact on Europe

II. Background to the French Revolution

1. Describe the estate system in France
2. What were some similar views of the wealthy bourgeoisie and some of the nobility?
3. What other problems did the French monarchy have to contend with during this time?
4. Summarize immediate and long-term causes of the French Revolution.

The French Revolution

1. The Moderate Phase
   1. Explain how the Estates-General was supposed to be set up?
   2. ID the Parlement of Paris
   3. ID the Society of Thirty
   4. Explain the work of Abby Sieyes
   5. ID the Tennis Court Oath
   6. Explain the storming of the Bastille. How did the fall of the Bastille affect the new National Assembly
   7. ID the following:

* The Great Fear
* The Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen
* The Declaration of Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen
* The Women’s March on Versailles
* Civil Constitution of the Clergy
* Constitution of 1791
  1. List and explain the reforms of the National Assembly (just list if you’ve already ID them above
  2. What difficulties did the new government still face?
  3. ID the Declaration of Pillnitz
  4. ID the Paris Commune

1. The Radical Revolution
   1. Explain the rise of the Jacobin clubs. What were their goals and how did they grow?
   2. Explain how the National Convention replaced the National Assembly
   3. ID the following:

* Georges Danton
* Girondins
* The Mountain
* execution of Louis XVI
  1. How did the Mountain come to control the National Assembly
  2. Explain the situation in the Vendee
  3. What happened during the war with the 1st Coalition?
  4. Explain the growth of the French Revolutionary Army
  5. ID the Committee of Public Safety
  6. ID Maximilien Robespierre
  7. ID the Reign of Terror
  8. Explain the Republic of Virtue
  9. Explain the policy changes that took place during the years of the National Convention (1792-1795) in regard to…
     + Women
     + Dechristianization
     + Equality and Slavery
     + Decline of the CPS

1. What was the Thermidorean Reaction?
2. Explain the Directory and the issues they faced from 1795-1799.
3. What role did each of the following play in the French Revolution?
   1. lawyers
   2. peasants
   3. women
   4. the clergy
   5. the Jacobins
   6. the sans-culottes
   7. the French Revolutionary Army
   8. the Committee of Public Safety

The Age of Napoleon

1. Describe the background of Napoleon Bonaparte.
2. What were his military credentials?
3. List and explain the domestic policies of Napoleon Bonaparte.
4. Trace Napoleon’s Foreign Affairs from 1799-1815
5. What are reasons for Napoleon’s downfall
6. ID the following:
   1. the Consulate
   2. Concordant of 1801
   3. Napoleonic Code

* 1. Napoleon’s bureaucracy
  2. tax collection under Napoleon
  3. The Grand Empire
  4. Battle of Trafalgar
  5. Continental System

***Reading Guide—Chapter 20***

***The Industrial Revolution and Its Impact on European Society***

**The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain**

I. List and explain the reasons that the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain.

II. ID Cottage Industry (The Domestic System or Putting Out System) from previous units

III. Technological Changes—Fill in the table below

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Field*** | ***Important People and their Contributions*** | ***Innovations and their Impact*** |
| Textiles |  |  |
| Steam |  |  |
| Iron |  |  |
| Transportation |  |  |
| The Factory |  |  |

IV. ID The Great Exhibition of 1851

**The Spread of Industrialization**

I. List and explain the limitations.

II. Explain the factors that encouraged the spread of Industrialization.

III. Describe and explain Industrialization in …

1. Belgium
2. France
3. Germany
4. The United States

IV. How was industrialization different in GB from the continent?

V. Explain the role of the rest of the world during the Industrial era.

**The Social Impact of the Industrial Revolution**

I. Describe the population growth that occurred.

II. ID the Great Irish Famine and the impact on Irish-English relations.

III. Describe the growth of cities. Differentiate between Britain and the Continent.

IV. Describe and explain urban living conditions in the early part of the Industrial Revolution.

V. ID Edwin Chadwick

VI. What were the changes of the new industrial middle class?

VII. Describe the working class in regards to…

1. as laborers

B. as servants

C. Working Conditions

1. In the Mines
2. Pauper Apprentices
3. Child Labor
4. Women Workers
5. Explain the impact of the Factory Acts.

VII. Describe the debate regarding the standard of living changes. Include wage and price fluctuation as well as overproduction and unemployment.

IX. Worker Efforts at Change….ID the following:

A. the Combination Acts

1. the growth of trade unions
2. Robert Owen’s Utopian Socialism
3. Luddites
4. The Chartist Movement

X. Government Efforts at Change

A. Causes

B. Impact—ID the following:

1. Factory Acts between 1802-1819
2. Factory Act of 1833
3. Ten Hours Act

4. Coal Mines Act of 1842

***Reading Guide—Chapter 21***

***Reaction, Revolution, and Romanticism (1815-50)***

**The Conservative Order (1815-30)**

I. The Peace Settlement (The Congress of Vienna, 1814-15)

1. Who were the most significant representatives attending the conference? Explain their ideals and their importance.

B. What were the goals at the Congress of Vienna?

C. Explain how Metternich’s principle of legitimacy both reestablished legitimate monarchs and ignored others.

1. What were the provisions of the treaties reached at Vienna? How did the map of Europe change?

II. The Conservative Ideology—ID the following:

1. Edmund Burke and *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
2. Joseph de Maistre
3. Conservatism in general

III. The Concert of Europe

1. What were the original goals of the Quadruple Alliance and the Concert of Europe?
2. Describe intervention by the Great Powers in the following places:
   1. Spain
   2. Italy
   3. Latin America
   4. Greece
3. Explain the rift that developed between the former allies.

D. ID the Greek Revolt

IV. The Conservative Domination: The European States

1. Great Britain
   1. Explain problems facing the British parliamentary system.
   2. How had the political parties evolved since the late 17th century?
   3. ID the Corn Law
   4. ID the Peterloo Massacre
   5. Explain legislation was enacted that brought about minor reforms for the poor
2. France
   1. ID the Constitutional Charter of 1814
   2. Explain the bicameral legislature established in France during this time.
   3. What were Louis XVIII’s policies? What issues did he face and how did the handle them?
   4. ID Charles X through the July Ordinances
3. Explain the intervention by the powers in the Italian States and Spain
4. Repression of Liberalism in central Europe
   1. Explain the Germanic Confederation
   2. Explain the Burschenschaften movements that developed in the German states. Why did this alarm Metternich and other German leaders?
   3. ID the Karlsbad Decrees
   4. Describe the multinational state of Austria. (use SPRITE if necessary)
5. Russia
   1. Describe Russia at the beginning of the 19th century.
   2. What were the initial reforms Alexander I made with the help of Michael Speransky? Did they last? Explain
   3. ID the Northern Union and the Decembrist Revolt
   4. ID Nicholas I

**The Ideologies of Change**

Fill in the graphic organizer below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Philosophy and *Beliefs*** | **Important People and their *Works*** | ***His/her Beliefs and Actions*** |
| **Liberalism--** | Thomas Malthus—*Essay on the Principle of Population* |  |
| David Ricardo |  |
| John Stuart Mill |  |
| **Nationalism--** |  |  |
| **Early Socialism** | Henri de-Saint-Simon |  |
| Charles Fourier |  |
| Robert Owen |  |
| Frances Wright |  |
| Louis Blanc |  |
| Flora Tristan |  |

**Revolution and Reform (1830-50)**

I. French Revolution of 1830

1. ID the July Ordinances (Four Ordinances)
2. ID the Revolution of 1830
3. Explain the monarchy of Louis Philippe. What issues led to revolution in 1848?
4. ID Francois Guizot and Adolphe Thiers

II. Describe revolutionary outbursts in the following areas in 1830:

1. Belgium
2. Poland
3. Italy

III. Reform in Great Britain

1. ID the Great Reform Bill of 1832
2. The Poor Law of 1834

C. Repeal of the Corn Laws

IV. The Revolutions of 1848

1. France
2. Causes (underlying and immediate)

1. Explain the provisional government of Louis Blanc and the national workshops.
2. ID the bloody *June Days*
3. ID Louis Napoleon
4. Other Areas—Fill in the table

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Location and/or Movement** | **Causes** | **Actions** | **Important People** | **Results and Impact** |
| **Frankfurt Assembly** |  |  |  |  |
| **Austrian Empire** |  |  |  |  |
| **Italian States** |  |  |  |  |

1. What was the impact of the Revolutions of 1848 in general?

**The Emergence of an Ordered Society**

(Fill in the following outline)

I. New Police Forces

* 1. Louis-Maurice Debelleyme and Parisian *Serjents*
  2. Robert Peel and London “Bobbies”

1. Berlin’s *Schutzmannschaft*

II. Prison Reform

A. A Decline in Exile

B. Solitary Confinement

C. Impact

**Romanticism**

I. Explain the following characteristics

A. Sentiment and the Inner World--Goethe

B. Individualism

C. The Lure of the Middle Ages

1. An Attraction to the Bizarre

II. Romantic Poets and the Love of Nature—ID the Following:

A. Percy Bysshe Shelley

B. Lord Byron

C. William Wordsworth

III. Art and Music

1. Casper David Friedrich
2. William Turner
3. Eugene Delacroix
4. Ludwig van Beethoven
5. Hector Berlioz

IV. Revival of Religion

1. Chateaubriand: Catholicism and the Harmony of All Things

Protestant Evangelism and Personal Salvation

***Reading Guide—Chapter 22***

***An Age of Nationalism and Realism (1850-71))***

**The France of Napoleon III**

I. Describe Louis Napoleon as President.

II. How did Louis Napoleon transform France into the Second Empire?

III. The Second Napoleonic Empire

1. Describe the political organization of the Second Empire.
2. List and explain economic achievements and failures during his reign.
3. ID Baron Haussmann and the reconstruction of Paris.
4. How and why was public opinion important to Napoleon III?
5. Who opposed his rule and why?
6. Analyze Napoleon’s foreign policy.

IV. ID the Crimean War

1. Who, where, and when?
2. Why? (Causes—for all countries involved)
3. Significant Actions during the war (battles, medical reform, etc.)
4. Consequences (results, significance, and impact)

**National Unification: Italy**

I. Describe Italy before unification.

II. Piedmont-Sardinia and the House of Savoy

III. ID Count Camillo di Cavour

A. His background

1. Explain his policies in Piedmont-Sardinia
2. His alliance w/Napoleon III
3. The Austro-Prussian War and results

IV. How did the northern Italian states enter the kingdom?

VI. ID Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Red Shirts

VII. Explain the rivalry between Garibaldi and Cavour.

VIII. Explain how Venetia (Venice) and Rome entered the new Italian state?

**National Unification: Germany**

1. Describe Prussia’s constitution prior to German unification.
2. Explain the debate about William I’s ideas about the military.
3. ID Otto von Bismarck (background information)
4. Explain Bismarck’s policy of Realpolitick and how he applied it to Prussia.
5. Warfare—ID the following wars:
   1. The Danish War (1864)
   2. The Austro-Prussian War (1866)—also known as the Seven Weeks’ War
   3. The Franco-Prussian War (include the Ems Dispatch)
   4. What was Bismarck’s attitude toward war?

**Nation Building and Reform: The National State in Mid-Century**

1. The Austrian Empire (towards a Dual Monarchy)
   1. Explain the issues and the actions of Austria after the 1848 Revolution and prior to the Ausgleich.
   2. ID the Ausgleich (or Compromise of 1867)
2. Imperial Russia
   1. Why did Tsar Alexander II decide to seriously reform Russia?
   2. Why would he be called a realist rather than a true liberal?
   3. What were the reforms of Alexander II?
   4. What was the impact of these reforms?
3. Great Britain: The Victorian Age
   1. Why was Britain able to remain stable during this period?
   2. What were the new names for the Tory and Whig parties?
   3. ID the following people and explain the significant contributions to British history as well as their relations with their party?
      1. Lord Palmerson
      2. Benjamin Disraeli
      3. William Gladstone

***Industrialization and the Marxist Response***

1. Describe industrialization of the continent during this time period.
2. Explain the growth of trade unions. What obstacles kept them from being more powerful?
3. ID Karl Marx and Marxism
4. Ideas of the Communist Manifesto
5. Organizing the Working Class

**Science and Culture in an Age of Realism**

1. Explain the new age of science.
2. Darwin and the Theory of Organic Revolution
   1. What were the general beliefs of the Europeans prior to Darwin?
   2. Describe Darwin’s journey on the Beagle
   3. Explain his theory of natural selection that he presented in his book. What was the name of his book?
   4. Why were his ideas controversial?
3. A Revolution in Health Care—ID the achievements of the following:
   1. Louis Pasteur
   2. Joseph Lister
   3. Other scientific developments

D. Women in Medicine

1. ID Auguste Comte and Positivism
2. Realism
   1. Describe the movement
   2. Novels—ID the following authors, their works, and their importance
      1. Gustave Flaubert
      2. William Thackeray
      3. Charles Dickens
   3. Art—ID the following artists, their works, and their importance
      1. Gustave Courbet
      2. Jean-Francois Millet
   4. Music—ID the following musicians, their works, and their importance
      1. Franz Liszt

Richard Wagner

***Reading Guide—Chapter 23***

***Mass Society in an “Age of Progress” (1871-94)***

**The Growth of Industrial Prosperity**

1. Major changes and developments in industrial development after 1870—Explain the following developments…
   1. substitution of steel for iron
   2. chemical industry
   3. electricity
   4. internal combustion engine
2. Changes in Markets
   1. Overall changes
   2. Reactions against free trade
   3. cartels
   4. Mechanization
3. New Patterns in an Industrial Economy
   1. Explain the cycles of depression and prosperity
   2. Explain the emergence of Germany
   3. How did the relationship between science and technology grow closer?
   4. Explain the two economic zones of Europe
      1. Advanced industrial core
      2. Agricultural regions with little industry
   5. A World Economy
4. Women and Work: New Job Opportunities
   1. What was the traditional attitude towards women in the workplace?
   2. Women in Sweat Shops
   3. Women in Office Jobs
   4. Increase in prostitution
5. Organizing the Working Class
   1. Explain the growth of socialist parties.
   2. What were the new Socialist parties and leaders?

* 1. Explain Marxist Revisionism and its leaders
  2. What was the impact of nationalism upon socialism?
  3. Describe the role of trade unions
  4. Anarchism
     1. Describe
     2. Explain the change over time
     3. Leaders?

**The Emergence of Mass Society**

1. Describe the population growth of the later part of the 19th century and explain reasons why it occurred.
   1. Explain the European emigrations (who, why, when, where)
2. Transformation of the Urban Environment
   1. What were the demographics involving urbanization?
   2. Why did urbanization occur at such an increased pace?
   3. What were the changes that led to improved living conditions? Who were the leaders and what legislation enabled this to occur? Give examples of model cities.
   4. How were cities redesigned? Give examples.
3. The Social Structure of Mass Society
   1. Explain the increase in the standard of living
   2. Describe the following classes:
      1. The Elite
      2. The Middle Classes
      3. The Lower Classes
4. The “Woman Question” The Role of Women—Explain the impact of the following regarding women:
   1. traditional stereotypes—The Cult of Domesticity
   2. Birth Control
   3. The Middle Class Family
   4. The Working Class Family
5. Education and Leisure in an Age of Mass Society
   1. Describe the development of compulsory primary education. What were the reasons for such legislation? What were the results?
   2. Describe new leisure activities and their impact

**The National State**

1. Western Europe: The Growth of Political Democracy—Describe changes and policies in…
   1. Britain
   2. Ireland
   3. The Third French Republic
      1. organization
      2. The Paris Commune and civil war
      3. 1875 Constitution

4. Boulanger Affair

* 1. Spain
  2. Italy

1. Central and Eastern Europe: The Persistence of the Old Order—Describe changes and policies in…
   1. Bismarck’s Germany
      1. Political Organization
      2. Military
      3. early liberal legislation of Bismarck
      4. Kulturkampf
      5. persecution of the Social Democrats
      6. social welfare legislation
      7. Bismarck’s resignation (use the political cartoon on p. 676 for help)
   2. Austria-Hungary
      1. role of the parliamentary system in Austria
      2. subject minorities
      3. role of the parliamentary system in Hungary
      4. Magyarization
   3. Russia

policies of Alexander III

***Reading Guide—Chapter 24***

***An Age of Modernity and Anxiety (1894-1914)***

**Toward the Modern Consciousness: Intellectual and Cultural Developments**

1. A dramatic transformation in the realm of ideas and culture challenged traditional beliefs regarding science and reason occurred near the end of the 19th century
2. The Emergence of a New Physics
   1. Explain the new physics
   2. How did it differ than beliefs/views of the Enlightenment/Scientific Revolution?
   3. Identify the following:
      1. Marie Curie
      2. Max Planck and Quanta
      3. Albert Einstein and Relativity
3. Toward a New Understanding of the Irrational—ID the works and beliefs and impact of the following people:
   1. Friedrich Nietzsche
   2. Henri Bergson
   3. Georges Sorel (remember Anarcho-syndicalism)
4. Sigmund Freud and the Emergence of Psychoanalysis
   1. How did Freud’s beliefs differ from enlightened beliefs?
   2. What were the basic beliefs published in *The Interpretation of Dreams* (published in 1900)?
   3. Define the following in regards to Freud:
      1. unconscious
      2. repression
      3. id, ego, and superego
      4. sexual repressions
5. Social Darwinism and Racism
   1. ID Herbert Spencer and *Social Statics (1896)*
   2. ID Friedrich von Bernhardi and Germany and the Next War (1907)
   3. Explain the concept of the German Volk as related to Social Darwinism
6. Attack on Christianity and the Response of the Churches
   1. Explain the effect industrialization and urbanization had on organized religion.
   2. Trace the relationship between religion and national politics.
   3. Explain the relationship between religion and the new science.
   4. ID the following:
      1. Pius IX and the Syllabus of Errors
      2. Modernism
      3. Leo XIII and compromise
      4. William Booth and the Salvation Army
7. The Culture of Modernity
   1. Literature (Naturalism and Symbolism)
      1. Explain the beliefs of the Naturalists
      2. Emile Zola
      3. Leo Tolstoy
      4. Fyodor Dostoevsky
      5. Explain the beliefs and personalities of the Symbolists.
   2. Modernism in the Arts: Fill in the following graphic organizer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***MOVEMENT and TIME PERIOD*** | ***DESCRIPTION*** | ***FAMOUS ARTISTS and their WORKS*** |
| Impressionism |  |  |
| Post-Impressionism |  |  |
| Photography |  |  |
| Cubism |  |  |

* 1. Modernism in Music
     1. Explain the new nationalistic spirit that took over late 19th century music.
     2. ID Edvard Grieg
     3. ID Claude Debussy

4. ID Igor Stravinsky

**Politics: New Directions and New Uncertainties**

1. The Women’s Rights Movement
   1. Give Background Information
   2. Custody and Property Rights
   3. Suffrage
      1. ID Emmeline Pankhurst and the WSPU. How were they different than the other women’s groups?
      2. What results did women have before WWI?
   4. ID the New Woman
2. Jews within the European Nation-State
   1. Explain how Jewish rights evolved over the 19th century.
   2. Explain the growth of anti-Semitism in the 19th century.
   3. ID the Christian Socialists of Austria and the Christian Social Workers of Germany—What were their racial views?
   4. Explain the persecutions and pogroms that took place in eastern Europe
   5. Explain the contradictions that the emancipations of the Jews had created.
   6. ID Zionism and Theodor Herzl
3. Liberalism Transformed
   1. Describe the changes in liberalism in…
      1. Great Britain
      2. Italy
4. France: Travails of the Third Republic
   1. The Dreyfus Affair
   2. Changes and Results of the Dreyfus Affair
5. Growing Tensions in Germany (**What were they?)**
6. Austria-Hungary: The Problem of the Nationalities (**Explain**.)
7. Imperial Russia
   1. Industrialization
   2. Socialism
   3. ID the Russo-Japanese War
   4. ID the Revolution of 1905

**The New Imperialism** (You may have to look this up on the web or in another textbook)

I. Causes of the New Imperialism

* 1. Political Motives
  2. Nationalism
  3. The Role of Social Darwinism and Racism
  4. Economic Motives

II. The Scramble for Africa

A. Identify the following:

1. Leopold II of Belgium

2. Belgian Congo

3. Brussels Convention of 1890

4. warfare w/the native Africans

5. Ethiopian independence

6. Menelik II

7. Italian/Ethiopian War (1896)

B. South Africa

1. Identify the Following:

a. "Afrikaners"

b. The Great Trek (1837-1844)

2. What two events shattered Britain's belief that the Afrikaners could not

challenge British preeminence in the region?

a.

b.

3. Identify the following:

a. Cecil Rhodes

b. Dr. L.S. Jameson

c. Alfred Milner

d. the Boer War (1899-1902)

C. European Possessions

* + 1. Portuguese
    2. French
    3. British
    4. Belgians
    5. German

D. What was the impact on Africa?

III. Imperialism in Asia

A. The British

* + 1. Austrialia
    2. India—pre 1858
       1. Sepoy Rebellion
       2. Results of Sepoy Rebellion

B. Russian Expansion

C. China

1. Hong Kong

2. Opium War (1839-1842)

3. What was a "sphere of influence"

4. extraterritoriality

5. consuls

6. Boxer Rebellion of 1900

D. Elsewhere in Asia

* + 1. Japan
    2. Korea
    3. British possessions
    4. French possessions
    5. American imperialism
    6. Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

IV. Responses to Imperialism

* 1. Africa
  2. China
  3. Japan
  4. India

V. Results of the New Imperialism (**Explain**)**International Rivalry and the Coming of War**

1. Explain the Bismarckian System of Alliances
   1. What were the issues in the Balkans?
2. New Directions and New Crises
   1. Trace the evolution of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente
   2. ID the Moroccan Crisis of 1905-1906

ID the Crises in the Balkans between 1908-1913

***Reading Guide—Chapter 25***

***The Beginning of 20th Century Crisis: War and Revolution***

**The Road to World War I**

1. Immediate Cause
2. Fundamental Causes
   1. Nationalism and Internal Dissent
   2. Militarism
3. The Summer of 1914
   1. Austro-Russian rivalry
   2. Serbian ambitions
   3. the assassination
   4. the infamous “blank check”
   5. Austria-Hungary’s ultimatum to Serbia
   6. Declarations of War (trace chronologically—explain why)
   7. The von Schlieffen Plan

**The War**

1. Explain the enthusiasm displayed in the European nations regarding war and the naïve illusions of the European people

II. The Fronts

* 1. ID the First Battle of the Marne (include General Joffre)
  2. The Eastern Front
     1. Overview
     2. Significant Battles
     3. Central Power successes
  3. 1916-1917: The Great Slaughter
     1. Explain trench warfare
     2. Describe daily life in the trenches
  4. The Widening of the War
     1. Gallipoli campaign
     2. Italian entry and campaign
     3. War in the Middle East
     4. Naval Warfare
        1. Battle of Jutland
        2. submarine warfare
     5. Reasons why the US entered the war (April 1917)
        1. Impact

E. A New Kind of Warfare--Explain

III. The Home Front—The Impact of Total War

1. Explain Total War
2. Explain political centralization as a result of Total War (differentiate b/t nations)
   * 1. Explain how war led to more government controlled economies (differentiate b/t nations)
     2. ID the following people:
        1. Walter Rathenau
        2. General Paul von Hindenburg
        3. Erich Ludendorff
        4. David Lloyd George
        5. Georges Clemenceau
     3. Public Order and Public Opinion
        1. strike activity
        2. Easter Rebellion
        3. internal opposition from liberals and socialists
        4. Governments acts to subdue the population
        5. propaganda
3. The Social Impact of the War
   1. benefits to labor
   2. new roles for women
   3. social classes
   4. economic benefits
   5. growing inflation
   6. middle class?

**War and Revolution**

1. The Russian Revolution
   1. Explain how World War I heightened tensions in czarist Russia.
   2. ID Rasputin
   3. Explain the discontent w/in the following classes:
      1. Peasants
      2. Working Classes
      3. Military
      4. Middle Class/Liberal Aristocrats
   4. The March Revolution
   5. the provisional government
   6. What were the soviets and what impact did they have on furthering the revolution?
   7. Compare and Contrast the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
   8. ID V.I. Lenin
      1. ID the April Thesis
      2. What were the slogans that summed up the Bolshevik program?
   9. ID the Bolshevik Revolution (October Revolution)
      1. Explain the new make-up of the Bolshevik government
      2. ID the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
   10. ID the Russian Civil War—be sure to give reasons why the Reds were ultimately successful.
       1. Causes
       2. Sides
       3. Explain the disunity of the Whites
       4. define war communism
       5. The Red Terror
       6. intervention of foreign powers
       7. Results
2. Germany’s last Gamble (the Ludendorff Offensive—2nd Battle of the Marne)
   1. abdication of William II

B. Armistice Day (Nov. 11)

1. Casualties of World War I
2. Revolutionary Upheavals in Germany and Austria-Hungary

a. Explain the two parallel governments that existed in Germany. Who were the leaders?

b. Explain the origins of the German Republic (Weimar Republic)

c. The Division of Austria-Hungary

1. Who was Bela Kun?

**The Peace Settlement**

1. The Big Four—ID each of the following—include motives and goals as well as actions and impact on the treaties
   1. Woodrow Wilson and the Fourteen Points
   2. David Lloyd George
   3. George Clemenceau
   4. Vittorio Orlando
2. How did the Bolshevik revolution impact the peace talks?
3. The Treaty of Versailles (Germany)
   1. War Guilt Clause
   2. Reparations
   3. military provisions
   4. territorial provisions
   5. League of Nations
   6. German reaction
4. Treaties with the other Central Powers
   1. Territorial realignment in Eastern Europe
   2. National Self-Determination
   3. Treaty with the Ottomans
5. Why did the peace settlement soon come under attack? Why did some people defend it?

VI. Impact of America’s New Isolationism

***Reading Guide—Chapter 26***

***The Futile Search for a New Stability: Europe Between the Wars***

***(1914-39)***

***An Uncertain Peace: The Search for Security***

1. Background
   1. Conflicted Border Regions
   2. Explain the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations
   3. the Little Entente
2. The French Policy of Coercion (1919-24)—Explain in regards to...
   1. Reparations
   2. Ruhr Valley Occupation and German Hyperinflation
3. The Hopeful Years (1924-29)
   1. policies of Gustav Stresemann (Germany)
   2. The Dawes Plan
   3. Locarno Treaty (1925)
   4. Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
   5. Explain how there was little substance to the “spirit of Locarno”
   6. Western relations with the Soviet Union
4. The Great Depression
   1. Causes
   2. Stock Market Crash and withdrawal of American funds
   3. Impact on European countries and the US
   4. Social Repercussions
   5. Other Effects as a result of Government Inaction

***The Democratic States***

ID the following:

1. National Government of Great Britain
2. Popular Front of France
3. Fill in the following graphic organizer contrasting Britain and France:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | ***Politics/Parties*** (include timeline) | ***Economic Conditions*** | ***Important People*** (IDs) |
| Great Britain |  |  |  |
| France |  |  |  |

1. ID the Scandinavian example
2. Describe what was going on in the United States during this time period

***European States and the World: The Colonial Empire***

Explain issues in …

I. The Middle East

1. India
2. Africa

***The Retreat from Democracy***

I. Background—How was the modern totalitarian state different than the old dictatorships?

II. Fascist Italy

1. The Birth of Fascism

1. ID Benito Mussolini

2. Fascist Philosophy

3. Explain his rise to power

1. Describe life in Fascist Italy

III. Nazi Germany

A. Weimar Germany

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Politics/Parties*** (include timeline) | ***Economic Conditions*** | ***Important People*** (IDs) |
|  |  |  |

1. The Rise of the Nazi Party and Philosophy
2. The Nazi Seizure of Power
3. ID Important figures in the rise of Nazism in Germany

E. The Nazi State (1933-39)

1. Leadership and Mass Politics

1. Economics
2. Terror and Repression

4. Youth Organizations

1. Anti-Semitism
2. Other Beliefs

IV. Soviet Russia

1. Explain the failure of “War Communism”
2. Lenin’s NEP
3. Ideological Divisions and Rivalry within the Politburo

D. The Stalin Era (1929-39)

1. Industry –shift to the Five Year Plans

1. Collectivization and the kulaks
2. The Great Purges

4. Social Issues

***Authoritarianism in Eastern Europe***

I. Early 1920s

II. Later 1920s and 1930s

III. Czechoslovakia

***Dictatorship in the Iberian Peninsula***

I. Spain prior to 1931

II. The Spanish Republic and the Popular Front (1931-36)

III. The Spanish Civil War (1936-39)

IV. Portugal

***The Expansion of Mass Culture and Mass Leisure***

Describe the impact of the following:

1. Radio and Movies
2. Mass Leisure
   1. Sports
   2. Travel

*Dopolavoro*

* 1. *Kraft durch Freude* (Strength through Joy)

***Cultural and Intellectual Trends in the Interwar Years***

1. Disillusionment with Society
   1. Oswald Spengler
   2. breakdown of traditional middle class attitudes
   3. family planning

1. Art
   1. Review of Cubism (from Unit 7)
   2. Dadaism
   3. Surrealism

1. ID Salvador Dali

* 1. Functionalism in Architecture
  2. A Popular Audience
  3. Art in Totalitarian Regimes
  4. Music

1. The Search for the Unconscious in Literature and Psychology
   1. Explain the “stream of consciousness” technique
   2. ID the following writers and their works:
      1. James Joyce
      2. Virginia Woolf
      3. Hermann Hesse
   3. Explain the acceptance of Freud’s theories and its impact on society
   4. ID Carl Jung
2. The Heroic Age of Physics
   1. Explain the “heroic age of physics”

Explain the “uncertainty principle”

***Reading Guide—Chapter 27***

***The Deepening of the European Crisis: World War II (1939-45)***

**Vocabulary**

Aryans

Lebensraum

Anschluss—union of Germany and Austria

Sudetenland

blitzkrieg

panzer divisions

Luftwaffe

night witches

Zyklon-B

ghettos

Iron Curtain

**Prelude to War**

**Explain Hitler’s beliefs regarding…**

* *Lebensraum*
* the Russian Revolution
* racial supremacy
* Foreign Policy Goals

What advantages did Germany have between 1933-36?

Why did Hitler believe he could break provisions of the Versailles Treaty w/o serious British-French opposition?

**Explain the following German aggressions…**

* October 1933 German w/d from the Geneva Disarmament Conference and League of Nations
* March 1935 open rearmament

Western reaction?

* March 1936 German troops to the Rhineland

Western reaction?

* Nov. 1936 The Rome-Berlin Axis and the Anti-Comintern Pact

What does Spielvogel mean when he states that Hitler and Nazi Germany had achieved a “diplomatic revolution” by the end of 1936?

* Explain Neville Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement.

**Explain Hitler’s Aggression in…**

* March 1938 Austria
* Sept. 1938 crisis over the Sudetenland

ID Munich Conference

* March 1939 the rest of Czechoslovakia

British/French response

* August 1939 ID Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact (provisions)
* Sept. 1, 1939 Germany invades Poland (Historians date this as the beginning of WWII)
* Sept. 3, 1939 Britain and France declare war on Germany
* Sept. 17, 1939 the Soviet Union invades eastern Poland
  + Winter 1939/40 ID the Winter War between Finland and the Soviet Union (you will need to look this up online or in an encyclopedia)

**The Course of World War II**

Explain the war in Poland

What was the Phony War?

Explain the resumption of blitzkrieg in the following areas and the results:

* April 1940 Denmark and Norway (Why do you think?)
* May 1940 The Low Countries and France

“miracle” at Dunkirk

* June 5, 1940 offensive in southern France
* June 22, 1940 surrender of France

**Explain WWII France**

* Occupied France
* Petain’s Vichy France
* French gov’t in exile (led by Charles de Gaulle)

**Great Britain**

* ID Winston Churchill
* ID the Battle of Britain and explain why the British were successful
* Explain Hitler’s Mediterranean strategy (Battle of North Africa)

**Operation Barbarossa—Germany’s invasion of the Soviet Union (June 1941)**

* What were Hitler’s ideological and practical reasons?
* Trace Hitler’s domination of the Balkans and east-central Europe
* Explain the three-pronged German advance and the results

How did Hitler’s decision to go to war with the US change the scope of the war?

**Trace the war in Asia:**

* Japanese ambitions
* Japanese nationalism and the growth of the armed forces
* 1931 Japan invades Manchuria (makes it a puppet state called Manchuko)
* July 1937 Japan invades China
* July 1941 Japanese occupation of Indochina

US response

* Dec. 7. 1941 attack at Pearl Harbor—Why?

**The Grand Alliance and Turning Point (1942-43)**

Who were the 3 major allies and their leaders?

Who were the 3 major Axis powers?

What factors helped the Allies to overcome mutual suspicions?

**What was going on at…**

* North Africa (Erwin Rommel, the Desert Fox and the Afrika Korps)
* Battle of the Atlantic
* ID the Battle of Stalingrad
* the war in the Pacific

**Explain the last years of the war (1943-1945) and what occurred at…(give dates where available)**

* Italy
* Normandy (D-Day invasion)
* Battle of the Bulge
* Battle of Kursk
* Leningrad
* east-central Europe
* island hopping in the Pacific
* atomic bombing of Japan

**The Nazi New Order**

Describe the Nazi empire at its peak

**How did racial consideration lay a role in how conquered peoples were treated?**

* Nordic peoples
* Latin peoples
* Slavic peoples

What were Hitler’s goals in the east?

ID Heinrich Himmler

What were economic factors in the Nazi New Order?

**Explain the resistance movements…**

* initial perception of the Germans
* How did they hamper the Germans
* Who was Tito and what did he do?
* Who assumed leadership roles in many of the resistance movements? Why do you think this is so? (by the way, members were often called partisans)
* What was the role of women?
* ID the White Rose movement
* Explain the attempt to assassinate Hitler

**The Holocaust**

* What were Hitler’s initial policies towards the Jewish population in Germany?
* ID Reinhard Heydrich and the Einsatzgruppen
* Explain the extermination centers that were built in Poland?
* ID the Wannsee Conference and The Final Solution
* Explain the experience of the death camps
* What other groups were targeted besides Jews? Explain the impact to these groups?
* Explain the Japanese New Order in Asia

**The Home Front**

**Describe the home front in the following countries:**

* Great Britain
* The Soviet Union
* The United States
* Germany
* Japan

**The Frontline Civilians**

* Explain the evolution of civilian bombing
* Describe early German and British bombing raids
* How did bombing strategy change with American entry?
* Explain the fire-bombings of Hamburg and Dresden
* What were the effects of Allied bombing on Germany?
* Explain American use of the atomic bomb

**The Aftermath of the War: The Emergence of the Cold War**

**Explain the decisions made and the impact of the following:**

* Teheran Conference (Nov. 1943)

Yalta Conference (Feb. 1945)

* What were Stalin’s goals?
* What were Roosevelt and Churchill’s goals?
* Decisions made included…
* Potsdam Conference (July 1945)
* Explain how relations were already deteriorating?
* Soviet perspective
* American perspective
* Who were the new faces at the conference?
* Truman’s demands included…
* Stalin’s viewpoint was…

Explain the new ideologies that existed by 1946?

***Reading Guide—Chapter 28***

***Cold War and a New Western World (1945-70)***

**The Development of the Cold War**

1. The Confrontation of the Superpowers
   1. Differing Historical Perspectives
   2. Differences over Eastern Europe
   3. Greece, Turkey, and the Truman Doctrine
   4. The Marshall Plan
   5. George Kennan and Containment
   6. Differences regarding Germany
   7. Berlin Blockade and Airlift
   8. The Creation of NATO and the Warsaw Pact
   9. The Korean Conflict
   10. Escalation of the Cold War
       1. Other Alliances
       2. US/USSR Tension
       3. The Berlin Wall
2. The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Move Towards Détente
   1. Fidel Castro’s Cuba
   2. Kennedy, Khrushchev, the Crisis, and Results
   3. U.S. Involvement in Vietnam and the domino theory

D. Steps Toward Better Relations Between the Superpowers

**Decolonization**

1. The End of European Colonies (De-Colonization)
   1. Africa
   2. The Middle East
   3. Asia
   4. China
   5. Cold War Rivalries

II. The Soviet Union from Stalin to Khruschev

* 1. Economic Recovery
  2. Military Buildup and Technological Advances
  3. Increasing repression and new purges
  4. Collective Leadership after Stalin’s Death (1953)
  5. Nikita Khrushchev
     1. De-Stalinization
     2. Economics
     3. In trouble w/party officials
     4. Foreign Affairs

1. Eastern Europe: Behind the Iron Curtain
   1. Tito and Yugoslavia
   2. Stalinized States
      1. Policies
      2. Reforms
         1. Poland
         2. Hungary

Reforms of Imre Nagy

Soviet Invasion (1956)

Janos Kadar

1. Western Europe’s Revival of Democracy and the Economy
   1. Post-war Communist and Socialist Parties
   2. France
      1. The Fourth Republic (1945-1958)
      2. The Algerian Crisis
      3. Charles de Gaulle and the Fifth Republic
         1. New Constitution
         2. Algeria
         3. French stature
         4. Economic Issues
   3. West Germany
      1. Major Parties
      2. Konrad Adenauer and membership in NATO
      3. The “Economic Miracle”
      4. Denazification
   4. Great Britain and the Welfare State
      1. Massive Economic Problems
      2. Clement Atlee and establishment of the welfare state
      3. The return of Conservatism and more economic problems
   5. Italy
      1. Weak Coalition Governments

2. “Economic Miracle”

1. Western Europe’s Move Towards Unity
   1. The Marshall Plan and Experiments in Economic Cooperation
   2. Robert Schuman and the ECSC
   3. The Treaty of Rome and the EEC

**The United States and Canada**

1. America in the 1950s
2. Upheavals in the 1960s
3. Canada

**The Emergence of a New Society**

1. The Structure of European Society
   1. Changes in the Middle Class
   2. Changes in the traditional lower classes—a society of consumers
   3. Urbanization
   4. Rising Incomes and Mass Leisure
   5. Creation of the Welfare State
   6. Gender Issues in the Welfare State
   7. Women in the Postwar Western World
   8. Feminism and the Search for Liberation

***The World of Western Culture***

1. Art, Music, and Literature

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **ART** | **MUSIC** | **LITERATURE** |
| Explain the **different movements** and their motivations |  |  |  |
| **Significant Personalities** and their **Works** (be sure to describe) |  |  |  |

II. Existentialism

* 1. What is it?
  2. Significant Personalities
  3. Impact

III. The Revival of Religion

IV. The Explosion of Popular Culture

* 1. Culture as a Consumer Commodity

Explain the Americanization of the World

***Chapter 29 Reading Guide***

***Protest and Stagnation: The Western World, 1965–1985***

**I. A Culture of Protest**

1. A Revolt in Sexual Mores
2. Youth Protest and Student Revolt
3. The Feminist Movement
4. Antiwar Protests

**II. Stagnation in the Soviet Union**

1. Leonid Brezhnev (1906-1982)
   1. Brezhnev Doctrine – right to intervene if socialism threatened
   2. Access to Western styles of dress, music, and art
   3. Emphasis on heavy industry
   4. Overall, industrial growth declined
   5. Impact of central economic planning
   6. Agricultural problems
   7. Bad harvests in mid-1970s
   8. Unwilling to tamper with the party leadership and state bureaucracy
   9. Serious internal problems

**III. Conformity in Eastern Europe**

1. Poland
2. Solidarity
3. Lech Walesa (b. 1943)
4. Hungary
5. Jano Kadar in power for more than 30 years
6. Moves slowly toward legalizing small private enterprises
7. Czechoslovakia
8. Communist government collapsed in 1989
9. Vaclav Havel was in control of the government
10. Alexander Dubcek
11. Gustav Husa´k

**IV. Repression in East Germany and Romania**

1. East Germany
2. Walter Ulbricht
3. Erich Honecker
   1. Stasi
4. Romania
   1. Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Elena
   2. Ruled Romania with an iron grip
      1. Securitate

**V. Western Europe: The Winds of Change**

1. Economic recessions, mid-1970’s and early 1980’s
2. Increase in the price of oil
3. Integration of economies –European Economic Community

**VI. Germany Restored**

A. Willy Brandt (1913-1992), 1969-1974

* 1. *Ostpolitik*, “opening toward the east”

a) Treaty with East Germany, 1972

1. Helmut Schmidt (b. 1918)
   1. Technocrat; concerned with economic conditions
2. Helmut Kohl (b. 1930)
3. Problems of union

**VII. Great Britain: Thatcher then Blair**

1. Thatcherism
2. Problems of Northern Ireland
3. Direct rule from London, 1972
4. Conservatives gain political power, 1979
5. Political changes of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (b. 1925)
6. Broke power of the labor unions
7. Austerity to control inflation
8. Hard line toward communism
9. Rebuilds the military
10. Falkland Islands

**VIII. Uncertainties in France and Italy**

1. François Mitterrand (1916-1995) , 1981-1995
2. Economic difficulties
3. Socialistic policies
4. Economic weaknesses of the 1990s
5. Confusion in Italy
6. Giulio Andreotti
7. Eurocommunism
8. 1970s, Italy had severe economic recession
9. Aldo Moro
   1. Red Brigade

**IX. The United States: Turmoil and Tranquility**

A. Richard Nixon (1913-1994) elected in 1968

* 1. Ends Vietnam war, 1973
  2. Watergate scandal
  3. Resignation, August 9, 1974

1. Jimmy Carter (b. 1924), 1976-1980
   1. Stagflation – high inflation and unemployment
   2. Oil embargo, 1973
   3. 53 hostages held by Iran
2. Ronald Reagan (1911-2004), 1981-1989
   1. Reverses the welfare state
   2. Military buildup
   3. Supply-side economics

**X. Contemporary Canada**

1. Pierre Trudeau (1919-2000), elected in 1968
2. Brian Mulroney (b. 1939), elected in 1984

**XI. The Vietnam War**

1. President Lyndon Johnson sends larger numbers of troops to Vietnam, 1965
2. Domino theory
3. If the communists succeed in Vietnam, other nations in Asia would fall to communism
4. President Richard Nixon (1913-1994) vows to bring an honorable end
5. Begins withdrawing troops
6. Peace treaty signed January 1973 calls for removal of all US troops

**XII. China and the Cold War**

1. Mao Zedong (1893-1976)
2. Victory in 1948
3. Collectivization of all farmland and most industry and commerce nationalized, 1955
4. Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976
5. Red Guards
6. Nixon visited China and met with Mao Zedong in 1972

**XIII. Towards a New World Order**

1. Détente
2. Antiballistic Missile Treaty, 1972
3. Helsinki Agreements, 1975
4. Human rights becomes an issue with President Carter
5. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
6. President Ronald Reagan’s “evil empire”

**XIV. Science and Technology**

1. The New World of Science and Technology
2. Military-Industrial Complex
3. German rockets; jets
4. British work in computers
5. J. Robert Oppenheimer and the Atomic Bomb
6. Computers
7. Dangers of Science
8. E.F. Schumacher (1911-1977), *Small is Beautiful*

**XV. The Environment and the Green Movements**

1. Problems in the environment
2. Chernobyl, 1986
3. Green parties

**XVI. Postmodern Thought**

1. Postmodernism
2. Structuralism
3. Ferdinand de Saussure
4. The signifier and the signified
5. Jacques Derrida
6. Poststructuralism, or deconstruction
7. Michel Foucault
8. The History of Sexuality

**XVII. Trends in Art, Literature and Music**

1. Postmodern
   1. Allen Kaprow
   2. land art
   3. Robert Venturi
   4. Charles Moore
   5. Piazzad’Italia
2. Postmodernism in literature
   1. Gabriel Garcı´a Ma´ rquez
   2. Milan Kundera
3. Music
   1. Olivier Messiaen
   2. Philip Glass

**XVIII. Popular Culture: Image and Globalization**

1. Popular music
2. Experimentation in rock and roll
3. Video music / MTV
   1. Rap
4. Growth of Mass Sports
5. Olympic Games
   1. Black September
6. Mandatory drug testing

C. Americanized Global Culture

D. Problems are global not just national

***Reading Guide—Chapter 30***

***After the Fall: The Western World in a Global Age***

**Toward a New Western Order**

**The Revolutionary Era in the Soviet Union**

* 1. Mikhail Gorbachev
     1. March 1985
     2. Problems in the Soviet Union
     3. Perestroika
     4. Glasnost
     5. Problems for Gorbachev
  2. The End of the Soviet Union
     1. Boris Yeltsin
     2. Conservative arrest Gorbachev
  3. A New Russia – Yeltsin’s reforms

D. The Putin Era

1. Vladimir Putin

2. Dmitry Medvedev

3. 2012 (not in book, please look it up online)

**Eastern Europe: The Revolutions of 1989 and the collapse of the Communist Order**

1. Poland
2. Lech Walesa
3. Hungary
4. Czechoslovakia
5. Vaclav Havel
6. Romania

1. Nicolae Ceausescu

1. Problems with new governments in Eastern Europe after the fall.
2. January 1, 1993
3. NATO & EU participation
4. Issues for European integration

**The Reunification of Germany**

A. Erich Honecker

B. “The wall must go!”

C. Reunification

**The Disintegration of Yugoslavia**

A. separatist movements

B. Slobodan Milosevic

C. Slovenia & Croatia

D. The War in Bosnia

E. Ethnic cleansing

F. The War in Kosovo

G. The Aftermath

**Western Europe and the Search for Unity**

A. Germany Restored

1. The Stazi

1. Angela Merkel

B. Margaret Thatcher’s resignation

1. Tony Blair

2. David Cameron

C. France: A move to the right

1. immigration issues

D. Corruption in Italy

**The Unification of Europe**

A. European Union

B. Currency

C. European Central Bank

D. Goals of the EU

E. Problems for the EU

**After the Cold War: New World Order or Age of Terrorism**

**The End of the Cold War**

A. The “New Thinking” of Gorbachev

1. The Persian Gulf War

**An Age of Terrorism?**

A. Methods of terrorism

B. Red Army Faction & Red Brigades

1. IRA
2. Middle East Terrorism
3. Pan Am flight 103

**Terrorist Attack on the United States**

A. September 11, 2001

B. War in Afghanistan

C. War in Iraq

D. The West and Islam

**New Directions and New Problems in Western Society**

A. Natural replacement / birthrate

B. Women’s Movements

* + 1. Raise consciousness
    2. Contraception & abortion
    3. Other women’s movements

**Guest Workers & Immigrants**.

A. The need for Guest Workers

B. Unwelcoming circumstances and reactions

C. Consequences of increased Muslim immigration

**Western Culture Today**

**Varieties of Religious Lives**

A. Church attendance in Europe

B. Fundamentalism

C. The Growth of Islam

D. Pope John Paul II

**Art and Music in the Age of Commerce: The 1980s and 1990s**

A. The Visual Arts

1. Neo-Expressionism

2. Anselm Kiefer

3. Jean-Michel Bassquiat

B. Music

1. Grunge

2. Hip Hop

The Digital Age

A. Technological advances

B. Music

C. Bill Viola

D. Video games

[

E. Film

F. Multiculturalism in Art and Literature

**Toward a Global Civilization: New Challenges and Hopes**

A. Globalization

B. Global Economy

C. Causes and consequences of the collapse of the U.S. housing market

D. Environmental challenges of globalization

E. Social challenges of globalization