

Essential Vocabulary from the AP European History Key Concepts

The terms on the left are the specific terms mentioned in the Key Concepts - this means that CB can ask you specific questions about those terms. The terms on the right, in italics, are ‘illustrative examples’ - you can’t be asked directly about them, but you should be able to use them as examples to prove an argument. You should be able to not only identify what each of these is, but be able to explain it in the context of the bigger picture.

Period 1: c. 1450 to c. 1648

1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans’ view of their world.	
Italian Renaissance Petrarch Humanist revival of Greek and Roman texts Printing press Secular models of behavior Individualism Civic humanism Printing press spreads ideas Vernacular literature Protestant Reformation Patronage of the Arts “Naturalism” Geometric perspective Northern Renaissance Human-centered naturalism Mannerism Baroque Scientific Revolution Copernicus Galileo Newton heliocentric William Harvey Galen Francis Bacon Rene Descartes Alchemy Astrology	<i>Lorenzo Valla</i> <i>Marsilio Ficino</i> <i>Pico della Mirandola</i> <i>Leonardo Bruni</i> <i>Leon Battista Alberti</i> <i>Niccolo Machiavelli</i> <i>Niccolo Machiavelli</i> <i>Jean Bodin</i> <i>Baldassare Castiglione</i> <i>Francesco Guicciardini</i> <i>Martin Luther</i> <i>Vernacular Bibles</i> <i>Michelangelo</i> <i>Donatello</i> <i>Raphael</i> <i>Andrea Palladio</i> <i>Filipo Brunelleschi</i> <i>Leonardo da Vinci</i> <i>Jan Van Eyck</i> <i>Pieter Brueghel the Elder</i> <i>Rembrandt</i> <i>El Greco</i> <i>Artemisia Gentileschi</i> <i>Gian Bernini</i> <i>Peter Paul Rubens</i> <i>Paracelsus</i> <i>Andreas Vesalius</i> <i>Gerolamo Cardano</i> <i>Johannes Kepler</i>
1.2 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.	
Protestant Reformation Christian humanism Erasmus Martin Luther John Calvin	<i>Sir Thomas More</i> <i>Juan Luis Vives</i> <i>Priesthood of all believers</i> <i>Primacy of scripture</i> <i>Predestination</i>

<p>Anabaptists</p> <p>Catholic Reformation/Counter Reformation</p> <p>Jesuit Order</p> <p>Council of Trent</p> <p>Henry VIII (England)</p> <p>Elizabeth I (England)</p> <p>Subordination of church to state</p> <p>French Wars of Religion</p> <p>Habsburg conflict with Ottomans</p> <p>Edict of Nantes 1598</p> <p>Religious pluralism</p>	<p><i>Salvation by Faith alone</i></p> <p><i>Calvinists</i></p> <p><i>St. Teresa of Avila</i></p> <p><i>Ursulines</i></p> <p><i>Roman Inquisition</i></p> <p><i>The Index of Prohibited Books</i></p> <p><i>Spanish Inquisition</i></p> <p><i>Concordat of Bologna (1516)</i></p> <p><i>Book of Common Prayer</i></p> <p><i>Peace of Augsburg</i></p> <p><i>Huguenots</i></p> <p><i>Puritans</i></p> <p><i>Catherine de Medici</i></p> <p><i>St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre</i></p> <p><i>War of the Three Henries</i></p> <p><i>Henry IV (France)</i></p> <p><i>Charles V (HRE)</i></p> <p><i>Thirty Years War</i></p> <p><i>Spanish Armada</i></p> <p><i>Dutch religious pluralism</i></p>
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1.3 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.

<p>Age of Exploration</p> <p>New World</p> <p>Commercial motives</p> <p>Religious motives</p> <p>Mercantilism</p> <p>Missionaries</p> <p>Cartography</p> <p>Navigational advances</p> <p>Portuguese colonies</p> <p>Spanish colonies</p> <p>France, England, Netherlands colonies</p> <p>Trade rivalries</p> <p>Atlantic trade</p> <p>Columbian Exchange</p> <p>African slave trade</p>	<p><i>Spanish in the New World</i></p> <p><i>Portuguese in the Indian Ocean</i></p> <p><i>Dutch in East Indies/Asia</i></p> <p><i>Jean-Baptiste Colbert</i></p> <p><i>Jesuits</i></p> <p><i>Compass</i></p> <p><i>Stern-post rudder</i></p> <p><i>Portolani</i></p> <p><i>Quadrant</i></p> <p><i>Astrolabe</i></p> <p><i>Lateen rig</i></p> <p><i>Horses</i></p> <p><i>Guns</i></p> <p><i>Gunpowder</i></p> <p><i>Asiento</i></p> <p><i>War of the Spanish Succession</i></p> <p><i>Seven Years' War</i></p> <p><i>Treaty of Tordesillas</i></p> <p><i>Trade centers: London, Bristol, Amsterdam, Antwerp</i></p> <p><i>Triangular trade</i></p> <p><i>Columbian Exchange examples from Europe: wheat, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, smallpox, measles</i></p> <p><i>Columbian Exchange examples from Americas: tomatoes, potatoes, squash, corn tobacco, turkeys</i></p> <p><i>Middle Passage</i></p> <p><i>Planter society</i></p>
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1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures.

Banking and finance innovations	<i>Double-entry bookkeeping</i> <i>Bank of Amsterdam</i> <i>The Dutch East India Company</i> <i>The British East India Company</i>
Commercial capitalism	<i>Gentry in England</i> <i>Nobles of the Robe (France)</i> <i>Town Elites (bankers and merchants)</i>
Class, religious, gender hierarchies	<i>Land ownership</i> <i>Aristocratic privileges</i> <i>Political exclusion of women</i>
Subsistence agriculture	
Field rotation	
Price Revolution	<i>Enclosure movement</i> <i>Restricted use of village common land</i> <i>Freehold tenure</i>
Serfdom	
Peasant revolts	
Population recovery	
Migration to cities	<i>Sanitation and overpopulation</i> <i>Increase in poverty and crime</i>
Social dislocation	<i>Secular laws for behavior</i>
Government regulation of public morals	<i>Stricter codes on prostitution and begging</i> <i>Abolishing/restricting Carnival</i> <i>Calvin's Geneva</i>
Nuclear family	
Renaissance and Reformation debates about women's roles	<i>Women as Preachers</i> <i>La Querelle des Femmes</i>
Little Ice Age	
Delays in marriage and childbearing	
Popular culture	<i>Saint's Day Festivals</i>
Leisure activities	<i>Carnival</i>
Public humiliation	<i>Charivari</i> <i>Stocks</i> <i>Public whipping and branding</i>
Witchcraft	<i>Prominence of women</i> <i>Social upheaval</i>

1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.

Sovereign state	<i>Ferdinand and Isabella</i>
Centralization	<i>Star Chamber (Henry VII of England)</i>
New Monarchies	<i>Concordat of Bologna (1516)</i> <i>Peace of Augsburg (1555)</i> <i>Edict of Nantes (1598)</i> <i>Renaissance merchants</i>
Peace of Westphalia (1648)	
Decline of the Holy Roman Empire	<i>Renaissance financiers (Bankers)</i> <i>Nobles of the Robe (France)</i> <i>Gentry (England)</i> <i>Jean Bodin</i> <i>Hugo Grotius</i> <i>Machiavelli</i>
Secular state	
Balance of Power	
Military Revolution	<i>Spain under the Habsburgs</i> <i>Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus</i> <i>New Armies</i>
Bureaucracy	
English Civil War	<i>James I (England)</i> <i>Charles I (England)</i>
Parliament	

Conflict between nobles and monarchs	<i>Oliver Cromwell</i> <i>Louis XIII (France)</i> <i>Cardinal Richelieu</i> <i>The Fronde</i> <i>Catalan Revolts</i>
Minority national groups	<i>Dutch resistance in Spanish Netherlands</i> <i>Defenestration of Prague</i>

Period 2: c. 1648 to c. 1815

2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.	
Absolute monarchy Divine Right	<i>James I (England)</i> <i>Peter the Great (Russia)</i> <i>Philip II, III, and IV (Spain)</i> <i>Intendants</i>
Louis XIV Jean-Baptiste Colbert Enlightened Absolutism	<i>New modern army</i> <i>Frederick II (Prussia)</i> <i>Joseph II (Austria)</i>
Partition of Poland Peter the Great (Russia) Peter the Great/Catherine the Great and westernization English Civil War Glorious Revolution Dutch Republic Merchant oligarchy Rise of Prussia	<i>Russian Academy of Sciences</i> <i>English Bill of Rights</i> <i>Parliamentary sovereignty</i>
Battle of Vienna Ottoman Empire Louis XIV's wars	<i>Maria Theresa (Austria)</i> <i>Frederick William I (Prussia)</i> <i>Frederick II (Prussia)</i>
Anglo-French rivalry	<i>Dutch War</i> <i>Nine Years' War</i> <i>War of the Spanish Succession</i> <i>American Revolution</i> <i>Seven Years War</i>
French Revolution Causes of the French Revolution	<i>Third Estate grievances</i> <i>Bread shortages</i> <i>French involvement in American Revolution</i> <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen</i> <i>Civil Constitution of the Clergy</i> <i>Constitution of 1791</i> <i>Creation of Departments</i> <i>Georges Danton</i> <i>Jean-Paul Marat</i> <i>Committee of Public Safety</i> <i>Law of the General Maximum</i>
Liberal Phase of the FR	<i>Levee en Masse</i> <i>March on Versailles</i> <i>Olympe de Gouges</i> <i>Society of Republican Revolutionary Women</i>
Execution of Louis XVI Jacobin Republic Robespierre Reign of Terror de-Christianization Revolutionary Army Women's participation in French Revolution	
Toussaint L'Ouverture Haitian Revolution	
Napoleon Bonaparte	<i>Edmund Burke</i> <i>Merit system</i> <i>Napoleonic educational system</i> <i>Centralized bureaucracy</i>

<p>Napoleonic Military Tactics Nationalism Congress of Vienna</p>	<p><i>Civil Code</i> <i>Concordat of 1801</i> <i>Guerilla War in Spain</i> <i>Russian scorched earth policy</i></p>
<p>2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.</p>	
<p>Ending of traditional restrictions Agricultural Revolution Putting-out System Cottage Industry Market economy Mercantilist policies Transatlantic slave labor Consumer Culture Increase in food supply British in India Dutch in East Indies</p>	<p><i>Market driven wages and prices</i> <i>Le Chapelier laws</i> <i>Insurance</i> <i>Development of venture capital</i> <i>Development of property rights</i> <i>Bank of England</i> <i>Middle Passage</i> <i>Triangle trade</i> <i>Plantation economy</i> <i>Overseas products: sugar, tea, silks, tobacco, rum, coffee</i></p>
<p>2.3 The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment’s application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.</p>	
<p>Enlightenment Empiricism Skepticism Human reason rationalism Voltaire Diderot Locke Rousseau Natural rights Social contract Exclusion of women Public Venues Salons Print media Consent of the governed Adam Smith Free trade Free market Deism Skepticism Atheism</p>	<p><i>Montesquieu</i> <i><u>The Spirit of the Laws</u></i> <i>Cesare Beccaria</i> <i><u>On Crimes and Punishments</u></i> <i>Mary Wollstonecraft</i> <i>Marquis de Condorcet</i> <i>Coffeehouses</i> <i>Academies</i> <i>Newspapers</i> <i>Periodicals</i> <i>The <u>Encyclopedia</u></i> <i>Physiocrats</i> <i>Francois Quesnay</i> <i>David Hume</i> <i>Baron d’Holbach</i></p>

<p>Religious toleration</p> <p>Baroque</p> <p>Neoclassicism</p> <p>Rousseau and emphasis on emotion</p> <p>Romanticism</p> <p>Methodism</p> <p>John Wesley</p> <p>Mass politics</p> <p>nationalism</p>	<p><i>Methodism</i></p> <p><i>German Pietism</i></p> <p><i>Handel</i></p> <p><i>Bach</i></p> <p><i>Bernini</i></p> <p><i>Dutch Golden Age</i></p> <p><i>Frans Hals</i></p> <p><i>Jan Vermeer</i></p> <p><i>Rembrandt</i></p> <p><i>Jacques Louis David</i></p> <p><i>Daniel Defoe</i></p> <p><i>Samuel Richardson</i></p> <p><i>Jane Austen</i></p> <p><i>Johann Wolfgang von Goethe</i></p> <p><i>Sir Walter Scott</i></p> <p><i>Caspar David Friedrich</i></p> <p><i>John Constable</i></p> <p><i>J.M.W. Turner</i></p> <p><i>Frederic Chopin</i></p> <p><i>Beethoven</i></p>
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2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.

<p>18th century population growth</p> <p>Agricultural Revolution</p> <p>Inoculation</p> <p>Privacy</p> <p>Consumer goods</p> <p>Leisure venues</p> <p>Commercial Revolution</p> <p>Changes in child-rearing</p> <p>Migration to cities</p> <p>Erosion of traditional communal values</p> <p>Policing of marginal groups</p>	<p><i>Home architecture reflected privacy</i></p> <p><i>Novels</i></p> <p><i>Coffeeshouses</i></p> <p><i>Taverns</i></p> <p><i>Theaters</i></p> <p><i>Opera Houses</i></p> <p><i>Jean-Jacques Rousseau (Emile)</i></p> <p><i>Painting and portraiture</i></p> <p><i>Poor Law (Great Britain)</i></p> <p><i>Contagious Diseases Acts</i></p>
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Period 3: c. 1815 to c. 1914

3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.

<p>First Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Mechanization</p> <p>New transportation systems</p> <p>Textiles</p> <p>Raw materials</p> <p>Human capital</p>	<p><i>Crystal Palace at the Great Exhibition of 1851</i></p> <p><i>Banks</i></p>
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<p>Parliamentary support of commerce and industry Industrialization spreads to continent France's gradual pace and government support</p> <p>Prussian industrialization</p> <p>Eastern and Southern Europe lag in industrialization</p> <p>Second Industrial Revolution Factory system</p> <p>New technologies Railroads Urbanization</p> <p>Monopolies Tariffs</p>	<p><i>Government support of invention</i> <i>Repeal of the Corn Laws</i></p> <p><i>Canals</i> <i>Railroads</i> <i>Trade agreements</i> <i>Zollverein</i> <i>List's National System</i> <i>Eastern and Southern Europe: lack of resources, lack of transportation</i></p> <p><i>Manchester (England)</i> <i>Krupp family (Germany)</i> <i>Bessemer Process</i> <i>Mass production</i> <i>Electricity</i> <i>Chemicals</i> <i>Telegraph</i> <i>Steamship</i> <i>Streetcars</i> <i>Telephones</i> <i>Internal Combustion Engine</i> <i>Airplane</i> <i>Radio</i></p>
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3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.

<p>Proletariat Bourgeoisie Agricultural elites in less industrialized areas Middle class Trade unions Mutual aid societies Social dislocation Commercialization of agriculture urbanization Nuclear family Cult of Domesticity Higher wages Labor laws</p> <p>Companionate marriage Family Mass Leisure Consumerism Mass marketing Improved Quality of Life</p> <p>Persistence of primitive land-owning patterns</p>	<p><i>Factory Act 1833</i> <i>Mines Act 1842</i> <i>Ten Hours Act 1847</i></p> <p><i>Mass Leisure: Parks, Sports, Department Stores</i></p> <p><i>Mass Marketing: Advertising, Department stores, Catalogs</i> <i>Transportation and innovations: Steamships, Railroads, Refrigerated railcars, Ice boxes, bicycles</i> <i>New industries: Chemicals, Electricity and utilities, Automobile, Leisure travel, Professional and leisure sports</i> <i>Hungry '40s</i> <i>Irish Potato Famine</i> <i>Russian Serfdom</i></p>
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3.3 Political revolutions and the complications resulting from industrialization triggered a range of ideological,

governmental, and collective responses.

Liberalism
Popular sovereignty
Individual rights
Radicals
Female Suffrage
Universal Male Suffrage
Conservatism

Jeremy Bentham
Anti-Corn Law League
John Stuart Mill
Chartists
Flora Tristan

Socialism
Utopian Socialism
Marxism

Edmund Burke
Joseph de Maistre
Metternich
Henri de Saint-Simon
Charles Fourier
Robert Owen
Friedrich Engels
Clara Zetkin

Anarchism

Rosa Luxemburg
Mikhail Bakunin
Georges Sorel

Nationalism
anti-Semitism

Giuseppe Mazzini
Dreyfus Affair
Christian Social Party in Germany
Karl Lueger
Theodor Herzl

Zionism
Laissez-faire
Government intervention
Government reforms
Urban modernization
Modern Police Force

Sewage systems
Public housing
Urban redesign
Parks
Public transportation
Edwin Chadwick
Georges Haussmann

Compulsory education
Mass Politics

Conservatives
Liberals
Socialists

Labor unions

British Labour Party
German Social Democrats

Feminism

British Women's Social and Political Union
Emmeline Pankhurst

Nongovernmental reform movements

Temperance Movement
British Abolitionist Movement
Josephine Butler

3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.

Concert of Europe
Congress System
Metternich
Conservatism

Greek War of Independence
Decembrist Revolt
Polish Revolt
July Revolution in France

Revolutions of 1848
Crimean War
Italian Unification
German Unification

<p>Napoleon III Cavour Bismarck Popular nationalism Dual Monarchy/Austria-Hungary Emancipation of the serfs Revolution of 1905 (Russia)</p> <p>Realpolitik Garibaldi Bismarckian System of Alliances</p> <p>Bismarck's dismissal Balkans Great Powers</p>	<p><i>Alexander II (Russia)</i> <i>Sergei Witte</i> <i>Peter Stolypin</i></p> <p><i>Three Emperor's Alliance</i> <i>Triple Alliance</i> <i>Reinsurance Treaty</i></p> <p><i>Congress of Berlin 1878</i> <i>Serbia</i> <i>Bosnia-Herzegovina Crisis 1908</i> <i>First Balkan War</i> <i>Second Balkan War</i></p>
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3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.

<p>Imperialism National rivalries African and Asian colonization Claims of cultural superiority</p> <p>European military advantage</p> <p>European empires facilitated by technology</p> <p>Medical advances</p> <p>Diplomatic tensions</p> <p>Influence on art</p> <p>Debate over colonies</p> <p>Colonial nationalism</p>	<p><i>The White Man's Burden</i> <i>Social Darwinism</i> <i>Machine gun</i> <i>Minie ball</i> <i>Breech-loading rifle</i> <i>Steamships</i> <i>Railroads</i> <i>Telegraph</i> <i>photography</i> <i>Louis Pasteur</i> <i>Anesthesia</i> <i>Public health projects</i> <i>Quinine</i> <i>Berlin Conference 1884-1885</i> <i>Moroccan Crises 1905, 1911</i> <i>Jules Verne</i> <i>Paul Gauguin</i> <i>Primitivism</i> <i>Pan-German League</i> <i>Anti-imperialism</i> <i>Indian Congress Party</i> <i>Sepoy Mutiny</i> <i>Boxer Rebellion</i> <i>Meiji Restoration</i></p>
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3.6 European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.

<p>Romanticism</p>	<p><i>Goya</i> <i>Caspar David Friedrich</i> <i>JMW Turner</i> <i>John Constable</i> <i>Eugene Delacroix</i></p>
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Romantic response to revolutions	<i>Beethoven</i> <i>Frederic Chopin</i> <i>Richard Wagner</i> <i>Tchaikovsky</i> <i>Goethe</i> <i>William Wordsworth</i> <i>Lord Byron</i> <i>Percy Shelley</i> <i>John Keats</i> <i>Mary Shelley</i> <i>Victor Hugo</i>
Positivism Charles Darwin Social Darwinism Marx's Scientific Socialism Realism Materialism	<i>Honore de Balzac</i> <i>Honore Daumier</i> <i>Charles Dickens</i> <i>George Eliot</i> <i>Gustave Courbet</i> <i>Dostoevsky</i> <i>Jean-Francois Millet</i> <i>Leo Tolstoy</i> <i>Emile Zola</i> <i>Thomas Hardy</i> <i>Friedrich Nietzsche</i> <i>Georges Sorel</i> <i>Henri Bergson</i>
Relativism Modernism Sigmund Freud Role of the irrational Subconscious Einstein Quantum Mechanics Theory of relativity Modern art Impressionism Post-Impressionism Cubism	<i>Max Planck</i> <i>Marie Curie</i> <i>Claude Monet</i> <i>Paul Cezanne</i> <i>Henri Matisse</i> <i>Edgar Degas</i> <i>Pablo Picasso</i> <i>Vincent Van Gogh</i>

Period 4: c. 1914 to the Present

<p>4.1 Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War and eventually to efforts at transnational union.</p>	
World War I Nationalism Military plans Alliance System Imperial competition New technologies Stalemate National mobilization	<i>Schlieffen Plan</i> <i>Machine Gun</i> <i>Barbed Wire</i> <i>Submarine</i> <i>Airplane</i> <i>Poison Gas</i> <i>Tank</i> <i>Easter Rebellion</i> <i>Russian Revolution</i>

<p>Total War Global War U.S. as a world power Collapse of European empires</p> <p>Paris Peace Conference Wilsonian idealism Successor States</p> <p>League of Nations Treaty of Versailles War Guilt Clause Weimar Republic Fascism Extreme nationalism Appeasement American isolationism Fascist rearmament</p> <p>Blitzkrieg</p> <p>Allied Industrial and Technological Superiority Winston Churchill Resistance Movements Nazi Germany Collaborationists German New Order Holocaust Cold War United Nations Iron Curtain “Hot wars” Arms Race</p> <p>NATO</p> <p>COMECON Warsaw Pact Collapse of the USSR German reunification Dissolution of Czechoslovakia Dissolution of Yugoslavia European Union enlargement Nationalist movements Separatist movements Ethnic cleansing</p> <p>Decolonization Self-determination Mandate System Middle East</p>	<p><i>Armenian Genocide</i> <i>Arab revolt against Turks</i> <i>Mandate system</i> <i>Turkey</i> <i>Dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire</i></p> <p><i>Poland</i> <i>Czechoslovakia</i> <i>Hungary</i> <i>Yugoslavia</i></p> <p><i>Remilitarization of the Rhineland</i> <i>Italian invasion of Ethiopia</i> <i>Annexation of Austria</i> <i>Munich Agreement</i> <i>Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact</i> <i>French Surrender</i> <i>Invasion of Poland</i> <i>Operation Barbarossa</i></p> <p><i>Nuremberg Laws</i> <i>Wannsee Conference</i> <i>Auschwitz</i></p> <p><i>Korean War</i> <i>Vietnam War</i> <i>Yom Kippur War</i> <i>Afghanistan War</i> <i>IMF</i> <i>World Bank</i> <i>GATT</i> <i>World Trade Organization</i></p> <p><i>Nationalist violence: Ireland, Chechnya</i> <i>Separatist movements: Basque (ETA), Flemish</i> <i>Ethnic Cleansing: Bosnian Muslims, Albanian Muslims in Kosovo</i></p> <p><i>Iraq</i> <i>Palestine</i></p>
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Nationalist Movements in colonies	<i>Indian National Congress</i> <i>Ho Chi Minh</i>
4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between liberal democracy, communism, and fascism.	
<p>Russian Revolution Marxist-Leninist theory Soviets Provisional Government Bolshevik Revolution Russian Civil War Lenin Stalin New Economic Policy Stalin's economic modernization Liquidation of the Kulaks Political purges Ukrainian Famine Fascism Propaganda Mussolini Hitler Francisco Franco Spanish Civil War Authoritarian dictatorships</p> <p>Great Depression Overproduction 1929 Stock Market Crash New economic theories Extremist Movements</p> <p>Marshall Plan Economic miracle consumerism Welfare Programs Soviet bloc Economic Central Planning Nikita Khrushchev de-Stalinization Mikhail Gorbachev Perestroika Glasnost Balkan genocide</p>	<p><i>February/March Revolution</i> <i>Petrograd Soviet</i></p> <p><i>Collectivization</i> <i>Five-Year Plan</i></p> <p><i>Gulags</i> <i>Great Purge</i> <i>Secret Police</i></p> <p><i>Fascist propaganda: radio, Joseph Goebbels, Leni Riefenstahl, architecture, cult of personality</i></p> <p><i>Central and eastern European dictatorships: Poland, Hungary, Romania</i></p> <p><i>John Maynard Keynes (Keynesianism)</i> <i>Popular Front (France)</i> <i>National Government (Britain)</i></p> <p><i>Prague Spring</i> <i>Hungary 1956</i> <i>Fall of the Berlin Wall</i> <i>Polish elections 1989</i></p>
4.3 During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.	
<p>Existentialism Postmodernism Nuclear weapons Nuclear power</p> <p>Medical developments</p>	<p><i>Albert Einstein</i> <i>Heisenberg</i> <i>Enrico Fermi</i> <i>Niels Bohr</i> <i>Eugenics</i> <i>Birth control</i> <i>Fertility treatments</i></p>

<p>Industrialized warfare Genocide Nuclear Proliferation Religion's response to totalitarianism and communism Second Vatican Council (Vatican II) Immigration and religion Self-expression in the arts</p> <p>Challenges to traditional literature</p> <p>Americanization</p>	<p><i>Genetic engineering</i></p> <p><i>Solidarity</i> <i>Pope John Paul II</i></p> <p><i>Cubism</i> <i>Futurism</i> <i>Dadaism</i> <i>Surrealism</i> <i>Abstract Expressionism</i> <i>Pop Art</i> <i>Bauhaus</i> <i>Modernism</i> <i>Igor Stravinsky</i> <i>Arnold Schoenberg</i> <i>Franz Kafka</i> <i>James Joyce</i> <i>Erich Maria Remarque</i> <i>Virginia Woolf</i> <i>Jean-Paul Sartre</i></p>
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4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.

<p>“Lost Generation” Impact of WWII on Germany and Russia and marginalized groups Mass Production Food Technology Consumer Culture Globalization</p> <p>Feminism Role of women during wartime Movements toward equality</p> <p>Baby Boom</p> <p>Alteration in women's roles</p> <p>Women's movements</p> <p>Green Parties Gay and lesbian movements Civil Rights movements Student Revolts 1968 Bourgeois materialism Guest Workers Nationalist Political Parties Economic and political integration European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market)</p>	<p><i>Telephone</i> <i>Radio</i> <i>Television</i> <i>Computer</i> <i>Cell Phone</i> <i>Internet</i></p> <p><i>Simone de Beauvoir</i> <i>Second-wave feminism</i> <i>Child-care</i> <i>Family Allowances</i> <i>The Pill</i> <i>Assisted reproduction</i> <i>Margaret Thatcher (Great Britain)</i> <i>Mary Robinson (Ireland)</i></p> <p><i>French National Front</i></p>
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European Union (EU)

Euro
European Parliament
Brexit
Free movement across borders