

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 illustrative examples. You should be able to 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 worldview of European intellectuals shifted from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world.	
Renaissance Northern Renaissance Humanists Secularism Individualism Civic humanism Printing press Secular Vernacular language Protestant Reformation Patronage of the Arts Mannerism Baroque Scientific Revolution Copernicus Galileo Newton William Harvey Galen Francis Bacon Rene Descartes Witchcraft Alchemy Astrology	<i>Petrarch</i> <i>Lorenzo Valla</i> <i>Marsilio Ficino</i> <i>Pico della Mirandola</i> <i>Leonardo Bruni</i> <i>Niccolo Machiavelli</i> <i>Jean Bodin</i> <i>Baldassare Castiglione</i> <i>Francesco Guicciardini</i> <i>Michelangelo</i> <i>Donatello</i> <i>Raphael</i> <i>Leon Battista Alberti</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>Johannes Kepler</i>
1.2 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.	
Centralization New Monarchies Thirty Years War Peace of Westphalia Holy Roman Empire <u>The Prince</u> (Machiavelli) Balance of Power Military Revolution Bureaucracy English Civil War Parliament	<i>Ferdinand and Isabella</i> <i>Star Chamber (Henry VII of England)</i> <i>Peace of Augsburg 1555</i> <i>Edict of Nantes 1598</i> <i>Renaissance merchants</i> <i>Renaissance financiers (Bankers)</i> <i>Nobles of the Robe (France)</i> <i>Gentry (England)</i> <i>Jean Bodin</i> <i>Gustavus Adolphus</i> <i>New Armies</i> <i>James I (England)</i> <i>Charles I (England)</i> <i>Oliver Cromwell</i> <i>Constitutional Monarchy</i> <i>Glorious Revolution</i> <i>Louis XIII (France)</i> <i>Cardinal Richelieu</i> <i>The Fronde</i>

1.3 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.	
Christian humanism Protestant Reformation Erasmus Martin Luther 95 Theses John Calvin Anabaptists Catholic Reformation/Counter Reformation Jesuits Council of Trent Henry VIII (England) Elizabeth I (England) French Wars of Religion Edict of Nantes 1598 Religious pluralism	<i>Sir Thomas More</i> <i>Indulgences</i> <i>Nepotism</i> <i>Simony</i> <i>Pluralism</i> <i>St. Teresa of Avila</i> <i>Ursulines</i> <i>Roman Inquisition</i> <i>The Index of Prohibited Books</i> <i>Spanish Inquisition</i> <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> <i>Huguenots</i> <i>Puritans</i> <i>Catherine de Medici</i> <i>St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre</i> <i>War of the Three Henries</i> <i>Henry IV (France)</i> <i>Charles V (HRE)</i> <i>Philip II (Spain)</i> <i>Thirty Years War</i> <i>Spanish Armada</i> <i>Dutch religious pluralism</i>
1.4 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.	
Age of Exploration New World Gold, God, Glory Mercantilism Missionaries Cartography Navigational advances Columbian Exchange African slave trade	<i>Compass</i> <i>Stern-post rudder</i> <i>Portolani</i> <i>Quadrant</i> <i>Astrolabe</i> <i>Lateen rig</i> <i>Horses</i> <i>Guns</i> <i>Triangular trade</i> <i>Smallpox</i>
1.5 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.	
Commercial capitalism Family Banking houses Amsterdam London Subsistence agriculture Field rotation Price Revolution Serfdom Social dislocation Little Ice Age Witchcraft	<i>Double-entry bookkeeping</i> <i>Bank of Amsterdam</i> <i>The Dutch east India Company</i> <i>The British East India Company</i> <i>Town Elites</i> <i>Merchant class</i> <i>Enclosure movement</i> <i>Carnival</i> <i>La Querelle des Femmes</i> <i>Saint's Day Festivals</i> <i>Charivari</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	<i>Frederick II (Prussia)</i>

Divine Right Louis XIV Jean-Baptiste Colbert Enlightened Absolutism Partition of Poland Peter the Great (Russia) Glorious Revolution Dutch Republic Merchant oligarchy Prussia Battle of Vienna Ottoman Empire Louis XIV's wars Anglo-French rivalry French Revolution Liberal Phase of the FR Execution of Louis XVI Jacobin Republic Robespierre Reign of Terror de-Christianization Revolutionary Army Toussaint L'Ouverture Haitian Revolution Napoleon Bonaparte Napoleonic Military Tactics Nationalism Congress of Vienna	<i>Joseph II (Austria)</i> <i>English Bill of Rights</i> <i>Maria Theresa (Austria)</i> <i>War of the Austrian Succession</i> <i>Seven Years War</i> <i>Diplomatic Revolution</i> <i>Frederick William I (Prussia)</i> <i>Dutch War</i> <i>Nine Years' War</i> <i>War of the Spanish Succession</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>Departments</i> <i>Georges Danton</i> <i>Jean-Paul Marat</i> <i>Committee of Public Safety</i> <i>Law of the General Maximum</i> <i>Levee en Masse</i> <i>March on Versailles</i> <i>Merit system</i> <i>Civil Code</i> <i>Concordat of 1801</i>
2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.	
Market Economy Agricultural Revolution Putting-out System Cottage Industry Industrial Revolution Slave labor Consumer Culture Raw materials Atlantic trade	<i>Market driven wages and prices</i> <i>Bank of England</i> <i>Middle Passage</i> <i>Triangle trade</i> <i>Plantation economy</i>
2.3 The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture.	
Empiricism Enlightenment Voltaire Diderot Locke Rousseau Natural rights Salons Adam Smith Free trade Free market Deism Skepticism Atheism Religious toleration	<i>Montesquieu</i> <i><u>The Spirit of the Laws</u></i> <i>Cesare Beccaria</i> <i><u>On Crime and Punishment</u></i> <i>Social Contract</i> <i>Mary Wollstonecraft</i> <i>Olympe de Gouges</i> <i>Coffeeshouses</i> <i>Newspapers</i> <i>Periodicals</i> <i><u>The Encyclopedia</u></i> <i>Physiocrats</i> <i>Francois Quesnay</i> <i>David Hume</i> <i>Baron d'Holbach</i>

Baroque nationalism Romanticism	<i>Handel</i> <i>Bach</i> <i>Bernini</i> <i>Dutch Golden Age</i> <i>Jan Vermeer</i> <i>Rembrandt</i> <i>Neoclassicism</i> <i>Jacques Louis David</i> <i>Daniel Defoe</i> <i>Samuel Richardson</i> <i>Jane Austen</i> <i>Johann Wolfgang von Goethe</i>
2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.	
Inoculation Privacy Consumer Revolution	<i>Novels</i> <i>Taverns</i> <i>Theaters</i>

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.	
First Industrial Revolution Textiles Crystal Palace Second Industrial Revolution Factory system Railroads Urbanization Monopolies Tariffs	<i>Canals</i> <i>Zollverein</i> <i>List's National System</i> <i>Bessemer Process</i> <i>Mass production</i> <i>Electricity</i> <i>Chemicals</i> <i>Telegraph</i> <i>Steamship</i> <i>Internal Combustion Engine</i> <i>Radio</i>
3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.	
Proletariat Bourgeoisie Middle class Trade unions Mutual aid Societies Commercialization of agriculture Nuclear family Cult of Domesticity Family Mass Leisure Consumerism Mass marketing	<i>Factory Act 1833</i> <i>Mines Act 1842</i> <i>Ten Hours Act 1847</i> <i>Parks</i> <i>Sports</i> <i>Department Stores</i> <i>Advertising</i> <i>Automobile</i> <i>Leisure travel</i> <i>Irish Potato Famine</i>
3.3 The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.	
Laissez-faire Liberalism Popular sovereignty Individual rights	<i>Economic liberalism</i> <i>Thomas Malthus</i> <i>David Ricardo</i> <i>Jeremy Bentham</i>

<p>Female Suffrage</p> <p>Universal Male Suffrage</p> <p>Conservatism</p> <p>Socialism</p> <p>Marxism</p> <p>Anarchism</p> <p>Nationalism</p> <p>anti-Semitism</p> <p>Zionism</p> <p>Government reforms</p> <p>Modern Police Force</p> <p>Compulsory education</p> <p>Mass Politics</p> <p>Labor unions</p> <p>Feminism</p>	<p><i>Anti-Corn Law League</i></p> <p><i>John Stuart Mill</i></p> <p><i>Chartists</i></p> <p><i>Flora Tristan</i></p> <p><i>Edmund Burke</i></p> <p><i>Joseph de Maistre</i></p> <p><i>Metternich</i></p> <p><i>Henry de Saint-Simon</i></p> <p><i>Charles Fourier</i></p> <p><i>Robert Owen</i></p> <p><i>Friedrich Engels</i></p> <p><i>August Bebel</i></p> <p><i>Rosa Luxemburg</i></p> <p><i>Mikhail Bakunin</i></p> <p><i>Georges Sorel</i></p> <p><i>Giuseppe Mazzini</i></p> <p><i>Dreyfus Affair</i></p> <p><i>Christian Socialists</i></p> <p><i>Karl Lueger</i></p> <p><i>Theodor Herzl</i></p> <p><i>Public housing</i></p> <p><i>Urban redesign</i></p> <p><i>Conservatives</i></p> <p><i>Liberals</i></p> <p><i>Socialists</i></p> <p><i>British Labour Party</i></p> <p><i>German Social Democrats</i></p> <p><i>British Women's Social and Political Union</i></p> <p><i>Emmeline Pankhurst</i></p> <p><i>Temperance Movement</i></p> <p><i>British Abolitionist Movement</i></p> <p><i>Josephine Butler</i></p>
<p>3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.</p>	
<p>Concert of Europe</p> <p>Congress System</p> <p>Metternich</p> <p>Conservatism</p> <p>Revolutions of 1848</p> <p>Crimean War</p> <p>Italian Unification</p> <p>German Unification</p> <p>Napoleon III</p> <p>Cavour</p> <p>Bismarck</p> <p>Dual Monarchy/Austria-Hungary</p> <p>Revolution of 1905 (Russia)</p> <p>Realpolitik</p> <p>Garibaldi</p> <p>Bismarckian System of Alliances</p> <p>Balkans</p> <p>Great Powers</p>	<p><i>Reactionaries</i></p> <p><i>Greek War of Independence</i></p> <p><i>Decembrist Revolt</i></p> <p><i>Polish Revolt</i></p> <p><i>July Revolution</i></p> <p><i>Alexander II (Russia)</i></p> <p><i>Sergei Witte</i></p> <p><i>Peter Stolypin</i></p> <p><i>Three Emperor's Alliance</i></p> <p><i>Triple Alliance</i></p> <p><i>Reinsurance Treaty</i></p> <p><i>Congress of Berlin 1878</i></p> <p><i>Bosnia-Herzegovina Crisis 1908</i></p> <p><i>First Balkan War</i></p> <p><i>Second Balkan War</i></p>
<p>3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.</p>	
<p>Imperialism</p> <p>Scientific Realism</p>	<p><i>Machine gun</i></p> <p><i>Louis Pasteur</i></p>

Romanticism	<i>Anesthesia</i>
Realism	<i>Quinine</i>
Materialism	<i>Berlin Conference 1884-1885</i>
Positivism	<i>Moroccan Crises 1905, 1911</i>
Charles Darwin	<i>Jule Verne</i>
Social Darwinism	<i>Paul Gauguin</i>
Scientific Socialism	<i>Primitivism</i>
Relativism	<i>Pan-German League</i>
Sigmund Freud	<i>Anti-imperialism</i>
Subconscious	<i>Indian Congress Party</i>
Einstein	<i>Sepoy Mutiny</i>
Quantum Mechanics	<i>Boxer Rebellion</i>
Impressionsim	<i>Meiji Restoration</i>
Post-Impressionism	<i>Goya</i>
Cubism	<i>Caspar David Friedrich</i>
	<i>JMW Turner</i>
	<i>Eugene Delacroix</i>
	<i>Beethoven</i>
	<i>Frederic Chopin</i>
	<i>Richard Wagner</i>
	<i>Goethe</i>
	<i>William Wordsworth</i>
	<i>Lord Byron</i>
	<i>Mary Shelley</i>
	<i>Charles Dickens</i>
	<i>George Eliot</i>
	<i>Gustave Courbet</i>
	<i>Dostoevsky</i>
	<i>Jean-Francois Millet</i>
	<i>Emile Zola</i>
	<i>Friedrich Nietzsche</i>
	<i>Georges Sorel</i>
	<i>Henri Bergson</i>
	<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 2: c. 1914 to the Present

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.	
World War One	<i>Schlieffen Plan</i>
Alliance System	<i>Machine Gun</i>
Total War	<i>Barbed Wire</i>
Paris Peace Conference	<i>Submarine</i>
Wilsonian idealism	<i>Airplane</i>
Successor States	<i>Poison Gas</i>
League of Nations	<i>Tank</i>
Treaty of Versailles	<i>Poland</i>
War Guilt Clause	<i>Czechoslovakia</i>
Weimar Republic	<i>Hungary</i>
Fascism	<i>Yugoslavia</i>

Isolationism Appeasement Blitzkrieg Nazi Germany Collaborationists German New Order Holocaust Cold War Iron Curtain “Hot wars” Arms Race NATO COMECON Warsaw Pact German reunification European Union European Coal and Steel Community European Economic Community (Common Market) Separatist movements Ethnic cleansing Decolonization Self-determination Mandate System Nationalist Movements	<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>Nuremberg Laws</i> <i>Wannsee Conference</i> <i>Auschwitz</i> <i>Korean War</i> <i>Vietnam War</i> <i>IMF</i> <i>World Bank</i> <i>Euro</i> <i>Palestine</i> <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.	
Russian Revolution Soviets Provisional Government Bolshevik Revolution Russian Civil War Lenin Stalin New Economic Policy Liquidization of the Kulaks Purges Ukrainian Famine Fascism Propaganda Mussolini Hitler Francisco Franco Spanish Civil War Authoritarianism Overproduction 1929 Stock Market Crash Great Depression Extremist Movements Marshall Plan Economic miracle Welfare Programs Soviet bloc Economic Central Planning Nikita Khrushchev de-Stalinization Mikhail Gorbachev	<i>February/March Revolution</i> <i>Petrograd Soviet</i> <i>Collectivization</i> <i>Five-Year Plan</i> <i>Gulags</i> <i>Great Purge</i> <i>Secret Police</i> <i>John Maynard Keynes (Keynesianism)</i> <i>Popular Front (France)</i> <i>National Government (Britain)</i> <i>Hungary 1956</i>

Perestroika Glasnost Balkan genocide	
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.	
Existentialism Postmodernism Industrialized warfare Genocide Nuclear Proliferation Totalitarianism Communism Second Vatican Council (Vatican II) Americanization	<i>Age of Anxiety</i> <i>Heisenberg</i> <i>Enrico Fermi</i> <i>Eugenics</i> <i>Birth control</i> <i>Solidarity</i> <i>Pope John Paul II</i> <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>
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.	
“Lost Generation” Mass Production Food Technology Consumer Culture Globalization Feminism Baby Boom Green Parties Civil Rights movements Student Revolts 1968 Bourgeois materialism Guest Workers Nationalist Political Parties	<i>Telephone</i> <i>Radio</i> <i>Television</i> <i>Computer</i> <i>Cell Phone</i> <i>Internet</i> <i>Simone de Beauvoir</i> <i>Second-wave feminism</i> <i>Child-care</i> <i>Family Allowances</i> <i>The Pill</i> <i>Margaret Thatcher</i> <i>French National Front</i>