

## 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

- *Petrarch*
- *Lorenzo Valla*
- *Pico della Mirandola*
- *Niccolo Machiavelli*
- *Jean Bodin*
- *Baldassare Castiglione*
- *Michelangelo*
- *Donatello*
- *Raphael*
- *Leon Battista Alberti*
- *Filipo Brunelleschi*
- *Leonardo da Vinci*
- *Jan Van Eyck Pieter*
- *Brueghel the Elder*
- *Rembrandt*
- *El Greco*
- *Artemisia Gentileschi*
- *Gian Bernini*
- *Peter Paul Rubens*
- *Paracelsus*
- *Andreas Vesalius*
- *Johannes Kepler*

#### 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
- The Prince (Machiavelli)
- Balance of Power
- Military Revolution
- Bureaucracy
- English Civil War
- Parliament

- *Ferdinand and Isabella*
- *Star Chamber (Henry VII of England)*
- *Peace of Augsburg 1555*
- *Edict of Nantes 1598*
- *Renaissance*
- *merchants*
- *Renaissance financiers (Bankers)*
- *Nobles of the Robe (France)*
- *Gentry (England)*
- *Jean Bodin*
- *Gustavus Adolphus*
- *New Armies*

- *James I (England)*
- *Charles I (England)*
- *Oliver Cromwell*
- *Constitutional Monarchy*
- *Glorious Revolution*
- *Louis XIII (France)*
- *Cardinal Richelieu*
- *The Fronde*

### 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

- *Sir Thomas More*
- *Indulgences*
- *Nepotism*
- *Simony*
- *Pluralism*
- *St. Teresa of Avila*
- *Ursulines*
- *Roman Inquisition*
- *The Index of Prohibited Books*
- *Spanish Inquisition*
- *Book of Common Prayer*
- *Huguenots Puritans*
- *Catherine de Medici*
- *St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre*
- *War of the Three Henries*
- *Henry IV (France)*
- *Charles V (HRE)*
- *Philip II (Spain)*
- *Thirty Years War*
- *Spanish Armada*
- *Dutch*
- *religious pluralism*

### 1.4 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.

- Christian humanism
- Protestant Reformation
- Erasmus
- Age of Exploration
- New World
- Gold, God, Glory
- Mercantilism
- Missionaries
- Cartography
- Navigational advances

- *Compass*
- *Sternpost rudder*
- *Portolani*
- *Quadrant*
- *Astrolabe*
- *Lateen rig*
- *Horses*
- *Guns*
- *Triangular trade*
- *Smallpox*

- Columbian Exchange
- African slave trade

**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.**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial capitalism</li> <li>• Family Banking houses</li> <li>• Amsterdam</li> <li>• London</li> <li>• Subsistence agriculture</li> <li>• Field rotation</li> <li>• Price Revolution</li> <li>• Serfdom</li> <li>• Social dislocation</li> <li>• Little Ice Age</li> <li>• Witchcraft</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Doubleentry</i></li> <li>• <i>bookkeeping</i></li> <li>• <i>Bank of Amsterdam</i></li> <li>• <i>The Dutch east India Company</i></li> <li>• <i>The British East India Company</i></li> <li>• <i>Town Elites</i></li> <li>• <i>Merchant class</i></li> <li>• <i>Enclosure movement</i></li> <li>• <i>Carnival</i></li> <li>• <i>La Querelle des Femmes</i></li> <li>• <i>Saint's Day</i></li> <li>• <i>Festivals</i></li> <li>• <i>Charivari</i></li> </ul> |
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**Period 2: c. 1648 to c. 1815**

**2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English Bill of Rights</li> <li>• JeanBaptiste Colbert</li> <li>• Joseph Divine Right</li> <li>• English Bill of Rights</li> <li>• JeanBaptiste Colbert</li> <li>• Seven Years War Peter the Great (Russia)</li> <li>• Dutch War Merchant oligarchy</li> <li>• Constitution of 1791</li> <li>• AngloFrench rivalry</li> <li>• Departments</li> <li>• French Revolution</li> <li>• Georges Danton</li> <li>• Liberal Phase of the FR</li> <li>• JeanPaul Marat</li> <li>• Execution of Louis XVI</li> <li>• Levee en Masse</li> <li>• Reign of Terror</li> <li>• March on Versailles</li> <li>• deChristianization</li> <li>• Merit system</li> <li>• Revolutionary Army</li> <li>• Civil Code</li> <li>• Toussaint L'Ouverture</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Absolute monarchy Frederick II (Prussia)</i></li> <li>• <i>II (Austria) Louis XIV</i></li> <li>• <i>Maria Theresa (Austria)</i></li> <li>• <i>Enlightened Absolutism</i></li> <li>• <i>War of the Austrian Succession</i></li> <li>• <i>Partition of Poland</i></li> <li>• <i>Diplomatic Revolution</i></li> <li>• <i>Glorious Revolution</i></li> <li>• <i>Frederick William I (Prussia)</i></li> <li>• <i>Dutch Republic</i></li> <li>• <i>Nine Years' War</i></li> <li>• <i>Prussia</i></li> <li>• <i>War of the Spanish Succession</i></li> <li>• <i>Battle of Vienna</i></li> <li>• <i>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen</i></li> <li>• <i>Ottoman Empire</i></li> <li>• <i>Civil Constitution of the Clergy Louis XIV's wars</i></li> <li>• <i>Committee of Public Safety Jacobin Republic</i></li> <li>• <i>Law of the General Maximum Robespierre</i></li> </ul> |
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Concordat of 1801</li> <li>● Haitian Revolution</li> <li>● Napoleon Bonaparte</li> <li>● Napoleonic Military Tactics</li> <li>● Nationalism</li> <li>● Congress of Vienna</li> </ul>	
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**2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Market Economy</li> <li>● Agricultural Revolution</li> <li>● Puttingout System</li> <li>● Cottage Industry</li> <li>● Industrial Revolution</li> <li>● Slave labor</li> <li>● Consumer Culture</li> <li>● Raw materials</li> <li>● Atlantic trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Market driven wages and prices</i></li> <li>● <i>Bank of England</i></li> <li>● <i>Middle Passage</i></li> <li>● <i>Triangle trade</i></li> <li>● <i>Plantation economy</i></li> </ul>
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**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.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Empiricism</li> <li>● Enlightenment</li> <li>● Voltaire</li> <li>● Diderot</li> <li>● Locke</li> <li>● Rousseau</li> <li>● Natural rights</li> <li>● Salons</li> <li>● Adam Smith</li> <li>● Free trade</li> <li>● Free market</li> <li>● Deism</li> <li>● Skepticism</li> <li>● Atheism</li> <li>● Religious toleration</li> <li>● Baroque nationalism</li> <li>● Romanticism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Montesquieu</i></li> <li>● <i>The Spirit of the Laws</i></li> <li>● <i>Cesare Beccaria</i></li> <li>● <i>On Crime and Punishment</i></li> <li>● <i>Social Contract</i></li> <li>● <i>Mary Wollstonecraft</i></li> <li>● <i>Olympe de Gouges</i></li> <li>● <i>Coffeehouses</i></li> <li>● <i>Newspapers Periodicals</i></li> <li>● <i>The Encyclopedia</i></li> <li>● <i>Physiocrats</i></li> <li>● <i>Francois Quesnay</i></li> <li>● <i>David Hume</i></li> <li>● <i>Baron d’Holbach</i></li> <li>● <i>Handel Bach</i></li> <li>● <i>Bernini Dutch</i></li> <li>● <i>Golden Age</i></li> <li>● <i>Jan Vermeer Rembrandt</i></li> <li>● <i>Neoclassicism</i></li> <li>● <i>Jacques Louis David</i></li> <li>● <i>Daniel Defoe</i></li> <li>● <i>Samuel Richardson</i></li> <li>● <i>Jane Austen</i></li> <li>● <i>Johann Wolfgang von Goethe</i></li> </ul>
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**2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes**

- Inoculation
- Privacy
- Consumer Revolution

- *Novels*
- *Taverns*
- *Theaters*

**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

- *Canals*
- *Zollverein List's*
- *National System*
- *Bessemer Process*
- *Mass production*
- *Electricity*
- *Chemicals*
- *Telegraph*
- *Steamship*
- *Internal Combustion Engine*
- *Radio*

**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

- *Factory Act 1833*
- *Mines Act 1842*
- *Ten Hours Act 1847*
- *Parks*
- *Sports*
- *Department Stores*
- *Advertising*
- *Automobile*
- *Leisure travel*
- *Irish Potato Famine*

**3.3 The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.**

- Laissezfaire
- Liberalism
- Popular sovereignty

- *Economic liberalism*
- *Thomas Malthus*
- *David Ricardo*

- Individual rights
- AntiCorn
- Female Suffrage
- Law League
- Universal Male Suffrage
- Charles Fourier
- Government reforms
- Robert Owen
- Modern Police Force
- Friedrich Engels Compulsory education
- August Bebel Mass Politics
- Metternich
- antiSemitism

- *Jeremy Bentham*
- *John Stuart Mill*
- *Conservatism*
- *Chartists*
- *Socialism*
- *Flora Tristan*
- *Marxism*
- *Edmund Burke*
- *Anarchism*
- *Joseph de Maistre*
- *Nationalism*
- *Henry de Saint*
- *Simon*
- *Zionism*
- *Rosa Luxemburg Labor unions*
- *Mikhail Bakunin Feminism*
- *Georges Sorel*
- *Giuseppe Mazzini*
- *Dreyfus Affair*
- *Christian Socialists*
- *Karl Lueger*
- *Theodor Herzl*
- *Public housing*
- *Urban redesign*
- *Conservatives*
- *Liberals*
- *Socialists*
- *British Labour*
- *Party German*
- *Social Democrats*
- *British Women's Social and Political Union*
- *Emmeline Pankhurst*
- *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
- Revolutions of 1848
- Crimean War
- Italian Unification
- German Unification
- Napoleon III
- Cavour
- Bismarck
- Dual Monarchy/Austria- Hungary Revolution of 1905 (Russia)

- *Reactionaries*
- *Greek War of Independence*
- *Decembrist Revolt*
- *Polish Revolt*
- *July Revolution*
- *Alexander II (Russia)*
- *Sergei Witte*
- *Peter Stolypin*
- *Three Emperor's Alliance*
- *Triple Alliance*
- *Reinsurance Treaty*
- *Congress of Berlin 1878*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realpolitik</li> <li>• Garibaldi</li> <li>• Bismarckian System of Alliances</li> <li>• Balkans</li> <li>• Great Powers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Bosnia Herzegovina Crisis 1908</i></li> <li>• <i>First Balkan War</i></li> <li>• <i>Second Balkan War</i></li> </ul>
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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.**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imperialism</li> <li>• Scientific Realism</li> <li>• Romanticism</li> <li>• Realism</li> <li>• Materialism</li> <li>• Positivism</li> <li>• Charles Darwin</li> <li>• Social Darwinism</li> <li>• Scientific Socialism</li> <li>• Relativism</li> <li>• Sigmund Freud Subconscious</li> <li>• Einstein Quantum</li> <li>• Mechanics</li> <li>• Impressionism</li> <li>• Post Impressionism</li> <li>• Cubism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Anesthesia Quinine</i></li> <li>• <i>Berlin Conference 1884-1885</i></li> <li>• <i>Moroccan Crises 1905-1911</i></li> <li>• <i>Jule Verne Paul</i></li> <li>• <i>Gauguin Primitivism</i></li> <li>• <i>Pan German League</i></li> <li>• <i>Antimperialism</i></li> <li>• <i>Indian Congress Party</i></li> <li>• <i>Sepoy Mutiny Boxer Rebellion</i></li> <li>• <i>Meiji Restoration</i></li> <li>• <i>Goya Caspar</i></li> <li>• <i>David Friedrich</i></li> <li>• <i>JMW Turner</i></li> <li>• <i>Eugene Delacroix</i></li> <li>• <i>Beethoven Frederic Chopin</i></li> <li>• <i>Richard Wagner Goethe</i></li> <li>• <i>William Wordsworth</i></li> <li>• <i>Lord Byron</i></li> <li>• <i>Mary Shelley</i></li> <li>• <i>Charles Dickens</i></li> <li>• <i>George Eliot Gustave</i></li> <li>• <i>Courbet Dostoevsky</i></li> <li>• <i>JeanFrancois Millet</i></li> <li>• <i>Emile Zola</i></li> <li>• <i>Friedrich Nietzsche</i></li> <li>• <i>Georges Sorel</i></li> <li>• <i>Henri Bergson</i></li> <li>• <i>Max Planck</i></li> <li>• <i>Marie Curie</i></li> <li>• <i>Claude Monet</i></li> <li>• <i>Paul Cezanne</i></li> <li>• <i>Henri Matisse</i></li> <li>• <i>Edgar Degas</i></li> <li>• <i>Pablo Picasso</i></li> <li>• <i>Vincent Van Gogh</i></li> </ul>
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**Period 4: 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 Alliance System
- Total War
- Paris Peace Conference
- Wilsonian idealism
- Successor States
- League of Nations
- Treaty of Versailles
- War Guilt Clause
- Weimar Republic
- Fascism
- Ho Chi Minh
- European Coal and Steel Community European Economic Community (Common Market)
- Separatist movements
- Ethnic cleansing
- Decolonization
- Selfdetermination
- Mandate System
- Nationalist Movements
- Euro Warsaw Pact
- Palestine
- German reunification
- IMF
- NATO
- Auschwitz
- Iron Curtain
- Munich Agreement Collaborators

- *Schlieffen Plan*
- *Machine Gun*
- *Barbed Wire*
- *Submarine*
- *Airplane*
- *Poison Gas*
- *Tank*
- *Poland*
- *Czechoslovakia*
- *Hungary*
- *Yugoslavia*
- *Remilitarization Isolationism of the Rhineland*
- *Appeasement*
- *Italian invasion of Ethiopia*
- *Blitzkrieg*
- *Annexation of Austria*
- *Nazi Germany*
- *NaziSoviet NonAggression Pact*
- *German New Order*
- *Nuremberg Laws*
- *Holocaust*
- *Wannsee Conference*
- *Cold War*
- *Korean War*
- *“Hot wars”*
- *Vietnam War*
- *Arms Race*
- *World Bank*
- *COMECON*
- *Indian National Congress*
- *European Union*

**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

- *February/March Revolution*
- *Petrograd Soviet Collectivization*
- *Five Year Plan*
- *Gulags*
- *Great Purge*
- *Secret Police*
- *John Maynard Keynes (Keynesianism)*
- *Popular Front (France)*
- *National Government (Britain)*
- *Hungary 1956*



- 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
- deStalinization
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- 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

- *Age of Anxiety*
- *Heisenberg Enrico Fermi Eugenics*
- *Birth control*
- *Solidarity*
- *Pope John Paul II*
- *Cubism*
- *Futurism*
- *Dadaism*
- *Surrealism*
- *Abstract Expressionism*
- *Pop Art*
- *Bauhaus Modernism*
- *Igor Stravinsky*
- *Arnold Schoenberg*
- *Franz Kafka*
- *James Joyce*
- *Erich Maria Remarque*
- *Virginia Woolf*
- *JeanPaul Sartre*

**44.4 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

- *Telephone*
- *Radio*
- *Television*
- *Computer*
- *Cell Phone*
- *Internet*
- *Simone de Beauvoir*
- *Second wave feminism*
- *Childcare*
- *Family Allowances*
- *The Pill*
- *Margaret Thatcher*
- *French National Front*