**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**

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| **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*  *Marsilio Ficino*  *Pico della Mirandola*  *Leonardo Bruni*  *Niccolo Machiavelli*  *Jean Bodin*  *Baldassare Castiglione*  *Francesco Guicciardini*  *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.** | |
| Age of Exploration  New World  Gold, God, Glory  Mercantilism  Missionaries  Cartography  Navigational advances  Columbian Exchange  African slave trade | *Compass*  *Stern-post rudder*  *Portolani*  *Quadrant*  *Astrolabe*  *Lateen rig*  *Horses*  *Guns*  *Triangular trade*  *Smallpox* |
| **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 | *Double-entry bookkeeping*  *Bank of Amsterdam*  *The Dutch east India Company*  *The British East India Company*  *Town Elites*  *Merchant class*  *Enclosure movement*  *Carnival*  *La Querelle des Femmes*  *Saint’s Day Festivals*  *Charivari* |

**Period 2: c. 1648 to c. 1815**

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| **2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.** | |
| Absolute monarchy  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 | *Frederick II (Prussia)*  *Joseph II (Austria)*  *English Bill of Rights*  *Maria Theresa (Austria)*  *War of the Austrian Succession*  *Seven Years War*  *Diplomatic Revolution*  *Frederick William I (Prussia)*  *Dutch War*  *Nine Years’ War*  *War of the Spanish Succession*  *Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen*  *Civil Constitution of the Clergy*  *Constitution of 1791*  *Departments*  *Georges Danton*  *Jean-Paul Marat*  *Committee of Public Safety*  *Law of the General Maximum*  *Levee en Masse*  *March on Versailles*  *Merit system*  *Civil Code*  *Concordat of 1801* |
| **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 | *Market driven wages and prices*  *Bank of England*  *Middle Passage*  *Triangle trade*  *Plantation economy* |
| **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  Baroque  nationalism  Romanticism | *Montesquieu*  *The Spirit of the Laws*  *Cesare Beccaria*  *On Crime and Punishment*  *Social Contract*  *Mary Wollstonecraft*  *Olympe de Gouges*  *Coffeehouses*  *Newspapers*  *Periodicals*  *The Encyclopedia*  *Physiocrats*  *Francois Quesnay*  *David Hume*  *Baron d’Holbach*  *Handel*  *Bach*  *Bernini*  *Dutch Golden Age*  *Jan Vermeer*  *Rembrandt*  *Neoclassicism*  *Jacques Louis David*  *Daniel Defoe*  *Samuel Richardson*  *Jane Austen*  *Johann Wolfgang von Goethe* |
| **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**

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| **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.** | |
| Laissez-faire  Liberalism  Popular sovereignty  Individual rights  Female Suffrage  Universal Male Suffrage  Conservatism  Socialism  Marxism  Anarchism  Nationalism  anti-Semitism  Zionism  Government reforms  Modern Police Force  Compulsory education  Mass Politics  Labor unions  Feminism | *Economic liberalism*  *Thomas Malthus*  *David Ricardo*  *Jeremy Bentham*  *Anti-Corn Law League*  *John Stuart Mill*  *Chartists*  *Flora Tristan*  *Edmund Burke*  *Joseph de Maistre*  *Metternich*  *Henry de Saint-Simon*  *Charles Fourier*  *Robert Owen*  *Friedrich Engels*  *August Bebel*  *Rosa Luxemburg*  *Mikhail Bakunin*  *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)  Realpolitik  Garibaldi  Bismarckian System of Alliances  Balkans  Great Powers | *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*  *Bosnia-Herzegovina Crisis 1908*  *First Balkan War*  *Second Balkan War* |
| **3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.** | |
| Imperialism  Scientific Realism  Romanticism  Realism  Materialism  Positivism  Charles Darwin  Social Darwinism  Scientific Socialism  Relativism  Sigmund Freud  Subconscious  Einstein  Quantum Mechanics  Impressionism  Post-Impressionism  Cubism | *Machine gun*  *Louis Pasteur*  *Anesthesia*  *Quinine*  *Berlin Conference 1884-1885*  *Moroccan Crises 1905, 1911*  *Jules Verne*  *Paul Gauguin*  *Primitivism*  *Pan-German League*  *Anti-imperialism*  *Indian Congress Party*  *Sepoy Mutiny*  *Boxer Rebellion*  *Meiji Restoration*  *Goya*  *Caspar David Friedrich*  *JMW Turner*  *Eugene Delacroix*  *Beethoven*  *Frederic Chopin*  *Richard Wagner*  *Goethe*  *William Wordsworth*  *Lord Byron*  *Mary Shelley*  *Charles Dickens*  *George Eliot*  *Gustave Courbet*  *Dostoevsky*  *Jean-Francois Millet*  *Emile Zola*  *Friedrich Nietzsche*  *Georges Sorel*  *Henri Bergson*  *Max Planck*  *Marie Curie*  *Claude Monet*  *Paul Cezanne*  *Henri Matisse*  *Edgar Degas*  *Pablo Picasso*  *Vincent Van Gogh* |

**Period 4: c. 1914 to the Present**

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| **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  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 | *Schlieffen Plan*  *Machine Gun*  *Barbed Wire*  *Submarine*  *Airplane*  *Poison Gas*  *Tank*  *Poland*  *Czechoslovakia*  *Hungary*  *Yugoslavia*  *Remilitarization of the Rhineland*  *Italian invasion of Ethiopia*  *Annexation of Austria*  *Munich Agreement*  *Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact*  *Nuremberg Laws*  *Wannsee Conference*  *Auschwitz*  *Korean War*  *Vietnam War*  *IMF*  *World Bank*  *Euro*  *Palestine*  *Indian National Congress*  *Ho Chi Minh* |
| **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  Perestroika  Glasnost  Balkan genocide | *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* |
| **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*  *Jean-Paul Sartre* |
| **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 | *Telephone*  *Radio*  *Television*  *Computer*  *Cell Phone*  *Internet*  *Simone de Beauvoir*  *Second-wave feminism*  *Child-care*  *Family Allowances*  *The Pill*  *Margaret Thatcher*  *French National Front* |