



G-E-T High School Curriculum

Align, Explore, Empower

Scope and Sequence

AP European History

Unit 1 - Renaissance and Exploration

15 class periods

- **The worldview of European intellectuals shifted from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation in the natural world.**
- **Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.**
- What ideals formed the foundation of the Renaissance, and how did these ideals manifest themselves differently in southern and northern Europe?
- How did the humanist writers and philosophers challenge the status quo politically, intellectually, and socially?
- How did changes in art reflect the Renaissance ideals?
- What was the Afro–Eurasian trading world like prior to the 15th-century explorers?
- How and why did the Europeans undertake voyages of exploration?
- What was the impact of European exploration and conquest on the peoples and places of the New World?
- What role did overseas trade, labor, and technology play in making Europe part of a global economic network and encouraging the adoption of new economic theories and state policies?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which the Renaissance and Age of Discovery developed.
- Explain how the revival of classical texts contributed to the development of the Renaissance in Italy.
- Explain the political, intellectual, and cultural effects of the Italian Renaissance.
- Explain how Renaissance ideas were developed, maintained, and changed as the Renaissance spread to northern Europe.
- Explain the influence of the printing press on cultural and intellectual developments in modern European history.
- Explain the causes and effects of the development of political institutions from 1450 to 1648.
- Explain the technological factors that facilitated European exploration and expansion from 1450 to 1648.
- Explain how and why trading networks and colonial expansion affected relations between and among European states.
- Explain the economic impact of European colonial expansion and development of trade networks.
- Explain the causes for and the development of the slave trade.
- Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1450 to 1648.

- Explain the causes and consequences of the Renaissance and Age of Discovery.

Unit 2 - Age of Reformation

15 Class Periods

- **Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.**
- What were the essential ideas of the reformers, and why were their ideas appealing to different social groups?
- How did the reformers convey their message to their followers?
- How did the state of political affairs in Germany and England shape the course of the reformations in their respective countries?
- How did the Catholic Church respond to the new religious status quo?
- What were the causes and consequences of the religious violence that followed the Protestant Reformation?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 17th centuries took place.
- Explain how and why religious beliefs and practices changed from 1450 to 1648.
- Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to 1648.
- Explain the continuities and changes in the role of the Catholic Church from 1450 to 1648.
- Explain how economic and intellectual developments from 1450 to 1648 affected social norms and hierarchies.
- Explain how and why artistic expression changed from 1450 to 1648.
- Explain how the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 17th centuries affected European society from 1450 to 1648.

Unit 3- Absolutism and Constitutionalism

15 Class Periods

- The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.
- How did the nation-states of Spain, England, and France evolve during this time period?
- What factors led to the rise of absolutism in France in the 17th century?
- How did the monarchs of France and England address the competition for power in their respective countries?
- How and why did the constitutional state triumph in England in the 17th century but not in France?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which different forms of political power developed from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.
- Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the factors that contributed to the development of the Dutch Republic.

- Explain how European states attempted to establish and maintain a balance of power on the continent throughout the period from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain how advances in technology contributed to a developing balance of power on the continent throughout the period from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain how absolutist forms of rule affected social and political development from 1648 to 1815.
- Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815.

Unit 4- Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments

15 Class Periods

- 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.
- What impact did new ways of thinking have on monarchical absolutism and political development in Europe from 1648 to 1815?
- How did the ideas of the Enlightenment affect the way individuals viewed society and human relations?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe.
- Explain how understanding of the natural world developed and changed during the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment.
- Explain the causes and consequences of Enlightenment thought on European society from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the influence of Enlightenment thought on European intellectual development from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the factors contributing to and the consequences of demographic changes from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain how European cultural and intellectual life was maintained and changed throughout the period from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain how different forms of political power were influenced by Enlightenment thought from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain how and why political and religious developments challenged or reinforced the idea of a unified Europe from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain how and why the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment challenged the existing European order and understanding of the world.

Unit 5- Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

15 Class Periods

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

- What were the economic, social, and political factors that led to the rise of absolutist states in 17th- and 18th- century Europe?
- What social, political, and economic factors contributed to citizens refusing to conform to absolutism?
- How was the establishment of absolutism or constitutionalism reflected in the art and literature of a selected European country?
- What were the social, economic, and political causes of the French Revolution?
- How was the constitutional monarchy established in France, and how did it affect its citizens both at home and in its colonies?
- Why did the constitutional monarchy fail to establish itself, and why was it replaced with a radical republic?
- How did Napoleon Bonaparte seize control of France, and what led to his downfall?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which the European states experienced crisis and conflict from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution.
- Explain how the events and developments of the French Revolution influenced political and social ideas from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain the effects of Napoleon's rule on European social, economic, and political life.
- Explain the nationalist responses to Napoleon's rule in Europe.
- Explain how states responded to Napoleonic rule in Europe and the consequences of the response.
- Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment thought from 1648 to 1815.
- Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period from 1648 to 1815.

Unit 6- Industrialization and its Effects

15 Class Periods

- The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.
- The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.
- The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.
- The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.
- What were the origins of the first and second industrial revolutions in Great Britain, and how did these revolutions develop throughout the 19th century?

- How and why did the Industrial Revolution spread to the continent, and how was the continent's experience of the revolution different from that of Great Britain?
- What were the negative and positive ways in which the Industrial Revolution affected society?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which industrialization originated, developed, and spread in Europe.
- Explain the factors that influenced the development of industrialization in Europe from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how innovations and advances in technology during the Industrial Revolutions led to economic and social change.
- Explain how industrialization influenced economic and political development throughout the period from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain the causes and consequences of social developments resulting from industrialization.
- Explain how the European political order was maintained and challenged from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how and why various groups reacted against the existing order from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how and why different intellectual developments challenged the political and social order from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain the various movements and calls for social reform that resulted from intellectual developments from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how and why governments and other institutions responded to challenges resulting from industrialization.
- Explain the influence of innovations and technological developments in Europe from 1815 to 1914.

Unit 7- 19th Century Perspectives and Political Developments

15 Class Periods

- European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions
- A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.
- European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.
- How did the European leaders of Russia, Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia facilitate a peace agreement after the defeat of Napoleon?
- How was the peace agreement of the Congress of Vienna going to be maintained by the conservative European leaders in a time when new ideologies were becoming popular?
- What were some of the new ideologies in Europe at the time, and how did their dislike of the decisions made at the Congress of Vienna fuel their decisions to revolt in the early 19th century?

- How did the new ideologies continue to affect European countries politically, economically, and socially after the revolutions of 1848?
- Explain the causes that led to the growth of nationalistic tendencies post-1848.
- Why did European nations rush to build empires that included colonial holdings in Africa and Asia, and how did the scramble for colonies affect the relationships between European countries?
- How did the newly colonized respond to their European masters?
- What were some of the characteristics of the artistic and literary movements from the 15th century to the 20th century, and how did they reflect the historical times?
- In what ways did the new thinking in philosophy, the sciences, and literature create social, political, and economic tension?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which nationalistic and imperialistic sentiments developed in Europe from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how the development and spread of nationalism affected Europe from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain the factors that resulted in Italian unification and German unification.
- Explain how nationalist sentiment and political alliances led to tension between and among European powers from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how Darwin's theories influenced scientific and social developments from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how science and other intellectual disciplines developed and changed throughout the period from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how technological advances enabled European imperialism from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain how European imperialism affected both European and non European societies.
- Explain the continuities and changes in European artistic expression from 1815 to 1914.
- Explain the influence of nationalist and imperialist movements on European and global stability.

Unit 8- 20th Century Global Conflicts

15 Class Periods

- 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.
- The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between liberal democracy, communism, and fascism.
- What were the causes of World War I, and how was it different from any other previous conflict?
- What led to the Russian Revolution, and what was its outcome?
- How were the peace settlements negotiated, and why did they fail?
- What caused the economic problems in the 1920s and 1930s, and how did the affected nations respond to these challenges?
- How did the leaders of Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, and Japan attempt to or successfully build

totalitarian states in the 1920s and 1930s?

- How did governments try to eliminate individuals or groups of individuals within their respective states for ethnic, religious, or political reasons?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which global conflict developed in the 20th century
- Explain the causes and effects of World War I.
- Explain how new technology altered the conduct of World War I.
- Explain how the developments of World War I changed political and diplomatic interactions between and among nations.
- Explain the causes and effects of the Russian Revolution.
- Explain how and why the settlement of World War I failed to effectively resolve the political, economic, and diplomatic challenges of the early 20th century
- Explain the causes and effects of the global economic crisis in the 1920s and 1930s.
- Explain the factors that led to the development of fascist and totalitarian regimes in the aftermath of World War I.
- Explain the consequences of Stalin's economic policies and totalitarian rule in the Soviet Union.
- Explain how and why various political and ideological factors resulted in the catastrophe of World War II.
- Explain how technology and innovation affected the course of World War II and the 20th century.
- Explain how and why cultural and national identities were affected by war and the rise of fascist/totalitarian powers in the period from 1914 to the present.
- Explain how the events of the first half of the 20th century challenged existing social, cultural, and intellectual understandings.
- Explain how economic challenges and ideological beliefs influenced prior conceptions about the relationship between the individual and the state.

Unit 9- Cold War and Contemporary Europe

15 Class Periods

- 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.
- Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.
- How did the events at the end of World War II contribute to the emergence of the Cold War, and what was the result of the U.S.–Soviet rivalry?
- How did Western Europe recover so successfully post–World War II, and would that prosperity last?
- What circumstances led to the postwar colonial independence movements?
- What caused the fall of communism in the Soviet Union? How has the leadership in countries that made up the former Soviet Union met the challenges of post-communist reconstruction of their respective countries?
- How did the economic struggles of Europe in the 1970s contribute to the political and social changes

both then and now?

- Why did anti-communist revolutions sweep through Eastern Europe in 1989, and what were the consequences?

In this unit, students will ...

- Explain the context in which the Cold War developed, spread, and ended in Europe.
- Explain how economic developments resulted in economic, political, and cultural change in the period after World War II.
- Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Cold War in the period following World War II.
- Explain the economic and political consequences of the Cold War for Europe.
- Explain the causes and effects of mass atrocities in the period following World War II to the present.
- Explain state-based economic developments following World War II and the responses to these developments.
- Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War.
- Explain how women's roles and status developed and changed throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.
- Explain the various ways in which colonial groups around the world sought independence from colonizers in the 20th and 21st centuries.
- Explain how the formation and existence of the European Union influenced economic developments throughout the period following World War II to the present.
- Explain how the European Union affected national and European identity throughout the period following World War II to the present.
- Explain the causes and effects of changes to migration within and immigration to Europe throughout the period following World War II to the present.
- Explain how innovation and advances in technology influenced cultural and intellectual developments in the period 1914 to the present.
- Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globalization in the period from 1914 to the present.
- Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the present.
- Explain how the challenges of the 20th century influenced what it means to be European.