

## Moon Area School District Curriculum Map

**Course: AP European History**

**Grade Level: 10<sup>th</sup>**

**Content Area: Social Studies**

**Frequency: Full-Year Course**

### Big Ideas

1. In what ways have societies answered the crucial questions and challenges faced throughout history and what effects have their answers to those challenges had on the world.

### Essential Questions

2. How did Peoples and Cultures around the World Provide Stability, Safety and Prosperity in the aftermath of the collapse of the classical world?
3. How did new Technologies, Philosophies, and Beliefs impact World Cultures in the early modern era?
4. How did European Imperialism impact World Cultures and What were the responses from native populations?
5. How did World Nations Respond to the end of Imperialism and the Development of Globalization?

### Primary Resource(s) & Technology:

Textbook Series, IXL online software,  
Microsoft Teams, Promethean Boards, Student Laptops/iPads

### Pennsylvania and/or focus standards referenced at:

[www.pdesas.org](http://www.pdesas.org)

[www.education.pa.gov](http://www.education.pa.gov)

Big Ideas/EQs	Focus Standard(s)	Assessed Competencies (Key content and skills)	Timeline
Explain the context in which the Renaissance and Age of Discovery developed.  Explain how the revival of classical texts contributed to the development		The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world.  A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion.  The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.  Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering, and interacting with indigenous populations.	

<p>of the Renaissance in Italy.</p> <p>Explain the political, intellectual, and cultural effects of the Italian Renaissance.</p> <p>Explain how Renaissance ideas were developed, maintained, and changed as the Renaissance spread to northern Europe.</p>		<p>European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.</p> <p>Italian Renaissance humanists, including Petrarch, promoted a revival in classical literature and created new philological approaches to ancient texts. Some Renaissance humanists furthered the values of secularism and individualism.</p> <p>Humanist revival of Greek and Roman texts, spread by the printing press, challenged the institutional power of universities and the Catholic Church. This shifted education away from a primary focus on theological writings toward classical texts and new methods of scientific inquiry.</p> <p>The Northern Renaissance retained a more religious focus, which resulted in more human-centered naturalism that considered individuals and everyday life appropriate objects of artistic representation.</p> <p>Christian humanism, embodied in the writings of Erasmus, employed Renaissance learning in the service of religious reform.</p>	
<p>Explain the influence of the printing press on cultural and intellectual developments in modern European history.</p>		<p>The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas.</p> <p>The invention of the printing press in the 1450s helped spread the Renaissance beyond Italy and encouraged the growth of vernacular literature, which would eventually contribute to the development of national cultures.</p>	
<p>Explain the causes and effects of the development of political institutions from 1450 to 1648.</p>		<p>Monarchs and princes, including the English rulers Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, initiated religious reform from the top down in an effort to exercise greater control over religious life and morality.</p> <p>New monarchies laid the foundation for the centralized modern state by establishing monopolies on tax collection, employing military force, dispensing justice,</p>	

		<p>and gaining the right to determine the religion of their subjects.</p> <p>Across Europe, commercial and professional groups gained in power and played a greater role in political affairs.</p> <p>Continued political fragmentation in Renaissance Italy provided a background for the development of new concepts of the secular state.</p>	
<p>Explain the technological factors that facilitated European exploration and expansion from 1450 to 1648.</p> <p>Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to political, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that influenced both European and non-European societies.</p>		<p>Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires.</p> <p>Explain the motivations for and effects of European exploration and expansion from 1450 to 1648.</p> <p>European states sought direct access to gold, spices, and luxury goods to enhance personal wealth and state power.</p>	
<p>Explain how and why trading networks and colonial expansion affected</p>		<p>Europeans established overseas empires and trade networks through coercion and negotiation.</p> <p>The Spanish established colonies across the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, which made Spain a dominant state in Europe in the 16th century.</p>	

<p>relations between and among European states.</p> <p>Explain the economic impact of European colonial expansion and development of trade networks.</p> <p>Explain the social and cultural impact of European colonial expansion and development of trade networks.</p> <p>Explain the causes for and the development of the slave trade.</p>		<p>The Atlantic nations of France, England, and the Netherlands followed by establishing their own colonies and trading networks to compete with Portuguese and Spanish dominance in the 17th century.</p> <p>The competition for trade led to conflicts and rivalries among European powers in the 17th and 18th centuries.</p> <p>The Portuguese established a commercial network along the African coast, in South and East Asia, and in South America in the late 15th and throughout the 16th centuries.</p> <p>Europe’s colonial expansion led to a global exchange of goods, flora, fauna, cultural practices, and diseases, resulting in the destruction of some indigenous civilizations, a shift toward European dominance, and the expansion of the trade in enslaved persons.</p> <p>Europeans expanded the trade of enslaved Africans in response to the establishment of a plantation economy in the Americas and demographic catastrophes among indigenous peoples.</p>	
<p>Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1450 to 1648.</p>		<p>Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy.</p> <p>Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and power.</p> <p>Subsistence agriculture was the rule in most areas, with three-crop field rotation in the north and two-crop rotation in the Mediterranean; in many cases, farmers paid rent and labor services for their lands.</p>	

		<p>The price revolution contributed to the accumulation of capital and the expansion of the market economy through the commercialization of agriculture, which benefited large landowners in western Europe.</p>	
<p>Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 to 1648.</p>		<p>Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued.</p> <p>The growth of commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional land-holding elites in different ways in Europe’s various geographic regions.</p>	
<p>Explain the context in which the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 17th centuries took place.</p>		<p>Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.</p> <p>The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity.</p> <p>Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.</p> <p>Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.</p>	
<p>Explain how economic and intellectual developments from 1450 to 1648 affected social norms and hierarchies.</p> <p>Explain how the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 17th centuries affected</p>		<p>Established hierarchies of class, religion, and gender continued to define social status and perceptions in rural and urban settings.</p> <p>Rural and urban households worked as units, with men and women engaged in separate but complementary tasks.</p> <p>The Renaissance and Reformation raised debates about female education and women’s roles in the family, church, and society.</p> <p>Social dislocation, coupled with the shifting authority of religious institutions during the Reformation, left city governments with the task of regulating public morals.</p> <p>Leisure activities continued to be organized according to the religious calendar and the agricultural cycle and</p>	

<p>European society from 1450 to 1648.</p>		<p>remained communal in nature.</p>	
<p>Explain the context in which different forms of political power developed from 1648 to 1815.</p> <p>Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.</p>		<p>The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.</p> <p>The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.</p> <p>The competition for power between monarchs and corporate and minority language groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.</p> <p>The English Civil War—a conflict among the monarchy, Parliament, and other elites over their respective roles in the political structure— exemplified the competition for power among monarchs and competing groups.</p>	
<p>Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1815.</p> <p>Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815.</p>		<p>The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products.</p> <p>The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe.</p> <p>The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization</p>	
<p>Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe.</p>		<p>The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans’ view of their world.</p> <p>New ideas in science based on observation, experimentation, and mathematics challenged classical views of the cosmos, nature, and the human body, although existing traditions of knowledge and the universe continued.</p>	

<p>Explain how understanding of the natural world developed and changed during the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment.</p>			
<p>Explain the causes and consequences of Enlightenment thought on European society from 1648 to 1815.</p>		<p>Intellectuals, including Voltaire and Diderot, began to apply the principles of the Scientific Revolution to society and human institutions.</p> <p>Locke and Rousseau developed new political models based on the concept of natural rights and the social contract.</p> <p>Despite the principles of equality espoused by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, intellectuals such as Rousseau offered controversial arguments for the exclusion of women from political life.</p>	
<p>Explain the factors contributing to and the consequences of demographic changes from 1648 to 1815.</p>		<p>In the 17th century, small landholdings, low-productivity agricultural practices, poor transportation, and adverse weather limited and disrupted the food supply, causing periodic famines. By the 18th century, the balance between population and the food supply stabilized, resulting in steady population growth.</p>	
<p>Explain how and why the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment challenged the existing European order and understanding of the world.</p>		<p>The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world</p> <p>New ideas in science based on observation, experimentation, and mathematics challenged classical views of the cosmos, nature, and the human body, although existing traditions of knowledge and the universe continued.</p>	

<p>Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution.</p> <p>Explain the effects of Napoleon's rule on European social, economic, and political life.</p>		<p>The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises.</p> <p>The first, or liberal, phase of the French Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges.</p> <p>After the execution of Louis XVI, the radical Jacobin republic led by Robespierre responded to opposition at home and war abroad by instituting the Reign of Terror, fixing prices and wages, and pursuing a policy of de-Christianization.</p> <p>Revolutionary armies, raised by mass conscription, sought to bring the changes initiated in France to the rest of Europe.</p> <p>As first consul and emperor, Napoleon undertook a number of enduring domestic reforms while often curtailing some rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a façade of representative institutions.</p>	
<p>Explain how states responded to Napoleonic rule in Europe and the consequences of the response.</p> <p>Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period from 1648 to 1815.</p>		<p>After the defeat of Napoleon by a coalition of European powers, the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) attempted to restore the balance of power in Europe and contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals in the future.</p> <p>Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.</p>	
<p>Explain the factors that</p>		<p>Britain's ready supplies of coal, iron ore, and other essential raw materials promoted industrial growth.</p>	



<p>influenced the development of industrialization in Europe from 1815 to 1914.</p> <p>Explain how industrialization influenced economic and political development throughout the period from 1815 to 1914.</p>		<p>Great Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems in conjunction with uniquely favorable political and social climates.</p> <p>Economic institutions and human capital such as engineers, inventors, and capitalists helped Britain lead the process of industrialization, largely through private initiative.</p> <p>Britain's parliamentary government promoted commercial and industrial interests because those interests were represented in Parliament.</p> <p>France moved toward industrialization at a more gradual pace than Great Britain, with government support and with less dislocation of traditional methods of production.</p>	
<p>Explain how and why different intellectual developments challenged the political and social order from 1815 to 1914.</p>		<p>Liberals emphasized popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self-interest but debated the extent to which all groups in society should actively participate in its governance.</p> <p>Radicals in Britain and republicans on the continent demanded universal male suffrage and full citizenship without regard to wealth and property ownership; some argued that such rights should be extended to women.</p> <p>Socialists called for the redistribution of society's resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique of capitalism.</p> <p>Marx's scientific socialism provided a systematic critique of capitalism and a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution.</p>	
<p>Explain how the development and spread of nationalism affected Europe from 1815 to 1914.</p>		<p>Nationalists encouraged loyalty to the nation in a variety of ways, including romantic idealism, liberal reform, political unification, racialism with a concomitant anti-Semitism, and chauvinism justifying national aggrandizement.</p> <p>While during the 19th century western European Jews became more socially and politically acculturated, Zionism, a form of Jewish nationalism, developed late</p>	

<p>Explain the factors that resulted in Italian unification and German unification.</p>		<p>in the century as a response to growing anti-Semitism throughout Europe.</p> <p>A new generation of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck, used popular nationalism to create or strengthen the state.</p> <p>The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, which recognized the political power of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to stabilize the state by reconfiguring national unity.</p>	
<p>Explain how science and other intellectual disciplines developed and changed throughout the period from 1815 to 1914.</p>		<p>Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides knowledge, emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs.</p> <p>In the later 19th century, a new relativism in values and the loss of confidence in the objectivity of knowledge led to modernism in intellectual and cultural life.</p>	
<p>Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914</p>		<p>European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa.</p> <p>European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies.</p> <p>The search for raw materials and markets for manufactured goods, as well as strategic and nationalistic considerations, drove Europeans to colonize Africa and Asia, even as European colonies in the Americas broke free politically, if not economically.</p> <p>European imperialists justified overseas expansion and rule by claiming cultural and racial superiority.</p>	
<p>Explain the context in which global conflict developed in the 20th century.</p>		<p>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>	

<p>Explain the causes and effects of World War I.</p> <p>Explain the causes and effects of the Russian Revolution.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.</p> <p>A variety of factors—including nationalism, military plans, the alliance system, and imperial competition—turned a regional dispute in the Balkans into World War I.</p> <p>In Russia, World War I exacerbated long-term problems of political stagnation, social inequality, incomplete industrialization, and food and land distribution, all while creating support for revolutionary change.</p> <p>The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.</p>	
<p>Explain how technology and innovation affected the course of World War II and the 20th century.</p> <p>Explain how and why cultural and national identities were affected by war and the rise of fascist/totalitarian powers in the period</p>		<p>Germany’s Blitzkrieg warfare in Europe, combined with Japan’s attacks in Asia and the Pacific, brought the Axis powers early victories.</p> <p>American and British industrial, scientific, and technological power, cooperative military efforts under the strong leadership of individuals such as Winston Churchill, the resistance of civilians, and the all-out military commitment of the USSR contributed critically to the Allied victories.</p> <p>Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation, and the risk of global nuclear war.</p> <p>Fueled by racism and anti-Semitism, Nazi Germany—with the cooperation of some of the other Axis powers and collaborationist governments—sought to establish a “new racial order” in Europe, which culminated with the Holocaust.</p>	

<p>from 1914 to the present.</p>			
<p>Explain how the events of the first half of the 20th century challenged existing social, cultural, and intellectual understandings.</p>		<p>The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th-century thought began to break down before World War I.</p> <p>When World War I began, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and technology to address human needs and problems despite the uncertainty created by the new scientific theories and psychology.</p> <p>The challenge to the certainties of the Newtonian universe in physics opened the door to uncertainty in other fields by undermining faith in objective knowledge while also providing the knowledge necessary for the development of nuclear weapons and power.</p> <p>World War I created a “lost generation” and fostered disillusionment and cynicism, while it transformed the lives of women, and democratized societies.</p> <p>During the world wars, women became increasingly involved in military and political mobilization, as well as in economic production.</p>	
<p>Explain the context in which the Cold War developed, spread, and ended in Europe</p> <p>Explain how economic developments resulted in economic, political, and cultural change in the period after World War II.</p>		<p>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> <p>As World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist East began, lasting nearly half a century.</p> <p>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 and among democracy, communism, and fascism.</p> <p>Marshall Plan funds from the United States financed an extensive reconstruction of industry and infrastructure and stimulated an extended period of growth in Western and Central Europe, often referred to as an</p>	

		"economic miracle," which increased the economic and cultural importance of consumerism.	
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