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Curriculum Profile: European History AP

Department	Social Studies		
Course Name	AP European History		
Course Length	1 Year		
High School Credits	2 Credits Senior Social Studies (North) 1 Credit elective (South)		
Description	In AP European History, students investigate significant events, individuals, developments, and processes from approximately 1450 to the present. Students develop and use the same skills, practices, and methods employed by historians: analyzing primary and secondary sources; developing historical arguments; making historical connections; and utilizing reasoning about comparison, causation, and continuity and change over time. The course also provides seven themes that students explore throughout the course in order to make connections among historical developments in different times and places: interaction of Europe and the world, economic and commercial development, cultural and intellectual development, states and other institutions of power, social organization and development, national and European identity, and technological and scientific innovations.		
Target/eligible students	12 th Grade students (North) 11th and 12th Grade students (South)		
Primary texts and materials	College Board: AP European History Course and Exam Description McKay, John, <i>A History of Western Society</i> . BFW Publishers (North) Brophy, James, <i>Perspectives from the Past, Primary Sources in Western Civilizations</i> . Vol 2. 5ed. Kagan, Donald, <i>The Western Heritage</i> . Pearson Prentice Hall (South) Sherman, Dennis, <i>Western Civilization: Sources, Images, and Interpretations</i> , Volumes 1 and 2. 5ed		
Scope/Sequence	*Standards/ Themes	Key Ideas, Term, and Concepts	
Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration	<u>Overarching AP European History Themes (Included in all Units)</u> THEME 1: INTERACTION OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD (INT) 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. THEME 2: ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS (ECD) Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played an important role in Europe's history, often having significant social, political, and cultural effects.	1.1 Contextualizing Renaissance and Discovery 1.2 Italian Renaissance 1.3 Northern Renaissance 1.4 Printing 1.5 New Monarchies 1.6 Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration 1.7 Rivals on the World Stage 1.8 Colonial Expansion and Columbian Exchange 1.9 The Slave Trade 1.10 The Commercial Revolution 1.11 Causation in the Renaissance and Age of Discovery	p. 35
Unit 2: Age of Reformation		2.0 Unit Overview 2.1 Content of the 16-17th Centuries 2.2 Martin Luther	p. 59

	<p>THEME 3: CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS (CID) The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between traditional sources of authority and the development of differing world views, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world societies.</p>	<p>2.3 Protestant Reformation 2.4 Wars of Religion 2.5 Catholic Reformation 2.6 16th Century Society + Politics in Europe 2.7 Mannerism + Baroque Art 2.8 Causation in the Age of Reformation + the Wars of Religion</p>	
<p>Unit 3: <u>Absolutism and Constitutionalism</u></p>	<p>THEME 4: STATES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POWER (SOP) European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.</p> <p>THEME 5: SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT (SCD) Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of family, class, and social groups in European history, affecting both the individual and society.</p> <p>THEME 6: NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY (NEI)</p>	<p>3.0 Unit Overview 3.1 Context of State-Building from 1648-1815 3.2 English Civil War + Glorious Revolution 3.3 Continuities + Changes to Economics 3.4 Mercantilism 3.5 Dutch Golden Age 3.6 Balance of Power in Europe in this Era 3.7 Absolutism 3.8 Comparison in the Age of Absolutism + Constitutionalism</p>	p. 75
<p>Unit 4: <u>Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments</u></p>	<p>Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and European identity have developed and been challenged over time, with varied and often profound effects on the political, social, and cultural order in Europe.</p> <p>THEME 7: TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION (TSI) Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved daily life, and shaped human development and interactions, having both intended and unintended consequences.</p>	<p>4.0 Unit Overview 4.1 Context of the Scientific Revolution + Enlightenment 4.2 Scientific Revolution 4.3 Enlightenment 4.4 18th Century Society + Demographics in Europe 4.5 18th Century Culture + Art in Europe 4.6 Enlightened Monarchies</p>	p. 93
<p>Unit 5: <u>Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century</u></p>		<p>5.0 Unit Overview 5.1 Context of 18th Century Politics 5.2 Rise of Global Markets in the 18th Century 5.3 Britain's Ascendancy 5.4 French Revolution 5.5 Effects of the French Revolution 5.6 Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, + Defeat 5.7 Congress of Vienna 5.8 Romanticism 5.9 Continuity + Change in States of the 18th Century</p>	P 109
<p>Unit 6: <u>Industrialization and Its Effects</u></p>		<p>6.0 Unit Overview 6.1 Context of Industrialization 6.2 First Industrial Revolution 6.3 Second Industrial Revolution 6.4 Social Effects of Industrialization 6.5 Concert of Europe + European Conservatism</p>	P 127

		<p>6.6 Revolutions in the Period of 1815-1914</p> <p>6.7 Intellectual Developments from 1815-1914</p> <p>6.8 19th Century Social Reform Movements</p> <p>6.9 Institutional Reforms of the 19th Century</p> <p>6.10 Causation in the Age of Industrialization</p>	
<p>Unit 7: <u>19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments</u></p>		<p>7.0 Unit Overview</p> <p>7.1 Context of 19th Century Politics</p> <p>7.2 Nationalism</p> <p>7.3 National Unification + Diplomatic Tensions</p> <p>7.4 Darwinism + Social Darwinism</p> <p>7.5 Science + Intellectual Developments from 1815-1914</p> <p>7.6 Imperialism</p> <p>7.7 Effects of Imperialism</p> <p>7.8 19th Century Culture + Arts</p>	P 147
<p>Unit 8: <u>20th-Century Global Conflicts</u></p>		<p>8.0 Unit Overview</p> <p>8.1 Context of 20th Century Global Conflicts</p> <p>8.2 World War 1</p> <p>8.3 Russian Revolution</p> <p>8.4 Versailles Conference and Peace Settlement</p> <p>8.5 Global Economic Crisis: The Great Depression</p> <p>8.6 Fascism and Totalitarianism</p> <p>8.7 Europe in the Interwar Period</p> <p>8.8 World War 2</p> <p>8.9 The Holocaust</p> <p>8.10 20th Century Cultural, Intellectual, and Artistic Developments</p>	P 167
<p>Unit 9: <u>Cold War and Contemporary Europe</u></p>		<p>9.1 Context of the Cold War</p> <p>9.2 Rebuilding Europe</p> <p>9.3 Cold War</p> <p>9.4 Two Super Powers Emerge</p> <p>9.5 Mass Atrocities after 1945</p> <p>9.6 Postwar Economic Developments</p> <p>9.7 Fall of Communism</p> <p>9.8 Feminism</p> <p>9.9 Decolonization</p> <p>9.10 The European Union</p> <p>9.11 Migrations within and to Europe since 1945</p> <p>9.12 Tech Developments since 1914</p> <p>9.13 Globalization</p> <p>9.14 20th and 21st Century Culture, Arts, and Demographic Trends</p> <p>9.15 Continuity and Change in the 20th and 21st Centuries</p>	P 189

