

KAP Modern European History

Syllabus

Mrs. Bugansky

Textbook

- A History of Western Society, McKay, John P., Hill, Bennett D., Buckler, John, Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, New York, 2006

Additional Reading (excerpts)

- Machiavelli, *The Prince*
- Voltaire, *Candide*
- Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*
- John Locke, *Two Treatises on Government*
- Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*
- Adam Smith, *The Wealth of Nations*
- Jean Jacques Rousseau, *The Social Contract*
- Montesquieu, *Spirit of the Laws*
- Abbe de Sieyes, *What is the Third Estate*
- Karl Marx and Fredrich Engles, *The Communist Manifesto*
- J.A. Hobson, *Imperialism*
- Cecil Rhodes, *Confession of Faith*
- George Orwell, *Shooting the Elephant*
- Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*
- *Memories of the Holocaust*
- Winston Churchill, *Iron Curtain*
- We will be using numerous other primary sources, additional textbooks, study guides, maps, chart, graphs, virtual tours of art galleries and museums via the internet, and web quests

Course Description

The KAP Modern European History course is considered a full-year college level survey course in Western Civilization. It is designed to give students a college experience while in high school and prepare students for the AP European History Test in May. Students who pass the exam (three out of five or better) *may* earn college credits.

In addition to providing a basis narrative of events and movements, the goals of the KAP course in Modern European History are to develop: (a) an understanding of some of the principle themes in modern European history, (b) an ability to analyze historical evidence and, (c) an ability to analyze and express historical understanding in writing.

Course Overview

The objective of the KAP Modern European History course is to increase student's understanding and appreciation for the subject matter while helping students prepare for and succeed in their post-graduate education. During the first semester we will study the time period of the late Middle Ages and follow history through the French Revolution. During the second semester we will explore the period from the Industrial Revolution to the present day. For each topic we will study the following concepts in-depth: social, political, religious, technological, economic, and intellectual. We will determine how these concepts helped to shape European History.

This is a college level course and we will be using not only college level texts but many additional reading sources. You will be expected to read essays and books outside of class. In addition, this class is quite rigorous. You will be asked to be prepared for class so that during our time we can take an in-depth exploration of our subject material. The AP curriculum demands that you develop higher level thinking skills and be able to put these skills to use. Some of the things you will be asked to do is analyze, synthesize, formulate, construct, and evaluate sources from history. You will also have to be able to comprehend, memorize, and apply what you have learned in this class.

To get you prepared for this rigorous class we will do a practice Document Based Question every month. This is a major component on the AP Test and the practice with primary sources and writing will help you with synthesizing information, writing skills, analysis of information, and more.

After each topic we will take a multiple choice test that will account for forty percent of the test grade. The additional sixty percent of the test will come from the answering of one or two essays on the topic. We will take approximately seven tests per semester. In addition to tests you will also be responsible for writing a term paper for each semester. Each paper must be a minimum of five typed, double-spaced pages and must be appropriately documented in the MLA format.

The topic for the first essay will be:

Evaluate the political systems that would be developed if you took a strict construction of the following author's ideas: Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Baron de Montesquieu, and Jean Jacques, Rousseau.

The topic for the second essay will be:

Choose one person from history and assess the impact they had on their time period and how their actions in life have reverberated on today.

Course Outline

Semester One

- The Renaissance 1350-1550
 - Italian Renaissance
 - Italian City-States
 - Florence- The Heart of the Story

- Humanism and its effect on society and how it spread
- The Northern Renaissance
- Politics of the Renaissance
 - Machiavelli
 - Italy
 - England
 - Spain
- The Art of the Renaissance
 - Two day side show and virtual museum tour on:
 - Botticelli
 - Giotto
 - Donatello
 - Da Vinci
 - Michaelangelo
 - Raphael da Urbino
 - Rembrandt
 - El Greco
 - Durer
- The Reformation
 - Overview of Catholicism
 - Background on the Protestant Reformation
 - Protestant Leaders
 - Martin Luther
 - Ulrich Zwingli
 - John Calvin
 - The English Reformation
 - The Catholic Reformation
 - Hugenots
 - Religious Wars and Revolts
 - War in Germany
 - Dutch Revolt on Spain
 - Civil War in France
 - The Thirty Years War
- The Age of Discovery
 - Portugal leads the way
 - Prince Henry and ramifications on trading
 - Spanish enter
 - Columbus, Magellan, and the conquistadors
- The Rise of Absolutism
 - France and the rise of the Sun King
 - Spain and Philip
 - Austria and Prussia
 - Russia and Peter's changes

- England and Henry and his ramifications
 - The Tudors
 - The Stuarts
 - The Civil War
 - The Stuart Restoration
 - The Glorious Revolution
- Scientific Revolution
 - The astronomers
 - Copernicus
 - Brahe
 - Kepler
 - Galileo
 - The Scientists and Thinkers
 - Newton
 - Bacon
 - Descartes
 - consequences of the revolution
- The Enlightenment
 - Age of Reason
 - Hobbes and Locke
 - Montesquieu
 - Voltaire
 - Rousseau
 - Smith
 - Enlightened Despots
 - Frederick the Great
 - Maria Theresa,
 - Joseph II,
 - Leopold II
 - Peter the Great
 - Catherine the Great
- The French Revolution and Napoleon
 - The Three Estates and the Old Regime
 - Meeting of the Estates General
 - Creation of the National Assembly
 - Revolt
 - Moderate Stage
 - Radical Stage
 - Reign of Terror
 - Reactionary Stage
 - Rise of Napoleon
 - Napoleon Dominates Europe
 - Napoleon's Fall

- Congress of Vienna

Semester Two

- Mercantilism and the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions
 - Mercantilism and Capitalism
 - The Agricultural Revolution
 - The Industrial Revolution
 - Housing, Working, and Problems of the Industrial Revolution
 - Results of the Industrial Revolution
 - Sinclair
 - Malthus
 - Ricardo
 - Smith
 - Bentham
 - Mill
 - Owen
 - Blanc
 - Marx and Engels
 - Theories of Marxism
- The Struggle for Democracy
 - Prince Klemens von Metternich
 - Revolutions of the 1820's
 - Revolutions of the 1830's
 - The Revolutions of 1848 and the Aftermath
 - France
 - Boulangier Affair
 - Dreyfus affair
 - The Austrian Empire
 - Prussia
 - Russia
 - Britain- Democracy through Evolution
- Age of Nationalism in Europe
 - Unification of Italy
 - Italian Nationalists
 - Mazzini
 - Garibaldi
 - Cavour
 - Steps to Italian Unity
 - Unification of Germany
 - German nationalists
 - Bismark
 - Wilhelm I
 - von Moltke

- Steps to German Unification
- Austro-Prussian War
- Franco-Prussian War
- German Empire
- Crisis in Multinational Empires
 - Austrian-Hungarian and Ottoman
- Age of Imperialism
 - Old vs. New Imperialism
 - Economic Reasons
 - Military and Political Reasons
 - Humanitarian and Religious Reasons
 - Social Darwinism and Western Technology
 - Imperialism in Africa
 - Suez Canal
 - Congo
 - Berlin Conference
 - France
 - Great Britain
 - Germany
 - Italy
 - Imperialism in Asia
 - India
 - China
 - Japan
 - Imperialism in the Middle East
 - Consequences of Imperialism
- World War I
 - Causes of WWI- MAIN and international crisis
 - Immediate cause of WWI
 - The course of the War
 - German Strategy
 - Western, Eastern, and Southern Fronts
 - War in the Colonies and at Sea
 - New Ways of Waging War
 - War on the Home Front
 - Concluding the War
 - The Treaty of Versailles and its Provisions
 - Impact of The Great War
- Europe in Crisis
 - The Russian Revolution
 - Russo-Japanese War
 - Russian Revolution of 1905
 - World War I

- The March and November Revolutions
- Soviet Russia from 1918-1928
 - Civil War in Russia
 - Russia's New Economic Policy
- The Rise of Stalin
- Western Democracies
- Empire Affairs
- France 1919-1929
- The Great Depression
 - Great Britain
 - France
- The Rise of Totalitarianism
- Failure of Appeasement
- World War II
 - Outbreak of War
 - October 1939-March 1940
 - Denmark and Norway
 - Fall of France
 - Battle for Britain
 - Critical Turning Points of the War
 - Entry of the United States
 - Road to Victory
 - The Holocaust
 - Impact of WWII
- The Cold War
 - The Cold War and Communism After WWII
 - Greece and Turkey
 - Berlin Blockade
 - NATO
 - Birth of the Nuclear Race
 - Victory in China
 - Korean War
 - Death of Stalin and De-Stalinization
 - Uprisings in Poland and Hungary
 - U2 Incident/Summit Meeting
 - Berlin Wall
 - Cuban Missile Crisis
 - The Brezhnev Era
 - Brezhnev Doctrine
 - Détente
 - Political and Economic Recovery in Europe
 - West Germany
 - Great Britain

- France
- Italy
- End of Colonization
- Contemporary Europe
 - The Collapse of Communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
 - Ethnic Tension on Eastern Europe
 - European Economic and Social Changes

Sample Topics for the Weekly Document Based Questions

- The Witches (1480)
- The Plague (1500)
- The Spanish Conquistadors (1520)
- Medical Treatment in the seventeenth century (1600's)
- The Dutch Republic (1650)
- Women in Science (1670)
- Literacy in the French Old Regime (1730)
- Slavery during the Enlightenment and the French Revolution (1750-1800)
- The Gin Act of 1751
- Industrialization 1 (1780)
- Walloons and Flemings (1830)
- Industrialization 2 (1850)
- World War I (1914)
- German Civil Peace (1914)
- New Imperialism (1914)
- The Cold War was Inevitable (1945)
- The Sudan crisis (1986)

Grading

1. Seven to nine tests per semester
 - a. 40% multiple choice
 - b. 60% essay
2. Bi-monthly DBQ
3. Semester paper
4. Practice tests

