ADVANCED PLACEMENT EUROPEAN HISTORY SYLLABUS 2009-2010

First Semester: August 20, 2009 — December 18, 2009

Second Semester: January 4-May 28, 2010

Instructor: Ronald Neuser

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Course Description: This survey course covers the history and geography of modern Europe from the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance concluding with the events of contemporary Europe of the new century. It is aimed at the events that shaped and continue to shape human destiny, the importance of those events in our lives today, and understanding how European history is essential to evaluating the world as we know it. Europe will not be examined in a vacuum; we will look at all the major cultures and see how these cultures intermingle during periods of conquest and imperialism, the role of technology in human progress and warfare, how natural events shape destinies of civilizations and the growth of democratic traditions worldwide. Students will be challenged to relate events of the past to important issues of the day and to show the pertinence of the relationship.


Materials Students should be prepared to keep a thoroughly detailed notebook of all their work, but it is not a requirement. Keeping class notes is an essential part of the course. There will be an ample amount of supportive reading distributed. All lab work must be saved. Always have with you your textbooks, as well as paper, pencils and pen (black or blue only).

Course Objectives

• To provide a knowledge of the varied experiences of Europe from its emergence in the 12th century to become the dominant force in the world in the 19th century to the present as well as with the common patterns of civilization.
• To learn about the political, social and economic developments in Europe that have created the world as we know it.
• To understand the geography of Europe, the impact on the civilizations living in various parts of the world, and how geography has influenced their development.
• To learn the essential tools historians use in understanding and writing about the histories on the globe and how to apply them.
• To develop a realistic attitude on approaching the problems of humans living together on the planet and to seek workable solutions in solving deep differences.
• To develop an understanding of, and respect for, the progress of humanity in relationship to cultural differences, biases, prejudices and hostilities, with an eye to cohabitating with those differences.
To establish a foundation for more intensive study of particular aspects of history concentrated areas.

**First Semester**

**First Unit: From Medieval to Modern, 1300-1660, Ch. 10-14**

DBQ choices: Climate Change, Black Death, Renaissance Women, Peasants’ Revolt, Vernacular Literature, Mongol Conquests, Ottoman Society, the New World, Italian Renaissance, Art and Architecture of Renaissance, Literature of the Northern Renaissance, The Lutheran Upheaval, Switzerland and 16th Century Protestantism, England and the Church

Paper: Interpretive Biography or Social History

Primary Source Readings: Castiglione, Machiavelli, Luther, Calvin Council of Trent, Charles V, Henry VIII, James I, Sir Thomas More, Erasmus, Theresa of Avila, Grimmelshausen, Richelieu, Montaigne, Shakespeare

Historiography: Readings from Wiesner and on-line sources.

Art Days Lecture and slide show: Italian Renaissance, Northern Renaissance, Mannerisms.

**End of Feudalism and Renaissance**

- Generic attributes of feudalism: agriculture, guilds, kings versus noble, kings versus popes, popes versus cardinals
- Generic description of the Renaissance: social and economic aspects
- Compare and contrast: Renaissance in South versus the North
- Individualism and humanism
- Why Italy first?
- Art, architecture, literature and science
- The secularism of the Renaissance

**Reformation and the New Monarchies**

- Compare and contrast the New Monarchies in England, France and Spain
- Foreign and domestic policy in England, France, and Spain
- Causes of the Reformation
- Political, diplomatic and social consequences of the Reformation
- Doctrines of Luther and Calvin compared to the Roman Catholic Church
- Catholic Reformation and the Council of Trent
- Peace of Augsburg
Opening of the Atlantic, Rise of the World Economy, Rise and fall, Religious Wars, The English Civil War

- Political and economic and technological causes for exploration of the New World
- Golden Age of Spain
- Commercial Revolution, bullionism, mercantilism
- Decline of Spain: economic, social and political
- Revolt of the Netherlands
- Causes and effects of the 30 Years War: diplomatic, social, economic and cultural
- Richelieu and the Balance of Power
- Progress and Resolution of the French Wars of Religion: Catherine de Medici, St. Bartholomew’s Day, Coligny, Henry IV, Edict of Nantes
- Tudor/Stuart England, Cromwell, Restoration, Glorious Revolution, Constitutionalism
- Louis XIV, Mazarin, the Fronde, and the nobles

Second Unit: Early Modern Europe, 1660-1789, Ch. 15-17


Unit Paper: Social History or Interpretive Biography

Primary Source Readings: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Voltaire, Paine, Wollstonecraft, Montesquieu, Beccaria, d'Holback, Goethe, Fichte, Doartanne, Bacon, Newton, Raynal, Descartes

Art & Music Days: Baroque, Neoclassicism, Romanticism

- Peter the Great, reforms and Westernization
- Partitions of Poland, Rise of Prussia
- Habsburg lands and attendant problems
- Social and economic characteristics of Eastern Europe
- English and French domestic and foreign policies after Utrecht
- Seven Years War
- Evolution of the World Economy in the 18th Century
- Causes of the Scientific Revolution
- Political, military, economic, and religious implications of the Scientific Revolution
- Important people and ideas of the Scientific Revolution
- Compare and Contrast Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau
- Define the Enlightenment/Age of Reason
- Economic and Demographic Changes of the 18th Century
- Philosophers: who were they and what did they say?
Third Unit: The Age of Revolution, 1770-1917, Ch. 18-21


Unit Paper: Student’s choice

Primary source readings. Sieyes, Declaration of the Rights of Man, la Doucelle, Burke, Paine, Napoleon, Ure, Engels, Marx, Malthus, Ricardo, de Tocqueville, Bergeret, Hellerstein, Dickens, Spencer, Metternich, Baudelaire, Wagner, Mill, Bentham, Mill, Bentham, Bismarck, Freud, Darwin, visual sources: maps et. al

Historiography readings: From Wiesner and on-line sources.

Art and Music Days: Romanticism, Realism, Naturalism, Symbolism, Impressionism, Postimpressionism, Cubism, Social Realism and others.

- Causes of the French Revolution
- Economic and demographic changes in the 19th century
- Philosophers as fomenters of revolution
- New ideas in political and social theory
- Causes, Chronology, and Periodization
- Legislation for Change
- Committee on Public Safety and Reign of Terror
- Enduring Consequences of the Revolution
- Rise of Napoleon
- Napoleon’s foreign and domestic policies
- Birth of nationalism
- Congress of Vienna
- Age of Metternich
- Political and social upheaval in France, 1815-1852
- Social and Political Republicans
- Revolutions of 1848: Prussia and Austria
- Frankfurt Assembly
- Rule of Napoleon III
- Jews: from emancipation to anti-Semitism
- Cavour, Garibaldi and the unification of Italy
- Realpolitik and the unification of Germany
- Bismarck’s foreign and domestic policies
Second Semester

Fourth Unit: Imperialism, Colonialism, Modern Industry and Mass Politics, 1870-1914, Ch. 22-23


Unit Paper: Analysis of key moment of period


Art and Music Days: The rise of popular culture and mass communications

- The New Imperialism
- Imperialism and Racism
- Capitalism and Imperialism
- Lenin and Imperialism
- Opium Wars
- The Raj
- East India Company
- Sepoy Rebellion, The Great Mutiny
- Domination of China, Asia
- Unequal Treaties
- Boxer Rebellion
Fifth Unit: World Wars, Farewell to Imperialism and Birth of the Superpowers, 1914-1945, Ch 24-26

DBQ choices: Causes of WW I, German war plans, Allied strategies, Social changes brought on by WWI, the role of empire in WW I, Why did the Allies win?, Secret Treaties, Sarajevo, New ways to fight wars, Slaughter in the trenches, The Home Front, WW I Propaganda, The Russian Revolution, Failure at Versailles, Russian Civil War, Stalin and the modern dictator, Five-Year Plans and the Soviet Union, Fascism in Central and Southern Europe, Weimar and the rise of Nazism, Hitler and the Superleader, The failure of capitalism, Film propaganda, Appeasement, World Depression, The Spanish Civil War, Failure at Munich, Winning the War, Far East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Racial cleansing and genocide, Total War and the Nuclear Age

Unit Paper: Historians or Historiography


Historiography reading: readings from Wiesner and on-line.

Art and Music Days: Nazi exhibition on “Degenerate Art,” Soviet Art, Socialist Realism, modernisms, postmodernism, Bauhaus architecture

• Alliance Systems
Sixth Unit: The West and the World, 1945-Present, Ch. 27-29

DBQ choices: Causes of the Cold War, European recovery, Links between decolonization, WW II and the Cold War, Themes defining postwar culture, The end of the Cold War and Velvet Revolutions, The Counterculture, Economic stagnation in the 1970s and 1980s, The collapse of Communism, Globalization, Postcolonial development in Third-World regions, Political, religious and social change in the Middle East, Europe and the Islamic World

Unit Paper: Interpretive Biography

Primary resource readings: Churchill, Khrushchev, Marshall, Mao, Gandhi, Ho Chi Minh, Fanon, Kovaly, de Beauvoir, Friedan, Vaculik, Gorbachev, Reagan, Clinton, Bush, Mandela, Khomeini, GW Bush

Historiography readings: from Wiesner and on-line resources

Art and Music Days: Country to Rock to Rap, New Cinema, the mainstreaming of obscenity and pornography

- Causes and course of the Cold War: origins, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, United Nations, Nuclear Arms race, containment
• Military conflicts of the Cold War
• USA v USSR, 1945-1991
• Rise of the EU
• Economic recoveries of England, France and Germany
• Nature of Eastern European societies
• Détente
• French politics in the 4th and 5th Republics, including role of de Gaulle
• Dismantling colonialism
• Containing the Soviet Union
• The “Iron Curtain”
• “de-Stalinization”
• Brezhnev and Gorbachev
• The collapse of the Soviet Union
• Rise of nationalism in Eastern Europe
• The unification of Germany
• The world economy, 1945-2001
• The threat of terrorism
• Islam in a secular Europe
• The decline of Europe as a social-cultural entity?

Class Attendance and Expectations

It will be impossible to do well in this class without regular attendance and without regular attention to in-class and homework assignments. Reading from the text will be an average of one chapter a week throughout the semester and will require diligence. Each week also calls for a written homework assignment that encapsulates the body of the chapter’s information. This will be kept in your notebook in the appropriate section. Assignments will include working in groups and individual research in each 6-week grading period.

In addition to overview lectures, students will be expected to participate in discussion and elaboration on the details and meaning of events in world history and should be able to enunciate lessons to be learned from these events.

Demeanor and behavior are important markers in making progress in this course, both for the individual and for the group. Respect for others is the expected standard and deviation from this standard will result in the appropriate discipline. Students should leave their problems outside the classroom and concentrate on the course work and assignments.

Field trips and visitors are planned, but other matters may interfere with such plans. Nevertheless, students are expected to participate in them fully and behave appropriately when on a field trip or when a guest is present.

Grading:

Grades are based on four essential elements: tests and quizzes, notebook special assignments, such as research and outside reading, and class work. These areas are broken down approximately this way:

6 Tests: 600 points
40 Quizzes: 400 points
3 Book Reviews/research: 300 points
3 In-class assignments: 300 points
Final Examination 200 points
Discretionary credit 200 points
Total points 2,000 points

Tests can be expected on a monthly basis, and/or they may sometimes be combined by subject matter. Class work will include attendance and involvement in class assignments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week of</th>
<th>Class Work</th>
<th>Assignments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Aug. 20</td>
<td>Introduction to course</td>
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<td>2. Aug. 24</td>
<td>Late Middle Ages</td>
<td>Ch. 10, pp 367-415</td>
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<td>3. Sept. 7</td>
<td>Commerce, Conquest &amp; Colonization, 1300-1600</td>
<td>Ch. 11, pp 417-439</td>
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<td>4. Sept. 14</td>
<td>Renaissance, 1350-1550</td>
<td>Ch. 12, pp 441-471</td>
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<td>5. Sept. 21</td>
<td>The Reformation, 1500-1660</td>
<td>Ch. 13, pp 473-500</td>
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<td>6. Sept. 28</td>
<td>Religious Wars, 1540-1660</td>
<td>Ch. 14, pp 502-533, Test 1</td>
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<td>7. Oct. 19</td>
<td>Absolutism &amp; Empire, 1660-1789</td>
<td>Ch. 15, pp 535-577</td>
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<td>8. Oct. 5</td>
<td>The New Science, 17th century</td>
<td>Ch. 16, pp 579-601</td>
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<td>9. Oct. 12</td>
<td>Age of Enlightenment</td>
<td>Ch. 17, pp 603-631, Test 2</td>
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<td>10. Oct. 19</td>
<td>French Revolution, 1789-1801</td>
<td>Ch. 18, pp 633-671</td>
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<td>11. Oct. 26</td>
<td>The Industrial Revolution</td>
<td>Ch. 19, pp 673-707</td>
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<td>12. Nov. 2</td>
<td>From Restoration to Revolution</td>
<td>Ch. 20, pp 709-743</td>
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<td>13. Nov. 9</td>
<td>Building the Nation-State</td>
<td>Ch. 21, pp 745-781, Test 3</td>
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<td>14. Nov. 16</td>
<td>Catch-up week</td>
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<td>15. Nov. 23</td>
<td>Catch-up week</td>
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<td>16. Nov. 30</td>
<td>Catch-up week</td>
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<td>17. Dec. 7</td>
<td>Review for finals</td>
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<td>18. Dec. 14</td>
<td>Finals</td>
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<td>Final Exam, Ch10-21</td>
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Time Frames and Reading Selections are subject to change.

**Second Semester**

2. Jan 18   Modern Industry and Mass Politics   1870-1914 Ch 23, pp 823-863, **Test 1**
4. Feb. 8   Turmoil Between Wars, 1918-1939        Ch 25, pp 903-937
5. Feb. 22  World War II, 1931-1945                Ch 26, pp 939-975, **Test 2**
7. March 29 End of the Cold War, 1960-1990          Ch 28, pp 1017-1049
8. April 5  Globalization and the West             Ch. 29, pp 1053-1070, **Test 3**
9. April 12-May 12 Prepare for AP Test             |
10. May 24  Prepare for Finals                     Final Exam