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1	Correlation to the AP® European History Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)			
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3	Correlation to the AP® Course Content			
4	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	Unit 1: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which the Renaissance and Age of Discovery developed.		
5		PREVIEW: UNIT 1 KEY CONCEPTS		
6		TOPIC 1.1: Contextualizing Renaissance and Discovery	KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world.	
7			KC-1.1.I A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion.	5–7
8			KC-1.1.III The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.	9–15
9			KC-1.3 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.	
10			KC-1.3.I European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.	50–52
11			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.	
12			KC-1.4.I Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status	74–76
13			KC-1.4.II 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.	76–80
14			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.	
15			KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	105–116
16	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
17		Unit 1: Learning Objective B—Explain how the revival of classical texts contributed to the development of the Renaissance in Italy.		
18		TOPIC 1.2: Italian Renaissance	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
19			KC-1.1.I.A 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.	5
20		Unit 1: Learning Objective C—Explain the political, intellectual, and cultural effects of the Italian Renaissance.		
21		TOPIC 1.2: Italian Renaissance	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
22			KC-1.1.I.B 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.	6–9, 15–18 7, 8
23			KC-1.1.I.C Admiration for Greek and Roman political institutions supported a revival of civic humanist culture in the Italian city-states and produced secular models for individual and political behavior.	7–8
24			KC-1.1.III.A In the Italian Renaissance, rulers and popes concerned with enhancing their prestige commissioned paintings and architectural works based on classical styles, the developing “naturalism” in the artistic world, and often the newly invented technique of geometric perspective.	9–12
25	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
26		Unit 1: Learning Objective D—Explain how Renaissance ideas were developed, maintained, and changed as the Renaissance spread to northern Europe.		
27		TOPIC 1.3: Northern Renaissance	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
28			KC-1.1.III.B 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	13–14
29			KC-1.2.I.A Christian humanism, embodied in the writings of Erasmus, employed Renaissance learning in the service of religious reform.	28–29
30	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
31		Unit 1: Learning Objective E—Explain the influence of the printing press on cultural and intellectual developments in modern European history.		
32		TOPIC 1.4: Printing	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
33			KC-1.1.II The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas.	8–9
34			KC-1.1.II.A 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.	8–9
35	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
36		Unit 1: Learning Objective F—Explain the causes and effects of the development of political institutions from 1450 to 1648.		
37		TOPIC 1.5: New Monarchies	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
38			KC-1.2.II.A 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.	34–37
39			KC-1.5.I.A New monarchies laid the foundation for the centralized modern state by establishing monopolies on tax collection, employing military force, dispensing justice, and gaining the right to determine the religion of their subjects.	106–108
40			KC-1.5.I.C Across Europe, commercial and professional groups gained in power and played a greater role in political affairs.	109
41			KC-1.5.I.D Continued political fragmentation in Renaissance Italy provided a background for the development of new concepts of the secular state.	109–110
42	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
43		Unit 1: Learning Objective G—Explain the technological factors that facilitated European exploration and expansion from 1450 to 1648.		
44		TOPIC 1.6: Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
45			KC-1.3.II Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires.	52–53
46		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.		
47		Unit 1: Learning Objective H—Explain the motivations for and effects of European exploration and expansion from 1450 to 1648.		
48		TOPIC 1.6:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	

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49		Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration	KC-1.3.I.A European states sought direct access to gold, spices, and luxury goods to enhance personal wealth and state power.	51–52
50			KC-1.3.I.B The rise of mercantilism gave the state a new role in promoting commercial development and the acquisition of colonies overseas.	52
51			KC-1.3.I.C Christianity was a stimulus for exploration as governments and religious authorities sought to spread the faith, and for some it served as a justification for the subjugation of indigenous civilizations.	50–51
52	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
53		Unit 1: Learning Objective I—Explain how and why trading networks and colonial expansion affected relations between and among European states.		
54		TOPIC 1.7: Rivals on the World Stage	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
55			KC-1.3.III Europeans established overseas empires and trade networks through coercion and negotiation	53–54
56			KC-1.3.III.B The Spanish established colonies across the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, which made Spain a dominant state in Europe in the 16th century.	54–58
57			KC-1.3.III.C 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.	62–64
58			KC-1.3.III.D The competition for trade led to conflicts and rivalries among European powers in the 17th and 18th centuries.	62–64
59	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
60		Unit 1: Learning Objective J—Explain the economic impact of European colonial expansion and development of trade networks.		
61		TOPIC 1.8: Colonial Expansion and Columbian Exchange	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
62			KC-1.3.III.A 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.	53–54
63			KC-1.3.IV.I Europe's colonial expansion led to a global exchange of goods, flora, and fauna; a shift toward European dominance; and the expansion of the slave trade.	58–61
64			KC-1.3.IV.A The exchange of goods shifted the center of economic power in Europe from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic states and brought the latter into an expanding world economy.	58–59
65			KC-1.3.IV.B.i The exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases—the Columbian Exchange—created economic opportunities for Europeans.	59–61
66		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.		
67		Unit 1: Learning Objective K—Explain the social and cultural impact of European colonial expansion and development of trade networks.		
68		TOPIC 1.8: Colonial Expansion and Columbian Exchange	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
69			KC-1.3.IV.ii 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 slave trade.	61
70			KC-1.3.IV.B.ii The exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases—the Columbian Exchange—in some cases facilitated European subjugation and destruction of indigenous peoples, particularly in the Americas.	59–61
71	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
72		Unit 1: Learning Objective L—Explain the causes for and the development of the slave trade.		
73		TOPIC 1.9: The Slave Trade	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
74			KC-1.3.IV.C Europeans expanded the African slave trade in response to the establishment of a plantation economy in the Americas and demographic catastrophes among indigenous peoples.	61
75	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	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.		
76		Unit 1: Learning Objective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1450 to 1648.		
77		TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
78			KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy.	74
79			KC-1.4.I 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.	76–78
80			KC-1.4.II.A 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	76–78
81			KC-1.4.I.B 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	78–79
82			KC-1.4.III.A Population recovered to its pre-Great Plague level in the 16th century, and continuing population pressures contributed to uneven price increases; agricultural commodities increased more sharply than wages, reducing living standards for some.	81
83		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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.		
84		Unit 1: Learning Objective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 to 1648.		
85		TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
86			KC-1.4.I Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued.	75
87			KC-1.4.I.B 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.	75
88			KC-1.4.II.C As western Europe moved toward a free peasantry and commercial agriculture, serfdom was codified in the east, where nobles continued to dominate economic life on large estates.	80
89			KC-1.4.II.D The attempts of landlords to increase their revenues by restricting or abolishing the traditional rights of peasants led to revolt.	80
90			KC-1.4.III.B Migrants to the cities challenged the ability of merchant elites and craft guilds to govern, and strained resources.	81–82
91			KC-1.4.IV.C From the late 16th century on, Europeans responded to economic and environmental challenges, such as the Little Ice Age, by delaying marriage and childbearing. This European marriage pattern restrained population growth and ultimately improved the economic condition of families.	94–95
92	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c.	Unit 1: Learning Objective O—Explain the causes and consequences of the Renaissance and Age of Discovery.		
93		TOPIC 1.11:	REVIEW: UNIT 1 KEY CONCEPTS	

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94	1450 – c. 1648	Causation in the Renaissance and Age of Discovery	KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world.	
95			KC-1.1.I A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and	5–7
96			KC-1.1.III The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.	9–15
97			KC-1.3 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.	
98			KC-1.3.I European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.	50–52
99			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.	
100			KC-1.4.I Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status	74–76
101			KC-1.4.II 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.	76–80
102			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.	
103			KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	105–116
104			UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	Unit 2: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 17th centuries took place.
105	1450 – c. 1648	Contextualizing 16th and 17th-Century Challenges and Developments	TOPIC 2.1: PREVIEW: UNIT 2 KEY CONCEPTS	
106			KC-1.2 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.	
107			KC-1.2.I The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity.	29–32
108			KC-1.2.II Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.	34–37
109			KC-1.2.III Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.	39–42
110			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.	
111			KC-1.4.III Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often placed stress on their traditional political and social structures.	81–83
112			KC-1.4.IV The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and took several forms, including the nuclear family.	93–95
113			KC-1.4.V Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflecting the continued popularity of folk ideas reinforced and sometimes challenged communal ties and norms.	95–98
114			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.	
115			KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	111–116
116	UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	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.		
117	1450 – c. 1648	Luther and the Protestant Reformation	Unit 2: Learning Objective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648.	
118			TOPIC 2.2: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
119			KC-1.2.I.B Reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin criticized Catholic abuses and established new interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice. Responses to Luther and Calvin included religious radicals, including the Anabaptists, and other groups, such as German peasants.	29–32
120			KC-1.2.I.C Some Protestant groups sanctioned the notion that wealth accumulation was a sign of God's favor and a reward for hard work.	32
121	UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	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.		
122	1450 – c. 1648	Protestant Reform Continues	Unit 2: Learning Objective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648.	
123			TOPIC 2.3: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
124			KC-1.1.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established.	9
125			KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state.	32, 37
126			KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions.	37–38
127	UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	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.		
128	1450 – c. 1648	Wars of Religion	Unit 2: Learning Objective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to 1648.	
129			TOPIC 2.4: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
130			KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion.	39–40
131			KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe.	40–41
132			KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests.	30, 42
133			KC-1.2.III.D A few states, such as France with the Edict of Nantes, allowed religious pluralism in order to maintain domestic peace.	40
134			KC-1.5.I.B The Peace of Westphalia (1648), which marked the effective end of the medieval ideal of universal Christendom, accelerated the decline of the Holy Roman Empire by granting princes, bishops, and other local leaders control over religion.	108
135			UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	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.
136	1450 – c. 1648	The Catholic Reformation	Unit 2: Learning Objective D—Explain the continuities and changes in the role of the Catholic Church from 1450 to 1648.	
137			TOPIC 2.5: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
138			KC-1.2.I.D The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented division within Christianity.	33–34
139	UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.		
140	1450 – c. 1648	16th-Century Society and Politics	Unit 2: Learning Objective E—Explain how economic and intellectual developments from 1450 to 1648 affected social norms and hierarchies.	
141			TOPIC 2.6: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
142			KC-1.4.I.C Established hierarchies of class, religion, and gender continued to define social status and perceptions in rural and urban settings.	75–76
143			KC-1.4.IV.A Rural and urban households worked as units, with men and women engaged in separate but complementary tasks.	93
144		KC-1.4.IV.B The Renaissance and Reformation raised debates about female education and women's roles in the family, church, and society.	93–94	

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145			KC-1.4.III.C Social dislocation, coupled with the shifting authority of religious institutions during the Reformation, left city governments with the task of regulating public morals.	82–83
146			KC-1.4.V.A Leisure activities continued to be organized according to the religious calendar and the agricultural cycle, and remained communal in nature.	95–96
147			KC-1.4.V.B Local and church authorities continued to enforce communal norms through rituals of public	96–97
148			KC-1.4.V.C Reflecting folk ideas and social and economic upheaval, accusations of witchcraft peaked between 1580 and 1650.	97–98
149	UNIT 2: Age of Reformation	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.		
150		Unit 2: Learning Objective F—Explain how and why artistic expression changed from 1450 to 1648.		
151		TOPIC 2.7: Art of the 16th Century: Mannerism and Baroque Art	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
152			KC-1.1.III.C Mannerist and Baroque artists employed distortion, drama, and illusion in their work. Monarchies, city-states, and the church commissioned these works as a means of promoting their own stature and power.	14–15
153		Unit 2: Learning Objective G—Explain how the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 17th centuries affected European society from 1450 to 1648.		
154		TOPIC 2.8:	REVIEW: UNIT 2 KEY CONCEPTS	
155		Causation in the Age of Reformation and the Wars of Religion	KC-1.2 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.	
156			KC-1.2.I The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity.	29–32
157			KC-1.2.II Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.	34–37
158			KC-1.2.III Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.	39–42
159			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.	
160			KC-1.4.III Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often placed stress on their traditional political and social structures.	81–83
161			KC-1.4.IV The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and took several forms, including the nuclear family.	93–95
162			KC-1.4.V Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflecting the continued popularity of folk ideas reinforced and sometimes challenged communal ties and norms.	95–98
163			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.	
164			KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	111–116
165	UNIT 3:	Unit 3: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which different forms of political power developed from 1648 to 1815.		
166	Absolutism and	TOPIC 3.1:	PREVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS	
167	Constitutionalism	Contextualizing	KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.	
168	c. 1648 to c. 1815	State Building	KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	106–110
169			KC-1.5.III The competition for power between monarchs and corporate and minority language groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.	112–116
170			KC-1.5.III.B Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy.	114–115
171			KC-1.5.III.C Within states, minority local and regional identities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group.	115–116
172			KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.	
173			KC-2.1.I In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th	135–140
174			KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.	143–144
175	UNIT 3:	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.		
176	Absolutism and	Unit 3: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.		
177	Constitutionalism	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
178	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution	KC-1.5.III.A 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.	112–113
179			KC-2.1.II.A The outcome of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution protected the rights of gentry and aristocracy from absolutism through assertions of the rights of Parliament.	143–144
180	UNIT 3:	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.		
181	Absolutism and	Unit 3: Learning Objective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1815.		
182	Constitutionalism	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
183	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.3:		
184		Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development	KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products.	193–196
185			KC-2.2.II.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe.	189
186			KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities.	192–193
187			KC-2.2.I.C The putting-out system, or cottage industry, expanded as increasing numbers of laborers in homes or workshops produced for markets through merchant intermediaries or workshop owners.	196
188			KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions.	196–199
189			KC-2.2.I Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role.	189–199
190	UNIT 3:	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.		
191	Absolutism and	Unit 3: Learning Objective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1815.		
192	Constitutionalism	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
193	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.4:		
194		Economic Development and Mercantilism	KC-2.2.II The European-dominated worldwide economic network contributed to the agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions in Europe.	184–190
			KC-2.2.II.A European states followed mercantilist policies by drawing resources from colonies in the New World and elsewhere.	184–185
			KC-2.2.II.B The transatlantic slave-labor system expanded in the 17th and 18th centuries as demand for New World products increased.	185–186

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195			KC-2.2.II.C Overseas products and influences contributed to the development of a consumer culture in Europe.	187–189
196			KC-2.2.II.D The importation and transplanted of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe.	189
197			KC-2.2.II.E Foreign lands provided raw materials, finished goods, laborers, and markets for the commercial and industrial enterprises in Europe.	190
198	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	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.		
199		Unit 3: Learning Objective D—Explain the factors that contributed to the development of the Dutch Republic.		
200		TOPIC 3.5: The Dutch Golden Age		
201		KC-2.1.II.B The Dutch Republic, established by a Protestant revolt against the Habsburg monarchy, developed an oligarchy of urban gentry and rural landholders to promote trade and protect traditional rights.	144	
202	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	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.		
203		Unit 3: Learning Objective E—Explain how European states attempted to establish and maintain a balance of power on the continent throughout the period from 1648 to 1815.		
204		TOPIC 3.6: Balance of Power Required		
205		KC-1.5.II The competitive state system led to new patterns of diplomacy and new forms of warfare.	109–111	
206		KC-1.5.II.A Following the Peace of Westphalia, religion declined in importance as a cause for warfare among European states; the concept of the balance of power played an important role in structuring diplomatic and military objectives.	111–112	
207		KC-2.1.I.D The inability of the Polish monarchy to consolidate its authority over the nobility led to Poland's partition by Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and its disappearance from the map of Europe.	142	
208		KC-2.1.III After 1648, dynastic and state interests, along with Europe's expanding colonial empires, influenced the diplomacy of European states and frequently led to war.	144–145	
209		KC-2.1.III.B After the Austrian defeat of the Turks in 1683 at the Battle of Vienna, the Ottomans ceased their westward expansion.	146	
210		KC-2.1.III.C Louis XIV's nearly continuous wars, pursuing both dynastic and state interests, provoked a coalition of European powers opposing him.	147	
211		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.		
212		Unit 3: Learning Objective F—Explain how advances in technology contributed to a developing balance of power on the continent throughout the period from 1648 to 1815.		
213		TOPIC 3.6: Balance of Power Required		
214		KC-1.5.II.B Advances in military technology led to new forms of warfare, including greater reliance on infantry, firearms, mobile cannon, and more elaborate fortifications, all financed by heavier taxation and requiring a larger bureaucracy. New military techniques and institutions (i.e., the military revolution) tipped the balance of power toward states able to marshal sufficient resources for the new military	111	
215		UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	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.	
216	Unit 3: Learning Objective G—Explain how absolutist forms of rule affected social and political development from 1648 to 1815.			
217	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power			
218	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges.		135–138	
219	KC-2.1.I.B Louis XIV and his finance minister, Jean-Baptiste Colbert, extended the administrative, financial, military, and religious control of the central state over the French population.		138–139	
220	KC-2.1.I.E Peter the Great "westernized" the Russian state and society, transforming political, religious, and cultural institutions; Catherine the Great continued this process.	136, 139–140		
221	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 3: Learning Objective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815.		
222		TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism		
223		KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.		
224		KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	106–110	
225		KC-1.5.III The competition for power between monarchs and minority language groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.	112–116	
226		KC-1.5.III.B Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy.	114–115	
227		KC-1.5.III.C Within states, minority local and regional identities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group.	115–116	
228		KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.		
229		KC-2.1.I In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th	135–140	
230		KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.	143–144	
231	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 4: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe.		
232		TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment		
233		PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS		
234		KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world.	15–20	
235		KC-1.1.IV 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.	210–214	
236		KC-2.3 The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.	215–216	
237		KC-2.3.I Enlightenment thought, which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human reason, rationalism, and classical sources of knowledge, challenged the prevailing patterns of thought with respect to social order, institutions of government, and the role of faith.	211, 217, 219–220	
238		KC-2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlightenment ideas.	228–233	
239		KC-2.3.III New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism.	228–233	
240		KC-2.3.IV During the Enlightenment, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration.	228–233	
241		KC-2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.	259–261	
	KC-2.4.III By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the commercial revolution.			

	A	B	C	D	
242	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 4.2: The Scientific Revolution	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.		
243			Unit 4: Learning Objective B— Explain how understanding of the natural world developed and changed during the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment.		
244			HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
245			KC-1.1.IV.A New ideas and methods in astronomy led individuals, including Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton, to question the authority of the ancients and traditional knowledge, and to develop a heliocentric view of the cosmos.	15–16	
246			KC-1.1.IV.B Anatomical and medical discoveries by physicians, including William Harvey, presented the body as an integrated system, challenging the traditional humoral theory of the body and of disease	16–17	
247	KC-1.1.IV.C Francis Bacon and René Descartes defined inductive and deductive reasoning and promoted experimentation and the use of mathematics, which would ultimately shape the scientific method.	17–18			
248	KC-1.1.IV.D Alchemy and astrology continued to appeal to elites and some natural philosophers, in part because they shared with the new science the notion of a predictable and knowable universe. At the same time, many people continued to believe that the cosmos was governed by spiritual forces.	19–20			
249	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 4.3: The Enlightenment	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.		
250			Unit 4: Learning Objective C— Explain the causes and consequences of Enlightenment thought on European society from 1648 to 1815.		
251			HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
252			KC-2.3.I.A Intellectuals, including Voltaire and Diderot, began to apply the principles of the Scientific Revolution to society and human institutions.	210–213	
253			KC-2.3.I.B Locke and Rousseau developed new political models based on the concept of natural rights and the social contract.	209–210, 212	
254			KC-2.3.I.C 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.	213–214	
255			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.		
256			Unit 4: Learning Objective D— Explain the influence of Enlightenment thought on European intellectual development from 1648 to 1815.		
257			HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
258			KC-2.3.II.A A variety of institutions, including salons, explored and disseminated Enlightenment culture.	215	
259			KC-2.3.III.A Political theories, including John Locke’s, conceived of society as composed of individuals driven by self-interest and argued that the state originated in the consent of the governed (i.e., a social contract) rather than in divine right or tradition.	211, 217	
260			KC-2.3.III.B Mercantilist theory and practice were challenged by new economic ideas, including Adam Smith’s, which espoused free trade and a free market.	219–220	
261			KC-2.3.I Enlightenment thought, which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human reason, rationalism, and classical sources of knowledge, challenged the prevailing patterns of thought with respect to social order, institutions of government, and the role of faith.	209–214	
262	KC-2.3.IV.A Intellectuals, including Voltaire and Diderot, developed new philosophies of deism, skepticism, and atheism.	228–230			
263	KC-2.3.IV.B Religion was viewed increasingly as a matter of private rather than public concern.	230–231			
264	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 4.4: 18th-Century Society and Demographics	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.		
265			Unit 4: Learning Objective E— Explain the factors contributing to and the consequences of demographic changes from 1648 to 1815.		
266			HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
267			KC-2.4.I 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.	249–250	
268			KC-2.4.I.A By the middle of the 18th century, higher agricultural productivity and improved transportation increased the food supply, allowing populations to grow and reducing the number of demographic crises (a process known as the Agricultural Revolution).	249–252	
269			KC-2.4.I.B In the 18th century, plague disappeared as a major epidemic disease, and inoculation reduced smallpox mortality.	253–254	
270			KC-2.4.III.A Although the rate of illegitimate births increased in the 18th century, population growth was limited by the European marriage pattern, and in some areas by various birth control methods.	259–260	
271			KC-2.4.III.B As infant and child mortality decreased, and commercial wealth increased, families dedicated more space and resources to children and child-rearing, as well as private life and comfort.	260–261	
272			KC-2.4.IV Cities offered economic opportunities, which attracted increasing migration from rural areas, transforming urban life and creating challenges for the new urbanites and their families.	261–262	
273			KC-2.4.IV.A The Agricultural Revolution produced more food using fewer workers; as a result, people migrated from rural areas to the cities in search of work.	261–262	
274			KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment.	262	
275			KC-2.4.IV.C The concentration of the poor in cities led to a greater awareness of poverty, crime, and prostitution as social problems, and prompted increased efforts to police marginal groups.	262–263	
276			UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 4.5: 18th-Century Culture and Arts	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.
277	Unit 4: Learning Objective F— Explain how European cultural and intellectual life was maintained and changed throughout the period from 1648 to 1815.				
278	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS				
279	KC-2.3.II.B Despite censorship, increasingly numerous and varied printed materials served a growing literate public and led to the development of public opinion.	215			
280	KC-2.3.II.C Natural sciences, literature, and popular culture increasingly exposed Europeans to representations of peoples outside Europe and, on occasion, challenges to accepted social norms.	216			
281	KC-2.3.V The arts moved from the celebration of religious themes and royal power to an emphasis on private life and the public good.	231, 234–236			

	A	B	C	D	
282			KC-2.3.V.A Until about 1750, Baroque art and music promoted religious feeling and was employed by monarchs to illustrate state power.	233–235	
283			KC-2.3.V.B 18th-century art and literature increasingly reflected the outlook and values of commercial and bourgeois society. Neoclassicism expressed new Enlightenment ideals of citizenship and political participation.	235–236	
284			KC-2.4.II The consumer revolution of the 18th century was shaped by a new concern for privacy, encouraged the purchase of new goods for homes, and created new venues for leisure activities.	254–258	
285	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	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.			
286		Unit 4: Learning Objective G—Explain how different forms of political power were influenced by Enlightenment thought from 1648 to 1815.			
287		TOPIC 4.6:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
288		Enlightened and Other Approaches to Power	KC-2.1.I.C In the 18th century, a number of states in eastern and central Europe experimented with enlightened absolutism.	139–141	
289			KC-2.3.IV.C By 1800, most governments in western and central Europe had extended toleration to Christian minorities and, in some states, civil equality to Jews.	231–233	
290		National and European Identity [NEI]: 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.			
291		Unit 4: Learning Objective H—Explain how and why political and religious developments challenged or reinforced the idea of a unified Europe from 1648 to 1815.			
292		TOPIC 4.6:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
293		Enlightened and Other Approaches to Power	KC-2.1.III.A As a result of the Holy Roman Empire’s limitation of sovereignty in the Peace of Westphalia, Prussia rose to power, and the Habsburgs, centered in Austria, shifted their empire eastward.	145–146	
294		UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 4: Learning Objective I—Explain how and why the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment challenged the existing European order and understanding of the world.		
295	TOPIC 4.7:		REVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS		
296	Causation in the Age of the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment		KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans’ view of their world.		
297			KC-1.1.IV 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.	15–20	
298			KC-2.3 The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment’s application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.		
299			KC-2.3.I Enlightenment thought, which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human reason, rationalism, and classical sources of knowledge, challenged the prevailing patterns of thought with respect to social order, institutions of government, and the role of faith.	210–214	
300			KC-2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlightenment ideas.	215–216	
301			KC-2.3.III New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism.	211, 217, 219–220	
302			KC-2.3.IV During the Enlightenment, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration.	228–233	
303			KC-2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.		
304		KC-2.4.III By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the commercial revolution.	259–261		
305	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 5: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which the European states experienced crisis and conflict from 1648 to 1815.			
306		TOPIC 5.1:	PREVIEW: UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS		
307		Contextualizing 18th-Century States	KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.		
308			KC-2.1.IV The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe’s existing political and social order.	158–159, 161–167, 169	
309			KC-2.1.V Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.	169–173	
310			KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.		
311			KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.	190–191	
312			KC-2.3 The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment’s application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.		
313			KC-2.3.VI While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling.	230, 236–237, 240–241	
314			KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.	241–242	
315	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	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.			
316		Unit 5: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815.			
317		TOPIC 5.2: The Rise of Global Markets	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
318			KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.	183–190	
319			KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.	190	
320			KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century.	190	
321			KC-2.2.III.B Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British rivalries in Asia culminated in British domination in India and Dutch control of the East Indies.	190–191	
322		UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	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.		
323			Unit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815.		
324			TOPIC 5.3: Britain’s Ascendancy	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
325			KC-2.1.III.D Rivalry between Britain and France resulted in world wars fought both in Europe and in the colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power.	148	
326	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	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.			
327		Unit 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution.			
328		TOPIC 5.4: The French Revolution	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
329			KC-2.1.IV.A 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.	158–159	

	A	B	C	D	
330			KC-2.1.IV.B The first, or liberal, phase of the French Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges.	161–163	
331			KC-2.1.IV.C 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.	164–165	
332			KC-2.1.IV.D Revolutionary armies, raised by mass conscription, sought to bring the changes initiated in France to the rest of Europe.	165	
333			KC-2.1.IV.E Women enthusiastically participated in the early phases of the revolution; however, while there were brief improvements in the legal status of women, citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to men.	165–166	
334	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society. Unit 5: Learning Objective E—Explain how the events and developments of the French Revolution influenced political and social ideas from 1648 to 1815. TOPIC 5.5: The French Revolution's Effects			
335					
336					
337				KC-2.1.IV.F Revolutionary ideals inspired a slave revolt led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in the French colony of Saint-Domingue, which became the independent nation of Haiti in 1804.	167
338				KC-2.1.IV.G While many were inspired by the revolution's emphasis on equality and human rights, others condemned its violence and disregard for traditional authority.	169
339	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	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. Unit 5: Learning Objective F—Explain the effects of Napoleon's rule on European social, economic, and political life. TOPIC 5.6: Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat			
340					
341					
342				KC-2.1.V.A 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	169–171
343				KC-2.1.V.B Napoleon's new military tactics allowed him to exert direct or indirect control over much of the European continent, spreading the ideals of the French Revolution across Europe.	171–172
344				National and European Identity [NEI]: 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.	
345				Unit 5: Learning Objective G—Explain the nationalist responses to Napoleon's rule in Europe.	
346					
347				KC-2.1.V.C Napoleon's expanding empire created nationalist responses throughout Europe.	172
348	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815		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. Unit 5: Learning Objective H—Explain how states responded to Napoleonic rule in Europe and the consequences of the response. TOPIC 5.7: The Congress of Vienna		
349					
350					
351				KC-2.1.V.D 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.	173
352	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	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. Unit 5: Learning Objective I—Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment thought from 1648 to 1815. TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism			
353					
354					
355				KC-2.3.VI.A Rousseau questioned the exclusive reliance on reason and emphasized the role of emotions in the moral improvement of self and society.	236–237
356				KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality.	237–240
357				KC-2.3.VI.C Consistent with the Romantic Movement, religious revival occurred in Europe and included notable movements such as Methodism, founded by John Wesley.	230, 240–241
358				KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.	241–242
359	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815		Unit 5: Learning Objective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period from 1648 to 1815. TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th-Century States		
360					
361					
362				KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.	
363				KC-2.1.IV The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social order.	158–159, 161–167, 169
364				KC-2.1.V Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.	169–173
365				KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.	
366				KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.	190–191
367				KC-2.3 The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture.	
368				KC-2.3.VI While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling.	230, 236–237, 240–241
369	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	Unit 6: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which industrialization originated, developed, and spread in Europe TOPIC 6.1: Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and Effects			
370					
371					
372				KC-3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.	
373				KC-3.1.I 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.	282, 284–286
374				KC-3.1.II Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship.	287–291
375				KC-3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.	
376				KC-3.2.I Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.	303–307, 316
377				KC-3.2.II Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.	249–250, 309–310
378				KC-3.2.III Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families.	311–314
			KC-3.3 Political revolutions and the complications resulting from industrialization triggered a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.		

	A	B	C	D		
379			KC-3.3.I Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.	325–330, 334–337, 350, 361–365		
380			KC-3.3.II Governments, at times based on the pressure of political or social organizations, responded to problems created or exacerbated by industrialization.	325, 338–341		
381	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	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.	Unit 6: Learning Objective B—Explain the factors that influenced the development of industrialization in Europe from 1815 to 1914.			
382			TOPIC 6.2: The Spread of Industry Throughout Europe			
383			HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS			
384			KC-3.1.I.A Britain’s ready supplies of coal, iron ore, and other essential raw materials promoted industrial growth.	282, 284		
385			KC-3.1.I 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.	281–285		
386			KC-3.1.I.B Economic institutions and human capital such as engineers, inventors, and capitalists helped Britain lead the process of industrialization, largely through private initiative.	282, 285		
387			KC-3.1.I.C Britain’s parliamentary government promoted commercial and industrial interests because those interests were represented in Parliament.	286		
388			KC-3.1.II.A France moved toward industrialization at a more gradual pace than Great Britain, with government support and with less dislocation of traditional methods of production.	287–288		
389			KC-3.1.II.C A combination of factors, including geography, lack of resources, the dominance of traditional landed elites, the persistence of serfdom in some areas, and inadequate government sponsorship, accounted for eastern and southern Europe’s lag in industrial development.	290–291		
390			KC-3.2.V Because of the continued existence of more primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in industrialization while facing famine, debt, and land shortages.	290, 316		
391			UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	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.	Unit 6: Learning Objective C—Explain how innovations and advances in technology during the Industrial Revolutions led to economic and social change.	
392					TOPIC 6.3: Second Wave Industrialization and Its Effects Required	
393	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS					
394	KC-3.1.III.A Mechanization and the factory system became the predominant modes of production by 1914.	291–292				
395	KC-3.1.III.B New technologies and means of communication and transportation—including railroads—resulted in more fully integrated national economies, a higher level of urbanization, and a truly global economic network.	283, 292–293				
396	KC-3.2.IV.B New, efficient methods of transportation and other innovations created new industries, improved the distribution of goods, increased consumerism, and enhanced quality of life.	304, 315				
397	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.					
398	Unit 6: Learning Objective D—Explain how industrialization influenced economic and political development throughout the period from 1815 to 1914.					
399	TOPIC 6.3: Second Wave Industrialization and Its Effects Required					
400	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS					
401	KC-3.1.III During the second industrial revolution (c. 1870–1914), more areas of Europe experienced industrial activity, and industrial processes increased in scale and complexity.	281, 291–295				
402	KC-3.1.III.C Volatile business cycles in the last quarter of the 19th century led corporations and governments to try to manage the market through a variety of methods, including monopolies, banking	294–295				
403	KC-3.2.II.A Along with better harvests caused in part by the commercialization of agriculture, industrialization promoted population growth, longer life expectancy, and lowered infant mortality.	249–250, 309–310				
404	KC-3.2.IV A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the second industrial revolution.	314–315				
405	KC-3.2.IV.A Industrialization and mass marketing increased both the production and demand for a new range of consumer goods—including clothing, processed foods, and labor-saving devices—and created more leisure opportunities.	314–315				
406	KC-3.2.IV.A Industrialization in Prussia allowed that state to become the leader of a unified Germany, which subsequently underwent rapid industrialization under government sponsorship.	289–290				
407	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.	Unit 6: Learning Objective E—Explain the causes and consequences of social developments resulting from industrialization.			
408			TOPIC 6.4: Social Effects of Industrialization			
409			HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS			
410			KC-3.2.I.A In industrialized areas of Europe (i.e., western and northern Europe), socioeconomic changes created divisions of labor that led to the development of self-conscious classes, including the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.	303–306		
411			KC-3.2.I.B In some of the less industrialized areas of Europe, the dominance of agricultural elites continued into the 20th century.	316		
412			KC-3.2.I.C Class identity developed and was reinforced through participation in philanthropic, political, and social associations among the middle classes, and in mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working classes.	305, 306–307		
413			KC-3.2.II.B With migration from rural to urban areas in industrialized regions, cities experienced overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened	307–308		
414			KC-3.2.III.A Bourgeois families became focused on the nuclear family and the cult of domesticity, with distinct gender roles for men and women.	311–312		
415			KC-3.2.III.B By the end of the century, higher wages, laws restricting the labor of children and women, social welfare programs, improved diet, and increased access to birth control affected the quality of life for the working class.	312–314		
416			KC-3.2.III.C Economic motivations for marriage, while still important for all classes, diminished as the middle-class notion of companionate marriage began to be adopted by the working classes.	312		
417			KC-3.2.III.D Leisure time centered increasingly on the family or small groups, concurrent with the development of activities and spaces to use that time.	305, 315		
418			UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	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.	Unit 6: Learning Objective F—Explain how the European political order was maintained and challenged from 1815 to 1914.	
419	TOPIC 6.5: The					
			HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS			

	A	B	C	D
420		Concert of Europe and European Conservatism	KC-3.3.I.C Conservatives developed a new ideology in support of traditional political and religious authorities, which was based on the idea that human nature was not perfectible.	329–330
421			KC-3.4.I The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism.	330–332
422			KC-3.4.I.A Metternich, architect of the Concert of Europe, used it to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions.	348
423			KC-3.4.I.B Conservatives reestablished control in many European states and attempted to suppress movements for change and, in some areas, to strengthen adherence to religious authorities.	353, 359, 361
424	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914		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.	
425		Unit 6: Learning Objective G—Explain how and why various groups reacted against the existing order from 1815 to 1914.		
426		TOPIC 6.6:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
427		Reactions and Revolutions	KC-3.4.I.C In the first half of the 19th century, revolutionaries attempted to destroy the status quo.	350, 355, 360–361
428			KC-3.4.I.D The revolutions of 1848, triggered by economic hardship and discontent with the political status quo, challenged conservative politicians and governments and led to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe.	348–351
429			KC-3.4.II.D In Russia, autocratic leaders pushed through a program of reform and modernization, including the emancipation of the serfs, which gave rise to revolutionary movements and eventually the Russian Revolution of 1905.	354–355
430	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	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.		
431		Unit 6: Learning Objective H—Explain how and why different intellectual developments challenged the political and social order from 1815 to 1914.		
432		TOPIC 6.7:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
433		Ideologies of Change and Reform Movements	KC-3.3.I.A 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.	325–328
434			KC-3.3.I.B 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.	328
435			KC-3.3.I.D Socialists called for the redistribution of society's resources and wealth and evolved from a utopian to a Marxist scientific critique of capitalism.	334–335, 363–364
436			KC-3.6.II.C Marx's scientific socialism provided a systematic critique of capitalism and a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution.	403
437			KC-3.3.I.E Anarchists asserted that all forms of governmental authority were unnecessary and should be overthrown and replaced with a society based on voluntary cooperation.	336, 337, 364–365
438	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.		
439		Unit 6: Learning Objective I—Explain the various movements and calls for social reform that resulted from intellectual developments from 1815 to 1914.		
440		TOPIC 6.8: 19th-Century Social Reform	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
441			KC-3.3.III Political movements and social organizations responded to problems of industrialization.	325–328
442			KC-3.3.III.A Mass-based political parties emerged as sophisticated vehicles for social, economic, and political reform.	325–330
443			KC-3.3.III.B Workers established labor unions and movements promoting social and economic reforms that also developed into political parties.	335, 338
444			KC-3.3.III.C Feminists pressed for legal, economic, and political rights for women as well as improved working conditions.	339–340
445			KC-3.3.III.D Various nongovernmental reform movements, many of them religious, assisted the poor and worked to end serfdom and slavery.	241, 339
446	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	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.		
447		Unit 6: Learning Objective J—Explain how and why governments and other institutions responded to challenges resulting from industrialization.		
448		TOPIC 6.9:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
449		Institutional Responses and Reform	KC-3.3.II.A Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies in response to the challenges of industrialization.	325, 338–339, 341
450			KC-3.3.II.B Reforms transformed unhealthy and overcrowded cities by modernizing infrastructure, regulating public health, reforming prisons, and establishing modern police forces. The reforms were enacted by governments motivated by such forces as public opinion, prominent individuals, and charity organizations.	338–340
451			KC-3.3.II.C Reformers promoted compulsory public education to advance the goals of public order, nationalism, and economic growth.	339
452	UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	Unit 6: Learning Objective K—Explain the influence of innovations and technological developments in Europe from 1815 to 1914.		
453		TOPIC 6.10:	REVIEW: UNIT 6 KEY CONCEPTS	
454		Causation in the Age of Industrialization	KC-3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.	
455			KC-3.1.I 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.	282, 284–286
456			KC-3.1.II Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship.	287–291
457			KC-3.2 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.	
458			KC-3.2.I Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.	303–307, 316
459			KC-3.2.II Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.	
460			KC-3.2.III Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families.	
461			KC-3.3 Political revolutions and the complications resulting from industrialization triggered a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.	
462			KC-3.3.I Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.	325–330, 334–337, 350, 361–365
463			KC-3.3.II Governments, at times based on the pressure of political or social organizations, responded to problems created or exacerbated by industrialization.	325, 338–341
464	UNIT 7: 19th-Century Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which nationalistic and imperialistic sentiments developed in Europe from 1815 to 1914.		
465		TOPIC 7.1:	PREVIEW: UNIT 7 KEY CONCEPTS	
466		Contextualizing	KC-3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.	

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467	Political Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914	19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments	KC-3.4.II The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.	351–358
468			KC-3.4.III The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.	356–359, 366–368
469			KC-3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.	
470			KC-3.5.II Industrial and technological developments (e.g., the second industrial revolution) facilitated European control of global empires.	381–383
471			KC-3.6 European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.	
472			KC-3.6.II Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.	402–406
473	UNIT 7: 19th-Century	National and European Identity [NEI]: 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.		
474	Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Objective B—Explain how the development and spread of nationalism affected Europe from 1815 to 1914.		
475	Political	TOPIC 7.2: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
476	Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914	Nationalism	KC-3.3.I.F 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.	335–337, 350, 353, 361–362
477			KC-3.3.I.G While during the 19th century western European Jews became more socially and politically acculturated, Zionism, a form of Jewish nationalism, developed late in the century as a response to growing anti-Semitism throughout Europe.	362–363
478			KC-3.4.II.B A new generation of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck, used popular nationalism to create or strengthen the state.	353, 356, 357–358
479			KC-3.4.II.C 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.	354
480	UNIT 7: 19th-Century	National and European Identity [NEI]: 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.		
481	Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Objective C—Explain the factors that resulted in Italian unification and German unification.		
482	Political	TOPIC 7.3: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
483	Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914	National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions	KC-3.4.II.A The Crimean War demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, thereby creating the conditions in which Italy and Germany could be unified after centuries of fragmentation.	351–352
484			KC-3.4.III.A Cavour's diplomatic strategies, combined with the popular Garibaldi's military campaigns, led to the unification of Italy.	356–357
485			KC-3.4.III.B Bismarck used Realpolitik, employing diplomacy, industrialized warfare, weaponry, and the manipulation of democratic mechanisms to unify Germany.	357–358
486		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.		
487		Unit 7: Learning Objective D—Explain how nationalist sentiment and political alliances led to tension between and among European powers from 1815 to 1914.		
488		TOPIC 7.3: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
489		National Unification and Diplomatic Tensions	KC-3.4.III.C After 1871, Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a complex system of alliances directed at isolating France.	359
490			KC-3.4.III.D Bismarck's dismissal in 1890 eventually led to a system of mutually antagonistic alliances and heightened international tensions.	359
491			KC-3.4.III.E Nationalist tensions in the Balkans drew the Great Powers into a series of crises, leading up to World War I.	366–368
492	UNIT 7: 19th-Century	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.		
493	Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Objective E—Explain how Darwin's theories influenced scientific and social developments from 1815 to 1914.		
494	Political	TOPIC 7.4: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		
495	Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914	Darwinism, Social Darwinism	KC-3.6.II.B Charles Darwin provided a scientific and material account of biological change and the development of human beings as a species, and inadvertently, a justification for racist theories that became known as Social Darwinism.	403
496	UNIT 7: 19th-Century	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.		
497	Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Objective F—Explain how science and other intellectual disciplines developed and changed throughout the period from 1815 to 1914.		
498	Political	TOPIC 7.5: The Age of Progress and Modernity		
499	Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914		KC-3.6.II.A Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides knowledge, emphasized the rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs.	403
500			KC-3.6.III 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.	404
501			KC-3.6.III.A Philosophy largely moved from rational interpretations of nature and human society to an emphasis on irrationality and impulse, a view that contributed to the belief that conflict and struggle led to progress.	406–407
502			KC-3.6.III.B Freudian psychology offered a new account of human nature that emphasized the role of the irrational and the struggle between the conscious and subconscious.	407
503			KC-3.6.III.C Developments in the natural sciences, such as quantum mechanics and Einstein's theory of relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature.	407–408
504	UNIT 7: 19th-Century	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.		
505	Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Objective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914.		
506	Political	TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods		
507	Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914		KC-3.5.I European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa.	376–379
508			KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies.	376–379
509			KC-3.5.I.B 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.	377–378
510			KC-3.5.I.C European imperialists justified overseas expansion and rule by claiming cultural and racial superiority.	379–380
511		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.		
512		Unit 7: Learning Objective H—Explain how technological advances enabled European imperialism from 1815 to 1914.		

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513		TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
514			KC-3.5.II.A The development of advanced weaponry ensured the military advantage of Europeans over colonized areas.	381–382
515			KC-3.5.II.B Communication and transportation technologies facilitated the creation and expansion of European empires.	383
516			KC-3.5.II.C Advances in medicine enabled European survival in Africa and Asia.	382
517	UNIT 7: 19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914	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.		
518		Unit 7: Learning Objective I—Explain how European imperialism affected both European and non-European societies.		
519		TOPIC 7.7: Imperialism's Global Effects	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
520			KC-3.5.III Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and created resistance to foreign control abroad.	384
521			KC-3.5.III.A Imperialism created diplomatic tensions among European states that strained alliance systems.	383–384
522			KC-3.5.III.B Imperial encounters with non-European peoples influenced the styles and subject matter of artists and writers and provoked debate over the acquisition of colonies.	384–385
523			KC-3.5.III.C Especially as non-Europeans became educated in Western values, they challenged European imperialism through nationalist movements and by modernizing local economies and societies.	386–388
524	UNIT 7: 19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914		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.	
525		Unit 7: Learning Objective J—Explain the continuities and changes in European artistic expression from 1815 to 1914.		
526		TOPIC 7.8: 19th-Century Culture and Arts	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
527			KC-3.6.I Romanticism broke with Neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.	397
528			KC-3.6.I.A Romantic artists and composers broke from classical artistic forms to emphasize emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works.	397–400
529			KC-3.6.I.B Romantic writers expressed similar themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and to various political revolutions.	401–402
530			KC-3.6.II.D Realist and materialist themes and attitudes influenced art and literature as painters and writers depicted the lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems.	404–406
531			KC-3.6.III.D Modern art, including Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Cubism, moved beyond the representational to the subjective, abstract, and expressive and often provoked audiences that believed that art should reflect shared and idealized values, including beauty and patriotism.	408–409
532	UNIT 7: 19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments c. 1815 to c. 1914	Unit 7: Learning Objective K—Explain the influence of nationalist and imperialist movements on European and global stability.		
533		TOPIC 7.9: Causation in 19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments	REVIEW: Unit 7 KEY CONCEPTS	
534			KC-3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.	
535			KC-3.4.II The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.	351–358
536			KC-3.4.III The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.	356–359, 366–368
537			KC-3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.	
538			KC-3.5.I Industrial and technological developments (e.g., the second industrial revolution) facilitated European control of global empires.	381–383
539			KC-3.6 European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.	
540			KC-3.6.II Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.	402–406
541	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global Conflicts c. 1914 to present	Unit 8: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which global conflict developed in the 20th century.		
542		TOPIC 8.1: Contextualizing 20th-Century Global Conflicts	PREVIEW: UNIT 8 KEY CONCEPTS	
543			KC-4.1 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.	
544			KC-4.1.I 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.	428–433
545			KC-4.1.II The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.	433–434
546			KC-4.1.III In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European	435–438, 441–443
547			KC-4.2 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.	
548			KC-4.3 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.	513–517
549			KC-4.3.II Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge.	514–520
550			KC-4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.	
551			KC-4.4.I The 20th century was characterized by large-scale suffering brought on by warfare and genocide, but also by tremendous improvements in the standard of living.	537–541
552	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global Conflicts c. 1914 to present		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.	
553		Unit 8: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and effects of World War I.		
554		TOPIC 8.2: World War I	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
555			KC-4.1.I 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.	426–431
556			KC-4.1.I.A 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.	428–430
557		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.		
558		Unit 8: Learning Objective C—Explain how new technology altered the conduct of World War I.		
559		TOPIC 8.2: World War I	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
560			KC-4.1.I.B New technologies confounded traditional military strategies and led to trench warfare and massive troop losses.	431–432

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561			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.	
562			Unit 8: Learning Objective D— Explain how the developments of World War I changed political and diplomatic interactions between and among nations.	
563		TOPIC 8.2: World War I	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
564			KC-4.1.I.C The effects of military stalemate, national mobilization, and total war led to protest and insurrection in the belligerent nations and eventually to revolutions that changed the international balance of power.	430, 432, 433
565			KC-4.1.I.D The war in Europe quickly spread to non-European theaters, transforming the war into a global conflict.	432–433
566			KC-4.1.I.E The relationship of Europe to the world shifted significantly with the globalization of the conflict, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the overthrow of European empires.	433
567	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global Conflicts c. 1914 to present		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.	
568			Unit 8: Learning Objective E— Explain the causes and effects of the Russian Revolution.	
569		TOPIC 8.3: The Russian Revolution and Its Effects	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
570			KC-4.2.I The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist–Leninist theory.	470
571			KC-4.2.I.A 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.	472–473
572			KC-4.2.I.B Military and worker insurrections, aided by the revived Soviets, undermined the Provisional Government and set the stage for Lenin's long-planned Bolshevik Revolution and establishment of a communist state.	474–475
573			KC-4.2.I.C The Bolshevik takeover prompted a protracted civil war between communist forces and their opponents, who were aided by foreign powers.	475
574			KC-4.2.I.D In order to improve economic performance, Lenin compromised communist principles and employed some free-market principles under the New Economic Policy.	476–477
575	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global Conflicts c. 1914 to present		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.	
576			Unit 8: Learning Objective F 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.	
577		TOPIC 8.4: Versailles Conference and Peace Settlement	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
578			KC-4.1.II The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.	431–432
579			KC-4.1.II.A Wilsonian idealism clashed with postwar realities in both the victorious and the defeated states. Democratic successor states emerged from former empires and eventually succumbed to significant political, economic, and diplomatic crises.	433–434
580			KC-4.1.II.B The League of Nations, created to prevent future wars, was weakened from the outset by the nonparticipation of major powers, including the U.S., Germany, and the Soviet Union.	434
581			KC-4.1.II.C The Versailles settlement, particularly its provisions on the assignment of guilt and reparations for the war, hindered the German Weimar Republic's ability to establish a stable and legitimate political and economic system.	434
582			KC-4.1.VI.B The League of Nations distributed former German and Ottoman possessions to France and Great Britain through the mandate system, thereby altering the imperial balance of power and creating a strategic interest in the Middle East and its oil.	461
583	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global Conflicts c. 1914 to present		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.	
584			Unit 8: Learning Objective G— Explain the causes and effects of the global economic crisis in the 1920s and 1930s.	
585		TOPIC 8.5: Global Economic Crisis	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
586			KC-4.2.III The Great Depression, caused by weaknesses in international trade and monetary theories and practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses throughout Europe.	482–484
587			KC-4.2.III.A World War I debt, nationalistic tariff policies, overproduction, depreciated currencies, disrupted trade patterns, and speculation created weaknesses in economies worldwide.	484
588			KC-4.2.III.B Dependence on post-World War I American investment capital led to financial collapse when, following the 1929 stock market crash, the United States cut off capital flows to Europe.	485
589			KC-4.2.III.C Despite attempts to rethink economic theories and policies and forge political alliances, Western democracies failed to overcome the Great Depression and were weakened by extremist	485–486
590	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global Conflicts c. 1914 to present		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.	
591			Unit 8: Learning Objective H— Explain the factors that led to the development of fascist and totalitarian regimes in the aftermath of World War I.	
592		TOPIC 8.6: Fascism and Totalitarianism	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
593			KC-4.2.II The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre-World War I era, gained popularity in an environment of postwar bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and economic instability.	477–478
594			KC-4.2.II.A Fascist dictatorships used modern technology and propaganda that rejected democratic institutions, promoted charismatic leaders, and glorified war and nationalism to attract the disillusioned.	479–480
595			KC-4.2.II.B Mussolini and Hitler rose to power by exploiting postwar bitterness and economic instability, using terror, and manipulating the fledgling and unpopular democracies in their countries.	480–482
596			KC-4.2.II.C Franco's alliance with Italian and German fascists in the Spanish Civil War—in which the Western democracies did not intervene—represented a testing ground for World War II and resulted in authoritarian rule in Spain from 1936 to the mid-1970s.	482
597			KC-4.2.II.D After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in central and eastern Europe during the interwar period.	483
598			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.	
599			Unit 8: Learning Objective I— Explain the consequences of Stalin's economic policies and totalitarian rule in the Soviet Union.	
600		TOPIC 8.6: Fascism and Totalitarianism	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
601			KC-4.2.I.D.ii After Lenin's death, Stalin undertook a centralized program of rapid economic modernization, often with severe repercussions for the population.	476–477

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602			KC-4.2.I.E Stalin's economic modernization of the Soviet Union came at a high price, including the liquidation of the kulaks (the land-owning peasantry) and other perceived enemies of the state, devastating famine in the Ukraine, purges of political rivals, and, ultimately, the creation of an oppressive political system.	477–478
603	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global	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.		
604	Conflicts c. 1914 to present	Unit 8: Learning Objective J—Explain how and why various political and ideological factors resulted in the catastrophe of World War II.		
605		TOPIC 8.7: Europe	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
606	During the Interwar Period	KC-4.1.III.A French and British fears of another war, American isolationism, and deep distrust between Western democratic, capitalist nations and the authoritarian, communist Soviet Union allowed fascist states to rearm and expand their territory.	435–437	
607		KC-4.1.III In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European	433–435	
608	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global	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.		
609	Conflicts c. 1914 to present	Unit 8: Learning Objective K—Explain how technology and innovation affected the course of World War II and the 20th century.		
610		TOPIC 8.8: World War II	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
611		KC-4.1.III.B Germany's Blitzkrieg warfare in Europe, combined with Japan's attacks in Asia and the Pacific, brought the Axis powers early victories.	438	
612		KC-4.1.III.C 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.	441–443	
613		KC-4.3.II.C Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation, and the risk of global nuclear war.	518–520	
614	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global	National and European Identity [NEI]: 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.		
615	Conflicts c. 1914 to present	Unit 8: Learning Objective L—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		
616		TOPIC 8.9: The Holocaust	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
617		KC-4.1.III.D 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.	439–440	
618		KC-4.4.I.B World War II decimated a generation of Russian and German men; virtually destroyed European Jewry; resulted in the murder of millions in other groups targeted by the Nazis including Roma, homosexuals, people with disabilities, and others; forced large-scale migrations; and undermined	538–539	
619	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global	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.		
620	Conflicts c. 1914 to present	Unit 8: Learning Objective M—Explain how the events of the first half of the 20th century challenged existing social, cultural, and intellectual understandings.		
621		TOPIC 8.10: 20th-Century Cultural, Intellectual, and Artistic Developments	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
622		KC-4.3.I The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th-century thought began to break down before World War I.	511–515	
623		KC-4.3.I.A 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.	513–515	
624		KC-4.3.II.A 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.	514	
625		KC-4.4.I.A World War I created a “lost generation” and fostered disillusionment and cynicism, while it transformed the lives of women, and democratized societies.	537–538	
626		KC-4.4.II.A During the world wars, women became increasingly involved in military and political mobilization, as well as in economic production.	541–542	
627	UNIT 8: 20th-Century Global	Unit 8: Learning Objective N—Explain how economic challenges and ideological beliefs influenced prior conceptions about the relationship between the individual and the state.		
628	Conflicts c. 1914 to present	TOPIC 8.11: Continuity and Changes in an Age of Global Conflict	REVIEW: UNIT 8 KEY CONCEPTS	
629		KC-4.1 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		
630		KC-4.1.I 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.	428–433	
631		KC-4.1.II The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.	433–434	
632		KC-4.1.III In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European	435–438, 441–443	
633		KC-4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the		
634		KC-4.3 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.	513–517	
635		KC-4.3.II Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge.	514–520	
636		KC-4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the		
637		KC-4.4.I The 20th century was characterized by large-scale suffering brought on by warfare and genocide, but also by tremendous improvements in the standard of living.	537–541	
638	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	Unit 9: Learning Objective A—Explain the context in which the Cold War developed, spread, and ended in Europe.		
639		TOPIC 9.1: Contextualizing Cold War and Contemporary Europe	PREVIEW: UNIT 9 KEY CONCEPTS	
640		KC-4.1 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.		
641		KC-4.1.IV As World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist East began, lasting nearly half a century.	452–458	
642		KC-4.2 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.		
643		KC-4.3 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.	513–517	
644		KC-4.3.II The experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.	513–517	
645		KC-4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the experiences of everyday life.		

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646			KC-4.4.III New voices gained prominence in political, intellectual, and social discourse.	546–548
647	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.		
648		Unit 9: Learning Objective B—Explain how economic developments resulted in economic, political, and cultural change in the period after World War II.		
649		TOPIC 9.2: Rebuilding Europe	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
650		KC-4.2.IV.A 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 “economic miracle,” which increased the economic and cultural importance of consumerism.	494–495	
651	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.		
652		Unit 9: Learning Objective C—Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Cold War in the period following World War II.		
653		TOPIC 9.3: The Cold War	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
654		KC-4.1.IV.A Despite efforts to maintain international cooperation through the newly created United Nations, deep-seated tensions between the USSR and the West led to the division of Europe, which was referred to in the West as the Iron Curtain.	452	
655		KC-4.1.IV.B The Cold War played out on a global stage and involved propaganda campaigns; covert actions; limited “hot wars” in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean; and an arms race, with the threat of a nuclear war.	453–455	
656	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.		
657		Unit 9: Learning Objective D—Explain the economic and political consequences of the Cold War for Europe.		
658		TOPIC 9.4: Two Super Powers Emerge	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
659		KC-4.1.IV.C The United States exerted a strong military, political, and economic influence in Western Europe, leading to the creation of world monetary and trade systems and geopolitical alliances,	456	
660		KC-4.1.IV.D Countries east of the Iron Curtain came under the military, political, and economic domination of the Soviet Union within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the Warsaw Pact.	457	
661		KC-4.2.V.A Central and Eastern European nations within the Soviet bloc followed an economic model based on central planning, extensive social welfare, and specialized production among bloc members. This brought with it the restriction of individual rights and freedoms, suppression of dissent, and constraint of emigration for the various populations within the Soviet bloc.	497–499	
662		KC-4.2.V Eastern European nations were bound by their relationships with the Soviet Union, which oscillated between repression and limited reform, until the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the fall of the Soviet Union.	495–499	
663		KC-4.2.V.B After 1956, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's de-Stalinization policies failed to meet their economic goals within the Soviet Union; combined with reactions to existing limitations on individual rights, this prompted revolts in Eastern Europe, which ended with a reimposition of Soviet rule and repressive totalitarian regimes.	499–500	
664		KC-4.2.V.D.i The rise of new nationalisms in Central and Eastern Europe brought peaceful revolution in most countries but resulted in instability in some former Soviet republics.	504–506	
665	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	National and European Identity [NEI]: 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.		
666		Unit 9: Learning Objective E—Explain the causes and effects of mass atrocities in the period following World War II to the present.		
667		TOPIC 9.5: Postwar Nationalism, Ethnic Conflict, and Atrocities	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
668		KC-4.1.V Nationalist and separatist movements, along with ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing, periodically disrupted the post-World War II peace.	503–504	
669		KC-4.2.V.D.ii New nationalisms in central and eastern Europe resulted in war and genocide in the Balkans.	504–506	
670	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.		
671		Unit 9: Learning Objective F—Explain state-based economic developments following World War II and the responses to these developments.		
672		TOPIC 9.6: Contemporary Western Democracies	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
673		KC-4.2.IV Postwar economic growth supported an increase in welfare benefits; however, subsequent economic stagnation led to criticism and limitation of the welfare state.	492	
674		KC-4.2.IV.B The expansion of cradle-to-grave social welfare programs in the aftermath of World War II, accompanied by high taxes, became a contentious domestic political issue as the budgets of European nations came under pressure in the late 20th century.	496	
675	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.		
676		Unit 9: Learning Objective G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War.		
677		TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
678		KC-4.2.V.C Following a long period of economic stagnation, Mikhail Gorbachev's internal reforms of perestroika and glasnost, designed to make the Soviet system more flexible, failed to stave off the collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of its hegemonic control over Eastern and Central European satellites.	501–504	
679		KC-4.1.IV.E The collapse of the USSR in 1991 ended the Cold War and led to the establishment of capitalist economies throughout Eastern Europe. Germany was reunited, the Czechs and the Slovaks parted, Yugoslavia dissolved, and the European Union was enlarged through the admission of former	457–458	
680	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.		
681		Unit 9: Learning Objective H—Explain how women's roles and status developed and changed throughout the 20th and 21st centuries.		
682		TOPIC 9.8: 20th-Century Feminism	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
683		KC-4.4.II The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism.	540–544	
684		KC-4.4.II.B In Western Europe through the efforts of feminists, and in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union through government policy, women finally gained the vote, greater educational opportunities, and access to professional careers, even while continuing to face social inequalities.	542	
685		KC-4.4.II.D New modes of marriage, partnership, motherhood, divorce, and reproduction gave women more options in their personal lives.	544	
686		KC-4.4.II.E Women attained high political office and increased their representation in legislative bodies in many nations.	544–545	

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687	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.	Unit 9: Learning Objective I—Explain the various ways in which colonial groups around the world sought independence from colonizers in the 20th and 21st centuries.		
688			TOPIC 9.9:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
689			Decolonization	KC-4.1.VI The process of decolonization occurred over the course of the century with varying degrees of cooperation, interference, or resistance from European imperialist states.	461
690				KC-4.1.VI.A At the end of World War I, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's principle of national self-determination raised expectations in the non-European world for new policies and freedoms.	460
691				KC-4.1.VI.C Despite indigenous nationalist movements, independence for many African and Asian territories was delayed until the mid- and even late 20th century by the imperial powers' reluctance to relinquish control, threats of interference from other nations, unstable economic and political systems, and Cold War strategic alignments.	462–463
692					
693	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.	Unit 9: Learning Objective J—Explain how the formation and existence of the European Union influenced economic developments throughout the period following World War II to the present.		
694			TOPIC 9.10: The European Union	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
695				KC-4.4.IV European states began to set aside nationalist rivalries in favor of economic and political integration, forming a series of transnational unions that grew in size and scope over the second half of the century.	546
696				KC-4.4.IV.A As the economic alliance known as the European Coal and Steel Community, envisioned as a means to spur postwar economic recovery, developed into the European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market) and the European Union (EU), Europe experienced increasing economic and political integration and efforts to establish a shared European identity.	548–549
697				National and European Identity [NEI]: 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.	
698				Unit 9: Learning Objective K—Explain how the European Union affected national and European identity throughout the period following World War II to the present.	
699				TOPIC 9.10: The European Union	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS
700				KC-4.4.IV.B EU member nations continue to balance questions of national sovereignty with the responsibilities of membership in an economic and political union.	549
701					
702			UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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, which has, in turn, affected both the individual and society.	Unit 9: Learning Objective L—Explain the causes and effects of changes to migration within and immigration to Europe throughout the period following World War II to the present.
703	TOPIC 9.11:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS			
704	Migration and Immigration	KC-4.3.III.C Increased immigration into Europe altered Europe's religious makeup, causing debate and conflict over the role of religion in social and political life.			522–523
705		KC-4.4.III.D Because of the economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s, migrant workers from southern Europe, Asia, and Africa immigrated to western and central Europe; however, after the economic downturn of the 1970s, these workers and their families often became targets of anti-immigrant agitation and extreme nationalist political parties.			548
706					
707	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.	Unit 9: Learning Objective M—Explain how innovation and advances in technology influenced cultural and intellectual developments in the period 1914 to the present.		
708			TOPIC 9.12:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
709			Technology	KC-4.3.II.B Medical theories and technologies extended life but posed social and moral questions that eluded consensus and crossed religious, political, and philosophical perspectives.	517–518
710					
711	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.	Unit 9: Learning Objective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globalization in the period from 1914 to the present.		
712			TOPIC 9.13:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
713			Globalization	KC-4.3.IV.C Increased exports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism.	529
714				KC-4.4.I.D New communication and transportation technologies multiplied the connections across space and time, transforming daily life and contributing to the proliferation of ideas and to globalization.	540–541
715				KC-4.4.III.A Green parties in Western and Central Europe challenged consumerism, urged sustainable development, and, by the late 20th century, cautioned against globalization.	546
716					
717	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	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.	Unit 9: Learning Objective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the present.		
718			TOPIC 9.14: 20th- and 21st-Century Culture, Arts, and Demographic Trends	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
719				KC-4.3.I.B The effects of world war and economic depression undermined this confidence in science and human reason, giving impetus to existentialism and producing postmodernism in the post-1945 period.	515–517
720				KC-4.3.III Organized religion continued to play a role in European social and cultural life despite the challenges of military and ideological conflict, modern secularism, and rapid social changes.	521
721				KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches.	521–522
722				KC-4.3.III.B Reform in the Catholic Church found expression in the Second Vatican Council, which redefined the church's doctrine and practices and started to redefine its relations with other religious communities.	522
723				KC-4.3.IV During the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the United States in both elite and popular culture.	526–527
724				KC-4.3.IV.A New movements in the visual arts, architecture, and music radically shifted existing aesthetic standards, explored subconscious and subjective states, and satirized Western society and its values.	524–526
725				KC-4.3.IV.B Throughout the century, a number of writers challenged traditional literary conventions, questioned Western values, and addressed controversial social and political issues.	527–528
726				KC-4.4.I.C Mass production, new food technologies, and industrial efficiency increased disposable income and created a consumer culture in which greater domestic comforts such as electricity, indoor plumbing, plastics, and synthetic fibers became available.	540
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728			KC-4.4.II.C With economic recovery after World War II, the birth rate increased dramatically (the baby boom), often promoted by government policies.	543
729			KC-4.4.III.B Various movements, including women's movements, political and social movements, gay and lesbian movements, and others, worked for expanded civil rights, in some cases obtaining the goals they sought, and in others facing strong opposition.	546–547
730			KC-4.4.III.C Intellectuals and youth reacted against perceived bourgeois materialism and decadence, most significantly with the revolts of 1968.	546–547
731	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	Unit 9: Learning Objective P—Explain how the challenges of the 20th century influenced what it means to be European.		
732		TOPIC 9.15:	REVIEW: UNIT 9 KEY CONCEPTS	
733		Continuity and Change in the 20th and 21st Centuries	KC-4.1 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	452–458
734			KC-4.1.IV As World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist East began, lasting nearly half a century.	
735			KC-4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the	
736			KC-4.3 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.	513–517
737			KC-4.3.I.ii The experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.	513–517
738			KC-4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the	
739			KC-4.4.III New voices gained prominence in political, intellectual, and social discourse.	546–548

	A	B
1	Correlation to the AP® European History Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)	
2		
3	Correlation to the AP® Historical Thinking Skills	
4	Historical Thinking Skills	Text Pages
5	1 Developments and Processes: Identify and explain historical developments and processes.	
6	1.A Identify a historical concept, development, or process.	154, 177, 343, 372
7	1.B Explain a historical concept, development, or process.	118, 244, 412, 508
8	2 Sourcing and Situation: Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and secondary sources.	
9	2.A Identify a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience.	102, 202, 370, 446
10	2.B Explain the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience of a source.	24, 119, 392, 463
11	2.C Explain the significance of a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience, including how these might limit the use(s) of a	225, 298, 413, 489
12	3 Claims and Evidence in Sources: Analyze arguments in primary and secondary sources.	
13	3.A Identify and describe a claim and/or argument in a text-based or non-text-based source.	152, 346, 446, 486
14	3.B Identify the evidence used in a source to support an argument.	119, 301, 373, 444
15	3.C Compare the arguments or main ideas of two sources.	344, 447, 552
16	3.D Explain how claims or evidence support, modify, or refute a source's argument.	154, 205, 301, 394
17	4 Contextualization: Analyze the context of historical events, developments, or processes.	
18	4.A Identify and describe a historical context for a specific historical development or process.	86, 182, 223, 247
19	4.B Explain how a specific historical development or process is situated within a broader historical context.	300, 371, 488, 506
20	5 Making Connections: Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change) analyze patterns and connections between and among historical developments and processes.	
21	5.A Identify patterns among or connections between historical developments and processes.	177, 222, 322, 394
22	5.B Explain how a historical development or process relates to another historical development or process.	179, 346, 391, 413
23	6 Argumentation: Develop an argument.	
24	6.A Make a historically defensible claim.	247, 419, 466, 532
25	6.B Support an argument using specific and relevant evidence. -Describe specific examples of historically relevant evidence. -Explain how specific examples of historically relevant evidence support an argument.	123, 127, 270, 274
26	6.C Use historical reasoning to explain relationships among pieces of historical evidence.	123, 127, 270, 274
27	6.D Corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument using diverse and alternative evidence in order to develop a complex argument. This argument might: -Explain nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables. -Explain relevant and insightful connections within and across periods. -Explain the relative historical significance of a source's credibility and limitations. -Explain how or why a historical claim or argument is or is not effective.	68, 102, 466, 491+A20:B27AA17:B27

	A	B
1	Correlation to the AP® European History Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)	
2		
3	Correlation to the AP® Reasoning Processes	
4	Reasoning Process	Text Pages
5	Reasoning Process 1: Comparison	
6	1.i: Describe similarities and/or differences between different historical developments or processes.	48, 155, 248
7	1.ii: Explain relevant similarities and/or differences between specific historical developments and processes.	121, 155, 226
8	1.iii: Explain the relative historical significance of similarities and/or differences between different historical developments or processes.	48, 121, 155
9	Reasoning Process 2: Causation	
10	2.i: Describe causes and/or effects of a specific historical development or	87, 100, 103, 268
11	2.ii: Explain the relationship between causes and effects of a specific historical development or process.	123, 270, 488
12	2.iii: Explain the difference between primary and secondary causes and between short- and long-term effects.	160, 347, 351, 529
13	2.iv: Explain how a relevant context influenced a specific historical development or process.	151, 223, 374
14	2.v: Explain the relative historical significance of different causes and/or effects.	87, 100, 103, 268
15	Reasoning Process 3: Continuity and Change	
16	3.i: Describe patterns of continuity and/or change over time.	247, 268, 274, 509
17	3.ii: Explain patterns of continuity and/or change over time.	88, 247, 274, 466
18	3.iii: Explain the relative historical significance of specific historical developments in relation to a larger pattern of continuity and/or change.	121, 205, 247

	A	B
1	Correlation to the AP® European History Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)	
2		
3	Correlation to the AP® Themes	
4	Theme	Text Pages
5	THEME 1: INTERACTION OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD (INT)	
6	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.	50–53, 59, 61, 184–185, 189, 193–196, 376–377
7	THEME 2: ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS (ECD)	
8	Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played an important role in Europe’s history, often having significant social, political, and cultural effects.	73, 75, 77–84, 90–99, 196, 197, 254–257, 474–476, 482–484
9	THEME 3: CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS (CID)	
10	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	6–8, 10–12, 34–42, 106–108, 207–209, 230–232, 251, 253, 262, 325–328, 330, 397–401, 403, 515
11	THEME 4: STATES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POWER (SOP)	
12	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.	40–42, 105–115, 135–146, 157, 161, 164, 217–218, 231–232, 286, 288, 294–295, 325–328, 306, 339, 348–349, 354–355, 358, 361–362, 471–472, 547
13	THEME 5: SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT (SCD)	
14	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.	52–53, 90–95, 195–196, 208, 209, 214, 251–253, 257–262, 313, 339–340, 548
15	THEME 6: NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY (NEI)	
16	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.	353–354, 356–358, 362–363, 367–368, 381–382, 431–435, 452, 456–460
17	THEME 7: TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION (TSI)	
18	Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved daily life, and shaped human development and interactions, having both intended and unintended consequences.	8–9, 11, 15–20, 52–53, 283, 291–293, 304, 315, 381–383, 403–408, 431–432, 438, 441–443, 517–520, 529, 540–541, 546