

SAMPLE REVIEW MATERIAL

Students are also responsible for developing the six AP Historical Thinking Skills: Identify and Explain Historical Developments and Processes, Analyze the Sourcing and Situation of Primary and Secondary Sources, Analyzing arguments in Primary and Secondary Sources, Analyzing the context of Historical Events, Developments, or Processes, Using Historical Reasoning Processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change) to analyze patterns and connections between historical developments, and to be able to develop and support an argument.

The AP history student is also expected to develop and apply reasoning processes when using the historical thinking skills. These Reasoning Processes are Comparison, Causation, and Continuity and Change. Within each of the processes are specific aspects that students can use to assess their mastery. These are: Describe specifics of the historical development or process, Explain the specifics of the historical development or process, and explain the Relative Historical Significance of the historical development or process.

The topic pages themselves contain all of the content that a student needs for that topic. Teachers are also given a list of important people, groups, and events that they may choose from in order to teach these topics. Within each unit and topic, the student will see Learning Objectives and Key Concepts. The Learning Objectives represent what a student needs to be able to do in order to demonstrate mastery of a particular topic, and the Key Concepts are the information that a student might need in order to demonstrate knowledge of that particular Learning Objective. An example of this would be Unit I Topic 1.2 - Italian Renaissance. The corresponding Learning Objective is Key Concept, *“Explain how the revival of classical texts contributed to the development of the Renaissance in Italy.”* The Historical Development that is used to accomplish this is KC-1.1.IA, *“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.* To help students achieve knowledge and to help teachers narrow or broaden their focus, Illustrative Examples are provided, such as:

Italian Renaissance humanists:

- Petrarch (pre-1450)
- Lorenzo Valla
- Marsilio Ficino
- Pico della Mirandola

Individuals promoting secular models for individual and political behavior:

- Niccolò Machiavelli
- Baldassare Castiglione

- Francesco Guicciardini

Individuals promoting a revival of Greek and Roman texts:

- Leonardo Bruni
- Leon Battista Alberti
- Niccolò Machiavelli

These illustrative examples are not the only ones that can be used in order to help students grasp the Key Concepts, but they are valuable as a model for the student. In many cases, they help provide a narrative for the student as they travel through the course. Within each of the Unit Outlines, the student will find a discussion of main ideas, important people, key dates, and important topics found in that unit.

In addition to the units, the topics, the key concepts, and the illustrative examples the AP Euro course has Seven Themes that are designed to help the student organize and connect information across the various units. These themes contain broad ideas that often run throughout the course. Following are the Seven Themes, a brief description of each, and possible topics that can be seen within the theme:

THEME 1: INTERACTION OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD (INT)

Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to political, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that influenced both European and non-European societies. Topics that could be included in this theme would include the Age of Exploration, Age of Colonization, the Columbian Exchange, the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, New Imperialism, WWI and WWII, The Cold War, and Decolonization.

THEME 2: ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS (ECD)

Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played an important role in Europe's history, often having significant social, political, and cultural effects. Topics that could be included in this theme would include the Commercial Revolution, Mercantilism, Rise of Global Markets, Industrialization, Global Economic Crisis, and The European Union.

THEME 3: CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS (CID)

The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between traditional sources of authority and the development of differing world-views, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world societies. Topics that could be included in this theme would include the Renaissance, Northern Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation, the Enlightenment, Romanticism, Realism, Modernism, and 21st Century Art and Culture.

THEME 4: STATES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POWER (SOP)

European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Topics that could be included in this theme would include New Monarchies, Wars of Religion, English Civil War and Glorious Revolution, Dutch Golden Age, Absolutism, the French Revolution, Napoleon, the Concert of Europe and European Conservatism, Reactions and Revolutions, the Russian Revolution, Fascism, and the Fall of Communism.

THEME 5: SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT (SCD)

Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of family, class, and social groups in European history, affecting both the individual and society. Topics that could be included in this theme would include the Commercial Revolution, 16th Century Society and Politics, 18th Century Society and Demographics, the French Revolution's Effects, Social Effects of the Industrial Revolution, and 19th Century Social Reform.

THEME 6: 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. Topics that could be included in this theme would include Enlightened Approaches to Power, Napoleon's Rise, Dominance and Defeat, Nationalism, National Unification Movements, the Holocaust, Postwar Nationalism Ethnic Conflict and Atrocities.

THEME 7: TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION (TSI)

Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved daily life, and shaped human development and interactions, having both intended and unintended consequences. Topics that could be included in this theme would include Printing, Technological Advances, Balance of Power, the Scientific Revolution, Darwinism and Social Darwinism, the Age of Progress, WWI and WWII and Modern Technology.