**Guiding Questions - Good topics for essays. As a result, be sure to TIE IN BOTH HISTORY AND LITERATURE when considering/ answering the questions.**

1. **The State & the People:** Explain what is meant by the balance of “freedom vs. protection.” When and where did the peak of freedom occur in the first part of European history? What rights did people received and why were they important? How did they affect Europe both then and today? What places were freer and what places were less free? What was the balance of freedom vs. protection from the Enlightenment? What rights did people give up and what protection did they receive in return? How did this migrate through time? What issues within freedom and protection arose when the Enlightenment began? The French Revolution? The Latin American Revolutions? The 19th century? How were these ideas integrated into nationalism, Social Darwinism & power during World War I? What about the various revolutions to follow World War I? How did people change the balance of freedom vs. protection when it was required?

2. **Government & Politics:** How did the legal systems and representative bodies along with the monarchies of European government form and operate? What were the basis and conditions for the creating and existence of representative government? How did this vary from country to country? How did representation and the people gain and lose rights over time? What were those rights? How did they interact with the local monarch or prince? What were his or her duties? How could those duties and actions be executed? What were the prevalent theories regarding this in Europe, both Machiavellian, Great Chain of Being, Social Contract, etc.? How did they affect the role of the Prince during the Enlightenment? How did this change with the French Revolution and 19th century Isms? What say did the people have in this? How did it differ in Latin America? How are problems with governmental systems manifested in World War I? What happened to change the world socially and politically after the war?

3. **Church & State:** How have the church and state affected European class and government? Who was in charge of each? How did each affect the governments and politics of Europe as a whole and various countries? How did they gain or lose power within the political structure? How did power fluctuate between them? How were they intertwined within governments and what effect did they have on politics? What was the relationship between the church and the state through the Enlightenment? How did the French Revolution change these ideas? Why did the state eventually win out over the church? How was this different in Latin America? How did it change after World War I and progress towards that change occur the centuries before? How did the Russian Revolution break down this tie further?

4. **Class & Society:** How did an original system of hierarchy lead to rigid class structure? How did that class structure effect early European history? What were Europe’s original hierarchical systems? How were they structured? Who were at the top and the bottom? What did these mean for European society? How did they affect it? How did this change through time? What were key events that led to changes in the structure? Did it change to give people at the bottom or top more power? When did these occur? What caused them? What did the European class and social structure look like on the eve of the French Revolution? How was it shattered by the French Revolution? What changes came about with the Age of Napoleon, the Industrial Revolution & nationalism? What impact did World War I and the early 20th century revolutions have on class & society?

5. **Commerce & Trade:** How did trade and commerce begin, grow, expand, and come to have an impact on European culture and politics? What was some of the early economic activity in Europe? How, when, and where did it begin and what caused it to grow? What new institutions were formed as a result of economics during the Age of Exploration and Enlightenment? How did trade, supply, and demand come to affect the politics and populations of Europe? What new advantages were created by increased trade and exploration? Give examples, be specific. How did various conflicts come to effect trade and economic expansion? What was the state of the European economic system during and at the end French Revolution? How did this change with the Industrial Revolution and reaction to it? How was this different in Latin America? What were the events that led it in that direction? How did this manifest itself within nationalism & imperialism and partially lead to World War I? What major changes in economic systems occurred as a result of the war and ensuing revolutions?

6. **Daily Life:** Explain daily life and changes in it through the early 20th century for the average person in both Europe & Latin America. What could people do? What could they not do? What freedoms and civil rights did they have? What did they do in daily life? What did they do for fun? What was life like at the beginning of the Enlightenment? How did that change as freedoms increased? How was it affected by the rise of education? The rise of cities? What trends occurred in peasant life as the world changed to a more modern feel? What freedoms and rights were gained? How did the Industrial Revolution and rise of consumer culture change this? What about the Isms to come out of the Industrial Revolution? How did World War I and the early 20th century revolutions shatter life for the average person?

**Terms/Events/People to know:**

**Unit 1**

Christianity

Hierarchy

Renaissance

Reformation

Absolutism/Divine Right

Philosophes

Rousseau

Voltaire

Montesquieu

Beccaria

Hume

Kant

Hobbes

Bacon

Spinoza

Galileo

Paine

Wollstonecraft

Scientific Revolution

3 Estates

Estates-General

bourgeoisie

Louis XVI

Marie Antoinette

Jacques Necker

Tennis Court Oath

National Assembly

July 14, 1789

Storming of the Bastille

Maximilien Robespierre

Jean-Paul Marat

Georges Danton

sans-culotte

September Massacre

October Days

Dec. of the Rights of Man

Dec. of the Rights of Woman

National Convention

Jacobin/Girondins

Reign of Terror

Committee on Public Safety

Regicide of Louis XVI

Festival of Supreme Being

Thermidorian Reaction

White Terror

Directory

Napoleon Bonaparte

Brumaire Coup

Napoleonic Code

Concordant

plebiscite

Battle of the Nile

Battle of Trafalgar

Admiral Horatio Nelson

Continental System

Peninsular War

Invasion of Russia

Scorched earth policy

Elba

100 Days

Battle of Waterloo

Duke of Wellington

nationalism

St. Helena

Congress of Vienna

Prince Klemens Von Metternich

Bonapartism in Latin America

Mexican Revolution

Hidalgo & Morales

Haitian Revolution

Toussaint Louverture

Brazilian Revolution

Pedro I

Tupac Amaru

Peninsulars vs. Creoles

Simon Bolivar

Battle of Ayachuco

Bolivarianism

Macbeth

**Unit 2**

Industrialism

Why Britain?

Three Industrial Revolutions

Improvements in farming

New inventions and inventors

Large farms=more food=more people

Working in the mines

Urbanization

Child labor

Problems of the lower classes

Disease/sanitation issues

Slums (in Britain, mainly)

19th century daily life (for all classes)

Textiles industry

Factories

New transportation methods

Early modern economics

Women’s impact on Industrialism

1848 Revolutions

Reform laws

Liberalism

Free trade

Adam Smith

Wealth of Nations

Chartism

Capitalism

Utilitarianism

Socialism

Communism

Proletariat/bourgeoisie

Feminism

Zionism

Conservativism

Congress of Vienna/Concert of Europe

Prince Klemens Von Metternich

Proletariat/bourgeoisie

Labor unions

Post-Colonial Blues

Liberalism in Latin America

Conservativism in Latin America

Caudillo

Argentina in the 19th century

Juan Manuel de Rosas

Domingo Faustino Sarmiento

Triple Alliance War

Mexican-American War

Mexican Civil War

Maximilian I

Empire of Mexico

Benito Juarez

Great Export Boom

Pedro II

Brazil in the 19th century

Progress

Cuba in the 19th century

José Martí

European influence in Latin America

American influence & intervention in

Latin America

Neocolonialism

Nationalism

National Romanticism

Nation-state

Unification, Separation, State-building

Giuseppe Garibaldi

Camillo Cavour

Unification of Italy

Mazzini On Nationality

Otto Von Bismarck

Unification of Germany

German racial nationalism

Nationalism in the rest of Europe

Imperialism

British in Asia

Scramble for Africa

Berlin Conference

Social Darwinism

White Man’s Burden

**Unit 3**

Bismarck’s Balance of Power

England v. Germany-ideals, etc.

Long Term Causes of WWI

Imperialism

Brinksmanship

Alliance system

Militarism

Nationalism

Moroccan Crisis

Balkan Crisis

Triple Alliance & Central Powers

Triple Entente & Allies

Spark to Outbreak of War

Gavrilo Princip

Black Hand

Blank Check

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Greater Serbia

“Short war illusion”

Trench warfare

Trench life

Horrors of the trenches

Letters Home from WWI

Stalemate

Gen. Joseph Gallieni

Schlieffen Plan

Race to sea

Mustard Gas

Western & Eastern Fronts

Field Marshall Paul Von Hindenburg

Field Marshall Erich Ludendorff

First Battle of the Marne

Battle of Verdun

Battle of the Somme

Gallipoli Campaign

Battle of Jutland

Brusilov Offensive

Battle of 2nd Marne

Battle of Ypres

Battles of the Isonzo

Battle of Tannenberg

Total War

Lusitania

Zimmerman Telegram

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

Treaty of Versailles

Woodrow Wilson

14 Points

Lost Generation

Porfirio Diaz & his rule

Labor Strikes of 1906

Francisco Madero

Madero’s rule of Mexico

Ten Tragic Days

Pancho Villa

Emaliano Zapata

Zapatista

Venustiano Carranza

Victoriano Huerta

Mexican Land Reform

Catholic Church in Mexico

Mexican Constitution of 1917

PRI

US Intervention in Latin America

Plantation system

Battle of Boyne

Catholic Penal Laws

Daniel O’Connell

Easter Rising

“Easter 1916”

Michael Collins

Eamon De Valera

Bloody Sunday (1920 Ireland)

Irish Free State

Anglo-Irish Treaty

IRB/IRA/Sinn Fein

Irish Civil War

Czar Alexander II

Czar Alexander III

Czar Nicholas II

Rasputin

Bloody Sunday (1905 Russia)

Russo-Japanese War

V. I. Lenin

Leon Trotsky

Joseph Stalin

Alexander Kerensky

Peace, Land, Bread

USSR

Bolshevik seizure of power

Mensheviks

Red Army

Russian Civil War

Cheka

Reds

Whites

War communism

New Economic Policy

Politburo