*Unit 1: Interaction of Europe and the World\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*AP European History*

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| Unit:Interaction of Europe and the World   |
| **Enduring Understandings***“Students will understand that…”* |  Assess the relative influence of economic, religious, and political motives in promoting exploration and colonization.  |
| Analyze the cultural beliefs that justified Europe conquest of overseas territories and how they changed over time.  |
| Analyze how European states established and administered overseas commercial and territorial empires. |
| Explain how scientific and intellectual advances- resulting in more effective navigational, cartographic, and military technology- facilitated Europe interaction with other parts of the world.  |
| Evaluate the impact of the Columbian Exchange- the global exchange of goods, plants, animals, and microbes- on Europe’s economy, society, and culture.  |
| Assess the role of overseas trade, labor, and technology in making Europe part of a global economic network and encouraging the development of new economic theories and state policies.  |
| Analyze how contact with non-European peoples increased European society and cultural diversity and affected attitudes toward race.  |
| Evaluate the United States’ economic and cultural influence on Europe and responses to this influence in Europe.  |
| Assess the role of European contact on overseas territories through the introduction of disease, participation in the slave trade and slavery, effects on agricultural and manufacturing patterns, and global conflict.  |
| Explain the extent of causes for non-Europeans’ adoption of or resistance to European cultural, political, or economic values and institutions, and explain the causes of their reactions.  |
|  Explain how European expansion and colonization brought non-European societies into global economic, diplomatic, military, and cultural networks.  |
| **Essential Questions***“Students will explore…”* |  Why have European sought contact and interaction with other parts of the world? |
|  What political, technological, and intellectual developments enabled European contact and interaction with other parts of the world? |
|  How have encounters between Europe and the world shaped European culture, politics, and society? |
|  What impact has contact with Europe had on non-European societies? |
| **Knowledge Expectations***“Students will know…”* | Commercial and religious motivations |
| Competition for trade |
| Rivalry between Britain and France |
| Worldwide economic network |
| Commercial rivalries |
| National rivalries; raw materials and markets |
| Post-World War I mandate system |
| Christianity |
| Cultural and racial superiority |
| Social Darwinism |
| Principle of national self-determination |
| Technological advances |
| Commercial networks |
| Mercantilism; slave labor system |
| Diplomacy and warfare |
| Industrial and technological developments |
| Mandate system |
| Technological advances |
| New communication and transportation technologies |
| Industrial and technological developments |
|  Shift of economic power to Atlantic states; economic opportunities |
|  Agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions in Europe; expansion of slave-labor system |
|  Access to gold, spices, and luxury goods; mercantilism  |
|  Commercial and trading networks |
|  Columbian Exchange |
|  European-dominated world wide economic network; mercantilism |
| Commercial rivalries |
| New means of communication and transportation |
| Search for raw materials and markets |
| Postwar reconstruction of industry and infrastructure; consumerism |
| New communication and transportation technologies |
| Expansion of slave trade |
| Slave revolt and independence of Haiti |
| Expansion of transatlantic slave-labor system |
| Increased exposure to representations of peoples outside Europe |
| Ideology of cultural and racial superiority |
| Imperial encounters with non-European peoples |
| National self-determination |
| Increased immigration into Europe |
| Anti-immigrant agitation and extreme nationalist of political parties |
| Emergence of United States as a world power |
| Wilsonian idealism |
| Cold War; world monetary and trade system and geopolitical alliances |
| 1929 stock market crash |
| Marshall Plan |
| United States’ influence on elite and popular culture |
| Green parties; revolt of 1968 |
| Columbian Exchange |
| Slave trade and new consumer goods |
| Imperial conflicts and alliances |
| Cause of First World War |
| Cold War outside Europe |
| Decolonization |
| Influence of French Revolution |
| Latin American revolutions |
| Responses to imperialism |
| Independence movements and mandates |
| Exploration motives and mercantilism |
| Establishment of empires |
| Slave trade and new goods |
| Money economy |
| Colonial rivalry and warfare |
| Revolution across the Atlantic |
| Slave trade |
| Diplomacy and colonial wars |
| Imperialist motives; racial Darwinism  |
| Responses and resistance to imperialism |
| World War I outside Europe |
| Cold War outside Europe |
| Nationalism and decolonization  |
| Colonial emigration to Europe |
| Guest workers  |
| **Skill Expectations***“Students will be able to…”* |  Analyze historical sources and evidence- Content and sourcing, Interpretation |
|  Making historical connections- comparison, contextualization, synthesis |
|  Chronological reasoning- causation, patterns of continuity and change over time, periodization  |
|  Creating and supporting a historical argument- argumentation |