	٨	R	ſ	D
1	Correlation to	the AP® Euro	ppean History Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)	U
2	Concidion is	THIC THE SECTO	podit motory decise and example of the circumstrating	
3	Correlation to t			
4			bjective A—Explain the context in which the Renaissance and Age of Discovery developed. PREVIEW: UNIT 1 KEY CONCEPTS	
5	and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	TOPIC 1.1: Contextualizing	KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural v	world changed many Europeans' view of their world.
6		Renaissance and	The realisation of the national disease and notice and observation of the national	tona changea many caropeans view or men world.
		Discovery	KC-1.1.I A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and	5–7
7			religion. KC-1.1.III The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote	9–15
8			personal, political, and religious goals.	
9			KC-1.3 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenou	T
10			KC-1.3.I European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.	50–52
			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial ar	nd agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued
11			existence of medieval social and economic structures.	74–76
12			KC-1.4.I Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status KC-1.4.II Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the	76–80
			seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and	70 00
13			power.	
14			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of politi KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the	cal centralization. 105–116
15			creation of new political institutions.	103-110
П			ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	
	and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648		rs, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie	
17	55 0. 1040	Unit 1: Learning O TOPIC 1.2: Italian	bjective B—Explain how the revival of classical texts contributed to the development of the Renais HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	osance In Italy.
П		Renaissance	KC-1.1.I.A Italian Renaissance humanists, including Petrarch, promoted a revival in classical literature	5
10			and created new philological approaches to ancient texts. Some Renaissance humanists furthered the	
19 20		Unit 1: Learning Obi	values of secularism and individualism. ective C—Explain the political, intellectual, and cultural effects of the Italian Renaissance.	
21		TOPIC 1.2: Italian	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
		Renaissance	KC-1.1.I.B Humanist revival of Greek and Roman texts, spread by the printing press, challenged the	6-9, 15-18
			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.	7, 8
22				
			KC-1.1.I.C Admiration for Greek and Roman political institutions supported a revival of civic humanist	7–8
23			culture in the Italian city-states and produced secular models for individual and political behavior.	
			KC-1.1.III.A In the Italian Renaissance, rulers and popes concerned with enhancing their prestige	9–12
			commissioned paintings and architectural works based on classical styles, the developing "naturalism" in	
24			the artistic world, and often the newly invented technique of geometric perspective.	
			ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	
25 26	and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648		rs, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie jective D—Explain how Renaissance ideas were developed, maintained, and changed as the Renaissance s	
27		TOPIC 1.3:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	oread to northern Europe.
		Northern	KC-1.1.III.B The Northern Renaissance retained a more religious focus, which resulted in more	13–14
28		Renaissance	humancentered naturalism that considered individuals and everyday life appropriate objects of artistic	
20			KC-1.2.I.A Christian humanism, embodied in the writings of Erasmus, employed Renaissance learning in	28–29
29	Unit 1: Renaissance	Technological and S	the service of religious reform. Scientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	lly life, and shaped human development and interactions,
	and Exploration c.		ed and unintended consequences.	, ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
J.	1450 – c. 1648		ective E—Explain the influence of the printing press on cultural and intellectual developments in modern	European history.
32		TOPIC 1.4: Printing	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.1.II The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas.	8–9
-55			KC-1.1.II A The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas.	8–9
[,			and encouraged the growth of vernacular literature, which would eventually contribute to the	
34	Unit 1: Renaissance	States and Other In	development of national cultures. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	I m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
	and Exploration c.		n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	
50	1450 – c. 1648		ective F—Explain the causes and effects of the development of political institutions from 1450 to 1648.	
37		TOPIC 1.5: New Monarchies	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.II.A Monarchs and princes, including the English rulers Henry VIII and Elizabeth I, initiated	34–37
		ona.amea	religious reform from the top down in an effort to exercise greater control over religious life and	- · - ·
38			morality.	405 400
			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	106–108
39			determine the religion of their subjects.	
			KC-1.5.I.C Across Europe, commercial and professional groups gained in power and played a greater	109
40			role in political affairs. KC-1.5.I.D Continued political fragmentation in Renaissance Italy provided a background for the	109–110
41			development of new concepts of the secular state.	
1 1	Unit 1: Renaissance and Exploration c.		Scientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	ily life, and shaped human development and interactions,
			ed and unintended consequences. Tective G—Explain the technological factors that facilitated European exploration and expansion from 1450) to 1648
		Unit 1. Loarning Ob	recurse vi—Lagrani the recumplifical racions that racinitated European exploration and expansion from 1450) to 1040.
	1450 – c. 1648	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.6:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
43		TOPIC 1.6: Technological	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.3.II Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish	52–53
43		TOPIC 1.6: Technological Advances and the	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	52-53
43		TOPIC 1.6: Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.3.II Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish	
43		TOPIC 1.6: Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration Interaction of Euro	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.3.II Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires.	
43		TOPIC 1.6: Technological Advances and the Age of Exploration Interaction of Euro influenced both Eur	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.3.II Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology enabled Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires. Dee and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that

\mapsto				· ·
	A	B Technological	C KC-1.3.I.A European states sought direct access to gold, spices, and luxury goods to enhance personal	D 51–52
49		Advances and the	wealth and state power.	
		Age of Exploration	KC-1.3.I.B The rise of mercantilism gave the state a new role in promoting commercial development and	52
50			the acquisition of colonies overseas. KC-1.3.I.C Christianity was a stimulus for exploration as governments and religious authorities sought to	50–51
			spread the faith, and for some it served as a justification for the subjugation of indigenous civilizations.	
51		- : 10		
	and Exploration c.		mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played ar slitical, and cultural effects.	n important role in Europe's history, often having
-	1450 – c. 1648		jective I—Explain how and why trading networks and colonial expansion affected relations between and ar	mong European states.
54		TOPIC 1.7: Rivals	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
55		on the World Stage	KC-1.3.III Europeans established overseas empires and trade networks through coercion and	53–54
			KC-1.3.III.B The Spanish established colonies across the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, which	54–58
56			made Spain a dominant state in Europe in the 16th century. KC-1.3.III.C The Atlantic nations of France, England, and the Netherlands followed by establishing their	62–64
			own colonies and trading networks to compete with Portuguese and Spanish dominance in the 17th	
57			century. KC-1.3.III.D The competition for trade led to conflicts and rivalries among European powers in the 17th	62–64
58			and 18th centuries.	02-04
			mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played ar	n important role in Europe's history, often having
	and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648		olitical, and cultural effects. Jective J—Explain the economic impact of European colonial expansion and development of trade network	ur.
61	1.50 0.1010	TOPIC 1.8: Colonial		is.
		Expansion and	KC-1.3.III.A The Portuguese established a commercial network along the African coast, in South and East	53–54
62		Columbian Exchange	Asia, and in South America in the late 15th and throughout the 16th centuries. KC-1.3.IV.i Europe's colonial expansion led to a global exchange of goods, flora, and fauna; a shift	58–61
63			toward European dominance; and the expansion of the slave trade.	
[[KC-1.3.IV.A The exchange of goods shifted the center of economic power in Europe from the	58–59
64			Mediterranean to the Atlantic states and brought the latter into an expanding world economy. KC-1.3.IV.B.i The exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases—the Columbian Exchange—created	59–61
65			economic opportunities for Europeans.	
ا ِ ا			pe and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic opean and non-European societies.	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that
66			opean and non-European societies. Jective K—Explain the social and cultural impact of European colonial expansion and development of trade	networks
68		TOPIC 1.8: Colonial		networks.
		Expansion and	KC-1.3.IV.ii Europe's colonial expansion led to a global exchange of goods, flora, fauna, cultural	61
69		Columbian Exchange	practices, and diseases, resulting in the destruction of some indigenous civilizations, a shift toward European dominance, and the expansion of the slave trade.	
		_	KC-1.3.IV.B.ii The exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases—the Columbian Exchange—in some	59–61
70			cases facilitated European subjugation and destruction of indigenous peoples, particularly in the Americas.	
-	Unit 1: Renaissance	Interaction of Europ	pe and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that
			opean and non-European societies.	
72 73	1450 – c. 1648	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.9:	jective L—Explain the causes for and the development of the slave trade. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
		The Slave Trade	KC-1.3.IV.C Europeans expanded the African slave trade in response to the establishment of a plantation	61
74			economy in the Americas and demographic catastrophes among indigenous peoples.	
_	Unit 1: Renaissance	Economic and Com	mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played ar	since at a total in English bishes after her in a
, ,	and Exploration c. 1450 – c. 1648	cignificant social no		n important role in Europe's history, often having
76 77			litical, and cultural effects.	
	2.50 0.20.0	Unit 1: Learning Obj	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1	
- / /	1.50 0.10.0		· · ·	
78	1.50 0.1010	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy.	1450 to 1648.
	1.50 0.10 0	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.II Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the	1450 to 1648.
	1100 0.10	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A. Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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.	74 76–78
78 79	2130 0.2010	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. KC-1.4.II.A Subsistence agriculture was the rule in most areas, with three-crop field rotation in the north	74 76–78
78	130 0.30	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A. Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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	74 76–78 76–78
78 79	130 0.30	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. KC-1.4.II.A Subsistence agriculture was the rule in most areas, with three-crop field rotation in the north	74 76–78
78 79 80	130 0.30	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 KC-1.4.III.A Population recovered to its pre-Great Plague level in the 16th century, and continuing	74 76–78 76–78
78 79 80 81	200 0.00	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A. Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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	74 76–78 78–79
78 79 80	200 0.00	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 KC-1.4.III.A Population recovered to its pre-Great Plague level in the 16th century, and continuing	74 76–78 76–78 81
78 79 80 81 82		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affected	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCO]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society.	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
78 79 80 81 82 83 84		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj	ective M—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their economic effects from 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society.	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
78 79 80 81 82 83 84		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. Ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued.	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648.
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648.
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.M 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. 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. KC-1.4.II.C As western Europe moved toward a free peasantry and commercial agriculture, serfdom was	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	RC-1.4.II.A Description in the Mediterranean; in many cases, farmers paid rent and labor services for KC-1.4.II.B. The price revolution contributed to the accumulation of agricultural commodities increased more sharply than wages, reducing living standards for some. RC-1.4.II.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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. EC-1.4.II. Economic change produced new social patterns, which related to traditions of hierarchy and status continued. EC-1.4.II. Economic change produced new social patterns, which related to traditional land-holding elites in different ways in Europe's various geographic regions.	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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 mages, reducing living standards for some. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. KC-1.4.I.B. The growth of commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional landholding elites in different ways in Europe's various geographic regions. 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.	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. KC-1.4.I. Explain European commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional land-holding elites in different ways in Europe's various geographic regions. KC-1.4.II. 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. KC-1.4.II. The attempts of landlords to increase their revenues by re	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 amily, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648.
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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 mages, reducing living standards for some. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. KC-1.4.I.B. The growth of commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional landholding elites in different ways in Europe's various geographic regions. 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.	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648. 75 75
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. KC-1.4.I.B. The growth of commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional landholding elites in different ways in Europe's various geographic regions. 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. 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. KC-1.4.II.B. Migrants to the cities challenged the ability of merchant elites and craft guilds to govern, and strained fresources. KC-1.4.II.C. From	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648.
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	RC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. 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. 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. 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. KC-1.4.II.B Migrants to the cities challenged the ability of	74 76–78 76–78 78–79 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648. 75 75 80 80 81–82
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87		Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. KC-1.4.I.B. The growth of commerce produced a new economic elite, which related to traditional landholding elites in different ways in Europe's various geographic regions. 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. 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. KC-1.4.II.B. Migrants to the cities challenged the ability of merchant elites and craft guilds to govern, and strained fresources. KC-1.4.II.C. From	74 76–78 76–78 76–78 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648. 75 75 80 80 81–82
78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 90 91	Unit 1: Renaissance	Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 1: Learning Obj TOPIC 1.10: The Commercial Revolution	RC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. KC-1.4.I.A Innovations in banking and finance promoted the growth of urban financial centers and a money economy. 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. 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 KC-1.4.II.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 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. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society. ective N—Explain European commercial and agricultural developments and their social effects from 1450 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.4.I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued. 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. 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. 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. KC-1.4.II.B Migrants to the cities challenged the ability of	74 76–78 76–78 76–78 81 family, class, and social groups in European history, which to 1648. 75 75 80 80 81–82

ГТ		D		
94	A 1450 – c. 1648	B Causation in the	KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural w	vorld changed many Europeans' view of their world
	1450 - 0. 1048	Renaissance and	KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural w	
95		Age of Discovery		
0.5		Age of Discovery	KC-1.1.III The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote	9–15
96			personal, political, and religious goals.	
97			KC-1.3 Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenou	50–52
98			KC-1.3.I European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.	30-32
30			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial ar	I agricultural capitalism notwithstanding the continued
99			existence of medieval social and economic structures.	a agricultural capitalism, notificistarianing the continued
100			KC-1.4.I Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status	74–76
100			KC-1.4.II Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the	76–80
			seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and	70-80
101			power.	
102			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centr	alization.
			KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the	105–116
103			creation of new political institutions.	
104	UNIT 2: Age of	Unit 2: Learning Ob	jective A—Explain the context in which the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 1	17th centuries took place.
	Reformation c.	TOPIC 2.1:	PREVIEW: UNIT 2 KEY CONCEPTS	
106	1450 – c. 1648	Contextualizing	KC-1.2 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.	_
		16th and 17th-	KC-1.2.I The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious	29–32
107			institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity.	
400		and Developments	ļ ,	34–37
108			justifications for challenging state authority.	20. 42
109			KC-1.2.III Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.	39–42
103			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial ar	I ad agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued
110			existence of medieval social and economic structures.	as agreement capitalism, notwithstanding the continued
			KC-1.4.III Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often placed	81–83
111			stress on their traditional political and social structures.	
			KC-1.4.IV The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and	93–95
112			took several forms, including the nuclear family.	
			KC-1.4.V Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflecting the continued popularity of folk ideas	95–98
113			reinforced and sometimes challenged communal ties and norms.	
114			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centr	
			KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the	111–116
115			creation of new political institutions.	
	UNIT 2: Age of		ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	
	Reformation c.		rs, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie	ties.
	1450 – c. 1648		jective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648.	
118		TOPIC 2.2: Luther	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	Inc. no.
			KC-1.2.I.B Reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin criticized Catholic abuses and established new	29–32
		Reformation	interpretations of Christian doctrine and practice. Responses to Luther and Calvin included religious	
			Iradicals, including the Anahantists, and other groups, such as Corman peasants	
110			radicals, including the Anabaptists, and other groups, such as German peasants.	
119				32
			KC-1.2.I.C Some Protestant groups sanctioned the notion that wealth accumulation was a sign of God's	32
120	UNIT 2: Age of	Cultural and Intelle	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.	
120	UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.		KC-1.2.I.C Some Protestant groups sanctioned the notion that wealth accumulation was a sign of God's	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120	Reformation c.	differing world view	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee is, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120	Reformation c.	differing world view	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120 121 122	Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Obj TOPIC 2.3:	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee s, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world societive B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648.	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120 121 122	Reformation c.	Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.3:	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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between section of the protection of the protectio	en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties.
120 121 122	Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between standard political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.1.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred	en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties.
120 121 122	Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform	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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee specific processes and significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world Social effects on Eur	en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37
120 121 122 123 124	Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform	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. Live Tourism (CID): The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the control of religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious.	en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties.
120 121 122 123 124 125	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee is, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions.	pn traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 9 32, 37 37–38
120 121 122 123 124 125	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In	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. tutal Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee specific process. The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee specific process. The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee specific process. The creation and world social effects on European and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions.	pn traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 9 32, 37 37–38
120 121 122 123 124 125 126	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, with	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. ktcal Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the stability of the control of religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob	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. 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. Kc-1.2.I.C Some Protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects. KC-1.2.II.B. Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B. Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C. Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. Stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
120 121 122 123 124 125 126	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects on European and world social effects by Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the developments and social effects on European and world social effects. KC-1.2.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Elective C — Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as	en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. tutal Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee s, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion.	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. 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. k, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects in European and world social effects on European and world social effects on European and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.S Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion.	9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects. 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe.	9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the monarchy and social effects on European and world social effects. KC-1.2.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C — Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religions reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests.	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects on European and world social effects by Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religions.	9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate or 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. tutal Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the group of the control of the con	9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate or 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of	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. 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. And significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. 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.	9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion	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. 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. Lutal Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. KC-1.5.II.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 cont	9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the properties of the content of th	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. KC-1.5.II.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 ot	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. 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. KC-1.5.IB. 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. Cutual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the modern political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ef	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The	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. ctual Developments (CID): The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between states and significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.B Isabsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. KC-1.5.IB. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shades in the continuities and changes in the role of the Catholic Church from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate s1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic	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. tutal Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the group of the protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.B Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. 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. KC-1.2.III.D Tate 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	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, will Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the state of the control of the medieval ideal of universal Chills. Brooks for eligious reform and the control of the Holy Roman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.II.B. Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.B. Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C. Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. elective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religions. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. KC-1.2.III.D 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. Cutal Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relations	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 In traditional sources of authority and the development of tites.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, with Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the state of the protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. KC-1.2.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religions reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. 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. KC-1.5.II.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. KC-1.2.III.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 leade	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 In traditional sources of authority and the development of tites.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization has, in turn, affecte	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between specific provides and significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. etctive C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.B Alssues of religions reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. 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. KC-1.5.IB. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shading influences and changes in the role of the Catholic Church from 1450 to 1648. H	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 2: Learning Ob	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. ctual Developments (CID): The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between stages in the protestant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social effects explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.B Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. KC-1.2.III.D 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. ctual Developments (CID): The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betweenships and social effects on European and world social effective D—Explain the continuities and changes in the role of the Catholic Church from 1	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization Social Organization Social in turn, affecte Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.6:	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the protection of the p	n traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which and hierarchies.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, will Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.6: 16th-Century	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. Stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. KC-1.2.III.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. KC-1.2.II.D The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented division wi	n traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of tites. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.6: TOPIC 2	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. Ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. Stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. 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. 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. KC-1.2.III.D The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented division within Christianity. BHISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.II.D The Catholic Reformation, exemplified by the Jesuit Order and the Council of Trent, revived the church but cemented division withi	n traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate s1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which and hierarchies.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, will Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.6: 16th-Century	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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betweens, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. 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. 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. KC-1.5.II.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. KC-1.5.I.B. The Peace of Westphalia (1648), which marked the effective end of	n traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate s1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which and hierarchies.
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.6: TOPIC 2	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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.II.B. Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B. Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.B. Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B. Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. KC-1.2.III.C States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. 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. KC-1.2.III.D. States exploited religious conflicts to promote political and economic interests. KC-1.2.III.D. 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. ctual Devel	n traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate of 1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which and hierarchies. 75–76 93
120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142	Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c. 1450 – c. 1648 UNIT 2: Age of Reformation c.	differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.3: Protestant Reform Continues States and Other In political power, wit Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.4: Wars of Religion Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 2: Learning Ob, TOPIC 2.5: The Catholic Reformation Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 2: Learning Ob TOPIC 2.6: TOPIC 2	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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betweens, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world sociel ective B—Explain how and why religious belief and practices changed from 1450 to 1648. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.II.B Protestant reformers used the printing press to disseminate their ideas, which spurred religious reform and helped it to become widely established. KC-1.2.II.B Some Protestants, including Calvin and the Anabaptists, refused to recognize the subordination of the church to the secular state. KC-1.2.II.C Religious conflicts became a basis for challenging the monarchs' control of religious institutions. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain how matters of religion influenced and were influenced by political factors from 1450 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.2.III.A Issues of religious reform exacerbated conflicts between the monarchy and the nobility, as in the French wars of religion. KC-1.2.III.B Habsburg rulers confronted an expanded Ottoman Empire while attempting unsuccessfully to restore Catholic unity across Europe. 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. 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. 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. KC-1.5.I.B. The Peace of Westphalia (1648), which marked the effective end of	n traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 9 32, 37 37–38 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate s1648. 39–40 40–41 30, 42 40 108 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ties. 33–34 family, class, and social groups in European history, which and hierarchies.

145 146 147	A			
146	^	В	VC 1.4 III C. Social dislocation, coupled with the chiffing authority of religious institutions during the	D D
146			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
146 147			KC-1.4.V.A Leisure activities continued to be organized according to the religious calendar and the	95–96
147			agricultural cycle, and remained communal in nature.	
			KC-1.4.V.B Local and church authorities continued to enforce communal norms through rituals of public	96–97
			KC-1.4.V.C Reflecting folk ideas and social and economic upheaval, accusations of witchcraft peaked	97–98
148			between 1580 and 1650.	
L	JNIT 2: Age of	Cultural and Intelle	ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
149 R	Reformation	differing world view	rs, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie	ties.
150		Unit 2: Learning Obj	ective F—Explain how and why artistic expression changed from 1450 to 1648.	
151		TOPIC 2.7: Art of	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	T
		the 16th Century: Mannerism and	KC-1.1.III.C Mannerist and Baroque artists employed distortion, drama, and illusion in their work.	14–15
152		Baroque Art	Monarchies, city-states, and the church commissioned these works as a means of promoting their own stature and power.	
132			ective G—Explain how the religious, political, and cultural developments of the 16th and 17th centuries at	ffected European society from 1450 to 1648.
153				
154		TOPIC 2.8:	REVIEW: UNIT 2 KEY CONCEPTS	
155		Causation in the	KC-1.2 Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.	T
455			KC-1.2.I The Protestant and Catholic reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious	29–32
156		and the Wars of Religion	institutions, culture, and attitudes toward wealth and prosperity. KC-1.2.II Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided	34–37
157		Keligion	justifications for challenging state authority.	34-37
			KC-1.2.III Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within	39–42
158			and among states.	
			KC-1.4 European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial ar	nd agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued
159			existence of medieval social and economic structures.	T
160			KC-1.4.III Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often placed	81–83
160			stress on their traditional political and social structures. KC-1.4.IV The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and	93–95
161			took several forms, including the nuclear family.	33
			KC-1.4.V Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflecting the continued popularity of folk ideas	95–98
162			reinforced and sometimes challenged communal ties and norms.	
163			KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centr	
			KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the	111–116
164 165 L	JNIT 3:	Unit 2: Learning Ohi	creation of new political institutions. ective A—Explain the context in which different forms of political power developed from 1648 to 1815.	
	Absolutism and	TOPIC 3.1:	PREVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS	
_	Constitutionalism	Contextualizing	KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centr	alization.
С	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	106-110
168			creation of new political institutions.	
			KC-1.5.III The competition for power between monarchs and corporate and minority language groups	112–116
169			produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.	
170			KC-1.5.III.B Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain	114–115
170			traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy. KC-1.5.III.C Within states, minority local and regional identities based on language and culture led to	115–116
171			resistance against the dominant national group.	113-110
172			KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between stat	es and individuals.
_			KC-2.1.I In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th	135-140
173				
173 174			KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.	143-144
174 L	JNIT 3:		stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	1=19 =11
174 L 175	Absolutism and	political power, with	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	1=19 =11
174 L 175 A 176 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.	1=19 =11
174 L 175 A 176 C	Absolutism and	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
174 L 175 A 176 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113
174 L 175 A 176 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.5.III.A The English Civil War—a conflict among the monarchy, Parliament, and other elites over	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113
174 L 175 A 176 C 177 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.1.II.A The outcome of the English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution protected the rights of	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113
174 L 175 A 176 C 177 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144
174 U 175 A 176 C 177 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144
174 U 175 A 176 C 177 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a dilitical, and cultural effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 n important role in Europe's history, often having
174 L 175 A 176 C 177 C 178 L 179 L 180 A 181 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Com significant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.S.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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a litical, and cultural effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 n important role in Europe's history, often having
174 L 175 C 176 C 177 C 178 L 179 L 180 A 181 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Com significant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3:	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played an ilitical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815.
174 L 175 C 176 C 177 C 178 L 179 L 180 A 181 C 182 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Com significant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a littical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.1.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 n important role in Europe's history, often having
174 L 175 A 176 C 177 C 178 L 179 L 180 A 181 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Com significant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played an ilitical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815.
174 L 175 C 176 C 177 C 178 L 179 L 180 A 181 C 182 C	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a lilitical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B. The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189
174 U 175 A 176 C 1777 C 180 A 181 C 182 C 183 184	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played allitical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196
174 U 175 A 176 C 177 C 178 U 180 A 181 C 182 C 183	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a litical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.II.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. 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. 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. KC-2.2.II.D Though a production of the pro	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193
174 U 175 A 176 C 1777 C 180 A 181 C 182 C 183 184	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a slitical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. KC-2.2.I.C The putting-out system, or cottage industry, expanded as increasing numbers of laborers in	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189
174	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a litical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.II.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. 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. 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. KC-2.2.II.D Though a production of the pro	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193
174 U 175 A 176 C 1777 C 180 A 181 C 182 C 183 184	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a slitical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. KC-2.2.I.C The putting-out system, or cottage industry, expanded as increasing numbers of laborers in	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193
174	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a littical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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.	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193
174	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a slitical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions.	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193
174	JNIT 3: Absolutism and JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism Constitutionalism Constitutionalism Constitutionalism	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.S.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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a littical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D. The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I.E Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role.	112–113 113–144 113–144 1193–196 1192–193 1196–199 1189–199
174	Absolutism and Constitutionalism 2. 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism 2. 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism 2. 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a litical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.L abor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I. Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role.	112–113 113–144 113–144 1193–196 1192–193 1196–199 1189–199
174	Absolutism and Constitutionalism to 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism to 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism to 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pound in the Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development Economic and Comsignificant social, pound in the Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B—Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a litical, and cultural effects. ective C—Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.II.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. 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. 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. KC-2.2.II.D 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I. Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a difficial, and cultural effects.	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193 196 196–199 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having
175 A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pounit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development Economic and Comsignificant social, pounit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a slitical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I.D The developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a liftical, and cultural effects.	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193 196 196–199 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having 189–199
1774 U 175 A 176 C 177 C 177 C 178 A	Absolutism and Constitutionalism to 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism to 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism to 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a litical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.1.Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a littical, and cultural effects.	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193 196 196–199 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having
175 A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pounit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development Economic and Comsignificant social, pounit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a slitical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I.D The developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a liftical, and cultural effects.	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193 196 196–199 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having
1774 U 1775 C 1776 C 1777 C 1776 C 1777 C 17	JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.4: Economic	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a littical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B. The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D. The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.L. Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.E arily modern Europe developed a market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I. Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a littical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193 196 196–199 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having
1774 U 1775 C 1776 C 1777 C 1776 C 1777 C 17	JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.4: Economic Development and	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a littical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I.D The development service developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a difficial, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to 1850 C-2.2.II.A European -dominated worldwide econo	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193 196 196–199 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 184–190 184–185
174 175 176 177	JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 JNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	political power, with Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.2: The English Civil War and the Glorious Revolution Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.3: Continuities and Changes to Economic Practice and Development Economic and Comsignificant social, pc Unit 3: Learning Obj TOPIC 3.4: Economic Development and	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective B — Explain the causes and consequences of the English Civil War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a slitical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to : HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.I.B The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products. KC-2.2.I.D The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe. KC-2.2.I.A Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities. 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. KC-2.2.I.D The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions. KC-2.2.I.D The developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a ilitical, and cultural effects. ective C — Explain the continuities and changes in commercial and economic developments from 1648 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.2.II. The European-dominated worldwide economic network contributed to the agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions	112–113 143–144 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815. 193–196 189 192–193 196 196–199 189–199 In important role in Europe's history, often having 1815.

$\overline{}$				
Н	A	В	C	D
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 transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe.	189
			KC-2.2.II.E Foreign lands provided raw materials, finished goods, laborers, and markets for the	190
197	LINUT 3.	Charles and Others In	commercial and industrial enterprises in Europe.	1450 + 41
150	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	political power, with	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
199 200	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.5: The	rective D—Explain the factors that contributed to the development of the Dutch Republic. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
200	0. 10 10 10 11 1015	Dutch Golden Age	KC-2.1.II.B The Dutch Republic, established by a Protestant revolt against the Habsburg monarchy,	144
201			developed an oligarchy of urban gentry and rural landholders to promote trade and protect traditional rights.	
	UNIT 3:	States and Other In	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
202	Absolutism and Constitutionalism		n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. jective E—Explain how European states attempted to establish and maintain a balance of power on the co	ntinentthroughout the period from 1648 to 1815.
203	c. 1648 to c. 1815		LUCTORIOL DE UE OR LETUTE	
204		TOPIC 3.6: Balance	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.5.II The competitive state system led to new patterns of diplomacy and new forms of warfare.	109-111
205		or rower nequired	The competitive state system led to new patterns of diplomacy and new forms of warrare.	103 111
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
200			KC-2.1.I.D The inability of the Polish monarchy to consolidate its authority over the nobility led to	142
207			Poland's partition by Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and its disappearance from the map of Europe.	
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		_	cientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da ed and unintended consequences.	ily life, and shaped human development and interactions,
211		_	ective F—Explain how advances in technology contributed to a developing balance of power on the conti	nent throughout the period from 1648 to 1815.
212		TOPIC 3.6: Balance	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
		of Power Required		111
			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)	
214			tipped the balance of power toward states able to marshal sufficient resources for the new military	
215	UNIT 3: Absolutism and		stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
216	Constitutionalism		ective G—Explain how absolutist forms of rule affected social and political development from 1648 to 181	5
-	a 1040 + 1015			
217	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.7:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
217	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to	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
218	с. 1648 to с. 1815	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the	
	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. KC-2.1.I.E Peter the Great "westernized" the Russian state and society, transforming political, religious,	135–138
218	c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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.	135–138 138–139
218 219 220 221 222	UNIT 3: Absolutism and	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8:	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. etetive H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140
218 219 220 221 222	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centry	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140
218 219 220 221 222	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 alization. 106–110
218 219 220 221 222 223	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre KC-1.5.I The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140
218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre 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. 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. KC-1.5.III.B Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 alization. 106–110
218 219 220 221 222 223 224	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centres (C-1.5.II). The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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.	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115
218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre 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. 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. KC-1.5.III.B Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 alization. 106–110 112–116
218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. Ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5.The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre KC-1.5.IThe new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. KC-1.5.III.C Within states, minority local and regional dentities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group. KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states.	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 alization. 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals.
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. Ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. KC-1.5.III.C Within states, minority local and regional autonomy. KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between stat KC-2.1. In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 alization. 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centr KC-1.5.II The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. 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. KC-2.1.D Inferent models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between stat KC-2.1.I In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 alization. 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals.
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. Ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. KC-1.5.III.C Within states, minority local and regional autonomy. KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between stat KC-2.1. In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 alization. 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1:	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. Ecetive H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5.The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre 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. 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. 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. KC-1.5.III.C Within states, minority local and regional autonomy. KC-2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between stat KC-2.1.I In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems. Ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe. PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.1 The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world ch	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centr KC-1.5.II The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. 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. KC-2.1.1 III much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II n much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II n much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II h much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II h much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II h much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II h rediscovery of works from ancient Greece an	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. Ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre KC-1.5. In new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. 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. KC-2.1. I In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems. ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe. PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.1.IV New ideas in science based on observation, experimentation, and mathematics challenged and the universe continued.	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre (C-1.5.III). The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. 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. KC-2.1. Ill much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II n much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II round of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II round of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II round of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II round of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II round of Europe, absolute monarchy was establ	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. Ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre KC-1.5. In the new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. KC-1.5.III.B Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional identities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group. KC-2.1. III.C Within states, minority local and regional identities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group. KC-2.1. I In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems. ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe. PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS 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. KC-2.3. The spread	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. The compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centres. KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. KC-1.5. The competition for power between monarchs and corporate and minority language groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states. KC-1.5. III. Be Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy. KC-1.5. III. Within states, minority local and regional identities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group. KC-2.1. II In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1. II. Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems. ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe. PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.1. The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world ch KC-1.1. The rediscovery of societies and the human body, although existing traditions of knowledge and the universe continued.	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. The compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centres. KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. KC-1.5. The competition for power between monarchs and corporate and minority language groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states. KC-1.5. III. Be Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy. 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. KC-2.1. In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1. II. Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems. ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe. PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.1. The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world ch KC-1.1. The rediscovery of societies and the human body, although existing traditions of knowledge and the universe continued. KC-2.3. I Relightenment thought, which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human reaso	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 210–214
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. KC-2.1.E Peter the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. KC-1.5.III.B Monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional identities based on language and culture led to resistance against the dominant national group. KC-2.1. Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between stat KC-2.1.I I n much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems. ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe. RC-2.1. The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world ch KC-1.IIV 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.	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 210–214 215–216 211, 217, 219–220
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5 The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre (C-1.5.II). The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. 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. 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. 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. KC-2.1. Il In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II hone of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1.II hone of the common shall an alternative political systems. ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment developed in Europe. PREVIEW: UNIT 4 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.1.The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world checked and the universe continued. KC-2.3.I Fol	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 210–214
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. The compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre (KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centre (KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions of governmental authority in European states. KC-1.5. The competition for power between monarchs and corporate and minority language groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states. 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. 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. KC-2.1. II In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1. II In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1. II Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems. ective A—Explain the context in which the Scientific Revolution and Enl	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 210–214 215–216 211, 217, 219–220 228–233 mological changes.
219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233	UNIT 3: Absolutism and Constitutionalism c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c.	TOPIC 3.7: Absolutist Approaches to Power Unit 3: Learning Ob TOPIC 3.8: Comparison in the Age of Absolutism and Constitutionalism Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.1: Contextualizing the Scientific Revolution and the	KC-2.1.I.A Absolute monarchies limited the nobility's participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy's social position and legal privileges. 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. 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. ective H—Compare the different forms of political power that developed in Europe from 1648 to 1815. REVIEW: UNIT 3 KEY CONCEPTS KC-1.5. The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centr KC-1.5. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions. KC-1.5.III The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions of governmental authority in European states. KC-1.5.III. Be monarchies seeking enhanced power faced challenges from nobles who wished to retain traditional forms of shared governance and regional autonomy. 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. KC-2.1. Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between stat KC-2.1. II much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1. II were one of the course of the 17th and 18th KC-2.1. IV wew 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. KC-2.3.1 Falightenment thought, which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human reason, rationalism, and classical sources of kn	135–138 138–139 136, 139–140 106–110 112–116 114–115 115–116 es and individuals. 135–140 143–144 anged many Europeans' view of their world. 15–20 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 210–214 215–216 211, 217, 219–220 228–233

	Δ.	В	С	D
	A UNIT 4: Scientific,		Scientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved dai	=
242	Philosophical, and		ed and unintended consequences.	
243	Political Developments c.		jective B—Explain how understanding of the natural world developed and changed during the Scientific Re	evolution and Enlightenment.
244	1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 4.2: The Scientific	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-1.1.IV.A New ideas and methods in astronomy led individuals, including Copernicus, Galileo, and	15–16
		Revolution	Newton, to question the authority of the ancients and traditional knowledge, and to develop a	
245			heliocentric view of the cosmos. KC-1.1.IV.B Anatomical and medical discoveries by physicians, including William Harvey, presented the	16–17
246			body as an integrated system, challenging the traditional humoral theory of the body and of disease	10-17
240			KC-1.1.IV.C Francis Bacon and René Descartes defined inductive and deductive reasoning and promoted	17–18
247			experimentation and the use of mathematics, which would ultimately shape the scientific method.	
247			KC-1.1.IV.D Alchemy and astrology continued to appeal to elites and some natural philosophers, in part	19–20
			because they shared with the new science the notion of a predictable and knowable universe. At the	
248			same time, many people continued to believe that the cosmos was governed by spiritual forces.	
240	UNIT 4: Scientific,	Social Organization	and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of f	family, class, and social groups in European history, which
249	Philosophical, and		d both the individual and society.	
250 251	Political Developments c.	Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.3: The	jective C—Explain the causes and consequences of Enlightenment thought on European society from 1648 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	to 1815.
231	1648 to c. 1815	Enlightenment	KC-2.3.I.A Intellectuals, including Voltaire and Diderot, began to apply the principles of the Scientific	210–213
252			Revolution to society and human institutions.	200 240 242
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
			KC-2.3.I.C Despite the principles of equality espoused by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution,	213–214
25/			intellectuals such as Rousseau offered controversial arguments for the exclusion of women from political life.	
234		Cultural and Intelle	ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
255			rs, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world societ	
256		Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.3: The	jective D—Explain the influence of Enlightenment thought on European intellectual development from 164 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	18 to 1815.
231		Enlightenment		215
258			VC 2.2 III.A. Delitical About a fraction to be described as a second of section and of traditional a	244 247
			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	211, 217
259			contract) rather than in divine right or tradition.	
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
200			KC-2.3.1 Enlightenment thought, which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human	209–214
			reason, rationalism, and classical sources of knowledge, challenged the prevailing patterns of thought	
261			with respect to social order, institutions of government, and the role of faith.	
			KC-2.3.IV.A Intellectuals, including Voltaire and Diderot, developed new philosophies of deism,	228–230
262 263			skepticism, and atheism. KC-2.3.IV.B Religion was viewed increasingly as a matter of private rather than public concern.	230–231
263	UNIT 4: Scientific,	Social Organization	and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of f	
264	Philosophical, and		d both the individual and society.	<i></i>
265	Political Developments c.		jective E—Explain the factors contributing to and the consequences of demographic changes from 1648 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	1815.
266	1648 to c. 1815	TOPIC 4.4: 18th- Century Society	KC-2.4.1 In the 17th century, small landholdings, low-productivity agricultural practices, poor	249–250
		and Demographics	transportation, and adverse weather limited and disrupted the food supply, causing periodic famines. By	
267			the 18th century, the balance between population and the food supply stabilized, resulting in steady population growth.	
201			KC-2.4.I.A By the middle of the 18th century, higher agricultural productivity and improved	249–252
260			transportation increased the food supply, allowing populations to grow and reducing the number of	
268			demographic crises (a process known as the Agricultural Revolution). KC-2.4.I.B In the 18th century, plague disappeared as a major epidemic disease, and inoculation	253–254
269			reduced smallpox mortality.	
			KC-2.4.III.A Although the rate of illegitimate births increased in the 18th century, population growth was	259-260
			Illimited by the Furonean marriage nattern, and in some areas by various birth control methods	
270			limited by the European marriage pattern, and in some areas by various birth control methods.	
270			KC-2.4.III.B As infant and child mortality decreased, and commercial wealth increased, families	260–261
270 271				260–261
			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. KC-2.4.IV Cities offered economic opportunities, which attracted increasing migration from rural areas,	260–261 261–262
			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.	
			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. KC-2.4.IV Cities offered economic opportunities, which attracted increasing migration from rural areas,	
			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. 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. 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.	261–262 261–262
			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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.A The Agricultural Revolution produced more food using fewer workers; as a result, people	261–262
			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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. KC-2.4.IV.C The concentration of the poor in cities led to a greater awareness of poverty, crime, and	261–262 261–262
271 272 273 274			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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment.	261–262 261–262 262
271 272 273 274	UNIT 4: Scientific,	Cultural and intelle	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. KC-2.4.IV.C The concentration of the poor in cities led to a greater awareness of poverty, crime, and	261–262 261–262 262 262–263
271 272 273 274 275	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and	differing world view	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. 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.	261–262 261–262 262 262 262–263 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites.
271 272 273 274 275 276 277	UNIT 4: Scientific,	differing world view Unit 4: Learning Ob	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the proper increased efforts to police marginal groups.	261–262 261–262 262 262 262–263 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites.
271 272 273 274 275	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political	differing world view	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. 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.	261–262 261–262 262 262 262–263 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites.
271 272 273 274 275 276 277	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.5: 18th-	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the properties of the properties o	261–262 261–262 262 262–263 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ies. period from 1648 to 1815.
271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	differing world view Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.5: 18th- Century Culture	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the proposed significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world societies feetive F—Explain how European cultural and intellectual life was maintained and changed throughout the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.3.II.C Natural sciences, literature, and popular culture increasingly exposed Europeans to	261–262 261–262 262 262–263 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ities. period from 1648 to 1815.
271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	differing world view Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.5: 18th- Century Culture	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. 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. Letual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betweens, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world societiective F—Explain how European cultural and intellectual life was maintained and changed throughout the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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.	261–262 261–262 262 262–263 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. period from 1648 to 1815. 215
271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279	UNIT 4: Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments c. 1648 to c. 1815	differing world view Unit 4: Learning Ob TOPIC 4.5: 18th- Century Culture	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. 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. 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. KC-2.4.IV.B The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the proposed significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world societies feetive F—Explain how European cultural and intellectual life was maintained and changed throughout the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.3.II.C Natural sciences, literature, and popular culture increasingly exposed Europeans to	261–262 261–262 262 262–263 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ies. period from 1648 to 1815.

Unit if a Scientific Society of the Common and the State Common and the Common an	_				
measures to flustrate state power. ICA 2.14 To Exceeding or with the control increasingly reflected the entock and without of commenced and particular control increasingly reflected the entock and without of commenced and particular control increasingly reflected the entock and without of commenced and particular control increasingly reflected the entock and without of commenced and particular control increasingly reflected the entock and without of commenced and particular control increasingly reflected the entock and without of commenced and particular control increasing the process of the particular control increasing the particular control	-	A	В		
Inc. 2.1.V 2.30 Control of the State of Comments 25-226	282				233-235
and bougages seem, heceasecome operation of the Uniform Action of Colorating and Colorating Seems (Colorating Colorating	202				235–236
See				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
work at Security With a Security With	283			participation.	
Unit 4. Species With 4					254–258
South 15 specified process of the second of the control of the con				encouraged the purchase of new goods for homes, and created new venues for leisure activities.	
See Political Company Control and Company of the Company Compa	284	LINUT A. Calauntifia	States and Other la		. 1450 to the constitution of the constitution
Lag. Political Composition of the Composition of th					m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
200	203				4540 4045
Section Sect					1648 to 1815.
Utber Appearables of infestenced absolution. 10	201				139–141
1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970	288				100 1.1
Security of the control of the contr					231–233
Substantial Control of Financial Control of Financi	289			Christian minorities and, in some states, civil equality to Jews.	
1972 19			National and Europ	ean Identity [NEI]: Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and European identity have	developed and been challenged over time, with varied and
FOR CL 6 Control of the Performance of the Perf	290		often profound effe	cts on the political, social, and cultural order in Europe.	
Enlightened and Outher Approaches and to Power Services and Services a	291				the idea of a unified Europe from 1648 to 1815.
Other Approaches to Powers in Powers Toe Not power, and the Habsburgs, centered in Austria, shifted their empire eastward. 124 JUNES 16 - Scientific. 225 JUNES 16 - Scientific. 226 JUNES 17 - Scientific. 226 JUNES 17 - Scientific. 227 JUNES 18 JUNES	292				T
to Power September Developments Developments			-		145–146
Wilst & Scientific Scientif				Prussia rose to power, and the nabsburgs, centered in Austria, shifted their empire eastward.	
259 Principolitical, and Completed,	293		TO I OWE!		
259 Principolitical, and Completed,	294	UNIT 4: Scientific.	Unit 4: Learning Ob	ective I—Explain how and why the Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment challenged the existing Europe	ean order and understanding of the world.
Developments L. 1848 to 1.215 Scientific Scientific Revolution and the Cally Scientific Revolution Concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of these concepts and practices and the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enlightenment Ideas. EC. 2.3.1 New public venues and prix media application of the Enl	295				
List Security Community Control of the Community Control of the Community Control of the Community Control of Control of Community Control of Control of Community Control of Community Control of Community Control of	296				
Revolution and the soft the universe continued. See Section 2015				, , , , ,	15–20
Friightemment with a superior of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Friightemment's application of these concepts and practices to political, social, and elithical susues let on increased but not unchallanged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC 2.3 It Reyre uplical and expert on scientific Revolution of power memory, and the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution venues and print media popularised Engineement dees. KC 2.3 It Revolution and expertment, and the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution and expertment, and the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution and expertment, and the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution and expertment, and the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution and expertment, and the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution power in the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution and expertment, and the role of faith. KC 2.3 It Revolution and expertment and application and mercantillam. SC 2.4 The regregations of power memory and the role of faith. KC 2.4 The regregation of expertment theories challenged absolution and mercantillam. SC 2.4 The regregations of expertment theories challenged absolution and mercantillam. SC 2.4 The regregations of expertment of the regions practices let to natural religion. SC 2.4 The regregations of religions tolerations. KC 2.4 The regregations of religions practices let to natural religion. SC 2.4 The regregations of religions tolerations and the religions of the regions of the religions of					
ethical susues for to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. (2.3.1 Enightenement thought, with located on concepts and a empirition, suspection, 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. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media and popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media and popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media and popularised Enlightenment Ideas. (2.2.3II New public venues and print media of venue in a construction of venue in a c	297				f these concents and practices to political social and
CC. 2.31 Enlighteement thought which focused on concepts such as empiricism, skepticism, human reason, rationalism, and classical sources of innovelege, challenged the prevailing patterns of thought with respect to social order, institutions of government, and the role of faith. CC. 2.31 New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement ideas.	298		Emigritemment		these concepts and practices to political, social, and
resion, rationalism, and classical sources of innovidege, challenged the prevailing patterns of thought with respect to optioid order, institutions of government, and the role of faith. KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 215-216 KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement (leas. 217-217-20) KC 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized Enlighteement value (leas. 218-218-218-218-218-218-218-218-218-218-	230				210-214
with respect to social order, institutions of government, and the role of faith. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment venue ideas. (C. 2.3.II New public venues and print media popularized foliphtenment venues and print media p					
Section Common					
Section Common	299				
KC-2.3.W During the Enlighteement, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious to pretent shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes. KC-2.4.M Be yet eshaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes. KC-2.4.D Section of the Commercial revolution. MC-2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes. KC-2.4.M Be the Isth Century, and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the Commercial revolution. MINIT'S Conflict, Section 10 (1995) 11 (1995) 11 (1995) 12 (1995) 12 (1995) 13 (199	300				
and the demand for religious toleration. KC 2.4 III By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes. KC 2.4 III By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the century family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the century family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the century family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the century family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the century family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the century family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the century family fam	301			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
SC 2.4.1 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes. KC 2.4.1 By the 18th century, Family and private life reflected new demographic, patterns and the production. Juni 5: Learning Objective A "Explain the context in which the European states experienced crisis and conflict from 1648 to 1815. Control 18th Century c. 1648 to contextualizing control 18th Century c. 1648 to control 18th Century c. 1648 to control 18th Century c. 1648 to control 18th Century control	202				228-233
No. C. A. B. W. to State century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the commercial revolution.	302				I nological changes
effects of the commercial revolution. Second Content Conten	505				
PREVIEW. UNIT'S EXP CONCEPTS	304				
Control, Con					815.
Careful Care Careful Caref					
order. KC-2.1V Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French 169–173 KC-2.2 The expansion of European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. KC-2.1 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. KC-2.1 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. KC-2.3 The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightements'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. KC-2.3 VI While Enlightement values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and attainalism. LINIT S. Conflict, 1815 LINIT S. Conflict, 1815 LINIT S. LINIT S. LINIT S. Conflict, 1815 LINIT S. LINIT S. LINIT S. Conflict, 1815 LINIT S. LINI	307		_		
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. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.	308				130-139, 101-107, 109
control over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. 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. KC-2.3 VI. While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revived of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. In the Lates 18th Control of the Earning Objective P—Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. C. 1815 Significant social, political, and cultural effects. UNIT 5: Conflict, 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict,	٥٥٥	1013	Julies		169–173
Section Sect					··· ·-
RC-2.2 III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. RC-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. RC-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. RC-2.3 VIII Mile Enlightenment values dominated the world of European culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling. RC-2.3 VII.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. 241–242	309			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
modern era. MC-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.	310				
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. KC-2.3 W Mile Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.4 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.4 W Correct of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.4 Economic and Commercial Developments [ECO]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played an important role in Europe's history, often having significant social, political, and cultural, and cultural, and cultural, and cultural public expression of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. WINTS Correct of Scientific Accordance of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. WINTS Correct of Scientific Accordance of European states and other institutions of Power (Scientific Accordance of European and India and Dutch control of the East Indias. WINTS Correct of Scientific Accordance of Sc					190–191
ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC-2.3VI While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European idees and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. conomic 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 5: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. Unit 5: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. Unit 5: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. Unit 5: Conflict, KC-2.2.III. Enviropean sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. Lates 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 C—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France resulted in world wars fought both in Europea and in the colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. Lates 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 colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest Eu	311				f these concents and practices to political social and
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. KC-3.VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Constitution of the Late 18th crists, and Reaction significant social, political, and cultural effects. Unit 5: Conflict, Crists, and Reaction significant social, political, and cultural effects. Unit 5: Learning Objective B — Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. TOPIC 5.2: The Rise of Global Markets KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. Crists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Crists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Lorists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Crists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Crists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Lorists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Crists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Lorists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Crists, and Reaction site Late 18th century. Lorists, and Reacti	312				these concepts and practices to political, social, and
challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3 N.D. Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and autonalism. Lower of Control of the Late 18th 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. Lower of Control of Con	J 14				230, 236–237, 240–241
KC-2.3 VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and pationalism.	313				
UNIT 5: Conflict, 315 Crisis, and Reaction 318 319 319 320 UNIT 5: Conflict, 321 Crisis, and Reaction 321 In the Late 18th 322 Crisis, and Reaction 323 in the Late 18th 324 Crisis, and Reaction 325 Crisis, and Reaction 326 Crisis, and Reaction 327 In the Late 18th 326 Crisis, and Reaction 327 UNIT 5: Conflict, 328 Crisis, and Reaction 329 UNIT 5: Conflict, 320 UNIT 5: Conflict, 321 States and Other Institutions of Power (SOP): European states and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France resulted in world wars fought both in Europe and in the 327 In the Late 18th 328 Crisis, and Reaction 329 UNIT 5: Conflict, 320 UNIT 5: Conflict, 321 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 optimization in the Late 18th 329 UNIT 5: Conflict, 320 UNIT 5: Conflict, 321 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 optimization in the Late 18th 324 Continy c. 1648 to 325 Crisis, and Reaction 326 Crisis, and Reaction 327 In the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Crisis, and Reaction 320 UNIT 5: Conflict, 320 Crisis, and Reaction 321 In the Late 18th 322 Crisis, and Reaction 323 In the Late 18th 324 Continy c. 1648 to 325 Crisis, and Reaction 326 Crisis, and Reaction 327 In the Late 18th 328 Crisis, and Reaction 329 Crisis, and Reaction 320 Crisis, and Reaction 321 Crisis, and Reaction 322 Crisis, and Reaction 323 Crisis, and Reaction 324 Crisis, and Reaction 325 Crisis, and Reaction 326 Crisis, and Reaction 327 In the Late 18th 328 Crisis Crisis, and Reaction 329 Crisis, and Reaction 320 Crisis, and Reaction 321 Crisis Crisis, and Reaction 322 Crisis, and Reaction 323 Crisis Crisis, and Reaction 324 Crisis Crisis, and Reaction 325 Crisis Cr					241–242
Significant social, political, and cultural effects. Unit 5: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. TOPIC 5.2: The Riss of Global Narkets	314				
In the Late 18th 317 Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 In the Late 18th 318 Unit 5: Learning Objective B—Explain the causes and consequences of European maritime competition from 1648 to 1815. TOPIC 5.2: The Rise of Global Markets INTORIC 5.2: The Rise of Global					n important role in Europe's history, often having
Century c. 1648 to C. 1815 TOPIC 5.2: The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network. K.C-2.2.III. Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. K.C-2.2.III. European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. K.C-2.2.III. European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. WINT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of the Earth India and Dutch control of the East Indies. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of the Earth India and Dutch control of the East Indies. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of the Earth India and Dutch control of the East Indies. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of the Earth India and Dutch control of the East Indies. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of the Earth India and Dutch control of the East Indies. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of the Earth India and Dutch control of the East Indies. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of Power (SOP): European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. 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. KC-2.1.III.D Rivalry between Britain and civil institutions from 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. UNIT 5: Conflict, States and Other Institutions of Power (SOP): European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from 1450 to the present to organize societ	5.5		•	<u> </u>	
c. 1815 Rise of Global Markets KC-2.2. Ill. Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.2. Ill. European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. IVNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 18th century c. 1648 to colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 28th century c. 1648 to colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 28th century c. 1648 to colonies, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 28th century c. 1648 to colonies, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction size that 28th century c. 1648 to colonies, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.					
Markets Mc-2.2.III. Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern eral. Markets Mc-2.2.III. European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. Mc-2.2.III.B Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British rivalries in Asia culminated in British domination in lindia and Dutch control of the East Indies. 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. MINT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. MINT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. MINT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. MINT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction of the French Revolution. MINT 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. MINT 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. MINT 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. MINT 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. MINT 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. MINT 5: L	31/				183-190
KC-2.2.III. Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.2.III. European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction 31 in the Late 18th 324 Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction 325 Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction 326 Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 C	1				100 100
modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. India and Dutch control of the East Indies. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to Continus, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to Century c. 1648 to Continus, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to Century c. 1648 to Continus, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to Century c. 1648 to Continus, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to Centur	318		Markets		
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. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. UNIT 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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 D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. TOPIC 5.4: The French Revolution French Revolution of long-term social and political causes, 158–159	318		Markets	KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early	190
India and Dutch control of the East Indies. India and Dutch control of the East Indies.	318		Markets		190
UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction Political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic affects. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction Political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction Political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.1.III.D Rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.1.III.D Rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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 C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS TOPIC 5.3: Britan's Ascendency KC-2.1.III.D Rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS TOPIC 5.4: The French Revolution KC-2.1.IV.A The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, 158–159			Markets	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century.	190
crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th crisis, and Reaction with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from 1648 to 1815. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France resulted in world wars fought both in European and in the Late 18th 145. Linit 5: Learning Objective C—Explain the economic and	319 320		Markets	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. KC-2.2.III.B Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British rivalries in Asia culminated in British domination in	190
in the Late 18th 324 Century c. 1648 to 325 C. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th 326 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 327 in the Late 18th 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 327 Century c. 1648 to 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 327 Century c. 1648 to 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 321 Century c. 1648 to 322 Century c. 1648 to 323 Century c. 1648 to 324 Century c. 1648 to 325 Century c. 1648 to 326 Century c. 1648 to 327 Century c. 1648 to 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 321 Century c. 1648 to 322 Century c. 1648 to 323 Century c. 1648 to 324 Century c. 1648 to 325 Century c. 1648 to 326 Century c. 1648 to 327 Century c. 1648 to 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 321 Century c. 1648 to 322 Century c. 1648 to 323 Century c. 1648 to 324 Century c. 1648 to 325 Century c. 1648 to 326 Century c. 1648 to 327 Century c. 1648 to 328 Century c. 1648 to 329 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 320 Century c. 1648 to 321 Century c. 1648 t	319	LIMIT C. Co-20		modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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.	190 190–191
Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 Ascendency UNIT 5: Conflict, Criss, and Reaction 326 Century c. 1648 to Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 327 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 328 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 329 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 320 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 320 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 327 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 328 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 329 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 320 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 320 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 328 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 329 Century c. 1648 to Criss, and Reaction 320 Century c. 1648 to Colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power. 148 148 148 148 148 148 148 14	319 320 321		States and Other In	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	190 190–191
c. 1815 Ascendency UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to C. 1815 Century c. 1648 to Condition of long-term social and political causes, language contains the causes, language contains the causes contains the cause contains the causes contain	319 320 321 322	Crisis, and Reaction	States and Other In political power, witl	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
Colonies, with Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power.	319 320 321 322 323	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th	States and Other In political power, witl Unit 5: Learning Ob	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th 200 Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th 200 Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 Unit 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS K-2.1.IV.A The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, 158–159	319 320 321 322	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	States and Other In political power, witl Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 11648 to 1815.
Crisis, and Reaction political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. Unit 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. Unit 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. TOPIC 5.4: The Cr. 1815 Cr. 2.1.IV.A The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, 158–159	319 320 321 322 323 324	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	States and Other In political power, witl Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.1.III.D Rivalry between Britain and France resulted in world wars fought both in Europe and in the	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 11648 to 1815.
In the Late 18th Unit 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. Unit 5: Learning Objective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. TOPIC 5.4: The HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	319 320 321 322 323	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	States and Other In political power, wit! Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's Ascendency	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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.	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 1648 to 1815.
Century c. 1648 to C. 1815 TOPIC 5.4: The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, 158–159	319 320 321 322 323 324 325	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict,	States and Other In political power, wit Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's Ascendency States and Other In	modern era. KC-2.2.III.B Puropean sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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.	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 1648 to 1815.
The contraction of the product of the policies and polici	319 320 321 322 323 324 325	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction	States and Other In political power, wit Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's Ascendency States and Other In political power, wit	modern era. 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. Stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate 1648 to 1815.
as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises. 329	319 320 321 322 323 324 325	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	States and Other In political power, wit Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's Ascendency States and Other In political power, wit Unit 5: Learning Ob	modern era. KC-2.2.III.A European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate n 1648 to 1815.
529	319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	States and Other In political power, witl Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's Ascendency States and Other In political power, witl Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.4: The	modern era. KC-2.2.III.B European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.1.IV.A The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes,	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate n 1648 to 1815. 148 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
	319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327	Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	States and Other In political power, witl Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.3: Britain's Ascendency States and Other In political power, witl Unit 5: Learning Ob TOPIC 5.4: The	modern era. KC-2.2.III.B European sea powers vied for Atlantic influence throughout the 18th century. 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective C—Explain the economic and political consequences of the rivalry between Britain and France from HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective D—Explain the causes, events, and consequences of the French Revolution. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-2.1.IV.A The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes,	190 190–191 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate n 1648 to 1815. 148 m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate

		_		_
—	А	В	C VC-2.1 IV.R. The first, or liberal, phase of the French Povelution established a constitutional resource.	D 161–163
			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.	101–103
330			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	164–165
331			pursuing a policy of de-Christianization. KC-2.1.IV.D Revolutionary armies, raised by mass conscription, sought to bring the changes initiated in	165
332			France to the rest of Europe. KC-2.1.IV.E Women enthusiastically participated in the early phases of the revolution; however, while	165–166
333			there were brief improvements in the legal status of women, citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to men.	
	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction		and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of d both the individual and society.	family, class, and social groups in European history, which
555	in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj	jective E—Explain how the events and developments of the French Revolution influenced political and soc HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	ial ideas from 1648 to 1815.
	c. 1815	French Revolution's	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		Effects	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
	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction		istitutions of Power [SOP]. European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions fro h a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
340	in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to		jective F—Explain the effects of Napoleon's rule on European social, economic, and political life. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
5	c. 1815	Napoleon's Rise,	KC-2.1.V.A As first consul and emperor, Napoleon undertook a number of enduring domestic reforms	169–171
342		Dominance, and Defeat	while often curtailing some rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a façade of representative KC-2.1.V.B. Napoleon's new military tactics allowed him to exert direct or indirect control over much of	171–172
343		National and Europ	the European continent, spreading the ideals of the French Revolution across Europe. ean Identity [NEI]: Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and European identity have	developed and been challenged over time, with varied and
344			ects on the political, social, and cultural order in Europe. jective G—Explain the nationalist responses to Napoleon's rule in Europe.	
346		TOPIC 5.6:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
347		Napoleon's Rise, Dominance, and Defeat	KC-2.1.V.C Napoleon's expanding empire created nationalist responses throughout Europe.	172
	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction		stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from he avariety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
5.5	in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj	jective H—Explain how states responded to Napoleonic rule in Europe and the consequences of the respo HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	nse.
351	c. 1815	Congress of Vienna	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
	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction		ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee	
				ties.
000	in the Late 18th	Unit 5: Learning Obj	jective I—Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment th	
354	in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815			nought from 1648 to 1815.
354	Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8:	ective I—Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality.	236–237 237–240
354	Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8:	iective I—Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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.	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241
354 355 356 357 358	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism	iective I—Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242
354 355 356 357 358 359	Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism	iective I—Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and	iective I—Explain how and why the Romantic Movement and religious revival challenged Enlightenment the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Elective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the performance of the province of t	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals.
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9:	in the moral improvement of self and society. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political order resulted in change in the performance of the performance order or the performance of the performance or the performance	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815.
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th-	in the moral improvement of self and society. 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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.C Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political power of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect order order resulted in change in the perfect order orde	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 363 364	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th-	in the moral improvement of self and society. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the performance of the political power of the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th-	RC-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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the development of the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the development of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order resulted in change in the perfect of the political order	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173
354 355 356 357 358 360 361 362 363 364 365 366	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th-	RC-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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period of the control of the Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social scalar of the rent Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social scalar of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. 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. KC-2.2. The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.3. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC-2.3.VI While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367	Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th-	RC-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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenge to Europe's existing political and social scalar local propean to the ferror of the relationship among states and between state and propean control over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. 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. KC-2.2. The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2. Ill Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.3. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC-2.3.VI While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European id	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj	RC-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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period of the properties of the political properties of the political properties of the REVIEW. UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS KC-2.1.IV The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social scalars. 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. KC-2.2.The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.3. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 t these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th cc. 1815 UNIT 5: Conflict, UNIT 6: Industrialization	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.1:	in the moral improvement of self and society. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the per REVIEW: UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS KC-2.1.IV The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social self-control over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. KC-2.2.The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.3. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC-2.3. While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective A—Explain the context in which industrialization originated, developed, and spread in European European in European in European ethical services and the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 t these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241 241–242
354 355 356 357 358 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj	RC-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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period of the properties of the political properties of the political properties of the REVIEW. UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS KC-2.1.IV The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social scalars. 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. KC-2.2.The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.3. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 t these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241 241–242
354 355 356 357 358 369 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c.	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.1: Contextualizing	RC-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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the perfective J—Explain how the developments and challenge to Europe's existing political and social scalar local propean to the ferror of the political propers or service of the political order resulted in change in the perfect ontrol over much of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. KC-2.1.IV 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. KC-2.2. The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC-2.3. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchal	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241 241–242 eater role in promoting industry.
354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c.	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.1: Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and	in the moral improvement of self and society. 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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the per REVIEW: UNIT 5 KEY CONCEPTS KC-2.1.D Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between state to the social self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241 241–242 241–242 282, 284–286
3554 3555 3566 3577 358 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c.	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.1: Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and	REC.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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period of the relationship among states and between state and self-levely. John Terest Mc-2.1. Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between state KC-2.1. Valaining 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. KC-2.2. The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2. Ill Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.3. The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC-2.3. While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas and culture, they were challenged by the revival of public expression of emotions and feeling. KC-2.3. VI. D. Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Extremely a provide a present of the state played a greation of the production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems in conjunction with uniquely favorable political and social climates	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241 241–242 241–242 282, 284–286
3554 3556 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c.	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.1: Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and	RC-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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.B Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period of the provided of the relationship among states and between state to the relationship among states and between states to the representation of the European continent, which eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction. KC-2.1.V Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network to the explain state of the European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network to the explain state of the entire of the explain states in the early modern era. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network to the explain state of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. KC-2.3 The spread of Scient	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 I these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241 241–242 exter role in promoting industry. 282, 284–286 287–291 strial development in a particular location.
3554 3553 3566 3577 3588 3599 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375	UNIT 5: Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century c. 1648 to c. 1815 UNIT 6: Industrialization and Its Effects c.	Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.8: Romanticism Unit 5: Learning Obj TOPIC 5.9: Continuity and Change in 18th- Century States Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.1: Contextualizing Industrialization and Its Origins and	RC-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. 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. 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. KC-2.3.VI.D Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective J—Explain how the developments and challenges to the political order resulted in change in the period of the property of the political order resulted in change in the period of the political property. The prench Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social scc-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. KC-2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network KC-2.2.III Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era. KC-2.3 The spread of Scientific Revolution concepts and practices and the Enlightenment's application of ethical issues led to an increased but not unchallenged emphasis on reason in European culture. 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. KC-2.3.VI Devolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism. Jective A—Explain the context in which industrialization originated, developed, and spread in Europe PREVIEW: UNIT 6 KEY CONCEPTS KC-3.1.I Following the British example, industrialization took root in continent, where the state played a green such as a proper production, iron and st	236–237 237–240 230, 240–241 241–242 riod from 1648 to 1815. es and individuals. 158–159, 161–167, 169 169–173 190–191 f these concepts and practices to political, social, and 230, 236–237, 240–241 241–242 eater role in promoting industry. 282, 284–286 287–291 strial development in a particular location. 303–307, 316 249–250, 309–310 311–314

	Δ.	D.		D
\vdash	А	В	C KC-3.3.I Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political	D 325–330, 334–337, 350, 361–365
379			revolutions.	
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
-	UNIT 6:	Economic and Com	mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played as	n important role in Europe's history, often having
50.	Industrialization and Its Effects c.	-	olitical, and cultural effects.	
382 383	1815 to c. 1914	Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.2: The	jective B—Explain the factors that influenced the development of industrialization in Europe from 1815 to HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	1914.
		Spread of Industry	KC-3.1.I.A Britain's ready supplies of coal, iron ore, and other essential raw materials promoted	282, 284
384		Throughout Europe	industrial growth. KC-3.1.I Great Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile	281–285
			production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems in conjunction with uniquely	
385			favorable political and social climates. KC-3.1.I.B Economic institutions and human capital such as engineers, inventors, and capitalists helped	282, 285
			Britain lead the process of industrialization, largely through private initiative.	292, 203
386			KC-3.1.l.C Britain's parliamentary government promoted commercial and industrial interests because	286
387			those interests were represented in Parliament.	
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
300			KC-3.1.II.C A combination of factors, including geography, lack of resources, the dominance of	290–291
			traditional landed elites, the persistence of serfdom in some areas, and inadequate government	
389			sponsorship, accounted for eastern and southern Europe's lag in industrial development.	
			KC-3.2.V Because of the continued existence of more primitive agricultural practices and land-owning	290, 316
390			patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in industrialization while facing famine, debt, and land shortages.	
	UNIT 6:		scientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	ily life, and shaped human development and interactions,
55.	Industrialization and Its Effects c.		ed and unintended consequences. jective C—Explain how innovations and advances in technology during the Industrial Revolutions led to ecc	onomic and social change
393	1815 to c. 1914	TOPIC 6.3: Second	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
394		Wave Industrialization	KC-3.1.III.A Mechanization and the factory system became the predominant modes of production by 1914.	291–292
		and Its Effects	KC-3.1.III.B New technologies and means of communication and transportation—including	283, 292–293
395		Required	railroads—resulted in more fully integrated national economies, a higher level of urbanization, and a truly global economic network.	
333			KC-3.2.IV.B New, efficient methods of transportation and other innovations created new industries,	304, 315
396			improved the distribution of goods, increased consumerism, and enhanced quality of life.	
330		Economic and Com	mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played an	n important role in Europe's history, often having
397			olitical, and cultural effects.	wind from 4045 to 404 A
398		TOPIC 6.3: Second	jective D—Explain how industrialization influenced economic and political development throughout the pe HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	Priod from 1815 to 1914.
400		Wave	KC-3.1.III During the second industrial revolution (c. 1870–1914), more areas of Europe experienced	281, 291—295
400		Industrialization and Its Effects	industrial activity, and industrial processes increased in scale and complexity. KC-3.1.III.C Volatile business cycles in the last quarter of the 19th century led corporations and	294–295
401		Required	governments to try to manage the market through a variety of methods, including monopolies, banking	
			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
402				
403			KC-3.2.IV A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the second industrial revolution.	314—315
			KC-3.2.IV.A Industrialization and mass marketing increased both the production and demand for a new	314–315
404			range of consumer goods—including clothing, processed foods, and labor-saving devices—and created more leisure opportunities.	
			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
405			which subsequently underwent rapid industrialization under government sponsorship.	
406	UNIT 6: Industrialization	_	and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of id both the individual and society.	family, class, and social groups in European history, which
407	and Its Effects c.		jective E—Explain the causes and consequences of social developments resulting from industrialization.	
408	1815 to c. 1914	TOPIC 6.4: Social	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	202 206
		Effects of Industrialization	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	303–306
409			and the bourgeoisie.	245
410			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
			KC-3.2.I.C Class identity developed and was reinforced through participation in philanthropic, political,	305, 306–307
411			and social associations among the middle classes, and in mutual aid societies and trade unions among the working classes.	
		i		
			KC-3.2.II.B With migration from rural to urban areas in industrialized regions, cities experienced	307–308
412			overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened	
412 413			overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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
412 413			overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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. KC-3.2.III.B By the end of the century, higher wages, laws restricting the labor of children and women,	
412 413 414			overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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. 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.	311–312 312–314
413			overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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. 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. KC-3.2.III.C Economic motivations for marriage, while still important for all classes, diminished as the	311-312
413			overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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. 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. 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.	311–312 312–314 312
413 414			overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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. 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. 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. KC-3.2.III.D Leisure time centered increasingly on the family or small groups, concurrent with the	311–312 312–314
414 415 416	UNIT 6:		overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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. 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. 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. 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.	311–312 312–314 312 305, 315
413 414 415 416 417	UNIT 6: Industrialization and its Effects c.	political power, with	overcrowding, while affected rural areas suffered declines in available labor as well as weakened 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. 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. 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. 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.	311–312 312–314 312 305, 315

_				
-	A	B Consert of Europe	C	D 329–330
420		Concert of Europe and European	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
104		Conservatism	KC-3.4.1 The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through	330–332
421			collective action and adherence to conservatism. KC-3.4.I.A Metternich, architect of the Concert of Europe, used it to suppress nationalist and liberal	348
422			revolutions.	252 252 254
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
	UNIT 6: Industrialization		stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions fro n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
727	and Its Effects c.		ective G—Explain how and why various groups reacted against the existing order from 1815 to 1914.	
	1815 to c. 1914	TOPIC 6.6:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
427		Reactions and Revolutions	KC-3.4.l.C In the first half of the 19th century, revolutionaries attempted to destroy the status quo.	350, 355, 360–361
		Revolutions	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	348-351
428			Concert of Europe. 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	354–355
429	UNIT 6:	Cultural and Intelle	Russian Revolution of 1905. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
430	Industrialization		s, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie	
	and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	Unit 6: Learning Obj TOPIC 6.7:	ective H—Explain how and why different intellectual developments challenged the political and social ord HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	ler from 1815 to 1914.
432		Ideologies of	KC-3.3.I.A Liberals emphasized popular sovereignty, individual rights, and enlightened self-interest but	325–328
433		Change and Reform	debated the extent to which all groups in society should actively participate in its governance.	220
434		Movements	KC-3.3.l.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 Mary's scientific socialism provided a systematic critique of capitalism and a deterministic analysis of society and historical evolution.	403
			KC-3.3.I.E Anarchists asserted that all forms of governmental authority were unnecessary and should be	336, 337, 364–365
	UNIT 6: Industrialization		overthrown and replaced with a society based on voluntary cooperation. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of a both the individual and society.	family, class, and social groups in European history, which
439	and Its Effects c.	Unit 6: Learning Obj	ective I—Explain the various movements and calls for social reform that resulted from intellectual develop	oments from 1815 to 1914.
440	1815 to c. 1914	TOPIC 6.8: 19th-	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	Inne and
441		Century Social Reform	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
			KC-3.3.III.D Various nongovernmental reform movements, many of them religious, assisted the poor	241, 339
	UNIT 6:		and worked to end serfdom and slavery. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions fro	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
446 447	Industrialization and Its Effects c.		n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective J—Explain how and why governments and other institutions responded to challenges resulting fror	n industrialization
448	1815 to c. 1914	TOPIC 6.9:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	ii iiidddiidaizatioii.
			KC-3.3.II.A Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist economic and social policies in	325, 338–339, 341
449		Responses and Reform	response to the challenges of industrialization. KC-3.3.II.B Reforms transformed unhealthy and overcrowded cities by modernizing infrastructure,	338–340
450			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.	
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:	Unit 6: Learning Obj	ective K—Explain the influence of innovations and technological developments in Europe from 1815 to 19	914.
453	Industrialization	TOPIC 6.10:	REVIEW: UNIT 6 KEY CONCEPTS	nator valo in avamating to durate
-	and Its Effects c. 1815 to c. 1914	Causation in the Age of	KC-3.1 The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a gre KC-3.1.I Great Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile	282, 284–286
455		Industrialization	production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems in conjunction with uniquely favorable political and social climates.	
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 indu	<u> </u>
458			KC-3.2.1 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.	249–250, 309–310
			KC-3.2.III Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois	311–314
460			and working-class families. KC-3.3 Political revolutions and the complications resulting from industrialization triggered a range of ide	Leological, 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
	UNIT 7: 19th-	Unit 7: Learning Obj	ective A—Explain the context in which nationalistic and imperialistic sentiments developed in Europe fror	n 1815 to 1914.
464				
464 465	Century Perspectives and	TOPIC 7.1 Contextualizing	PREVIEW: UNIT 7 KEY CONCEPTS KC-3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revoluti	

		Ď.	<u> </u>	
	A	B	C	D
467	Political	19th-Century	KC-3.4.II The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national	351–358
467	Developments c.	Perspectives and	unification in Italy and Germany as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.	256 250 266 269
460	1815 to c. 1914	Political	KC-3.4.III The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to	356-359, 366–368
468		Developments	efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.	
469			KC-3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increa	
			KC-3.5.II Industrial and technological developments (e.g., the second industrial revolution) facilitated	381–383
470			European control of global empires.	
			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
471			other.	
			KC-3.6.II Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.	402–406
472				
	UNIT 7: 19th-	National and Europ	ean Identity [NEI]: Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and European identity have	developed and been challenged over time, with varied and
473	Century	often profound effe	cts on the political, social, and cultural order in Europe.	
474	Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Obi	ective B—Explain how the development and spread of nationalism affected Europe from 1815 to 1914.	
475	Political	TOPIC 7.2:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
	Developments c.	Nationalism	KC-3.3.I.F. Nationalists encouraged loyalty to the nation in a variety of ways, including romantic idealism,	335-337, 350, 353,361-362
	1815 to c. 1914		liberal reform, political unification, racialism with a concomitant anti-Semitism, and chauvinism justifying	
476			national aggrandizement.	
			KC-3.3.I.G While during the 19th century western European Jews became more socially and politically	362-363
			acculturated, Zionism, a form of Jewish nationalism, developed late in the century as a response to	
477			growing anti-Semitism throughout Europe.	
			KC-3.4.II.B A new generation of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour, and Bismarck, used	353, 356, 357–358
478			popular nationalism to create or strengthen the state.	
-			KC-3.4.II.C The creation of the dual monarchy of Austria- Hungary, which recognized the political power	354
			of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to stabilize the state by reconfiguring national Unity.	
479				
1.,,	UNIT 7: 19th-	National and Furon	ean Identity [NEI]: Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and European identity have	developed and been challenged over time, with varied and
480			cts on the political, social, and cultural order in Europe.	ea and been ordinenged over time, with varied and
.00	_ '			
481 482	Political		ective C—Explain the factors that resulted in Italian unification and German unification. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
482	Developments c.	TOPIC 7.3:		254 252
	1815 to c. 1914	National	KC-3.4.II.A The Crimean War demonstrated the weakness of the Ottoman Empire and contributed to	351–352
	1013 (0 (. 1314	Unification and	the breakdown of the Concert of Europe, thereby creating the conditions in which Italy and Germany	
483		Diplomatic	could be unified after centuries of fragmentation.	
		Tensions	KC-3.4.III.A Cavour's diplomatic strategies, combined with the popular Garibaldi's military campaigns,	356–357
484			led to the unification of Italy.	
			KC-3.4.III.B Bismarck used Realpolitik, employing diplomacy, industrialized warfare, weaponry, and the	357-358
485			manipulation of democratic mechanisms to unify Germany.	
		States and Other In	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
486		political power, with	n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	
487		Unit 7: Learning Obj	ective D—Explain how nationalist sentiment and political alliances led to tension between and among Eur	opean powers from 1815 to 1914.
488		TOPIC 7.3:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	· ·
		National	KC-3.4.III.C After 1871, Bismarck attempted to maintain the balance of power through a complex system	359
489		Unification and	of alliances directed at isolating France.	
		Diplomatic	KC-3.4.III.D Bismarck's dismissal in 1890 eventually led to a system of mutually antagonistic alliances	359
490		Tensions	and heightened international tensions.	
			KC-3.4.III.E Nationalist tensions in the Balkans drew the Great Powers into a series of crises, leading up	366-368
491			to World War I.	
	UNIT 7: 19th-	Technological and S	cientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	ily life, and shaped human development and interactions.
492	Century		d and unintended consequences.	
493	Perspectives and		ective E—Explain how Darwin's theories influenced scientific and social developments from 1815 to 1914	
494	Political	TOPIC 7.4:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
.5.	Developments c.	Darwinism, Social	KC-3.6.II.B Charles Darwin provided a scientific and material account of biological change and the	403
	1815 to c. 1914	Darwinism, social	development of human beings as a species, and inadvertently, a justification for racialist theories that	
495		Dai Willisiii	became known as Social Darwinism.	
793	UNIT 7: 19th-	Technological and S	icientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	ily life, and shaned human development and interactions
496			id and unintended consequences.	, and shaped framan development and interactions,
496				oriod from 1915 to 1014
497	Political		ective F—Explain how science and other intellectual disciplines developed and changed throughout the p HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	enou nom 1815 to 1914.
498	Developments c.	TOPIC 7.5: The Age		1402
499	4045. 4044	of Progress and	KC-3.6.II.A Positivism, or the philosophy that science alone provides knowledge, emphasized the	403
499		Modernity	rational and scientific analysis of nature and human affairs.	404
500			KC-3.6.III In the later 19th century, a new relativism in values and the loss of confidence in the	TOT
500			objectivity of knowledge led to modernism in intellectual and cultural life.	406–407
			KC-3.6.III.A Philosophy largely moved from rational interpretations of nature and human society to an	400-407
F04			emphasis on irrationality and impulse, a view that contributed to the belief that conflict and struggle led	
501			to progress.	407
505			KC-3.6.III.B Freudian psychology offered a new account of human nature that emphasized the role of	407
502			the irrational and the struggle between the conscious and subconscious. KC-3.6.III.C Developments in the natural sciences, such as quantum mechanics and Einstein's theory of	407–408
				407-408
			relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature.	407-406
503	HAUT 7: 40:1		relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature.	
503	UNIT 7: 19th-		relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politi	
503	Century	influenced both Eur	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic opean and non-European societies.	
503 504 505	Century Perspectives and	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic opean and non-European societies. ective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914.	
503	Century Perspectives and Political	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic opean and non-European societies. Ective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that
503 504 505 506	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism:	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. Be and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politiopean and non-European societies. Bective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new	
503 504 505 506	Century Perspectives and Political	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. se and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politiopean and non-European societies. ective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa.	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that
503 504 505 506	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism:	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. Be and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politiopean and non-European societies. Bective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that
503 504 505 506	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. se and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politiopean and non-European societies. ective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa.	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that 376–379
503 504 505 506	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic opean and non-European societies. ective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that 376–379
503 504 505 506	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. Be and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politionean and non-European societies. Bective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies.	ard, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that 376–379 376–379
503 504 505 506	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to polition opean and non-European societies. Describe G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. KC-3.5.I.B The search for raw materials and markets for manufactured goods, as well as strategic and	ard, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that 376–379 376–379
503 504 505 506 507 508	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. se and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to polition opean and non-European societies. ective G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. 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	ard, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that 376–379 376–379
503 504 505 506 507 508	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politically opean and non-European societies. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. 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.	376–379 377–378
503 504 505 506 507 508	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to polition opean and non-European societies. Decive G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. 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. KC-3.5.I.C European imperialists justified overseas expansion and rule by claiming cultural and racial superiority.	376–379 377–378 379–380
503 504 505 506 507 508	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. Be and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politionean and non-European societies. Copean and non-European societies. Copean and non-European societies. Copean and non-European societies. Copean and non-European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. Copean national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. Copean national rivalries 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. Copean national rivalries in the Americas of the Americas of the Propean imperialists justified overseas expansion and rule by claiming cultural and racial superiority. Colonial for Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	376–379 377–378 379–380
503 504 505 506 507 508	Century Perspectives and Political Developments c.	influenced both Eur Unit 7: Learning Obj TOPIC 7.6: New Imperialism: Motivations and Methods	relativity, undermined the primacy of Newtonian physics as an objective description of nature. De and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to polition opean and non-European societies. Decive G—Explain the motivations that led to European imperialism in the period from 1815 to 1914. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-3.5.I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa. KC-3.5.I.A European national rivalries and strategic concerns fostered imperial expansion and competition for colonies. 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. KC-3.5.I.C European imperialists justified overseas expansion and rule by claiming cultural and racial superiority.	376–379 377–378 379–380

		_		_
512	А	TOPIC 7.6: New	C HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	D
313		Imperialism:	KC-3.5.II.A The development of advanced weaponry ensured the military advantage of Europeans over	381–382
514		Motivations and	colonized areas.	557 552
		Methods	KC-3.5.II.B Communication and transportation technologies facilitated the creation and expansion of	383
515			European empires.	
516			KC-3.5.II.C Advances in medicine enabled European survival in Africa and Asia.	382
	UNIT 7: 19th-		be and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that
5	Century Perspectives and		opean and non-European societies.	
	Political	TOPIC 7.7:	ective I—Explain how European imperialism affected both European and non- European societies. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
515	Developments c.	Imperialism's	KC-3.5.III Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and	384
520	1815 to c. 1914	Global Effects	created resistance to foreign control abroad.	
			KC-3.5.III.A Imperialism created diplomatic tensions among European states that strained alliance	383-384
521			systems.	
			KC-3.5.III.B Imperial encounters with non-European peoples influenced the styles and subject matter of	384–385
522			artists and writers and provoked debate over the acquisition of colonies.	205 200
				386–388
523			imperialism through nationalist movements and by modernizing local economies and societies.	
	UNIT 7: 19th-	Cultural and Intelle	ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between	en traditional sources of authority and the development of
			rs, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie	
	Perspectives and	Unit 7: Learning Obj	ective J—Explain the continuities and changes in European artistic expression from 1815 to 1914.	
526	Political	TOPIC 7.8: 19th-	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
	Developments c.	Century Culture	KC-3.6.I Romanticism broke with Neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism,	397
527	1815 to c. 1914	and Arts	placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.	
			KC-3.6.I.A Romantic artists and composers broke from classical artistic forms to emphasize emotion,	397–400
528			nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural, and national histories in their works.	
520			KC-3.6.I.B Romantic writers expressed similar themes while responding to the Industrial Revolution and	401–402
529			to various political revolutions.	· ·
			KC-3.6.II.D Realist and materialist themes and attitudes influenced art and literature as painters and	404–406
			writers depicted the lives of ordinary people and drew attention to social problems.	
530				
			KC-3.6.III.D Modern art, including Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and Cubism, moved beyond the	408–409
			representational to the subjective, abstract, and expressive and often provoked audiences that believed	
531			that art should reflect shared and idealized values, including beauty and patriotism.	
	UNIT 7: 19th-	Unit 7: Learning Obi	I ective K—Explain the influence of nationalist and imperialist movements on European and global stability.	
	Century	TOPIC 7.9:	REVIEW: Unit 7 KEY CONCEPTS	
	Perspectives and	Causation in 19th-	KC-3.4 European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolution	ons.
	Political	Century	KC-3.4.II The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national	351–358
	Developments c.	Perspectives and	unification in Italy and Germany as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.	
	1815 to c. 1914	Political	KC-3.4.III The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to	356-359, 366–368
536		Developments	efforts to construct a new diplomatic order. KC-3.5 A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increas	sed tensions among the Great Powers
331			KC-3.5.II Industrial and technological developments (e.g., the second industrial revolution) facilitated	381–383
538			European control of global empires.	
			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
539			other.	
- 10			KC-3.6.II Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.	402–406
540 541	UNIT 8: 20th-	Unit & Learning Ohi	l ective A—Explain the context in which global conflict developed in the 20th century.	
	Century Global	TOPIC 8.1:	PREVIEW: UNIT 8 KEY CONCEPTS	
	Conflicts c. 1914 to		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
543	present	20th-Century	transnational union.	
		Global Conflicts	KC-4.1.I World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in	428-433
544			immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.	422, 424
F 45			KC-4.1.II The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the	433–434
545			desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few. KC-4.1.III In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of	435–438, 441–443
EAC			appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European	
546			KC-4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European st	I ates and created conflicting concentions of the
E 47			relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between and	_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
547			KC-4.3 During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence	513–517
			of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining	517
548			moral standards.	
			KC-4.3.II Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense	514–520
549			destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge.	
			KC-4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and	competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the
550			experiences of everyday life.	F27 F44
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
	UNIT 8: 20th-	States and Other In	genocide, but also by tremendous improvements in the standard of living. stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	n 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
	Century Global		n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	
			ective B—Explain the causes and effects of World War I.	
554	present	TOPIC 8.2: World	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
		War I	KC-4.1.I World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in	426-431
555			immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.	
			KC-4.1.I.A A variety of factors—including nationalism, military plans, the alliance system, and imperial	428–430
556		Technological and S	competition—turned a regional dispute in the Balkans into World War I. cientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	lly life, and shaped human development and interactions
557			icientific innovation [151]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da ed and unintended consequences.	ny me, and shaped numan development and interactions,
558			ective C—Explain how new technology altered the conduct of World War I.	
559		TOPIC 8.2: World	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
		War I	KC-4.1.l.B New technologies confounded traditional military strategies and led to trench warfare and	431–432
560			massive troop losses.	
		·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

ш	Δ.	D	(D
H	А	B Interaction of Europ	be and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic	_
561		influenced both Eur	opean and non-European societies.	
562		Unit 8: Learning Obj	ective D—Explain how the developments of World War I changed political and diplomatic interactions bet	ween and among nations.
563		TOPIC 8.2: World	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	420, 422, 422
		War I	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	430, 432, 433
564			balance of power.	
			KC-4.1.l.D The war in Europe quickly spread to non-European theaters, transforming the war into a	432–433
565			global conflict. KC-4.1.I.E The relationship of Europe to the world shifted significantly with the globalization of the	433
			conflict, the emergence of the United States as a world power, and the overthrow of European empires.	433
566				
	UNIT 8: 20th-		stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
50,	Century Global	political power, with		
568 569	present	TOPIC 8.3: The	ective E—Explain the causes and effects of the Russian Revolution. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
570			KC-4.2.I The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist–Leninist theory.	470
		and Its Effects	KC-4.2.I.A In Russia, World War I exacerbated long-term problems of political stagnation, social	472–473
571			inequality, incomplete industrialization, and food and land distribution, all while creating support for revolutionary change.	
311			KC-4.2.I.B Military and worker insurrections, aided by the revived Soviets, undermined the Provisional	474–475
			Government and set the stage for Lenin's long-planned Bolshevik Revolution and establishment of a	
572			communist state.	
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
513			KC-4.2.I.D.i In order to improve economic performance, Lenin compromised communist principles and	476–477
574			employed some free-market principles under the New Economic Policy.	
			stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	n 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
575	Century Global		n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	and a second disclosure time to the large of the second 20th sections
576	present	Onit 6. Learning Obj	ective F Explain how and why the settlement of World War I failed to effectively resolve the political, econ	onlic, and diplomatic challenges of the early 20th century.
577		TOPIC 8.4:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
		Versailles	KC-4.1.II The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the	431–432
578		Conference and	desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few. KC-4.1.II.A Wilsonian idealism clashed with postwar realities in both the victorious and the defeated	433–434
		Peace Settlement	states. Democratic successor states emerged from former empires and eventually succumbed to	433-434
579			significant political, economic, and diplomatic crises.	
			KC-4.1.II.B The League of Nations, created to prevent future wars, was weakened from the outset by the	434
580			nonparticipation of major powers, including the U.S., Germany, and the Soviet Union.	
300			KC-4.1.II.C The Versailles settlement, particularly its provisions on the assignment of guilt and	434
			reparations for the war, hindered the German Weimar Republic's ability to establish a stable and	
581			legitimate political and economic system.	464
			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	461
582			a strategic interest in the Middle East and its oil.	
	UNIT 8: 20th-		mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a	n important role in Europe's history, often having
583 Century Global significant social, political, and cultural effects. 584 Conflicts c. 1914 to Unit 8: Learning Objective G—Explain the causes and effects of the global economic crisis in the 1920s and 1930s.				
584 585	present	TOPIC 8.5: Global	ective G—Explain the causes and effects of the global economic crisis in the 1920s and 1930s. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	
		Economic Crisis	KC-4.2.III The Great Depression, caused by weaknesses in international trade and monetary theories and	482–484
			practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses	
586			throughout Europe. KC-4.2.III.A World War I debt, nationalistic tariff policies, overproduction, depreciated currencies,	484
			disrupted trade patterns, and speculation created weaknesses in economies worldwide.	404
587				
			KC-4.2.III.B Dependence on post-World War I American investment capital led to financial collapse	485
588			when, following the 1929 stock market crash, the United States cut off capital flows to Europe.	
500			KC-4.2.III.C Despite attempts to rethink economic theories and policies and forge political alliances,	485–486
589			Western democracies failed to overcome the Great Depression and were weakened by extremist	
	UNIT 8: 20th-		stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	n 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
	Century Global Conflicts c. 1914 to	political power, with	n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	oth of World War I
591 592	present	TOPIC 8.6: Fascism	ective H—Explain the factors that led to the development of fascist and totalitarian regimes in the afterms HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	BUI OF WORLD WAT I.
			KC-4.2.II The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre-World War I era, gained popularity in an	477–478
اييا			and transport of pastures hittorians the size of same unions are provided transitions to democrate and	
593			environment of postwar bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and	
333			economic instability.	479_480
333				479–480
594			economic instability. 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.	
			economic instability. 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. KC-4.2.II.B Mussolini and Hitler rose to power by exploiting postwar bitterness and economic instability,	479–480 480–482
			economic instability. 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.	
594			economic instability. 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. KC-4.2.II.B Mussolini and Hitler rose to power by exploiting postwar bitterness and economic instability,	
594 595			economic instability. 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. 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. 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	480-482
594			economic instability. 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. 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. 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.	480–482 482
594 595			economic instability. 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. 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. 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	480-482
594 595 596			economic instability. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.2.II.D After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in central and eastern Europe during the interwar period.	480–482 482 483
594 595 596		significant social, po	economic instability. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.2.II.D After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in central and eastern Europe during the interwar period. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a diftical, and cultural effects.	480–482 482 483
594 595 596		significant social, po Unit 8: Learning Obj	economic instability. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.2.II.D After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in central and eastern Europe during the interwar period. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a liltical, and cultural effects.	480–482 482 483
594 595 596		significant social, po Unit 8: Learning Obj TOPIC 8.6: Fascism	economic instability. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.2.II.D After failures to establish functioning democracies, authoritarian dictatorships took power in central and eastern Europe during the interwar period. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a diftical, and cultural effects.	480–482 482 483

_						
Н	A	В	C	D		
			KC-4.2.I.E Stalin's economic modernization of the Soviet Union came at a high price, including the	477–478		
			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			
602			oppressive political system.			
	UNIT 8: 20th-	States and Other In	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate		
	Century Global	political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.				
604	Conflicts c. 1914 to	Unit 8: Learning Objective J—Explain how and why various political and ideological factors resulted in the catastrophe of World War II.				
605	present	TOPIC 8.7: Europe	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	T		
		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	435–437		
606		interwar Period	states to rearm and expand their territory.			
000			KC-4.1.III In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of	433–435		
607			appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European			
007	UNIT 8: 20th-	Technological and S	cientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	ilv life, and shaped human development and interactions.		
608		having both intended and unintended consequences.				
	Conflicts c. 1914 to	Unit 8: Learning Obj	ective K—Explain how technology and innovation affected the course of World War II and the 20th centu	ry.		
610	present	TOPIC 8.8: World	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS			
		War II	KC-4.1.III.B Germany's Blitzkrieg warfare in Europe, combined with Japan's attacks in Asia and the	438		
611			Pacific, brought the Axis powers early victories.			
			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,	441–443		
			and the all-out military commitment of the USSR contributed critically to the Allied victories.			
612			,			
			KC-4.3.II.C Military technologies made possible industrialized warfare, genocide, nuclear proliferation,	518-520		
613			and the risk of global nuclear war.			
	UNIT 8: 20th-		ean Identity [NEI]: Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and European identity have	developed and been challenged over time, with varied and		
614	Century Global		cts on the political, social, and cultural order in Europe.	A-A-lib-den and a second level		
615 616	present	Unit 8: Learning Obj TOPIC 8.9: The	ective L—Explain how and why cultural and national identities were affected by war and the rise of fascist HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	rotalitarian powers in the period from 1914 to the		
010		Holocaust	KC-4.1.III.D Fueled by racism and anti-Semitism, Nazi Germany—with the cooperation of some of the	439–440		
			other Axis powers and collaborationist governments—sought to establish a "new racial order" in			
617			Europe, which culminated with the Holocaust.			
			KC-4.4.I.B World War II decimated a generation of Russian and German men; virtually destroyed	538-539		
			European Jewry; resulted in the murder of millions in other groups targeted by the Nazis including			
618			Roma, homosexuals, people with disabilities, and others; forced large-scale migrations; and undermined			
	UNIT 8: 20th-		ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between			
0.0			s, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie			
620 621	present	Unit 8: Learning Obj TOPIC 8.10: 20th-	ective M—Explain how the events of the first half of the 20th century challenged existing social, cultural, a HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	and intellectual understandings.		
021		Century Cultural,	KC-4.3.l.i The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th-century thought began to	511–515		
622		Intellectual, and	break down before World War I.			
		Artistic	KC-4.3.I.A When World War I began, Europeans were generally confident in the ability of science and	513-515		
		Developments	technology to address human needs and problems despite the uncertainty created by the new scientific			
623			theories and psychology.	E14		
			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	514		
624			knowledge necessary for the development of nuclear weapons and power.			
J2-4			KC-4.4.I.A World War I created a "lost generation" and fostered disillusionment and cynicism, while it	537–538		
625			transformed the lives of women, and democratized societies.			
			KC-4.4.II.A During the world wars, women became increasingly involved in military and political	541–542		
626	LIMIT O. 20th	mobilization, as well as in economic production.				
627	UNIT 8: 20th- Century Global	Unit 8: Learning Obj	ective N—Explain how economic challenges and ideological beliefs influenced prior conceptions about the	e relationship between the individual and the state.		
	Conflicts c. 1914 to	TOPIC 8.11:	REVIEW: UNIT 8 KEY CONCEPTS			
629	procent	Continuity and	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		
		Changes in an Age	KC-4.1.I World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in	428-433		
630		of Global Conflict	immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.			
621			KC-4.1.II The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the	433–434		
631			desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few. KC-4.1.III In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of	435–438, 441–443		
632			appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European			
633			KC-4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European st	ates and created conflicting conceptions of the		
			KC-4.3 During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence	513–517		
			of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining			
634			moral standards.			
625			KC-4.3.II Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense	514–520		
635 636			destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge. KC-4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and	competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the		
030			KC-4.4.1 The 20th century was characterized by large-scale suffering brought on by warfare and	537–541		
637			genocide, but also by tremendous improvements in the standard of living.			
	UNIT 9: Cold War		ective A—Explain the context in which the Cold War developed, spread, and ended in Europe.			
639	and Contemporary TOPIC 9.1: PREVIEW: UNIT 9 KEY CONCEPTS		1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
640	Europe c. 1914 to present	Contextualizing	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		
U4U	present	Cold War and Contemporary	transnational union. KC-4.1.IV As World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist	452–458		
641		Europe	East began, lasting nearly half a century.			
			KC-4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European st	ates and created conflicting conceptions of the		
642			relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle between and	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
			KC-4.3 During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence	513-517		
C 4.2			of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining			
643			moral standards. KC-4.3.I.ii The experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought	513–517		
644			and culture, giving way by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.	313-317		
044			KC-4.4 Demographic changes, economic growth, total war, disruptions of traditional social patterns, and	competing definitions of freedom and justice altered the		
645			experiences of everyday life.			
_						

	Α	В	C	D
646		В	KC-4.4.III New voices gained prominence in political, intellectual, and social discourse.	546–548
	UNIT 9: Cold War		mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a	n important role in Europe's history, often having
	and Contemporary	significant social, political, and cultural effects.		
648 Europe c. 1914 to Unit 9: Learning Objective B—Explain how economic developments resulted in economic, political, and cultural change in the period after V TOPIC 9.2: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS		period after World War II.		
650		Rebuilding Europe	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
030	UNIT 9: Cold War	Interaction of Europ	be and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic	cal, economic, social, and cultural exchanges that
651 and Contemporary influenced both European and non-European societies. 652 Europe c. 1914 to Unit 9: Learning Objective C—Explain the causes events, and effects of the Cold War in the period following World War II				
652 Europe c. 1914 to Unit 9: Learning Objective C—Explain the causes, events, and effects of the Cold War in the period following World War II. TOPIC 9.3: The HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS				
		Cold War	KC-4.1.IV.A Despite efforts to maintain international cooperation through the newly created United	452
654			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. KC-4.1.IV.B The Cold War played out on a global stage and involved propaganda campaigns; covert	453–455
655	UNIT 9: Cold War	Economic and Com	actions; limited "hot wars" in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean; and an arms race, with the threat of a nuclear war. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a	n important rola in Europa's history, often having
656	and Contemporary		litical, and cultural effects.	in important role in Europe's history, often having
657	Europe c. 1914 to		ective D—Explain the economic and political consequences of the Cold War for Europe.	
658	present	TOPIC 9.4: Two	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	I
659		Super Powers Emerge	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			KG-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
663			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
002			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	499–500
663			repressive totalitarian regimes. 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
001	UNIT 9: Cold War	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	Europe c. 1914 to present	Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.5: Postwar	ective E—Explain the causes and effects of mass atrocities in the period following World War II to the pres HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	sent.
	ľ	Nationalism, Ethnic	KC-4.1.V Nationalist and separatist movements, along with ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing,	503-504
668	1	Conflict, and Atrocities	periodically disrupted the post-World War II peace. KC-4.2.V.D.ii New nationalisms in central and eastern Europe resulted in war and genocide in the	504–506
669	UNIT 9: Cold War	Economic and Com	Balkans. mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a	n important role in Europe's history, often having
670	and Contemporary		litical, and cultural effects.	in important role in Europe's history, often having
671	Europe c. 1914 to		ective F—Explain state-based economic developments following World War II and the responses to these	developments.
672	present	TOPIC 9.6: Contemporary	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.2.IV Postwar economic growth supported an increase in welfare benefits; however, subsequent	492
673		Western	economic stagnation led to criticism and limitation of the welfare state.	
674		Democracies	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
	UNIT 9: Cold War	Chatan and Other In	stitutions of Power [SOP]: European states and nations developed governmental and civil institutions from	4450
675				m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
676	and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with	n a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects.	m 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
676 677		political power, with		n 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
677	Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj	na variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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	n 1450 to the present to organize society and consolidate
677	Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall	na variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-4.1.V.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	
678 679 680	Europe c. 1914 to present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism Social Organization has, in turn, affected	The variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ECTIVE G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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 and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of a both the individual and society.	457–458 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
678 679 680 681	Europe c. 1914 to present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 9: Learning Obj	The variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ECTIVE G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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 and Development (SCD): Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of a both the individual and society.	457–458 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
678 679 680 681 682	Europe c. 1914 to present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism Social Organization has, in turn, affected	na variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.2.V.C Following a long period of economic stagnation, Mishail 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. 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 and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of a both the individual and society. Ective H—Explain how women's roles and status developed and changed throughout the 20th and 21st control of the collapse of the USVELOPMENTS (KC-4.4.II The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and	457–458 family, class, and social groups in European history, which
678 679 680 681	Europe c. 1914 to present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.8: 20th-	The variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ECTIVE G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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 and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of 1 both the individual and society. Ective H—Explain how women's roles and status developed and changed throughout the 20th and 21st of HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.4.II The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism. KC-4.4.II.B. In Western Europe through the efforts of feminists, and in Eastern Europe and the Soviet	501–504 457–458 family, class, and social groups in European history, which enturies.
678 679 680 681 682	Europe c. 1914 to present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.8: 20th-	na variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. KC-4.2.V.C Following a long period of economic stagnation, Mishail 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. 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 and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of 3 both the individual and society. ective H—Explain how women's roles and status developed and changed throughout the 20th and 21st cells. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.4.II. The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism.	501–504 457–458 family, class, and social groups in European history, which enturies.
678 679 680 681 682 683	Europe c. 1914 to present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.8: 20th-	a variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. CC-L2.V.C Following a long period of economic stagnation, Mishail 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. 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 and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of 3 both the individual and society. ective H—Explain how women's roles and status developed and changed throughout the 20th and 21st ce HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.4.II. The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism. 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. KC-4.4.II.D New modes of marriage, partnership, motherhood, divorce, and reproduction gave women	501–504 457–458 family, class, and social groups in European history, which enturies.
677 678 679 680 681 682 683	Europe c. 1914 to present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to	political power, with Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.7: The Fall of Communism Social Organization has, in turn, affecte Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.8: 20th-	na variety of social, cultural, and economic effects. ective G—Explain the causes and effects of the end of the Cold War. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.2.V.C Following a long period of economic stagnation, Mishail 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. 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 and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of a both the individual and society. ective H—Explain how women's roles and status developed and changed throughout the 20th and 21st control HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.4.II. The lives of women were defined by family and work responsibilities, economic changes, and feminism. 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.	501–504 457–458 family, class, and social groups in European history, which enturies. 540–544

		D		D.			
\vdash	A UNIT 9: Cold War	B Interaction of Europ	C pe and the World [INT]: Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the world led to politic	D cal. economic. social. and cultural exchanges that			
687			opean and non-European societies.	and carear ar exertainges triat			
688	Europe c. 1914 to		ective I—Explain the various ways in which colonial groups around the world sought independence from o	colonizers in the 20th and 21st centuries.			
689	present	TOPIC 9.9:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS				
600		Decolonization	KC-4.1.VI The process of decolonization occurred over the course of the century with varying degrees of	461			
690			cooperation, interference, or resistance from European imperialist states. KC-4.1.VI.A At the end of World War I, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's principle of national self-	460			
			determination raised expectations in the non-European world for new policies and freedoms.	1400			
691							
			KC-4.1.VI.C Despite indigenous nationalist movements, independence for many African and Asian	462–463			
			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,				
692			and Cold War strategic alignments.				
	UNIT 9: Cold War		mercial Developments [ECD]: Economic development, especially the development of capitalism, played a	n important role in Europe's history, often having			
693	and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to		litical, and cultural effects.	and the second of the second o			
694		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 present.					
695		TOPIC 9.10: The	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS				
		European Union	KC-4.4.IV European states began to set aside nationalist rivalries in favor of economic and political	546			
696			integration, forming a series of transnational unions that grew in size and scope over the second half of				
			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	548–549			
			Common Market) and the European Union (EU), Europe experienced increasing economic and political				
			integration and efforts to establish a shared European identity.				
697	į Į	Na N	Lie Control of Control				
600]		ean Identity [NEI]: Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and European identity have cts on the political, social, and cultural order in Europe.	developed and been challenged over time, with varied and			
699]	· ·	ective K—Explain how the European Union affected national and European identity throughout the period	following World War II to the present.			
700	j l	TOPIC 9.10: The	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS				
		European Union	KC-4.4.IV.B EU member nations continue to balance questions of national sovereignty with the	549			
701	UNIT 9: Cold War	Social Organization	responsibilities of membership in an economic and political union. and Development [SCD]: Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form and status of	family class and social groups in European history, which			
702			d both the individual and society.	anniy, class, and social groups in European history, which			
703			ective L—Explain the causes and effects of changes to migration within and immigration to Europe throug	hout the period following World War II to the present.			
704	present	TOPIC 9.11:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS				
705		Migration and	KC-4.3.III.C Increased immigration into Europe altered Europe's religious makeup, causing debate and	522–523			
705		Immigration	conflict over the role of religion in social and political life. KC-4.4.III.D Because of the economic growth of the 1950s and 1960s, migrant workers from southern	548			
			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				
706	UNIT 9: Cold War	Tochnological and S	agitation and extreme nationalist political parties. Cientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	ily life and channel human development and interactions			
707			ed and unintended consequences.	ily life, and shaped framan development and interactions,			
708			ective M—Explain how innovation and advances in technology influenced cultural and intellectual develop	oments in the period 1914 to the present.			
709	present	TOPIC 9.12:	HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS				
		Technology	KC-4.3.II.B Medical theories and technologies extended life but posed social and moral questions that	517–518			
710			eluded consensus and crossed religious, political, and philosophical perspectives.				
	UNIT 9: Cold War			il. life and shaped burger development and interestions			
711			cientific Innovation [TSI]: Scientific and technological innovations have increased efficiency, improved da	ny me, and shaped human development and interactions,			
712	F 40444-	having both intende	ed and unintended consequences.				
		having both intende Unit 9: Learning Obj	ed and unintended consequences. ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz				
713	Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intende Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13:	ed and unintended consequences. ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS	ation in the period from 1914 to the present.			
713		having both intende Unit 9: Learning Obj	ed and unintended consequences. ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz	ation in the period from 1914 to the present.			
		having both intende Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13:	ed and unintended consequences. ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism.	ation in the period from 1914 to the present.			
714		having both intende Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13:	ed and unintended consequences. ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both	ation in the period from 1914 to the present.			
		having both intende Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13:	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. KC-4.4.I.D New communication and transportation technologies multiplied the connections across	ation in the period from 1914 to the present.			
714	present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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.	529 540–541 546			
714 715 716	present UNIT 9: Cold War	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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.	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of			
714 715 716 717	present UNIT 9: Cold War	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betweens, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of cies.			
714 715 716 717 718	present UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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.	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of cies.			
714 715 716 717 718	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- and 21st-Century	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee s, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.I.B The effects of world war and economic depression undermined this confidence in science	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of cies.			
714 715 716 717 718 719	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelled differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th and 21st-Century Culture, Arts, and	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. KC-4.4.II.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. 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. ctual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the profice following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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	529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. orresent.			
714 715 716 717 718	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the stage of the control of the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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.	529 540–541 546 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ies. present.			
714 715 716 717 718 719	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelled differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th and 21st-Century Culture, Arts, and	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. KC-4.4.III.A Green parties in Western and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. KC-4.3.III Organized religion continued to play a role in European social and cultural life despite the	529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. orresent.			
714 715 716 717 718 719	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. KC-4.4.ID. 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. 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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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.	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ies. 5resent. 515–517			
714 715 716 717 718 719	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. KC-4.4.III.A Green parties in Western and Tensamission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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.	529 540–541 546 en traditional sources of authority and the development of ies. oresent.			
714 715 716 717 718 719	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. KC-4.4.ID. 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. 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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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.	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ies. 575–517 521			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. 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. Loual Developments (CID): The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee s, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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	529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521–522			
714 715 716 717 718 719	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. 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. ktual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwees shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches.	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521 522			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A Green parties in Western and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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.	529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521–522			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. 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. ktual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betweets, had significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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.	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521 522			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A Green parties in Western and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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. KC-4.3.IV.D uring the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasin	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521 522			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between the shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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. 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. KC-4.3.IV.A New movements in the visual arts, architecture, and music radically shifted existing aesthe	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521–522 526–527			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. tual Developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship between shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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. 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.	sation in the period from 1914 to the present. 529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521–522 526–527			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A Green parties in Western and Central Europe challenged consumerism, urged sustainable developments, and, by the late 20th century, cautioned against globalization. KC-4.3.III.A received to the late 20th century, cautioned against globalization. KC-4.3.III.A received to the late 20th century, cautioned against globalization. KC-4.3.III.A refects of world war and economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.III.A rhe 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. KC-4.3.III.B Reform in the Catholic Church found expression in the Second Vatican Council, which redefined	529 540–541 546			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. KC-4.4.III.A Green parties in Western and Central Europe challenged consumerism, urged sustainable developments, globalization. KC-4.3.III.A Green parties in Western and Central Europe challenged consumerism, urged sustainable developments, globalization. KC-4.3.II.B The effects of world war and economic depression of knowledge, including the relationship between the shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ecitive O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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. KC-4.3.IV.A New movements in the	529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 575–517 521 521–522 522 526–527 524–526			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A Green parties in Western and Central Europe challenged consumerism, urged sustainable developments [CID]: The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the relationship betwee shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world socie ective O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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. KC-4.3.IV.A New movements in the	529 540–541 546			
714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722	UNIT 9: Cold War and Contemporary Europe c. 1914 to present	having both intended Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.13: Globalization Cultural and Intelle differing world view Unit 9: Learning Obj TOPIC 9.14: 20th- TOPIC 9.14: 20th- Cultural Arts, and Demographic	ective N—Explain the technological and cultural causes and consequences of increasing European globaliz HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.IV.C Increased imports of U.S. technology and popular culture after World War II generated both enthusiasm and criticism. 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. 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. KC-4.4.III.A Green parties in Western and Central Europe challenged consumerism, urged sustainable developments, globalization. KC-4.3.III.A Green parties in Western and Central Europe challenged consumerism, urged sustainable developments, globalization. KC-4.3.II.B The effects of world war and economic depression of knowledge, including the relationship between the shad significant political, intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European and world social ecitive O—Explain how and why European culture changed from the period following World War II to the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENTS KC-4.3.II.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. 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. KC-4.3.III.A The challenges of totalitarianism and communism in central and eastern Europe brought mixed responses from the Christian churches. 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. KC-4.3.IV.A New movements in the	529 540–541 546 In traditional sources of authority and the development of ites. 515–517 521 521–522 526–527 524–526			

	А	В	С	D
			KC-4.4.II.C With economic recovery after World War II, the birth rate increased dramatically (the baby	543
728			boom), often promoted by government policies.	
			KC-4.4.III.B Various movements, including women's movements, political and social movements, gay	546-547
			and lesbian movements, and others, worked for expanded civil rights, in some cases obtaining the goals	
729			they sought, and in others facing strong opposition.	
			KC-4.4.III.C Intellectuals and youth reacted against perceived bourgeois materialism and decadence,	546-547
730			most significantly with the revolts of 1968.	
731	UNIT 9: Cold War	Unit 9: Learning Obj	ective P—Explain how the challenges of the 20th century influenced what it means to be European.	
732	and Contemporary	TOPIC 9.15:	REVIEW: UNIT 9 KEY CONCEPTS	
733	Europe c. 1914 to	Continuity and	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
	present	Change in the 20th	KC-4.1.IV As World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist	452-458
734		and 21st Centuries	East began, lasting nearly half a century.	
735			KC-4.2 The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European st	ates and created conflicting conceptions of the
			KC-4.3 During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence	513-517
			of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining	
736			moral standards.	
			KC-4.3.I.ii The experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought	513-517
737			and culture, giving way by the century's end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.	
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	В			
1	A Correlation to the AD® European History Course and Evam Description				
2	Correlation to the AP® European History Course and Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)				
3	Convolation to the AD® Historical Thinking Skills				
4	-				
$\overline{}$	Historical Thinking Skills 1 Developments and Processes: Identify and explain historical developments and processes.				
	1.A Identify a historical concept, development, or process.	154, 177, 343, 372			
	1.B Explain a historical concept, development, or process.	118, 244, 412, 508			
-	2 Sourcing and Situation: Analyze sourcing and situation of primary and second				
Ť	2.A Identify a source's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or	102, 202, 370, 446			
9	audience.				
	2.B Explain the point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience of	24, 119, 392, 463			
	a source.				
	2.C Explain the significance of a source's point of view, purpose, historical	225, 298, 413, 489			
11	situation, and/or audience, including how these might limit the use(s) of a				
	3 Claims and Evidence in Sources: Analyze arguments in primary and secondary	r sources.			
<u> </u>	3.A Identify and describe a claim and/or argument in a text-based or non-text-				
13	based source.				
	3.B Identify the evidence used in a source to support an argument.	119, 301, 373, 444			
	3.C Compare the arguments or main ideas of two sources.	344, 447, 552			
	3.D Explain how claims or evidence support, modify, or refute a source's	154, 205, 301, 394			
16	argument.				
17	4 Contextualization: Analyze the context of historical events, developments, or	processes.			
	4.A Identify and describe a historical context for a specific historical	86, 182, 223, 247			
18	development or process.				
	4.B Explain how a specific historical development or process is situated within	300, 371, 488, 506			
19	a broader historical context.				
	5 Making Connections: Using historical reasoning processes (comparison, causation, continuity and change) analyze patterns and				
20	connections between and among historical developments and processes.				
	5.A Identify patterns among or connections between historical developments	177, 222, 322, 394			
21	and processes.				
	5.B Explain how a historical development or process relates to another	179, 346, 391, 413			
	historical development or process.				
	6 Argumentation: Develop an argument.	I			
24	6.A Make a historically defensible claim.	247, 419, 466, 532			
	6.B Support an argument using specific and relevant evidence.	123, 127, 270, 274			
	-Describe specific examples of historically relevant evidence.				
	-Explain how specific examples of historically relevant evidence support an				
25	argument.	122 127 270 274			
26	6.C Use historical reasoning to explain relationships among pieces of historical	123, 127, 270, 274			
20	evidence. 6 D. Corroborate, qualify or modify an argument using diverse and alternative.	69 102 466 401±420:0274417:027			
	6.D Corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument using diverse and alternative evidence in order to develop a complex argument. This argument might:	68, 102, 466, 491+A20:B27AA17:B27			
	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.				
	or many a motorious or angument to or to mot emotive.				
~~					
27					

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

	A	В	
1	Correlation to the AP® European History Course and	Exam Description (effective Fall 2019)	
2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,	
-	Correlation to the AP® Themes		
-	Theme	Text Pages	
_	THEME 1: INTERACTION OF EUROPE AND THE WORLD (INT)	TERCT UBES	
	Motivated by a variety of factors, Europe's interaction with the	50–53, 59, 61, 184–185, 189, 193–196, 376–377	
	world led to political, economic, social, and cultural exchanges		
	that influenced both European and non-European societies.		
6			
7	THEME 2: ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS (ECD)		
	Economic development, especially the development of capitalism,	73, 75, 77–84, 90–99, 196, 197, 254–257, 474–476, 482–484	
	played an important role in Europe's history, often having		
	significant social, political, and cultural effects.		
8			
9	THEME 3: CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS (CID)		
	The creation and transmission of knowledge, including the	6–8, 10–12, 34–42, 106–108, 207–209, 230–232, 251, 253,	
	relationship between traditional sources of authority and the	262,325–328, 330, 397–401, 403, 515	
	development of differing world views, had significant political,		
10	intellectual, economic, cultural, and social effects on European		
11	THEME 4: STATES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF POWER (SOP)		
	European states and nations developed governmental and civil	40–42, 105–115, 135–146, 157, 161, 164, 217–218, 231–232, 286,	
	institutions from 1450 to the present to organize society and	288, 294–295, 325–328, 306, 339, 348–349, 354–355, 358, 361–362,	
1	consolidate political power, with a variety of social, cultural, and	471–472, 547	
	economic effects.		
-	THEME 5: SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT (SCD)	l	
	Economic, political, and cultural factors have influenced the form	52–53, 90–95, 195–196, 208, 209, 214, 251–253, 257–262, 313,	
	and status of family, class, and social groups in European history,	339–340, 548	
-	affecting both the individual and society.		
	THEME 6: NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY (NEI)	252 254 256 250 262 262 267 260 204 202 424 425 452	
	Definitions and perceptions of regional, cultural, national, and	353–354, 356–358, 362–363, 367–368, 381–382, 431–435, 452, 456–460	
	European identity have developed and been challenged over time, with varied and often profound effects on the political, social, and	+ 30 ⁻ +00	
	cultural order in Europe.		
-	THEME 7: TECHNOLOGICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION (TSI)		
17		8–9, 11, 15–20, 52–53, 283, 291–293, 304, 315, 381–383, 403–408,	
		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	
	improved daily life, and shaped human development and interactions, having both intended and unintended consequences.	+31 ⁻ +32, 430, 441 ⁻ 443, 31 <i>1</i> ⁻ 320, 323, 340 ⁻ 341, 340	
18	interactions, having both intended and unintended consequences.		
10			