**AP EURO TIMELINE**

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|  |  | **14th Century** | | **15th Century** | | **16th Century** | | |
|  |  | **1300** | **1350** | **1400** | **1450** | **1500** | **1550** | |
| --------------- LATE MIDDLE AGES------------------EARLY RENAISSANCE---------------------------------------------------------------------------------- HIGH RENAISSANCE (1490-1527)--------- REFORMATION (1517-1648)------------  Little Ice Age (1300-1850) -----------AGE OF EXPLORATION (15TH-18TH CENTURIES)------------------------------SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION (16TH – 17TH C)------------------------------- | | | | | | | | |
| **S** | **Social**   * Family * Gender Relations * Social Classes * Inequalities * Lifestyles | Great Famine,  1315-1317 | **Black Death**  1348-1351  *Jacquerie* revolt in France, 1358  Ciompi revolt in Florence, 1378 | Wat Tyler (English Peasant) revolt in England, 1381  Slave labor imported from Africa into Europe, until about 1500 |  | Enclosure movement begins  Population recovers to pre-plague levels  German Peasants Revolt, 1524-1525 | **Early Modem Society**, 1500-1700 | Witchcraft persecution, 1580-1700 |
| **P** | **Political**   * Leaders, Elites * State Structure * War * Diplomacy, Treaties * Courts, Laws |  | **Hundred Years’ War**  1337-1453  *Golden Bull*, Papal Supremacy  1356 | Medicis come to power in Florence, 1430s  Peace of Lodi, 1454 | Constantinople captured by Turks, 1453  Spain united under Ferdinand and Isabella, 1469  French invade Italy, 1494  War of the Roses  1455 -1485  Henry VII – starts Tudor Dynasty in England 1485 | **Rise of New Monarchs,** to mid-16th century  Isabella and Ferdinand complete *reconquista*/ Jews expelled from Spain, 1492  Henry VIII, ruler of England (1509-1547)  Charles V, ruler of Spain/HRE (1516-1556) | Peace of Augsburg, 1555  Henry VIII creates Anglican Church, 1533-1534  Elizabeth I, England, 1558-1603  Spanish Armada defeat, 1588  Dutch Revolt vs. Spain, 1566-1648 | **French religious wars**, 1562-1598  St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, 1572  Henry IV (of Navarre) (1553-1610): first Bourbon king  ***Edict of Nantes*, 1598**  Time of Troubles in Russia, 1590s-1613 |
| **R** | **Religious**   * Holy books * Beliefs, Teaching * Conversions * Sin/Salvation * Deities | Babylonian Captivity of Papacy. Avignon, France  1307-1378 | John Wycliffe’s ideas of reform  1370s-1381  Great Schism  1378-1417  Conciliar movement | Jan Hus burned at the stake, 1415  Council of Constance ends Great Schism, 1417 |  | Luther posts 95 Theses,  1517  **Protestant Reformation** (1517-1648)  Calvinism in Geneva, 1536 | **Catholic Counter- Reformation**  Jesuits founded, 1540s  Council of Trent, 1545-1563 | re-Catholicization of central and eastern Europe |
| **I** | **Intellectual / Culture**   * Art, Music * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education | Paintings of Giotto  Early 1300s -1337  *Lamentation,* 1305 | Early Humanist, Lyrical poetry of Petrarch mid 1300-1371  **Vernacular Literature** starts in Europe | *The Canterbury Tale*, by Geoffrey Chaucer between 1387 and 1400  Florence emerges as center of **Italian Renaissance** | Dante, *The Divine Comedy,* 1472  **High Renaissance** in Rome, after 1490  Writings of Erasmus  *In Praise of Folly*, 1511  **Christian Humanism** | Machiavelli, *The Prince*, 1513  Rome sacked to end Renaissance, 1527  Castiglione, *The Courtier*, 1527 | **Scientific Revolution**, 1543-1687  Copernicus, heliocentric theory, 1543 | **Baroque Art**, 1550s-1720s  Michelangelo dies, 1564  Shakespeare in England  (1564-1616)  **Mannerist Art**, 1560s-1600 |
| **T** | **Technological**   * New Inventions * New Tools, Weapons * Ways to Improve Life * Technical Solutions * Infrastructure (water, roads, etc.) | Gunpowder arrives in Europe from Asia about 1200  English longbow used more effectively late 1250-1450s  Magnetic compass arrives 1300 | Gunpowder artillery used in Hundred Years War  1337-1453 | Prince Henry (of Portugal) founds navigation school, 1415  Portuguese caravel (ca. 1450): w/ Lateen sail and rope riggings, Axial rudder | Gutenberg's Printing Press 1455  Quadrant (c. 1450), astrolabe (c. 1480) and cross staff (c. 1550): determined latitude | Military revolution, 1500-1650  Waldseemuller’s world map (1507) | **Columbian Exchange 15th-18th**  NW to Europe: Syphilis, Potatoes, Corn Tomatoes, Vanilla, chocolate, turkeys  Europe to NW: small pox, measles, plague, flu, typhus, wheat, sugar, rice, coffee, horses, cows, pigs, sheep, goat | Mercator’s map (ca. 1575) |
| **E** | **Economic**   * Type of System * Technology, Industry * Trade, Commerce * Capital/Money * Types of Businesses | Economic depression until mid-15th century | Decline of Serfdom in Western Europe |  | Economic recovery, until mid-sixteenth century  Rise of Portuguese trading empire | Columbus, 1492  Price Revolution, 16th century  Cortez conquers Aztecs, 1519  Magellan's circumnavigation,  1519-1521 | Spanish and Portuguese colonization  Rise of Netherlands as commercial power |  |

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|  |  | **17th Century** | | | **18th Century** | | | |
|  |  | **1600** | **1650** | **1650** | **1700** | **1725** | **1750** | **1775** |
| -----------WARS OF RELIGION (1562-1649) ----------SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION 1550S -1700S--------------------------------- ----------- ENLIGHTENMENT, 1720-1789 --------------------------ENLIGHTENED ABSOLUTISM, 1740-1790  -----------AGE OF EXPLORATION (15TH-18TH CENTURIES)----------------------------------------------AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION STARTS, 18TH CENTURY ------------------------------------------------------ EARLY INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, 1750-1850--------------------- | | | | | | | | |
| **S** | **Social**   * Family * Gender Relations * Social Classes * Inequalities * Lifestyles | Population peaks and then declines throughout 17th century  Witchcraft persecution, 1580-1700 | High crime rates, 17th century  Numerous revolts, wide- spread famine during  "Little Ice Age" |  | Population increase begins throughout 18th century  Concept of childhood emerges, 18th century | Rise of the middle-class Aristocratic reaction |  | Rise of industrial cities in Britain 1775s  Abolition of feudalism, 1789-1800, in western and central Europe |
| **P** | **Political**   * Leaders, Elites * State Structure * War * Diplomacy, Treaties * Courts, Laws | **Thirty Years' War**, 1618-1648  Peace of Westphalia, 1648  Stuart monarchy in England, 1603-1714  **English Civil War**, 1642-1649 | Rise of **absolute monarchies**  Age of Louis XIV, 1643--1715  Cromwell and **Protectorate**, 1650s  Stuart **Restoration**, 1660-1688  **Glorious Revolution**, 1688--1689 | Rise of Prussia  Ottomans besiege Vienna, 1683 | **Peter the Great's reforms** in Russia, 1689-1725  Great Northern War, 1700-1721  War of Spanish Succession, 1702-1713 (Peace of Utrecht) | War of Austrian Succession, 1740-1748 | Age of **Enlightened Absolutism**, 1740-1790  Seven Years' War, 1756-1763  Catherine the Great in Russia (r. 1762-96)  Partitions of Poland, 1772-1795 | American Revolution, 1775-1783  French Revolution, 1789-1799 |
| **R** | **Religious**   * Holy books * Beliefs, Teaching * Conversions * Sin/Salvation * Deitie | Galileo before the Inquisition, 1633  Jansenism and Pascal in France | English Test Act, 1673  Revocation of *Edict of Nantes*, 1685 | Development of **deism** | German Pietist revival in Lutheranism  Development of skepticism, atheism, and secularism  Wesley's Methodist revival in England, 1730s-1800 |  | Enlightened absolute monarchs extend **religious toleration**  Jesuits disbanded, 1773 (until  1814)  De-Christianization of French Revolution, 1791-1794 |  |
| **I** | **Intellectual / Culture**   * Art, Music * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education | Francis Bacon advocates empirical science  Galileo's *Starry*  *Messenger*, 1610  Descartes' *Discourse on Method*, 1637 | Great Age of **Opera and Baroque music**, 1600-1750  **Dutch Golden Age**, 17th century | Hobbes's  *Leviathan*, 1651  Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, 1687 | **Enlightenment**, 1720s-1789  John Locke's *Second Treatise on Government* & *Essay On Human Understanding*, 1690  Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws*, 1748 | **Rococo art**, 1720s-1760s | Diderot publishes *Encyclopedia*, 1751  Voltaire's  *Candide*, 1759  Rousseau's *Social Contract* and *Emile*, 1762 | Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of Rights of Women*, 1792 |
| **T** | **Technological**   * New Inventions * New Tools, Weapons * Ways to Improve Life * Technical Solutions * Infrastructure (water, roads, etc.) | **Scientific Revolution** |  |  | **Agricultural Revolution** starts, 18th century  Jethro Tull’s Seed Drill, 1700  1733, John Kay: flying shuttle | Textile innovations, 1733-1800 | 1764, James Hargreaves, spinning jenny  Watt's steam engine,1769  1769, Richard Arkwright, water frame,  1779, Samuel Crompton spinning mule | Rise of industrial cities in Britain 1775s  First textile mill, 1780  1796, small-pox vaccine, Edward Jenner |
| **E** | **Economic**   * Type of System * Technology, Industry * Trade, Commerce * Capital/Money * Types of Businesses | Commercial Revolution, 17th and 18th centuries  Development of Triangular Trade | Practice of **mercantilism**, to ca. 1650-1750  Commercial Wars, 1650-1763 |  | **Enclosure movement** in England, eighteenth century | Cottage industry system, 18th and early 19th centuries |  | **Classical economists**-Smith, Malthus, Ricardo  Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1776  Malthus, *An Essay on the Principle of Population*, 1798 |

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|  | **19th Century** | | | | **20th Century** | | | |
|  | **1800** | **1815** | **1848** | **1870** | **1900** | **WWI** | **WWII** | **Post WWII** |
| ----------------------FIRST INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, 1750 -1850 --------------- SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, 1850-1914----------------------------------------------- AGE OF ANXIETY OR CENTURY OF CRISIS, 20TH CENTURY ---------------------COLD WAR, 1945-1991-------  ----------------------NAPOLEON, 1799-1815---------------AGE OF CONSERVATISM OR METTERNICH, 1815-1848-------------------IMPERIALISM IN AFRICA AND ASIA, 1850S-1914--------WWI 1914-1918------ GREAT DEPRESSION, 1929-39 --–WWII, 1939-1945------ | | | | | | | | |
| **S**  **Social** | Population increase, 19th century  Rise of proletariat and labor unions  1819, Corn Laws | Chartism in Britain, 1830s-40s  Potato famine in Ireland, 1840s  Reforms in Britain, 1830s-40s Factory Act of 1833  Mines Act of 1842  Com Laws repealed, 1846 | after 1851 unions were moving toward craft unions  Baron von Haussman redeveloped Paris  Reform Bill of 1867: Disraeli's "leap in the dark" | Serfdom abolished in Russia, 1861  Socialist parties  Urban reform movements  The “Belle Époque” (c. 1895-1914) – “the good old days” | Rise of mass leisure, literacy, education  Feminism,  Women’s Suffrage Movements  Modem medical care, life expectancy increases | Women gain vote in many nations, 1918  Reform Act of 1928: Women over age 21 gained suffrage |  | Postwar baby boom (1945-1960)  Guest workers (1950s)  Growth of welfare state (1950s) |
| **P**  **Political** | Rise of Napoleon, 1796-1815  French Empire, 1804-1814  Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815 | Concert of Europe, 1815-1840s  Greek/ Belgian independence, 1830-31  Revolution of 1830 in France  Reform Act of 1832 in Britain | **Revolutions of 1848**  Napoleon III in France,1848-70  Crimean War, 1853-1856  Italian unification, 1858--1861  German unification, 1864-1871  Austro-Hungarian *Ausgleich*, 1867 | **Mass politics**  Bismarck as Chancellor, 1862-1890  Paris Commune and Third Republic, 1871  Congress of Berlin, 1878  Reforms of Alexander II in Russia, 1855-1881 | Dreyfus Affair (1894)  Russo-Japanese War and Revolution of  1905 in Russia | World War I, 1914-1918  Russian Revolution, 1917  Treaty of Versailles, 1919  Russian Civil War, 1918-1921  Weimar Republic, 1918-1933 | Mussolini in Italy, 1922-1943  Hitler comes to power,  1933-1945  Appeasement, 1930s  World War II, 1939-1945 | Cold War, 1945-1991  NATO, 1949  Hungary revolt, 1956 |
| **R**  **Religious** | Napoleon's Concordat with Catholic Church, 1801 | Jewish emancipation from restrictions, 1780s-1918  Revival of religion during Romanticism | Pope Pius IX (r. 1846-1878)  opposes modernism | First Vatican Council, 1870 (papal infallibility)  Dreyfus Affair in France, 1890s | Zionism | Lateran Accord between fascist Italy and Vatican, 1929 | Concordat between Nazis and Catholic Church, 1933  Nuremberg Laws, 1935  Holocaust, 1939-1945 | Accelerating trend of secularization in Western European societies (esp. France) |
| **I**  **Intellectual / Culture** | **Neoclassical art,** 1780s-1820s  Rise of **nationalism**  19th Century | **Romanticism**, 1800-1850  Beethoven (1770-1826)  Eugene Delacroix (1796-1863), *Liberty Leading the People*  Utopian Socialism | Marx's *Communist Manifesto*, 1848  **Realism** in the arts and philosophy  Positivism  Darwin's *Origin of Species*, 1859 | **Impressionism**  Nietzsche's writings, 1870s-1880s  Developments in quantum physics  Émile Zola (1840-1902): The giant of realist literature | Modern Art  Freud's Interpretation of Dreams, 1900  Einstein's relativity theory, 1905 | Interwar high culture of alienation and pessimism, 1918-1939  Interwar mass culture,  1918-1939 |  | Postwar existentialism  Cannes Film Festival  U.K. author J.K. Rowling becomes all-time best-selling author w/ Harry Potter book series (7 books in Top 10) |
| **T Technological** | John McAdam (1756-1836): hard-surfaced roads in England  1807, Robert Fulton, *Clermont*: first useful steamship (USA) | Industrialization in Britain  1825, George Stephenson’s *The Rocket.* railroads, 1830s | **Second Industrial Revolution,** 1850s-1914: steel, oil, electricity, chemicals  Crystal Palace Exhibition, 1851 | Industrialization of Russia, 1880s-1930s  **Suez Canal,** 1869  Pasteur's **germ theory**, 1860s | Airplane invented, 1903  Radio and motion pictures (1900-1920s) |  |  | Airbus - Leading global aerospace company (France, Netherlands, Germany, Spain) |
| **E**  **Economic** |  | Zollverein (German Trade Union), 1834  Opium Wars (Britain vs. China), 1st 1839-41, 2nd 1856-60 | **Imperialism in Africa and Asia**, 1850s-1914  Sepoy Mutiny, 1857 end of British East India Company rule in India | Business cycles, 1873-1896  **Berlin Conference** over Africa, 1885  **Cecil Rhodes** of the Cape-to Cairo dream |  | Lenin’s New Economic Policy in USSR, 1921-1928  Reparations from Article 231 of Versailles treaty caused Hyperinflation in Germany, 1923 | **Great Depression**, 1929-39  Collectivization of agriculture in USSR, 1930s  Five-Year Plans in USSR, 1928-1938 | Decolonization, 1945-1970s  ECSC, 1951  Economic recovery in Western Europe (1950s) |