**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, 1358Ciompi revolt in Florence, 1378 | Wat Tyler (English Peasant) revolt in England, 1381Slave labor imported from Africa into Europe, until about 1500 |  | Enclosure movement beginsPopulation recovers to pre-plague levelsGerman 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 Supremacy1356 | Medicis come to power in Florence, 1430sPeace of Lodi, 1454 | Constantinople captured by Turks, 1453Spain united under Ferdinand and Isabella, 1469French invade Italy, 1494War of the Roses1455 -1485Henry VII – starts Tudor Dynasty in England 1485 | **Rise of New Monarchs,** to mid-16th centuryIsabella and Ferdinand complete *reconquista*/ Jews expelled from Spain, 1492Henry VIII, ruler of England (1509-1547)Charles V, ruler of Spain/HRE (1516-1556) | Peace of Augsburg, 1555Henry VIII creates Anglican Church, 1533-1534Elizabeth I, England, 1558-1603Spanish Armada defeat, 1588Dutch Revolt vs. Spain, 1566-1648 | **French religious wars**, 1562-1598St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, 1572Henry 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, France1307-1378 | John Wycliffe’s ideas of reform1370s-1381Great Schism1378-1417Conciliar movement | Jan Hus burned at the stake, 1415Council of Constance ends Great Schism, 1417 |  | Luther posts 95 Theses,1517**Protestant Reformation** (1517-1648)Calvinism in Geneva, 1536 | **Catholic Counter- Reformation**Jesuits founded, 1540sCouncil of Trent, 1545-1563 | re-Catholicization of central and eastern Europe |
| **I** | **Intellectual / Culture*** Art, Music
* Writing, Literature
* Philosophy
* Math & Science
* Education
 | Paintings of GiottoEarly 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 1400Florence emerges as center of **Italian Renaissance** | Dante, *The Divine Comedy,* 1472**High Renaissance** in Rome, after 1490Writings of Erasmus*In Praise of Folly*, 1511**Christian Humanism** | Machiavelli, *The Prince*, 1513Rome sacked to end Renaissance, 1527Castiglione, *The Courtier*, 1527 | **Scientific Revolution**, 1543-1687Copernicus, heliocentric theory, 1543 | **Baroque Art**, 1550s-1720sMichelangelo dies, 1564Shakespeare 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 1200English longbow used more effectively late 1250-1450sMagnetic compass arrives 1300 | Gunpowder artillery used in Hundred Years War1337-1453 | Prince Henry (of Portugal) founds navigation school, 1415Portuguese caravel (ca. 1450): w/ Lateen sail and rope riggings, Axial rudder | Gutenberg's Printing Press 1455Quadrant (c. 1450), astrolabe (c. 1480) and cross staff (c. 1550): determined latitude | Military revolution, 1500-1650Waldseemuller’s world map (1507) | **Columbian Exchange 15th-18th**NW to Europe: Syphilis, Potatoes, Corn Tomatoes, Vanilla, chocolate, turkeysEurope 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 centuryRise of Portuguese trading empire | Columbus, 1492Price Revolution, 16th centuryCortez conquers Aztecs, 1519Magellan's circumnavigation,1519-1521 | Spanish and Portuguese colonizationRise 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 centuryWitchcraft persecution, 1580-1700 | High crime rates, 17th century Numerous revolts, wide- spread famine during"Little Ice Age" |  | Population increase begins throughout 18th centuryConcept of childhood emerges, 18th century | Rise of the middle-class Aristocratic reaction |  | Rise of industrial cities in Britain 1775sAbolition of feudalism, 1789-1800, in western and central Europe |
| **P** | **Political*** Leaders, Elites
* State Structure
* War
* Diplomacy, Treaties
* Courts, Laws
 | **Thirty Years' War**, 1618-1648Peace of Westphalia, 1648Stuart monarchy in England, 1603-1714**English Civil War**, 1642-1649 | Rise of **absolute monarchies**Age of Louis XIV, 1643--1715Cromwell and **Protectorate**, 1650sStuart **Restoration**, 1660-1688**Glorious Revolution**, 1688--1689 | Rise of PrussiaOttomans besiege Vienna, 1683 | **Peter the Great's reforms** in Russia, 1689-1725Great Northern War, 1700-1721War of Spanish Succession, 1702-1713 (Peace of Utrecht) | War of Austrian Succession, 1740-1748 | Age of **Enlightened Absolutism**, 1740-1790Seven Years' War, 1756-1763Catherine the Great in Russia (r. 1762-96)Partitions of Poland, 1772-1795 | American Revolution, 1775-1783French Revolution, 1789-1799 |
| **R** | **Religious*** Holy books
* Beliefs, Teaching
* Conversions
* Sin/Salvation
* Deitie
 | Galileo before the Inquisition, 1633Jansenism and Pascal in France | English Test Act, 1673Revocation of *Edict of Nantes*, 1685 | Development of **deism** | German Pietist revival in LutheranismDevelopment of skepticism, atheism, and secularismWesley's Methodist revival in England, 1730s-1800 |  | Enlightened absolute monarchs extend **religious toleration**Jesuits disbanded, 1773 (until1814)De-Christianization of French Revolution, 1791-1794 |  |
| **I** | **Intellectual / Culture*** Art, Music
* Writing, Literature
* Philosophy
* Math & Science
* Education
 | Francis Bacon advocates empirical scienceGalileo's *Starry**Messenger*, 1610Descartes' *Discourse on Method*, 1637 | Great Age of **Opera and Baroque music**, 1600-1750**Dutch Golden Age**, 17th century | Hobbes's*Leviathan*, 1651Newton's *Principia Mathematica*, 1687 | **Enlightenment**, 1720s-1789John Locke's *Second Treatise on Government* & *Essay On Human Understanding*, 1690Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws*, 1748 | **Rococo art**, 1720s-1760s  | Diderot publishes *Encyclopedia*, 1751Voltaire's*Candide*, 1759Rousseau'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 centuryJethro Tull’s Seed Drill, 17001733, John Kay: flying shuttle | Textile innovations, 1733-1800 | 1764, James Hargreaves, spinning jennyWatt's steam engine,17691769, Richard Arkwright, water frame,1779, Samuel Crompton spinning mule | Rise of industrial cities in Britain 1775s First textile mill, 17801796, small-pox vaccine, Edward Jenner |
| **E** | **Economic*** Type of System
* Technology, Industry
* Trade, Commerce
* Capital/Money
* Types of Businesses
 | Commercial Revolution, 17th and 18th centuriesDevelopment 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, RicardoAdam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 1776Malthus, *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 centuryRise of proletariat and labor unions1819, Corn Laws | Chartism in Britain, 1830s-40sPotato famine in Ireland, 1840sReforms in Britain, 1830s-40s Factory Act of 1833Mines Act of 1842Com Laws repealed, 1846 | after 1851 unions were moving toward craft unions Baron von Haussman redeveloped ParisReform Bill of 1867: Disraeli's "leap in the dark" | Serfdom abolished in Russia, 1861Socialist partiesUrban reform movementsThe “Belle Époque” (c. 1895-1914) – “the good old days” | Rise of mass leisure, literacy, educationFeminism, Women’s Suffrage MovementsModem medical care, life expectancy increases | Women gain vote in many nations, 1918Reform 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, 1796-1815French Empire, 1804-1814Congress of Vienna, 1814-1815  | Concert of Europe, 1815-1840sGreek/ Belgian independence, 1830-31Revolution of 1830 in FranceReform Act of 1832 in Britain | **Revolutions of 1848**Napoleon III in France,1848-70Crimean War, 1853-1856Italian unification, 1858--1861German unification, 1864-1871Austro-Hungarian *Ausgleich*, 1867 | **Mass politics**Bismarck as Chancellor, 1862-1890Paris Commune and Third Republic, 1871Congress of Berlin, 1878Reforms of Alexander II in Russia, 1855-1881 | Dreyfus Affair (1894)Russo-Japanese War and Revolution of1905 in Russia | World War I, 1914-1918Russian Revolution, 1917Treaty of Versailles, 1919Russian Civil War, 1918-1921Weimar Republic, 1918-1933 | Mussolini in Italy, 1922-1943Hitler comes to power,1933-1945Appeasement, 1930sWorld War II, 1939-1945 | Cold War, 1945-1991NATO, 1949Hungary revolt, 1956 |
| **R****Religious** | Napoleon's Concordat with Catholic Church, 1801 | Jewish emancipation from restrictions, 1780s-1918Revival 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, 1933Nuremberg Laws, 1935Holocaust, 1939-1945 | Accelerating trend of secularization in Western European societies (esp. France) |
| **I** **Intellectual / Culture** | **Neoclassical art,** 1780s-1820sRise of **nationalism** 19th Century | **Romanticism**, 1800-1850Beethoven (1770-1826)Eugene Delacroix (1796-1863), *Liberty Leading the People*Utopian Socialism | Marx's *Communist Manifesto*, 1848**Realism** in the arts and philosophyPositivismDarwin's *Origin of Species*, 1859 | **Impressionism**Nietzsche's writings, 1870s-1880sDevelopments in quantum physicsÉmile Zola (1840-1902): The giant of realist literature | Modern ArtFreud's Interpretation of Dreams, 1900Einstein's relativity theory, 1905 | Interwar high culture of alienation and pessimism, 1918-1939Interwar mass culture,1918-1939 |  | Postwar existentialismCannes Film FestivalU.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 England1807, Robert Fulton, *Clermont*: first useful steamship (USA) | Industrialization in Britain1825, George Stephenson’s *The Rocket.* railroads, 1830s | **Second Industrial Revolution,** 1850s-1914: steel, oil, electricity, chemicalsCrystal Palace Exhibition, 1851 | Industrialization of Russia, 1880s-1930s**Suez Canal,** 1869Pasteur's **germ theory**, 1860s | Airplane invented, 1903Radio and motion pictures (1900-1920s) |  |  | Airbus - Leading global aerospace company (France, Netherlands, Germany, Spain) |
| **E** **Economic** |  | Zollverein (German Trade Union), 1834Opium Wars (Britain vs. China), 1st 1839-41, 2nd 1856-60 | **Imperialism in Africa and Asia**, 1850s-1914Sepoy 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, 1921-1928Reparations from Article 231 of Versailles treaty caused Hyperinflation in Germany, 1923 | **Great Depression**, 1929-39Collectivization of agriculture in USSR, 1930sFive-Year Plans in USSR, 1928-1938 | Decolonization, 1945-1970sECSC, 1951Economic recovery in Western Europe (1950s) |