

AP EUROPEAN HISTORY

RENAISSANCE (1300-1600)

Born in Italian city-states, spread to first Southern Europe then the rest of Europe.

Why?

- i. Crusades and trade routes increased communications
- ii. The Church lost influence
- iii. Middle class grew, and people wanted to use their money to enjoy life
- iv. Competition between the rich developed education and art

Humanism

- i. Greco-Roman antiquity
- ii. Enjoying life
- iii. Glorification of humans
- iv. Belief that humans should be the center of attention

Civic Humanism – Participation in government essential for human development

Petrarch – First humanist, admired solely Greeks and Romans

Boccaccio – Wrote *The Decameron*, unique for being in vernacular Italian and intended for entertainment.

Castiglione – Wrote *The Courtier* teaching proper behavior.

Art

- i. Depth, linear and atmospheric perspective
- ii. Detailed backgrounds
- iii. More earthly themes and humans
- iv. Realistic, geometric, and mathematically precise
- v. Emotion and posture

Masaccio – First to paint nudes since ancients, used perspective and nature.

Donatello – Sculptor, created the bronze, free standing David.

Brunelleschi – Architect who designed the Il Duomo in Florence, the biggest brick dome to this day.

Leonardo Da Vinci – *Mona Lisa*, *The Last Supper*, and more.

Raphael – *The School of Athens*

Michelangelo – Sistine Chapel ceiling, *The Last Judgement*

Titian – *Venus of Urbino*, *Venus and Adonis*

REFORMATION (1517-1648)

The creation of the Protestant faith and weakening of the Catholic Church.

People

John Wycliffe – English reformer, called for simplification. Questioned transubstantiation and called a heretic. Inspired Lollards.

Jan Hus – Bohemian. Said Church was made up of all faithful. Questioned transubstantiation and burned at the stake.

Martin Luther – German. Was once a monk, but very obsessed with his own sinfulness. Believed in salvation through faith alone, only baptism and the Eucharist, no indulgences, and a priesthood of all believers. Wrote the Ninety-Five Theses to condemn indulgences and abuses of the Catholic Church. Ordered to recant at the Diet of Worms but refused, and instead went into hiding and translated the Bible to German.

Zwingli – Believed in no sacraments and no predestination.

John Calvin – Salvation by faith alone, predestination. Successful people, or the elect, were those who had been chosen to go to heaven. Promoted Protestant work ethic and created a theocracy in Geneva, Switzerland.

Council of Trent – Part of the Counter-Reformation, the Catholic Church reaffirmed the seven sacraments, stopped simony, made priests go to seminaries, and stopped indulgences. But they could not stop Protestantism.

NOTABLE RULERS OF THE TIME

England

Henry VII – (1457-1509) Won the **War of Roses**, a conservative that created the Star Chamber.

Henry VIII – (1491-1547) Broke away from Catholic Church to create the Anglican Church. Defended the Seven Sacraments and used the Act of Supremacy to establish himself as the head of the Anglican Church.

Elizabeth I – (1533-1603) Powerful queen who ruled England successfully.

James I – (1603-1625) Cousin of Elizabeth I, came from Scotland and thus struggled to understand the strength of the British Parliament. Believed in divine right.

Charles I – (1625-1649) Accepted Parliament's **Petition of Right**, but dissolved Parliament for 11 years. Then forced to call it again for money, marking the beginning of the Long Parliament. Caused the civil war and was executed in 1649.

Cromwell – (1653-1658) New Model Army overthrew the king and later Parliament. Strict Puritan who eliminated fun and games. His son Richard was weak and soon overthrown.

James II – Heavily Catholic ruler who upset Parliament and was overthrown by William of Orange.

France

Francis I – (1515-1547) **Concordat of Bologna** (1516), Estates General stopped meeting.

Henry of Navarre – (1589-1610) Created the Edict of Nantes and ended the French Wars of Religion.

Spain

Ferdinand and Isabella – (1474-1504) made Spain more united. Weakened nobles and clergy. Kicked out Jews and Muslims with the Inquisition.

Charles V – (1519-1556) King of Spain and of the HRE. Constantly wasted money with his wars. Ordered the Diet of Worms to try and get Luther to recant.

TERMS

War of Roses – (1455–85), a war within England between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. Henry VII from the House of Lancaster won and became the next king.

Concordat of Bologna – (1516) Signed by King Francis I of France and Pope Leo X. The Church could keep profits earned and France and the French King had the right to appoint bishops and other church leaders.

Petition of Right – (1628) Due Process (Habeas Corpus), no taxation without Parliament's consent, no quartering of troops, and Parliament must be called frequently.

Treaty of Dover – (1672) For military support and money from the French, Charles II agreed to try and convert England and himself to Catholicism.

Test Act – (1673) Prohibited anyone who had not had an Anglican communion from being in the army or public service.

Bill of Rights – (1689) Passed by Parliament to create separation of power, limit the power of the king, and promote democratic election/ freedom of speech.

THIRTY YEARS WAR (1618-1648)

- i. HRE Emperor Ferdinand II of Bohemia forced Roman Catholicism, sparking Protestant rebellions.
- ii. Defenestration of Prague marked the beginning of what was the deadliest religious war.
- iii. HRE, Austria, Spain, Hungary, Poland vs Sweden, Dutch, France, Bohemia, Prussia, England.
- iv. Resulted in the Peace of Westphalia, where Spain recognized the Dutch Republic and gave Protestants, including Calvinists, religious freedom. It also marked the beginning of France and Prussia as great powers.
- v. Four Phases: Bohemian, Danish, Swedish, and French

FRENCH WARS OF RELIGION (1562- 1598)

- i. Catholics vs. Huguenots (French Calvinists)
- ii. Started with the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre, where thousands of Huguenots were killed.
- iii. Henry of Navarre, a Huguenot, ended the war with the Edict of Nantes and claimed that "Paris is worth a mass."

SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

Causes

- i. Scientists were beginning to question the knowledge of the ancients.
- ii. Increase in interest in alchemy, astrology, and more branches of science.
- iii. New technology and instruments made new discoveries possible.

People

Copernicus – Polish. Wrote *The Revolution of Heavenly Bodies* on heliocentrism and the beginning of the concept of gravity.

Galileo – First to use the telescope. Reaffirmed heliocentrism and created theory of inertia. The Church put him on house arrest until his death.

Newton – Wrote *The Principia* on the three laws of motion, as well as universal gravitation.

Bacon – Advocated empiricism, which was going from observation to general knowledge.

Descartes – Advocated rationalism, going from fact to deduce statements. "I think, therefore I am."

Hobbes – Atheist who thought man was cruel and terrifying in the state of nature. Wrote *The Leviathan*, promoting absolute monarchy and the social contract in which people must give up their right to rebel for a stable government.

Locke – Tabula rasa, believed man was a blank slate in the state of nature. Supported natural rights of life, liberty, and property, and the government's duty to protect those rights. Said people deserved the right to rebel if they needed to.

Art

Mannerism – Distorted human figures, using strange perspective and unnatural colors/lighting. Major painter was El Greco.

Baroque – Reaction to Mannerism, meant to create a sense of awe to God's greatness. Famous painters included Velazquez and Rubens.

LOUIS XIV

The Sun King ruled from 1643-1715. He was renowned for his absolutist policies, including the creation of Versailles in order to control the nobles. But his many wars

and extravagant spending left France in great debt, which later resulted in the French Revolution.

Accomplishments

Versailles – A palace that tamed the aristocracy by forcing them to live there, competing for the King's attention.

Edict of Fontainebleau – revoked the Edict of Nantes, driving out the Huguenots in an attempt to create religious uniformity.

Advisors – Colbert (Thought Netherlands was the biggest enemy, wanted a big navy) and Louvois (wanted a strong army). Louis listened to both and managed to gain lots of territory.

War of Spanish Succession – The Grand Alliance feared the assumption of both the French and Spanish throne by Louis's grandson. The Peace of Utrecht resulted in Philip getting to be King of Spain, but not of France- and prohibited future rulers from having both thrones.

AUSTRIA

Leopold I

Created a similar court to Louis's Versailles at Schonbrunn. But he was too reliant on the Privy Council, a group of nobles that were his advisors. Thus, he had less power but more popular support than Louis XIV.

Charles VI (1711-1740)

Had no male heir, so he created the Pragmatic Sanction to allow all Hapsburg lands to pass to any heir.

Maria Theresa (1740-1780)

Charles's daughter left with a country difficult to rule. She appealed to the nobles as a damsel in distress, which worked. She retained Austria's power during the War of Austrian Succession. A brilliant ruler, she reformed the church, abolishing the clergy's exemptions from taxes. She also improved the military and the bureaucracy.

PRUSSIA

Frederick William (1648-1688)

The Great Elector. He created a strong army and established the War Chest to finance the army.

Frederick III (1688-1713)

Made Berlin into a cultural center, including an Academy of Sciences. Established Prussian independence.

Frederick William I (1713-1740)

Concentrated on the army, making it strong and education required.

Frederick II (1740-1786)

Frederick the Great. Established religious toleration and judicial reform, strengthening borders and fighting in the War of Austrian Succession.

RUSSIA

Peter the Great (1682-1725)

Sent Russians to the West to study, brought in foreigners, forced men to shave, founded an Academy of Sciences, and traveled to the West to learn about shipbuilding and more. Wins the Great Northern War by using the Scorched Earth Policy on Charles XII (Swedish king)

Established the Table of Ranks to limit the power of the nobles and fought to attain warm water ports for Russia. Founded St. Petersburg and made it the Russian capital.

ENGLAND

William and Mary (1689-1688)

The Glorious Revolution. William of Orange was Dutch and the Prince of Orange. Mary II was the daughter of the previous ruler, James II. Parliament prompted William to invade and take over the monarchy, which he did. With their reign came the establishment of the English Bill of Rights, which limited the power of the monarchs and gave the Parliament established supremacy.

SEVEN YEARS WAR (1756-1763)

- i. Austria, France, and Russia vs. Prussia and England
- ii. Leader of Russia died right before Prussia lost, and the new ruler stopped Russian troops from crushing Prussia.
- iii. Resulted in territorial changes.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

A time when intellectuals, or philosophes, questioned tradition and criticized society using reason.

- i. Reason – can be applied to everything and anything.
- ii. Skepticism – everything should be open to questioning.
- iii. Toleration – religious and intellectual.

- iv. Freedom – speech, press, and religion.
- v. Equality – tabula rasa, all people are equal.
- vi. Enlightened Despotism – ruling to benefit the people.
- vii. Deism – the idea that God was like a watchmaker, who created the universe but then left because it was meant to be self sufficient.

People

Immanuel Kant – A German philosopher, said enlightenment is a person’s escape from nonage, letting them think for themselves.

Voltaire – (1694-1778) Deist. Wrote *Candide* and other satires on the French government and society. Advocated intellectual and religious freedom, and advocated for progress.

“Crush the infamous thing” (the absolutist Catholic Church)

Rousseau – Noble savage, society tainted man. Wrote *The Social Contract*, which discussed the importance of the general will. He wanted a complete democracy that would come in the form of small towns rather than progress, and therefore attacked private property. He also wrote *Emile* to encourage less book learning and more learning by experience for children.

“All men are born free, but everywhere they are in chains.”

Diderot – Created the *Encyclopedia* to change the general way of thinking by treating all topics similarly.

Montesquieu – Wrote *The Spirit of the Laws* about checks and balances.

Beccaria – Wrote *On Crimes and Punishments* about the death penalty, calling for human rights and humanitarianism.

Art

Rococo – Art of the nobility, meaningless but colorful and pretty. It was light and ornate, highlighting wealth.

Neoclassicism – Return to antiquity, featuring heroic Greco-Roman figures and drama/emotion. Philosophes loved it.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

May 5, 1789 – Estates General is called by Louis XVI for the first time since 1614.

June 17, 1789 – The Third Estate with some nobles and clergymen form the National Assembly

June 20, 1789 – Tennis Court Oath. They refuse to leave the tennis court until they create a French constitution.

July 14, 1789 – Storming of the Bastille by Parisian crowds and troops.

July/August 1789 – The Great Fear, when peasants attacked nobles.

August 4, 1789 – Decrees of August 4, when nobles gave up their privileges.

August 26, 1789 – Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen

October 5, 1789 – Women’s March to Versailles, when they brought the king and Marie Antoinette to Paris.

1790 – Civil Constitution of the Clergy, forcing clergy to swear loyalty to the state.

1791 – New constitution of France created, establishing the Legislative Assembly.

1791 – King’s Flight to Varennes. King tries to run away but is brought back. France declares war with Austria and Prussia.

1792 – Constitution of 1791 and Legislative Assembly abolished. Temporary Paris Commune, but not enough.

September 1792 – September Massacres executed thousands of prisoners.

1793 – Louis XIV executed. Reign of Terror started, where the Committee of Public Safety where Jacobins (Robespierre and Danton) killed thousands- ultimately resulting in the execution of the leaders themselves.

1794 – Thermidorian Reaction was the return of conservatism. A White Terror occurred against Jacobins.

1795 – Uprising of the sans-culottes, which lead to a new constitution and the Directory.

1799 – Napoleon Bonaparte

NAPOLEAN BONAPARTE

Accomplishments

The Consulate (1799-1804) – Government of France before the Napoleonic Era
Concordat (1801) – made peace with Pope Pius VII, allowing legal toleration and civil rights to all.

Napoleonic Code (1804) – Set of laws that established equality before the law, male dominance, freedom of religion, private property, the end of serfdom, inheritance rights for women, etc.

Continental System – An attempt to beat the English, whose superior navy made it difficult to conquer. Napoleon required all trade to be conducted through land, which was a failure because Spain then Russia resumed trade with England- resulting in costly guerilla warfare in the first and deadly scorched earth policies in the second.

Battle of Waterloo (1815) – Napoleon escaped his first exile in Elba, spending a hundred days regaining popular support. He was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo, after which he was sent to St. Helena for the rest of his life.

ROMANTICISM

Idealized the past, emotion, the heart, and nature. It loved the Middle Ages and the ideas of chivalry and knights in shining armor, and it was mainly a reaction to the Industrial Revolution and other rapid changes spreading throughout Europe.

People

Francisco de Goya – A Spanish Romantic painter who painted *The Third of May*.

Delacroix – French painter who painted *Liberty Leading the People*.

Turner – English painter who painted *The Slave Ship*.

-ISMS

Conservatism

Defended tradition, hierarchy, and the status quo. Included Edmund Burke, Metternich, etc.

Liberalism

Promoted social progress, economic development, and the middle class. Advocated a free society with a constitution that valued individual rights. Included John Stuart Mill, Adam Smith, David Ricardo, etc.

Utilitarianism

Stressed the role of the state in society, with a government that did what was the best for the most people. Included Jeremy Bentham.

Socialism

Despised capitalism and wanted a society where people could live in harmony. Included Saint-Simon, Fourier, Owen, and later Marx.

ENGLISH REFORMS

The Reform Bill (1832)

Extended the franchise and redistricted, giving the middle class more political strength.

The Factory Act (1833)

Limited the hours of child labor, and restricted child labor to workers over the age of nine.

The Corn Laws (1815-1846)

A tariff on agricultural goods that negatively affected the middle and working classes. Later repealed.

Equal Franchise Act (1928)

Extended the franchise to everyone, including women.

Charterists

Wanted universal male suffrage, annual elections, secret ballots, and salaries for Parliament members, but this mostly failed.

REVOLUTIONS OF 1848

France

A protest movement occurred at the government's refusal to extend the franchise. Louis Philippe abdicated and went to England, and a new French Republic was declared. They decided on universal male suffrage, the right to work, etc. But no red flag and no national workshops, which upset the workers. They went back to the barricades and were crushed in the **June Days** by General Cavaignac. In December an election was held, and Louis Napoleon was chosen for his name, but he later changed the government to an empire.

Austria

Hungarians were trying to gain autonomy, causing revolutions in which Metternich resigned and changes were made. But the Czechs, Croatians, and Romanians tried to do the same- giving power to the Hapsburgs who turned around and crushed the revolutions.

Prussia

Frederick William IV tried to loosen policies, but fighting happened and a constitutional assembly was created. Then the **Frankfurt Convention** happened, where a split happened between Big Germany and Small Germany supporters. But Frederick didn't want to be the emperor, and the revolution died out.

Italy

Initially successful, and each state got a constitution- revolutions resulted in the pope running away. But Austrian forces beat Piedmont and Louis Napoleon restored the pope, again turning back the revolution.

CRIMEAN WAR

France, England, and the Ottoman Empire vs. Russia.

The Russians had great losses, exposing their weakness and later allowing for the unification of Germany.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION

Mazzini – The heart. He wore only black to mourn the lack of a united Italy.

Cavour – The brains. The Prime Minister and a liberal.

Garibaldi – The sword. A military leader who beats first Sicily then conquers most of Italy, helping to unite Italy.

1870 – Finally, after getting Venetia in the Austro-Prussian war and Rome in the Franco-Prussian war, Italy is unified.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Zollverein – An economic union of German states helped create a sense of nationalism.

Frankfurt Assembly –

Bismarck – Ultimate German nationalist, he was appointed Prime Minister in 1862 and worked to unite Germany.

Wilhelm I – Mounts the Prussian throne in 1861, chooses Bismarck and aims to unite Germany.

Austro-Prussian War – A seven week war in which the Prussians easily beat the Austrians, who have outdated technology and nationalist issues.

Crisis of Spanish Succession – Bismarck wants Leopold, Wilhelm's cousin. France doesn't like it, so Bismarck edits the Ems Telegram and releases it to the press-starting a war.

Franco-Prussian War – Prussia forces the French into unconditional surrender by blocking off Paris and take Alsace-Lorraine. They also crown Wilhelm the Emperor of Germany at Versailles.

BELLE EPOQUE (1871-1914)

The Golden Age of Europe, it is a time filled with optimism and prosperity, when social changes improve the quality of life for many.

- i. Entertainment such as music halls, opera houses, and new sports were established.
- ii. Leisure time was increased, and women were given more opportunities.
- iii. People had more time to read, increasing the prominence of newspapers and novels.
- iv. Education was improved, and over half of the population in most wealthy nations could read and/or write.
- v. Middle class women led feminist movements to promote equality and trade unions, trying to make pay equal and increase opportunities. Attitudes towards woman changed, and many countries passes laws to increase women's rights.

Art

Impressionism – Used color and light to paint the first impression of a scene, resulting in paintings that were often called unfinished. Monet and Manet.

Post Impressionism – Even less realistic. Included Van Gogh, Paul Gauguin (surrealism) and Seurat (pointillism).

PRE WWI

Russia

- i. Russo-Japanese War (1904) established Japan as a power and was embarrassing proof of how behind Russia was.
- ii. Bloody Sunday (1905) – workers marched on the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg and were killed by the army.

England

- i. Gladstone – Whigs, Liberal. Wanted more suffrage and reform.
- ii. Disraeli – Tories, Conservative. Simple suffrage reform bill.

Germany

Bismarck is terrified of a two-front war between France and Austria or Russia, Makes a Dual then Triple Alliance with first Austria-Hungary and then Italy. But then Wilhelm II fires Bismarck.

WWI

Triple Entente of France, England, and Russia is informally established after the Russo-Japanese war. Trouble in the Balkans.

RIP Archduke Franz Ferdinand (June 28, 1914)

- i. The heir to Austria-Hungary's throne, he is assassinated by a young Serbian terrorist from the Black Hand.
- ii. Germany gives Austria-Hungary a blank check, so they declare war on Serbia.
- iii. Russia steps in against Austria-Hungary and Germany in order to protect the Slavic Serbs, and Germany declares war on Russia then France.
- iv. In August, the Belgians don't give Germany get through to France, so Germans invade and Britain declares war on Germany.
- v. Battle of Marne – Germans were stopped just before reaching Paris.
- vi. Germans started submarine warfare, destroying all ships and ending up killing a bunch of Americans. The US got involved, turning the course of the war.
- vii. Paris Peace Conference (1919) – The winners meet in Paris
 - a) Woodrow Wilson – The US President pulled up with 14 Points and the League of Nations, which he later ends up not joining.
 - b) Clemenceau – French, and very salty towards the Germans for Alsace-Lorraine. Wants to punish Germany.
 - c) George – British, not as into ruining Germany as the French.

- viii. Treaty of Versailles – Germany forced to pay billions in reparations and blamed for the war. They also lose all their colonies and Alsace-Lorraine. Basically sets up the tension for WWII.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- i. March/February Revolution – Strikers revolted in order to protest the food shortages and awful conditions. They joined with the Duma and made a provisional government, forcing Nicholas II to abdicate.
- ii. Cadets (most moderate), Social Revolutionaries (concerned with peasants) and Social Democrats (Marxists split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks) were all divided.
- iii. November Revolution – Lenin, exiled in Switzerland, was brought back to Russia by the Germans in 1917. His April Theses promised Peace, Land, and Bread. So Lenin seized power for the Bolsheviks.
- iv. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (1918) – Russians surrendered land to Germany, tolerating it because they knew Germany may have a similar revolution as well.
- v. Red/White Civil War (1918-1921) – Bolsheviks vs. Everyone else. The Red Army won, using War Communism to steal the peasant's food.
- vi. New Economic Policy – Lenin introduced some capitalist ideas in order to try and revive the Russian economy, which worked.
- vii. RIP Lenin (1923). Trotsky and Stalin struggle to win power. Others ft. Stalin gang up on Trotsky, and he is forced out by 1925 and exiled by 1927, then later assassinated in Mexico City by Stalin's henchmen (with an ice pick).
- viii. Stalin takes power. He establishes a totalitarian government and a Cult of Personality around himself. He sets up a series of Five Year Plans that kill peasants but somehow work to rapidly modernize Russia.

ITALIAN FASCISM

- i. Benito Mussolini promotes Fascism, using propaganda and activists. They plant bombs, beat people up, etc. They use force to intimidate voters, and Mussolini becomes prime minister- terrorizing the opposition further.
- ii. 1925, Mussolini eliminated his opponents and controlled press. He also created a Cult of Personality and a secret police, winning supporters through nationalism.
- iii. Lateran Agreement (1929) – recognized Vatican City as an independent state, strengthening the Catholic Church and earning their favor as well as that of many Catholics.

GERMANY

- iv. Weimar Republic was weak and widely disliked due to their agreement to sign the Treaty of Versailles.
- v. In 1923, Germany falls behind in reparations and France takes Ruhr in order to compensate. Angry, the Germans print money and cause hyper-inflation to pay the French.
- vi. November 1923, the Beer Hall Putsch gets Hitler in jail, where he gets to write *My Struggle* basically outlining what he ends up doing in later years, and he is freed within a year.
- vii. Stresemann – gets Germany back on track, into the League of Nations, and makes economy okay. Dawes Plan
- viii. 1929 – Great Depression. RIP German economy. Opens the door for Nazis to gain popular support.
- ix. Hitler uses the SA, SS, propaganda, and extremist policies to earn support. He tricks everyone and ends up chancellor, setting up the Enabling Act to get the right to enact all laws because the Reichstag building burnt up.
- x. He comes to power in 1933. Hitler quickly destroys his opposition, outlaws strikes, controls the press, declares himself Fuhrer (President and Chancellor), establishes the Gestapo, makes public works projects, fixes the economy, rearms the army, and more.

WWII

Before

- i. Hitler – Forms a non-aggression pact with Poland. Says he will form an air force and a navy and a ½ million-man army. France panics, English don't care because Hitler agrees not to make the army too big.
- ii. Italy invades Ethiopia with poison gas and is kicked out of League of Nations.
- iii. Hitler remilitarizes Rhineland.
- iv. 1936, Spanish Civil War. Republicans vs. Fascists (Franco). Hitler and Mussolini help but France and England do nothing, while the USSR jumps in to help the Republicans. Franco wins.
- v. 1938, Hitler wants to unite Germans. He tries for Austria, aka Anschluss. His tactics work, and Austria falls to Germany.
- vi. Then Hitler wants the Sudetenland, part of Czechoslovakia that has German people. He promises Neville Chamberlain in September that he will only take it and be happy. Chamberlain agrees and is convinced that he has established “peace in our time.”
- vii. But... the Munich Conference is called late September with Hitler, Chamberlain, Daladier, and Mussolini. Germany gets everything it wants, and by 1939 Hitler has all of Czechoslovakia.

During

- i. September 1, 1939, Hitler invades Poland after making a non-aggression pact with Stalin and agreeing to split it. They easily beat Poland using Blitzkrieg.
- ii. Next comes the “Phony War,” when neither side knows what to do until Germans attack the west on May 10, 1940.
- iii. France falls in six weeks, then Belgium and the Netherlands. Italy joins Hitler, and only the British are left. The **Battle of Britain**, a battle held entirely in the air, results in a British victory and once again Britain is safe because they are an island.
- iv. Hitler goes to attack Russia, taking Stalin off guard. At first the Germans are winning, but then they all die because of the winter and the scorched earth policies the Russians are using. At the **Battle of Stalingrad**, the Russians surround the Germans and Hitler doesn’t let them retreat, which means they mostly die or get chased out.
- v. Meanwhile, Pearl Harbor happens. US declare war on Japan, Germany declares war on the US.
- vi. June 6, 1944, the US, Canada, and England capture Normandy on D-Day. They reclaim France, turning the course of the war. Then the US drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, crushing the Japanese.

After

- i. May 8, 1945 (VE Day) and September 2, 1945 (VJ Day) mark the end of the war.
- ii. Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam helped end the war. But Stalin promised free elections but later changed his mind.
- iii. Nuremberg Trials – Tried Nazi war criminals, gave them a fair trial.
- iv. Creation of the United Nations (UN) to replace the League of Nations.
- v. In 1946, Germany is broken into four parts- the American, British, and French sections (later West Germany) and the Soviet Union part (East Germany).
- vi. **The Marshall Plan** was created by the US, offering money in grants to all of Europe- West Europe accepted, and was able to quickly rebuild in an economic miracle.
- vii. Berlin Crisis (1948-1949), the USSR blocked off West Berlin, and the Americans lifted in supplies through airplanes for 11 months.

COLD WAR

Khrushchev Era

- i. Stalin died, leaving Khrushchev in charge in 1953.
- ii. At the 20th Party Congress in 1956, Khrushchev denounces Stalin and starts de-Stalinization.
- iii. Gosplan – Khrushchev shifted the economy towards consumer goods and agriculture. He also wanted “peaceful coexistence” with the West.

- iv. Austrian Independence (1955) – USSR promised to let Austria be independent.
- v. Hungarian Uprising (1956) – Nagy wanted free elections, USSR squashed their armed rebellions.
- vi. Russian Sputnik – Began the space race, sending the first rocket into space.
- vii. U-2 Spy Incident (1960) – An American spy plane is shot down, and Eisenhower refuses to apologize to Khrushchev.
- viii. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) – USSR starts to assemble nuclear missiles in Cuba, US freaks out.
- ix. Nuclear Ban Treaty (1963) – Bans atmospheric testing.
- x. Berlin Wall (1961), East Germany builds the wall in order to stop the brain drain.

Brezhnev Era (1964-1982)

- i. Prague Spring (1968) – the former Czech President, Alexander Dubcek, tried to bring democratic ideas and freedom. USSR quickly stopped it.
- ii. Brezhnev Doctrine – Promises to defend socialist countries.
- iii. In 1980, the USSR invades Afghanistan- a bad choice.

Thawing Relations

- i. In 1985, Gorbachev came into power. He faced increasing Western sympathy from his people, and pressure from Reagan to tear down the Berlin Wall. He had a number of summits/meetings with the US President.
- ii. Finally, in 1989, the Berlin Wall was torn down. The Cold War was over in 1991, and the Soviet Union rapidly breaking apart. A coup was stopped by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who later took control.

GLOBAL COOPERATION

Europe

1947 – GATT (General Agreements of Tariffs and Trade), later the WTO, was created to lower trade restrictions.

1952 – European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

1957 – European Economic Community (EEC)

1967 – European Community (EC), with a European Parliament that has limited legislative power.

1991-92, the Maastricht Agreement results in the European Union (EU), creating a frontier-free Europe.

