






Period 2 1648-1815

Key Concept 2.3 The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture.

Wednesday October 5 Kagan 550-558 567-571	Rational and empirical thought challenged traditional values and ideas.	Intellectuals such as Voltaire and Diderot began to apply the principles of the scientific revolution to society and human institutions. Teachers have flexibility to use examples of works applying scientific principles to society such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Montesquieu’s The Spirit of the LawsCesare Beccaria’s On Crimes and Punishments Locke and Rousseau developed new political models based on the concept of natural rights.
Friday October 7 Kagan 571-575		Despite the principles of equality espoused by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, intellectuals such as Rousseau offered new arguments for the exclusion of women from political life, which did not go unchallenged. Teachers have flexibility to use examples of individuals who challenged Rousseau’s position on women such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mary Wollstonecraft• Olympe de Gouges• Marquis de Condorcet
Fall Break <div></div>		
Monday October 17 Kagan 564-566 McCay 556-557	New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism.	Political theories, such as 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 contract) rather than in divine right or tradition. Mercantilist theory and practice were challenged by new economic ideas, such as Adam Smith’s, espousing free trade and a free market. Teachers have flexibility to use examples of proponents of new economic ideas such as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physiocrats• Francois Quesnay• Anne Robert Jacques Turgot

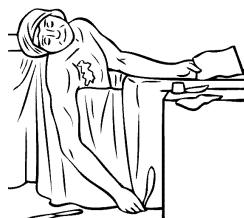
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<p>Wednesday October 19</p> <p>Kagan 558-562</p> <p>McCay 522-524 526-527</p>	<p>New public venues and print media popularized Enlightenment ideas.</p> <p>During the Enlightenment, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration.</p>	<p>A variety of institutions, such as salons, explored and disseminated Enlightenment culture.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of institutions that broadened the audience for new ideas such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coffeehouses• Academies• Lending libraries• Masonic Lodges <p>Despite censorship, increasingly numerous and varied printed materials served a growing literate public and led to the development of “public opinion.”</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of such printed materials such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Newspapers• Periodicals• Books• Pamphlets• The Encyclopédie <p>Natural sciences, literature, and popular culture increasingly exposed Europeans to representations of peoples outside Europe.</p> <p>Intellectuals, including Voltaire and Diderot, developed new philosophies of deism, skepticism, and atheism.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of intellectuals such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• David Hume• Baron d’Holbach <p>Religion was viewed increasingly as a matter of private rather than public concern.</p> <p>By 1800 most governments had extended toleration to Christian minorities, and, in some states, civil equality to Jews.</p>
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<p>Friday October 21</p> <p>Kagan 390-391 (bottom) 475-478</p> <p>McCay 376-377 498-499</p>	<p>The arts moved from the celebration of religious themes and royal power to an emphasis on private life and the public good. (Baroque to Neoclassical)</p>	<p>Mannerist and Baroque artists employed distortion, drama, and illusion in works commissioned by monarchies, city-states, and the church for public buildings to promote their stature and power.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to discuss Mannerist and Baroque artists, whose art was used in new public buildings, such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Greco • Artemisia Gentileschi • Gian Bernini • Peter Paul Rubens <p>Until about 1750, Baroque art and music promoted religious feeling and was employed by monarchs to glorify state power.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of Baroque artists and musicians who promoted religion or glorified monarchy such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diego Velázquez • Gian Bernini • George Frideric Handel • J.S. Bach
<p>Monday October 24</p> <p>Kagan 575-580</p>		<p>Artistic movements and literature also reflected the outlook and values of commercial and bourgeois society as well as new Enlightenment ideals of political power and citizenship.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of artistic movements that reflected commercial society or Enlightenment ideals such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch painting • Frans Hals • Rembrandt • Jan Vermeer • Neoclassicism • Jacques Louis David <p>Pantheon in Paris</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of literature that reflected commercial society or Enlightenment ideals such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daniel Defoe • Samuel Richardson • Henry Fielding • Johann Wolfgang von Goethe • Jane Austen

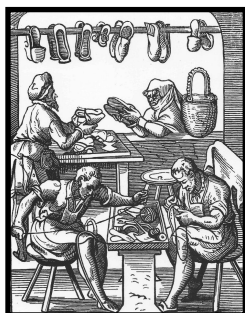


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<p>Wednesday October 26</p> <p>Kagan 643-644</p> <p>McCay 694-699</p>	<p>While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas, they were challenged by the revival of public sentiment and feeling. (Neoclassical to Romanticism)</p>	<p>Rousseau questioned the exclusive reliance on reason and emphasized the role of emotions in the moral improvement of self and society.</p> <p>Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism.</p> <p>Romanticism emerged as a challenge to Enlightenment rationality.</p>
<p>Friday October 28</p>	<p>Quiz on 2.3</p>	

Key Concept 2.2 The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.

<p>Friday October 28</p> <p>Kagan 604-607</p> <p>McCay 542-546 549-556</p>	<p>Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role.</p>	<p>Labor and trade in commodities were increasingly freed from traditional restrictions imposed by governments and corporate entities.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of trade freed from traditional restrictions such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market-driven wages and prices • Le Chapelier laws <p>The Agricultural Revolution raised productivity and increased the supply of food and other agricultural products.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Monday October 31</p> <p>“Banking Article”</p>		<p>The development of the market economy led to new financial practices and institutions.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of new financial practices and institutions such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance • Banking institutions for turning private savings into “venture capital” • New definitions of property rights and protections against confiscation • Bank of England

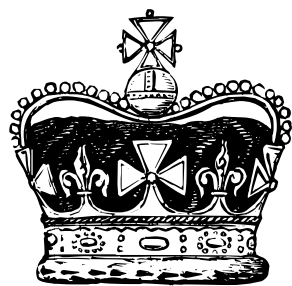


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<p>Wednesday November 2</p> <p>Kagan 516-523</p>	<p>The European-dominated worldwide economic network contributed to the agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions in Europe.</p>	<p>European states followed mercantilist policies by exploiting colonies in the New World and elsewhere.</p> <p>Foreign lands provided raw materials, finished goods, laborers, and markets for the commercial and industrial enterprises in Europe.</p> <p>Overseas products and influences contributed to the development of a consumer culture in Europe.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of overseas products such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugar & rum • Tea & coffee • Silks and other fabrics • Tobacco
<p>Friday November 4</p> <p>Kagan 523-532</p>		<p>The importation and transplantation of agricultural products from the Americas contributed to an increase in the food supply in Europe.</p> <p>The transatlantic slave-labor system expanded in the 17th and 18th centuries as demand for New World products increased.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of transatlantic slave-labor systems such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle Passage • Triangle trade • Plantation economies in the Americas
<p>Monday November 7</p> <p>Kagan 532-535</p> <p>McCay 614-616</p>	<p>Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.</p> <p>Quiz on 2.2</p>	<p>Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British rivalries in Asia culminated in British domination in India and Dutch control of the East Indies.</p>



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Key Concept 2.1 Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.

<p>Wednesday November 9</p> <p>Kagan 428-447</p>	<p>In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th centuries</p>	<p>Absolute monarchies limited the nobility’s participation in governance but preserved the aristocracy’s social position and legal privileges.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of absolute monarchs such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• James I of England• Peter the Great of Russia• Philip II, III, IV of Spain <p>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.</p> <p>In the 18th century, a number of states in eastern and central Europe experimented with “enlightened absolutism.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of enlightened monarchs such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frederick II of Prussia• Joseph II of Austria <p>The inability of the Polish monarchy to consolidate its authority over the nobility led to Poland’s partition by Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and its disappearance from the map of Europe.</p> <p>Peter the Great “westernized” the Russian state and society, transforming political, religious, and cultural institutions; Catherine the Great continued this process.</p>
<p>Veterans Day</p>		



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<p>Monday November 14</p> <p>McCay 475-482</p>	<p>After 1648, dynastic and state interests, along with Europe's expanding colonial empires, influenced the diplomacy of European states and frequently led to war.</p>	<p>As a result of the Holy Roman Empire's limitation of sovereignty in the Peace of Westphalia, Prussia rose to power and the Habsburgs, centered in Austria, shifted their empire eastward.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of Prussian and Habsburg rulers such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maria Theresa of Austria • Frederick William I of Prussia • Frederick II of Prussia <p>After the Austrian defeat of the Turks in 1683 at the Battle of Vienna, the Ottomans ceased their westward expansion.</p> <p>Louis XIV's nearly continuous wars, pursuing both dynastic and state interests, provoked a coalition of European powers opposing him.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of Louis XIV's nearly continuous wars such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch War • Nine Years' War • War of Spanish Succession <p>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.</p>
<p>Wednesday November 16</p> <p>Kagan 418-419 425-428</p> <p>McCay 493-497</p>	<p>Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of these outcomes such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English Bill of Rights • Parliamentary sovereignty <p>The Dutch Republic developed an oligarchy of urban gentry and rural landholders to promote trade and protect traditional rights.</p>



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<p>Friday November 18</p> <p>Kagan 593-612</p>		<p>The French Revolution resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises.</p> <p>The first, or liberal, phase of the French Revolution established a constitutional monarchy, increased popular participation, nationalized the Catholic Church, and abolished hereditary privileges.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of actions taken during the moderate phase of the French Revolution such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen • Civil Constitution of the Clergy • Constitution of 1791 • Abolition of provinces and division of France into departments
<p>Monday November 21</p> <p>Kagan 612-624</p>	<p>The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social order.</p>	<p>After the execution of the 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 pursuing a policy of de-Christianization.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of radical Jacobin leaders and institutions such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georges Danton • Jean-Paul Marat • Committee of Public Safety <p>Revolutionary armies, raised by mass conscription, sought to bring the changes initiated in France to the rest of Europe.</p> <p>Women enthusiastically participated in the early phases of the revolution; however, while there were brief improvements in the legal status of women, citizenship in the republic was soon restricted to men.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>While many were inspired by the revolution's emphasis on equality and human rights, others condemned its violence and disregard for traditional authority.</p>
Thanksgiving Break		



Liberté • Égalité • Fraternité

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

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<p>Monday November 28</p> <p>Kagan 628-640</p>	<p>Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent that eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.</p>	<p>As first consul and emperor, Napoleon undertook a number of enduring domestic reforms while often curtailing some rights and manipulating popular impulses behind a façade of representative institutions.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of domestic reforms under Napoleon such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careers open to talent • Educational system • Centralized bureaucracy • Civil Code • Concordat of 1801 <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of curtailment of rights under Napoleon such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secret police • Censorship • Limitation of women's rights <p>Napoleon's new military tactics allowed him to exert direct or indirect control over much of the European continent, spreading the ideals of the French Revolution across Europe.</p> <p>Napoleon's expanding empire created nationalist responses throughout Europe.</p>
<p>Wednesday November 30</p> <p>McCay 684-690</p>		<p>After the defeat of Napoleon by a coalition of European powers, the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) attempted to restore the balance of power in Europe and contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals in the future.</p> <p>Quiz on 2.1</p>



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Key Concept 2.4 The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.

<p>Friday December 2</p> <p>McCay 576-596 601-605</p>	<p>In the 17th century, small landholdings, low-productivity agricultural practices, poor transportation, and adverse weather limited and disrupted the food supply, causing periodic famines.</p> <p>By the 18th century, Europeans began to escape from the Malthusian imbalance between population and the food supply, resulting in steady population growth.</p> <p>By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the Commercial Revolution.</p> <p>The consumer revolution of the 18th century was shaped by a new concern for privacy, encouraged the purchase of new goods for homes, and created new venues for leisure activities.</p> <p>Cities offered economic opportunities, which attracted increasing migration from rural areas, transforming urban life and creating challenges for the new urbanites and their families.</p>	<p>By the middle of the 18th century, higher agricultural productivity and improved transportation increased the food supply, allowing populations to grow and reducing the number of demographic crises (a process known as the Agricultural Revolution).</p> <p>In the 18th century, plague disappeared as a major epidemic disease, and inoculation reduced smallpox mortality.</p> <p>Though the rate of illegitimate births increased in the 18th century, population growth was limited by the European marriage pattern and, in some areas, by the early practice of birth control.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of a new concern for privacy such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes were built to include private retreats, such as the boudoir • Novels encouraged a reflection on private emotions <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of new consumer goods for homes such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porcelain dishes • Cotton and linens for home décor • Mirrors • Prints <p>Teachers have flexibility to use examples of new leisure venues such as the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee houses • Taverns • Theaters and opera houses <p>The Agricultural Revolution produced more food using fewer workers; as a result, people migrated from rural areas to the cities in search of work.</p> <p>The growth of cities eroded traditional communal values, and city governments strained to provide protection and a healthy environment.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Monday December 5</p>	<p>Test on Period 2</p>	