

Part 1: The Anchor Facts of European History

Write down a basic description of the fact symbolized by the image in question, including the year(s) when it occurred. Then describe how this event has contributed to the rise of Europe as we know it today.



1. The Hundred Years' War from 1337-1453 was a great war between France and England that finally broke the link between the two countries created by the dukes of Normandy and gave France a strong monarchy. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



2. The formation of NATO in 1949 gave Europe American protection from communist Russia and gave Europe a fresh start to create supranationalism. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



3. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1 resulted in the creation of the German Empire and the rise of Germany above France in terms of power in the Europe of nations. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



4. The Frankish Union of 800-843 established by Charlemagne broke apart, resulting in the formation of the separate nations of France and Germany that have dominated European history, and are now desperately trying to re-join themselves in the modern European Union. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



5. The Norman Conquest of England in 1066 by William the Conqueror joined the Kingdoms of France and England causing later wars that have permanently separated those nations. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



6. The European Coal & Steel Community of 1951 was the first prototype of supranationalism, where some countries allowed coal & steel to be produced under the control of a high authority. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



7. The Napoleonic Wars from 1799 to 1815 were France's attempt to build an empire after the French Revolution by conquering the rest of Europe, making Germany want more power and revenge. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**

Total Points This Page: 21 pts

Part 2: French Revolution (1789-99)

8. What is the key background story to the French Revolution? What triggered this violent transformation?

The key background to the French Revolution is the story of absolute monarchy. Louis XIV (who built Versailles) and his heirs Louis XV and Louis XVI utterly bankrupted France. What triggered the revolution in 1789 was the calling of the “Estates-General” (a French parliament) to try to get the sanction of the people for yet more taxes, leading to a rebellion against the king’s authority, and more.

(4 pts: 1 pt for absolute monarchy; 1 pt for bankrupt; 1 pt for Estates-General; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

9. What was the “Third Estate”? How did *two* of its separate components initiate the French Revolution?

The “Third Estate” was, broadly speaking, the common people. Within this group that constituted the vast majority of the population, there were different levels, however. Educated merchants, scholars, and bureaucrats were those that swore the Oath of the Tennis Court and proposed to make new laws. The downtrodden peasants with no education or wealth whatsoever were the ones that initiated the violence of the revolution by storming the Bastille and unleashing violence against the lords and church throughout the country.

(4 pts: 1 pt for common people; 1 pt for educated upper level; 1 pt for lower group and violence; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

10. How did the kingdoms of the Germanic world respond to the French Revolution. What were the consequences of their actions? (Name two.)

Austria and Prussia issued the declaration of Pillnitz to warn the French people against harming the king. This led to France declaring war against them, and also to the French people deciding to do exactly the opposite: they decided to execute the king to prevent any path back to monarchy! **(3 pts: 1 pt for Pillnitz; 1 pt for war and execution of the king; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 11 pts

Part 3: Napoleon (1799-1815)

11. What is the significance of the Battle of Trafalgar of 1805? What did it lead Napoleon to attempt?

The Battle of Trafalgar of 1805 resulted in the destruction of Napoleon's invasion fleet targeting Britain. He had already lost the Battle of Nile, and would never break Britain's supremacy on the sea. Thus he attempted to create a blockade of English goods on the continent of Europe known as the "Continental System."

(3 pts: 1 pt for failed invasion of Britain; 1 pt for Continental System; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

12. Why did Napoleon invade Russia? How did it lead to his downfall?

Napoleon invaded Russia to punish it for abandoning its alliance with France and the Continental System. Napoleon was defeated by the rest of Europe after his invasion of Russia failed and he lost hundreds of thousands of soldiers to the Russians' scorched earth tactics and the sheer power of the Russian winter. His army was severely weakened, and all the other countries allied together to defeat him at the Battle of Nations, and then again at the Battle of Waterloo of 1815.

(4 pts: 1 pt for punishing Russia; 1 pt for failed invasion of Russia; 1 pt for alliance/Waterloo; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Part 4: Age of Metternich (1815-1848)

13. What was the crucial difference between the Charter of 1814 and the Charter of 1830?

The crucial difference between the Charter of 1814 and the Charter of 1830 was that the Charter of 1814 was a gift from the king, while the Charter of 1830 was forced upon the new king Louis-Philippe. The Charter of 1830 was thus part of a true constitutional monarchy.

(3 pts: 1 pt for gift; 1 pt for imposition/true constitutional monarchy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

14. Tell the story of the events from 1789 to 1848 *in the space provided*, and make sure to include *four* persons named Louis.

The story of the rise of modern Europe begins with the bankruptcy of France's monarchy, and the calling of the Estates-General (a French parliament) by King Louis XVI. The rebellion against the king's authority became a full-fledged revolution with his execution and following reign of terror of Robespierre, the failure of which brought about the reign of Napoleon. When Napoleon was defeated by a European alliance, they re-imposed monarchy on France, in the form of Louis XVIII. But the concept of "divine right" monarchy was no longer acceptable to the French, who rebelled in the "July Revolution" of 1830 and brought Louis-Philippe to power as a constitutional monarch. The new king was unable to navigate the challenges of the Industrial Revolution experienced by the common people, however, and was forced out as well. The French people turned to a "president" Louis-Napoleon — a nephew of Napoleon, hoping to bring out a new phase of progress. France was finally without a king, but Germany was soon to dominate the story.

(6 pts: 1 pt for the inclusion of each Louis; 1 pt for the story; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 6 pts

Part 5: Bonus

15. Who was the leader of the *Committee of Public Safety* during the "Terror"?

Robespierre (0.5 bonus points)

16. Before becoming emperor, what was Napoleon's official title?

First Consul (0.5 bonus points)

17. What laws made it illegal to discuss the unification of Germany?

Carlsbad Decrees (0.5 bonus points)

Total Bonus Points: 1.5 pts

Total Points on Test: 48 points