

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 was the financial situation of the French monarch in 1789? What did Louis XVI do to try to solve this problem?

The French monarchy was bankrupt in 1789. Louis XVI tried to solve this problem by calling the “Estates-General” (a French parliament) to help him raise more more.

(3 pts: 1 pt for bankrupt; 1 pt for Estates-General; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

9. What did Louis XVI do after the Oath of the Tennis Court? How did the people of Paris respond?

Louis XVI was afraid of losing control of the country, so he called in the army to protect him. When the people of Paris heard of this, they panicked. They believed that their absolute monarch would be a tyrant. So they stormed the Bastille prison in the center of the city in order to arm themselves to rebel! **(3 pts: 1 pt for army; 1 pt for Bastille; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

10. How did Austria and Prussia respond to the French Revolution? What did this lead to (at least *two* outcomes)?

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: 9 pts

Part 3: Napoleon (1799-1815)

11. What was the “Continental System,” and why did Napoleon create it?

The Continental System was a system for excluding Britain from trade with the rest of Europe. Napoleon created it in order to starve Britain (his greatest enemy) of trade, and therefore impoverish it.

(3 pts: 1 pt for cutting of Britain; 1 pt for premise; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

12. How was Napoleon defeated by the rest of Europe? Include whatever you can think of *that fits*.

Napoleon was defeated by the rest of Europe after his invasion of Russia failed and he lost hundreds of thousands of soldiers. 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.

(3 pts: 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: 9 pts

14. What revolution (starting in England) could Metternich not stop? What new “right” did the French want as a part of their social contract because of it? What leader became their president in 1848, promising to provide this desired right and everything else the French nation wanted?

The revolution that Metternich could not stop was the Industrial Revolution. Because of the challenges of industrial life, the French wanted the “right to work” as a part of their social contract. Louis Napoleon was chosen as their leader promising such a right and much more as a nephew of the former emperor Napoleon.

(4 pts: 1 pt for Industrial Revolution; 1 pt for right to work; 1 pt for Louis Napoleon; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 4 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: 43 points