

**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 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)**



2. 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)**



3. The Reformation and Religious Wars from 1517-1648 exacerbated the divisions and antagonism between Europe's nations because of sectarian intolerance within Christendom. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



4. The French Revolution of 1789-99 led to the abolish of monarchy throughout Europe and the adoption of *national* democratic socialism, to which today's *supranationalism* is considered to be the antidote. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



5. The Reconquista from 711 to 1492 was a centuries-long war against Muslim invaders that shaped the nations of Spain and Portugal into what they are today. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



6. The Great Northern War of 1700-22 saw Russia, led by Peter the Great, take over land from Sweden on the Baltic Sea, giving it sea access to Europe, and thus joining the Europe of nations. **(3 pts: fact/date/interpretation)**



7. 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)**

**Total Points This Page: 21 pts**

**Part 2: The Medieval Europe of Nations**

8. Who was William “the Conqueror”? Why is he an important person in history? (Use as many anchor facts as you can, logically—including dates, and as many as fit in this space!)

William “the Conqueror” is an important person in European history because he was the Duke of Normandy who conquered England in 1066. This *Norman Conquest of 1066* connected France and England, since William was a lord in one and king of the other. This led to many wars for control of William’s territory between France and England, especially the *Hundred Years’ War of 1337-1453*, which broke the link between the two, and made France a completely independent kingdom and nation. France and England remained enemies through the entirety of European history, including the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815) until the threat of imperial Germany forced them to work together in World War I (1914-19) and World War II (1939-45). They are now struggling to overcome their differences in the European Union, which began in 1993. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Norman Conquest; 1 pt for Hundred Years’ War; 1pt for some other relevant facts, as above; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. Explain the importance of the Hundred Years’ War in history. (Use as many anchor facts as you can, logically—including dates, and as many as fit in this space!)

The Hundred Years’ War (1337-45) is the reason for the separate existence of France and England as nations. The connection between the two stemmed from the Norman Conquest of 1066, but arguments between French kings and English kings (who were also lords in France) led to this extended war for supremacy over France. France and England remained enemies through European history thereafter, including the Reformation and Religious Wars (1517-1648)—when England adopted Anglicanism and France stayed Catholic—and the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815) until the threat of imperial Germany forced them to work together in World War I (1914-19) and World War II (1939-45). They are now struggling to overcome their differences in the European Union, which began in 1993. **(4 pts: 1 pt for dates; 1 pt for connection back to 1066; 1 pt for subsequent history; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 8 pts**

10. Explain how Spain and Portugal, and Russia, respectively joined the “Europe of Nations.”

The story that is most important for understand how Spain and Portugal fit into the Europe of nations is the “Reconquista”—the war to retake Iberia from Muslim invaders. This caused the two nations to be fiercely Catholic, and also Portugal to maintain its independence from the larger Spain. The story of how Russia joined the Europe of nations revolves around the Tsar Peter “the Great” and the *Great Northern War of 1700-22* in which he defeated Sweden and gained a sea route to Europe for Russia. **(3 pts: 1 pt for Reconquista; 1 pt for Great Northern War; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

### **Part 3: The Modern Europe of Nations**

11. How did Napoleon shape the *Europe of Nations*? (Be sure to connect your explanation to Charlemagne!)

Napoleon shaped the Europe of Nations mainly as a conqueror during the Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815). He did help France defend the *French Revolution* against the rest of Europe at first, but then he took over France as a new kind of monarch. As monarch, he tried but failed to conquer England, keeping France and England enemies. Then he successfully invaded Germany and abolished the Holy Roman Empire on his way all the way to Moscow, the capital of Russia. Napoleon’s conquests deeply scarred both Germany and Russia. Germany especially responded to French conquest by unifying and becoming a powerful empire itself, and seeking revenge on France in the world wars. **(4 pts: 1pt for general description; 1 pt for Germany; 1 pt for Russia; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 7 pts**

12. What was Germany during the *medieval* period? How did it finally become a unified state? How did this delayed unification contribute to modern history?

Germany was called the “Holy Roman Empire” in medieval times. It was a very unorganized kingdom with a ruler who did not really have full control, and whose authority was at odds with the popes in Rome. It only became a unified country by the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1. The modern history of Germany is the history of a country that finally unifies and seeks to achieve “greatness” and get revenge on other European nations for its long history of being the target of aggression—especially by France. **(4 pts: 1 pt for Holy Roman Empire; 1 pt for 1870-1; 1 pt for Germany’s modern history; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

#### **Part 4: Supranationalism**

13. Using the anchor facts from *after* World War II—including dates—explain the advent of the European Union.

Russia took over the eastern part of Europe during World War II (1939-45). This caused the United States to defend the Western part by forming NATO in 1949. The Europeans began to organize themselves according to the principle of supranationalism in 1951, with the European Coal and Steel Community, but they could never really unite into a single Europe while Russia ruled the eastern part. Russia’s control of the east until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 prevented European Union. Then Germany unified in 1990 and the Union of Europe became possible in 1993. **(5 pts: 4 pts for a narrative with at least four anchor facts; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

**Total Points This Page: 9 pts**

**Total Points on Test: 35 points**