

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 fall of the Berlin Wall of 1989 and re-unification of Germany 1990 made it possible for a true European Union to happen (with a complete Germany in it)

(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 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)



4. World War I (1914-19) was the first of two great wars by a German empire wanting to conquer neighboring nations. The horrors of this war and the next led Europe to reject nationalism.

(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 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)

Total Points This Page: 21 pts

Part 2: Reformation and Religious Wars (1648-1789)

8. How did German history affect Martin Luther? How did Martin Luther affect German history?

Martin Luther was a German monk living in the Christian country of Germany which had become the “Holy Roman Empire” many centuries earlier. This meant that he lived in a world where the authority of the pope was almost universally accepted. And it meant that once he challenged the pope, he had to face off against the Holy Roman Emperor at the Diet of Worms of 1521 to defend his views. The other aspect of the impact of Germany’s history on Luther, however, was the disunity caused by earlier clashes between kings and popes. This made it easier for Luther to find allies. Luther affected history himself by injecting a new religious sect into Europe *and* by helping to keep Germany as separate warring states instead of one country with the same religion. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Christianity in the Holy Roman Empire; 1 pt for disunity of Germany; 1 pt for Lutheranism; 1 pt for more disunity caused by Luther; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

9. How did Henry VIII create Anglicanism? How did his various children respond?

When Henry VIII found himself in conflict with the pope over an unwanted marriage, he created Anglicanism by having the English parliament pass the Act of Supremacy of 1534 making him the head of the Church of England, i.e. Anglicanism. His son Edward became king after him, and supported Anglicanism, but he died after only a few years on the throne. Henry’s daughter Mary tried to reverse this change because she was Catholic, and persecuted Anglicans during her reign as “bloody Mary.” His second daughter Elizabeth brought back Anglicanism and helped it ultimately succeed. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Act of Supremacy; 1 pt for Edward’s continuance; 1 pt for Mary’s attempt to reverse it; 1 pt for Elizabeth supporting it; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 10 pts

10. Who was the most important figure in the history of French Calvinism? What did he do that was so important?

The most important figure in *French* Calvinism was king Henry IV. He inherited the throne during an ongoing civil war in France between the ruling Catholics and the many new Calvinists. Henry IV healed the rift in France between Calvinism and Catholicism in two ways. First, he converted from Calvinism to Catholicism in order to be accepted as king by the Catholics. Second, he issued the Edict of Nantes that made Calvinism legal in France. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Henry IV; 1 pt for civil war context; 1 pt for conversion; 1 pt for toleration; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

11. In what country did “Puritanism” arise? What were the Puritans who came to America called?

Puritanism arose in England. Puritans who could not tolerate Anglicanism and wanted a fresh start for themselves came to America and are known as the “pilgrims.” **(3 pts: 1 pt for England; 1 pt for pilgrims; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 3: Era of the Balance of Power (1648-1789)

12. Detail and explain the shifting alliances of England and Netherlands after the Reformation and Religious Wars.

England and Netherlands had been allies against Spain during the Reformation and Religious but then became enemies. England attacked Netherlands in the Anglo-Dutch Wars, during which it seized New Netherlands and made it New York. But when France became the most powerful bully in Europe, the two countries had to act according to the rule “The enemy of my enemy is my friend/temporary ally.” They became allies again. They even applied the rule to make an alliance with *Hapsburg Spain—their once great enemy*—against France. **(5 pts: 1 pt for Anglo-Dutch Wars; 1 pt for rule; 1 pt for allies against France; 1 pt for including Spain; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Total Points This Page: 13 pts

13. What was the Diplomatic Revolution?

The “Diplomatic Revolution” was a radical shift in the historical alliances of European powers caused by the rise of Prussia, which became more powerful than Austria, causing the rest of Europe to adjust its alliances. England wanted a powerful German ally against France, so it switched from Austria as an ally to Prussia. France, wanting a disunited and weak Germany, switched to Austria as a balance against Prussia. This was France *with Austria—a long held enemy*. Russia and Sweden also ended up on the same side (against Prussia) when they had previously been enemies. **(5 pts: 1 pt for basic theme; 1 pt for England’s switch and why; 1 pt for France’s switch and why; 1pt for Russia and Sweden together; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

Part 4: Bonus

14. Write the *Latin* phrase that means “the ruler chooses the religion.”

“*cuius regio, eius religio*” (0.5 bonus points)

15. Henry VIII’s first daughter persecuted Anglicans. What was her nickname?

“bloody Mary” (0.5 bonus points)

16. What was Prussia called before it was Prussia? (Hint: it has a hyphen in it.)

Brandenburg-Prussia (0.5 bonus points)

Total Points This Page: 5 pts

Total Bonus Points: 1.5 pts

Total Points on Test: 49 points