



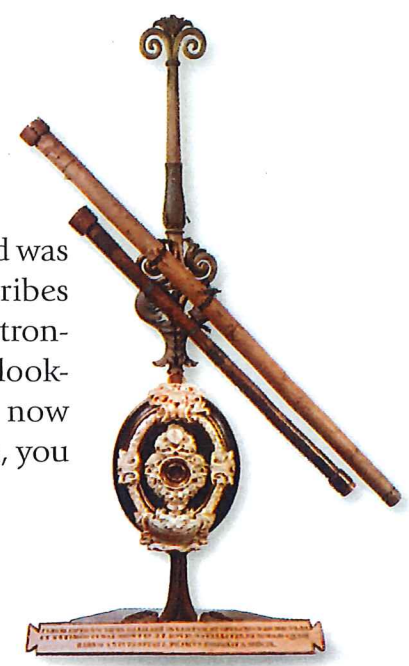
SECTION
4
HISTORY



Modern European History

Connecting to Your World

How would you feel if you learned that what you knew about the world was wrong? Today, students aren't likely to disagree when a teacher describes how planets revolve around the sun. In the 1600s, when the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei observed the sky through his telescope, he was looking for proof of this theory. Some things that seem obvious to us now weren't accepted as fact until a few hundred years ago. In this section, you will learn how new ideas changed Europeans' views of the world.



New Ideas Produce Change

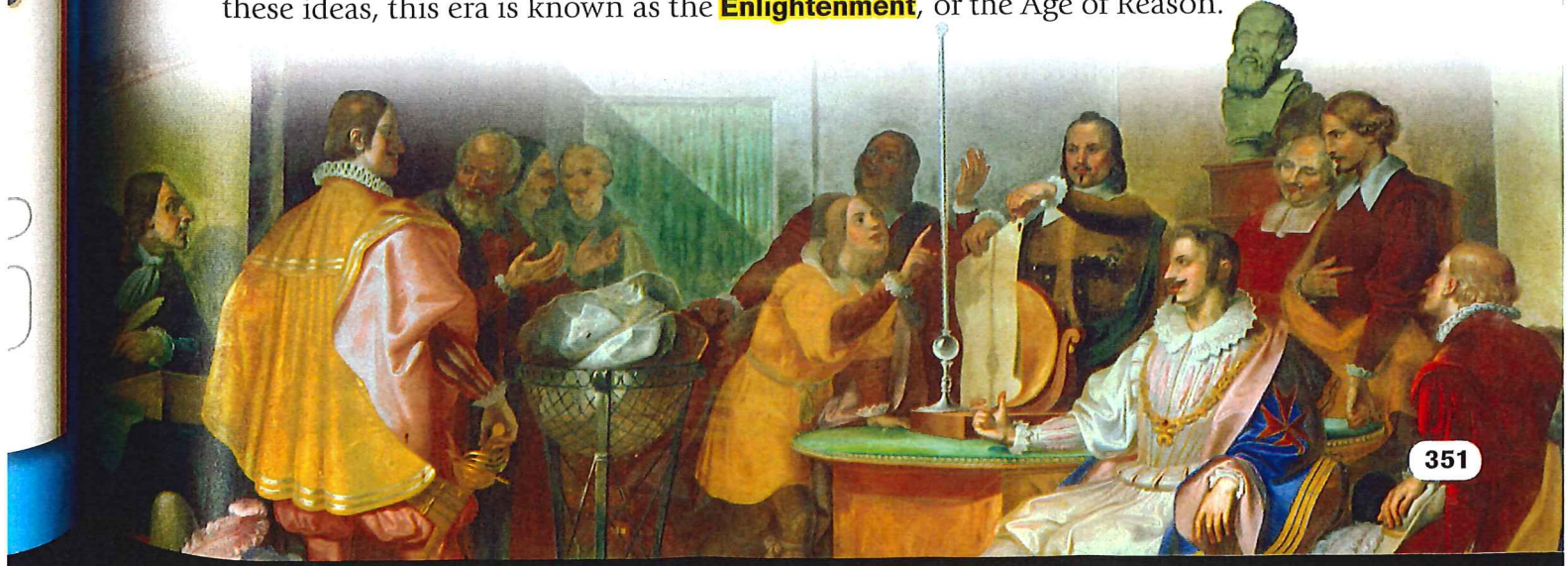
KEY QUESTION How did Enlightenment ideas affect the struggle for independence in many European countries?

In the 1500s and 1600s, scientists such as Galileo examined accepted scientific ideas using reason and careful observation. Knowledge grew rapidly in astronomy, anatomy, and other fields. These discoveries were part of the **Scientific Revolution**, which caused scientists to re-examine old theories.

In the 1600s, European philosophers began to question traditional beliefs and accepted ideas. They argued that reason could be used to study both human behavior and the natural world. Because of the influence of these ideas, this era is known as the **Enlightenment**, or the Age of Reason.

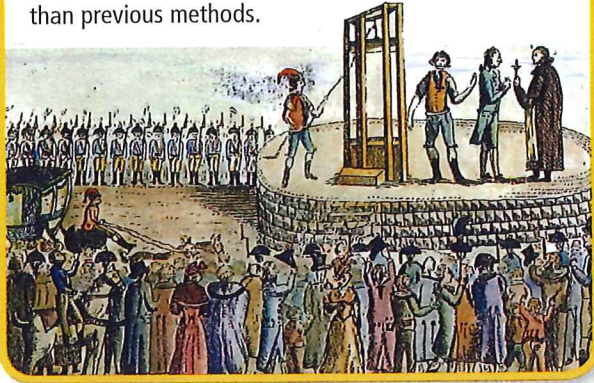
Telescope Galileo built his first telescope in 1609.

Accademia del Cimento This scientific academy was founded by students of Galileo in 1657.



The Guillotine

Before the French Revolution, only nobles had the privilege of execution by beheading. Commoners faced hanging or more gruesome methods. In 1792, Dr. Joseph-Ignace Guillotin proposed a law requiring a machine to carry out executions. The guillotine, with its weighted blade that severed a victim's neck in one cut, was thought to be more humane and democratic than previous methods.



Enlightenment and Revolution The Enlightenment thinker John Locke argued that people had the rights to life, liberty, and property. The government's job was to protect these rights. When it failed to do so, people had the right to rebel. In 1789, Enlightenment ideas inspired French citizens to challenge the monarchy and the privileges of the wealthiest classes. Their protests led to the **French Revolution**. Radical revolutionary leaders took control of the government. They beheaded the king and abolished the monarchy.

Napoleon Seizes Power During the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte distinguished himself as a brilliant leader of the French army. In 1799, Napoleon seized control of France. His goal was to create and rule a great empire. His army rapidly conquered most of Europe.

However, his hopes of a long-lasting empire ended after a poorly planned attack on Russia killed many of his soldiers. In 1815, Napoleon faced his final defeat against allied European troops at the Battle of Waterloo.

Nationalism Sweeps Europe

The French Revolution helped spread **nationalism**, pride and loyalty to one's nation. Many Europeans began to see themselves as citizens of a nation, not subjects of a king. Alarmed by the French Revolution, Europe's leaders sought to stop the spread of democracy. They put kings back on their thrones, but ideas of democracy and nationalism were too powerful to fade quickly. Many European countries revolted against their rulers. By the 1870s, the smaller states that made up Italy and Germany had become unified nations. Much of western Europe had achieved self-government, inspired by the spirit of nationalism.

Napoleon's Coronation

Napoleon crowned himself emperor of France in an elaborate ceremony at Paris's Notre Dame Cathedral in 1804. **Why do you think Napoleon staged such an elaborate ceremony?**

SUMMARIZE Explain how Enlightenment ideals contributed to European revolutions.



Europe's Expanding Power

KEY QUESTION How did the Industrial Revolution change Europe?

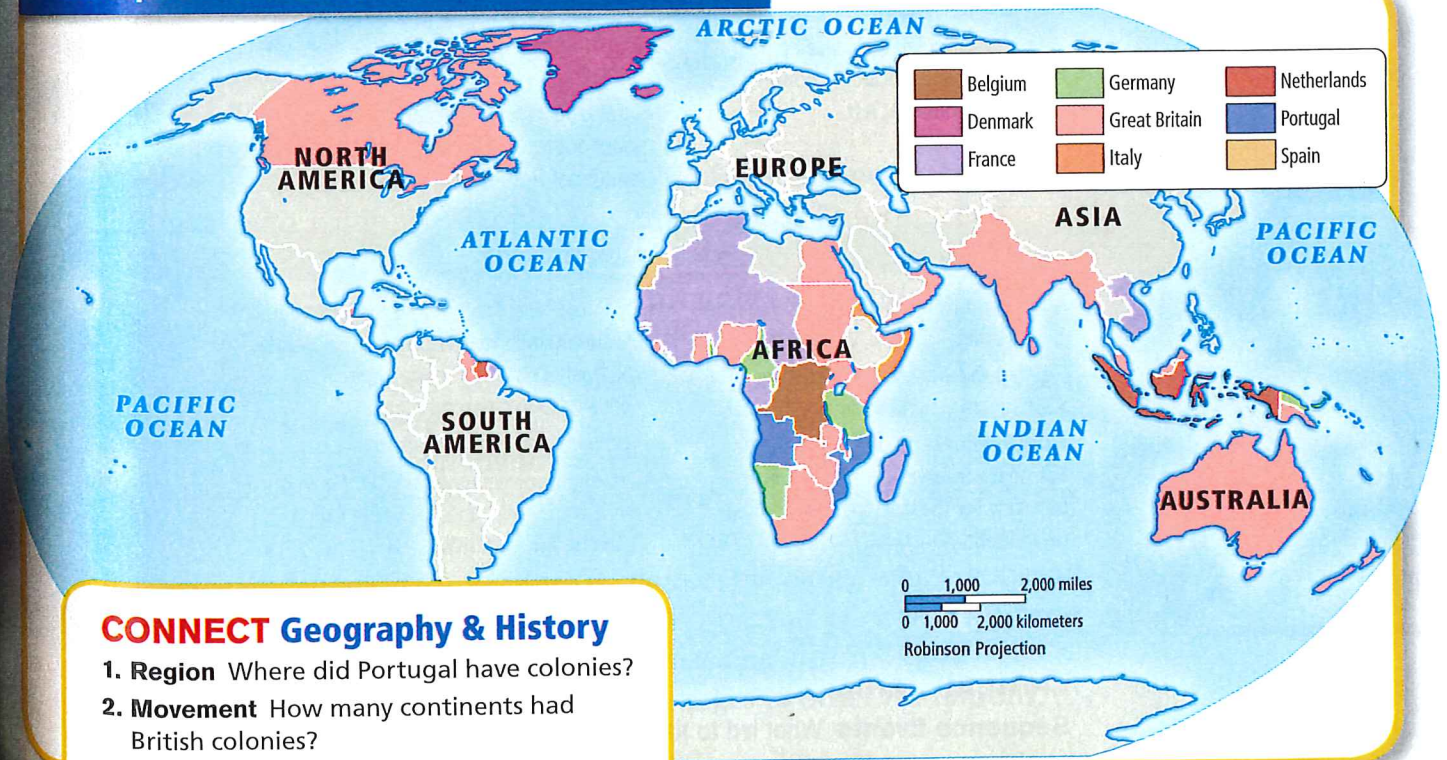
In the 1700s, new methods of making goods started a peaceful revolution. Industrialization led European nations to build empires.

Industrial Revolution Many of the inventions of the Scientific Revolution changed the way Europeans worked. New machines produced goods more quickly with fewer workers. The change became known as the **Industrial Revolution**. Factories were built near rivers, so that they could be powered by water. By the 1760s, steam powered the machines, and factories appeared in cities. People moved to cities from the countryside, in search of work. The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to other European countries.

Imperialism The newly industrial nations of Europe needed raw materials and new markets for their products. Major European nations looked to Asia and Africa for valuable natural resources. Many nations made **imperialism** their foreign policy, seeking to control smaller, weaker countries politically and economically. European nations claimed overseas colonies without considering how their policies might affect the lives of the people living in these places.

UNDERSTAND EFFECTS Explain how the Industrial Revolution changed Europe.

European Colonial Possessions c. 1900



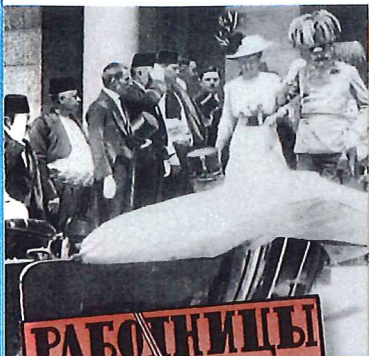
COMPARING World War I & World War II

Europe in Conflict During the 20th century, tensions between European nations led to two devastating wars, World War I (1914–1918) and World War II (1939–1945). These wars left much of Europe in ruins.

WORLD WAR I

1914–1918

- A rise in nationalism, imperialism, and military buildup increases tensions.
- European nations form mutual protection alliances.
- The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, shown at left, forces allied nations into war.



WORLD WAR II

1939–1945

Why

- A global economic depression worsens conditions in Europe.
- Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, at right, gains control of Germany in 1933 and promises to expand German territory.
- Under Hitler's leadership, Germany invades Poland in 1939.



Who

Central Powers vs. Allies

- Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey
- Allies: Russia, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States (in 1917)

Axis Powers vs. Allies

- Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, and Japan
- Allies: The United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States (in 1941)

How

- Machine guns make it difficult for forces to advance.
- Soldiers on both sides fight from defensive trenches.
- Trench warfare leads to development of new weapons, including poison gas and tanks, shown at left.

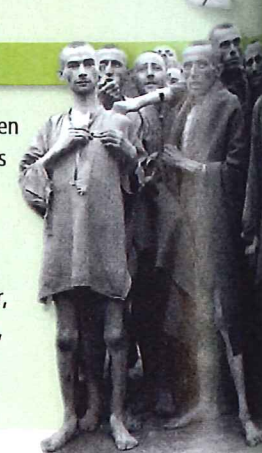
- The German strategy of *blitzkrieg* uses fast-moving tanks and airplanes followed by ground troops to overwhelm enemies.
- Airplanes like this one allow the war to be fought over great distances.
- Nazi labor and death camps carry out the **Holocaust**, the mass murder of Jews and others.



Outcomes

- About 8.5 million soldiers and 13 million civilians die.
- Fighting the war costs Europe over \$330 billion and causes mass physical destruction, as seen in France at left.
- The peace treaty blames and punishes Germany for the war, causing German resentment.

- Historians estimate total deaths between 35 and 60 million. The Holocaust claims the lives of 6 million Jews. (right: concentration camp survivors)
- The war costs over \$1 trillion.
- Two superpowers emerge after the war, the United States and the Soviet Union, leading to the Cold War.



CRITICAL THINKING

Sequence Events What led to the start of Europe's two world wars?

Uniting After War

KEY QUESTION How did the two world wars encourage European nations to work together?

After World War II, Europe was devastated. European nations had been at war with each other for several years. Two goals emerged in the war's aftermath: to rebuild Europe's shattered nations and their economies and to work together to prevent future wars.

Creating a European Union In 1952, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany formed the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). Its six members agreed to combine their iron, steel, and coal industries. Their success with these commodities led them to drop trade barriers on others.

In 1967, they created the European Community (EC). Members worked to find ways to move goods, workers, and money more easily across their borders. Trade increased, and more countries wanted to join. In 1973, the EC began to admit other nations, paving the way for the European Union.

By 1992, 12 Western European nations belonged to the EC. That year, all of them signed the Maastricht (Maastricht) Treaty. The treaty formed the **European Union (EU)**, an organization of European nations whose members cooperate on economic, social, and political issues. By 2004, the EU had expanded to include Eastern European nations, bringing the total number of members to 25 countries. Candidate nations continue to apply.

How Does the EU Work? The goal of the European Union is to bring the people and countries of Europe closer together. Citizens of EU nations have European citizenship. They can travel freely throughout the EU. They can live and work anywhere in the union. They can vote in elections in the country they live in, even if they are citizens elsewhere.

The European Union member nations also work together on political and social matters such as immigration, law enforcement, and the environment. For instance, the EU sponsors many of Europe's efforts toward finding cleaner, sustainable sources of energy, which you read about earlier in the chapter. The EU also tries to protect the diverse cultures and traditions of its member nations. It funds cultural programs, including education in the languages of other EU nations.

Members of the European Union	
Date	Country
By 1952 (ECSC)	Belgium
	France
	Italy
	Luxembourg
	Netherlands
	West Germany
By 1973 (EC)	Denmark
	Ireland
	United Kingdom
By 1995	Greece
	Portugal
	Spain
	East Germany*
	Austria
	Finland
	Sweden
By 2004	Cyprus
	Czech Republic
	Estonia
	Hungary
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Malta
	Poland
	Slovakia
	Slovenia
By 2007 or 2008	Bulgaria
	Romania

*East Germany joined through German reunification and not as a separate state.

CONNECT History & Culture

The Euro

The front sides of euro coins have the same image, showing the value of the coin. The backs of the coins have a national image chosen by the country that issued the coin. This is one small way that countries are able to belong to the European Union and share a common currency, but maintain their own cultural heritages.



Euro Front

Spain

Germany

Netherlands

France

Belgium

Economic Unity One major area of EU cooperation is its economic policy. The EU is a single market, which means that its members can trade goods freely, without paying taxes on those goods. Many EU members also use the same currency, called the euro. In 1999, 11 EU nations adopted the euro. This decision made it easier for members to trade with each other.

As a single economic unit, the EU is powerful, more than any member nation on its own. However, the EU is weak in other ways. The countries that belong to the union remain independent. The EU does not yet have a constitution. Its leaders make decisions but have little authority to enforce them. So far, the member nations have cooperated on most issues, and the EU has been successful. However, keeping such a large organization unified could be challenging, especially as new countries join.

SUMMARIZE Explain how two wars encouraged European nations to work together.

ONLINE QUIZ
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Section 4 Assessment

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of

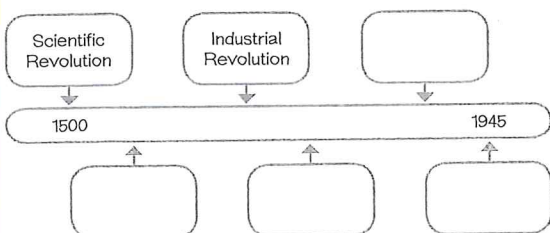
- Enlightenment
- nationalism
- imperialism
- European Union

USE YOUR READING NOTES

2. Sequence Events

Use your completed time line to answer the following question:

Which event occurred between the Scientific Revolution and the French Revolution?



KEY IDEAS

3. How did Enlightenment ideas influence the French Revolution?
4. How did the Industrial Revolution affect imperialism?
5. What steps did the EU and its predecessors take to bring the nations of Europe closer together?

CRITICAL THINKING

6. **Analyze Cause and Effect** How did the Industrial Revolution change where people lived?
7. **Compare and Contrast** In what ways were World War I and World War II similar?
8. **CONNECT to Today** Why might Eastern European nations want to join the European Union?
9. **WRITING Write a Speech** Imagine that you have been asked to speak to EU members about why you think the nations of Europe should or should not form a "United States of Europe." Write a brief speech expressing your opinion.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Key Idea 1

Europe has diverse landforms ranging from mountains to plains. Its climate is influenced by its nearness to the ocean.

Key Idea 2

The achievements of the ancient Greeks and Romans continue to influence our modern world.

Key Idea 3

Feudalism provided stability after the fall of the Roman Empire. The Renaissance marked a rebirth of creativity.

Key Idea 4

Revolutions in science, politics, and industry transformed Europe. After two world wars, European nations found new ways to cooperate.

For Review and Study Notes, go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

NAME GAME

Use the Terms & Names list to complete each sentence on paper or online.

- I am Europe's tallest mountain range. Alps
- I am the vast area of flat or gently rolling land from France to Russia. _____
- I make the climate in much of Europe warmer than it would be otherwise. _____
- I am the form of government that originated in the Greek city-state of Athens. _____
- I am the form of government that Rome had before it became an empire. _____
- I am the medieval political system that gave nobles, peasants, and serfs protection in exchange for service. _____
- I am a time of rebirth in creativity and the arts in Europe. _____
- I am the religious protest and reform movement that split the Church in the 1500s. _____
- I am a time of great interest in using reason to understand and improve society. _____
- I am an organization made up of European nations that works together to solve common problems. _____

Alps
city-state
democracy
Enlightenment
European Union
feudalism
French Revolution
imperialism
Industrial Revolution
North Atlantic Drift
Northern European Plain
Peloponnesus
Reformation
Renaissance
republic

Activities

GeoGame

Use this online map to reinforce your understanding of Europe's physical geography. Drag and drop each place name in the list to its location on the map.

Geo GAME

The Pyrenees
Danube River
Greece
Iberian Peninsula
France

Present-Day Europe

France

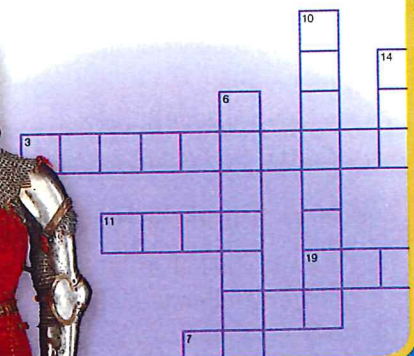
To play the complete game, go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

Crossword Puzzle

Complete an online crossword puzzle to test your knowledge of Europe's geography and history.

ACROSS

- vassal trained in combat who fought on behalf of lords



VOCABULARY

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. fossil fuels
2. republic
3. manor
4. Renaissance
5. Holocaust
6. European Union



Choose the best answer from each pair.

7. This influences Europe's mild climate. (Northern European Plain/North Atlantic Drift)
8. This group of people could hold government office in ancient Rome. (patrician/plebeian)
9. This group of people pledged service to wealthy landowners in exchange for land under the feudal structure. (lords/vassals)
10. This is a feeling of pride for and loyalty to one's nation. (nationalism/imperialism)

KEY IDEAS

1 Europe's Dramatic Landscape

11. How does the North Atlantic Drift affect the climate of Europe?
12. How do Europe's waterways affect its economy?
13. Why is the Northern European Plain a valuable resource?

2 Classical Greece and Rome

14. Why is Athens considered the birthplace of modern democracy?
15. What did the Romans give conquered peoples?

3 The Middle Ages and Renaissance

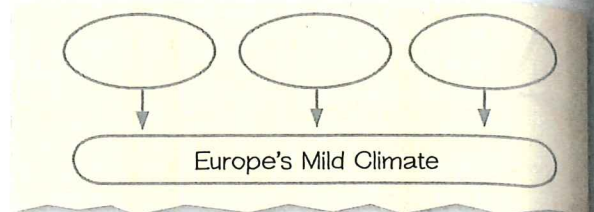
16. How did feudalism benefit lords?
17. What contributed to the growth of towns before the Renaissance?
18. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?

4 Modern European History

19. How did the Industrial Revolution change the way goods were made?
20. Why were many European leaders upset by the French Revolution?

CRITICAL THINKING

21. **Form and Support Opinions** Create a graphic organizer like the one below. Include three factors that influence the mild climate of Europe.



22. **Connect Geography & History** What effect have Europe's peninsulas had on its development?
23. **Five Themes: Place** How did Athens and Sparta differ in their views of citizens?
24. **Connect Geography & Culture** How did feudalism affect trade and daily life in medieval Europe?
25. **Analyze Causes and Effects** How are the Renaissance and the Reformation related to each other?
26. **Make Inferences** How did the World War I peace agreement contribute to the start of World War II?

Answer the

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What changes have taken place in Europe since ancient times?

Written Response Write a two- or three-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Consider the key ideas of each section as well as specific ideas about how Europe has changed. Use the rubric below to guide you.

Response Rubric

A strong response will:

- identify elements of ancient society and politics
- discuss three major historical events that occurred after the fall of the Roman Empire
- explain how each of those events changed European society and politics

- Online Test Practice @ ClassZone.com
- Test-Taking Strategies and Practice at the front of this book

PHYSICAL MAP

Use the map to provide short answers to questions 1 and 2 on your paper.



1. Which of the peninsulas is located farthest north?
2. Which of the peninsulas has a coastline on the Black Sea?

PRIMARY SOURCE

The following excerpt is from Pericles's "Funeral Oration." Use context clues within the quotation to answer questions 3 and 4 on your paper.

Our constitution is named a democracy, because it is in the hands not of the few but of the many. But our laws secure equal justice for all in their private disputes, and our public opinion welcomes and honors talent in every branch of achievement, not as a matter of privilege but on grounds of excellence alone.

Source: Thucydides, from *The Peloponnesian War*

3. According to Pericles, what made Athens a democracy?
 - A. It had laws that protect only the elite.
 - B. It granted privileges to the rich.
 - C. It was governed by a small group of leaders.
 - D. It was governed by the many.
4. Whom did the laws of Athens protect?
 - A. everyone
 - B. government officials
 - C. privileged citizens
 - D. peasants

GeoActivity

1. INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY-HISTORY

With a small group, learn more about the events of the French Revolution. Create a political cartoon about one of these events such as the rioting by the poor, or Napoleon's takeover of government. Your cartoon should show a clear point of view.

2. WRITING FOR SOCIAL STUDIES

Reread the part of Section 4 on the growth of nationalism in Western Europe. Imagine that you live in a European monarchy in the mid-1800s. Write a letter to a friend telling why you believe in independence for your country.

3. MENTAL MAPPING

Create an outline map of France and label the following:

- Rhone River
- Pyrenees
- Massif Central
- Seine River
- English Channel
- Atlantic Ocean