

Vocabulary from the AP European History Key Concepts

The following is a list of terms included in the Key Concepts for the AP European History course. By their inclusion here, it is assumed that students preparing for the course examination will be familiar with the terminology, not merely to define, but to understand the significance of each in the broader context of European history from 1450 to the present. This list is NOT a comprehensive list of all terms needed for success in the course.

- Absolute monarchy
- Agricultural Revolution
- Alchemy
- Alliance system
- Allied powers
- American isolationism
- Anabaptists
- Anarchism
- Anti-Semitism
- Appeasement
- Arms race
- Astrology
- Atheism
- Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy
- Authoritarianism
- Autocracy
- Axis Powers
- Baby Boom
- Bacon, Francis
- Balance of power
- Balkans
- Baroque art
- Battle of Vienna
- Birth control
- Bismarck, Otto von
- Blitzkrieg
- Bolshevik Revolution
- Bonaparte, Napoleon
- Bourgeoisie
- Breakup of Yugoslavia
- Bureaucracy
- Calvin, John
- Capital
- Capitalism
- Catherine the Great
- Catholic Reformation
- Cavour, Count Camillo
- Chauvinism
- Child-rearing
- Christian humanism
- Civic humanism
- Classical texts
- Colbert, Jean-Baptiste
- Cold War
- Collapse of the USSR
- Colonialism
- Columbian Exchange
- Commercial agriculture
- Concert of Europe (Congress System)
- Congress of Vienna
- Conscious
- Conservatism
- Consumer Revolution
- Consumerism
- Copernicus
- Council for the Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON)
- Council of Trent
- Crimean War
- Cubism
- Cult of Domesticity
- Cynicism
- Darwin, Charles
- De-Christianization
- Decolonization
- Deduction
- Deism
- Democratic successor states
- Descartes, Rene
- De-Stalinization
- Determinism
- Diderot, Denis
- Disposable income
- Divine right
- Eastern Europe
- Ecclesiastical authority
- Economic Miracle
- Edict of Nantes
- Einstein, Albert
- Elizabeth I
- English Civil War
- Enlightenment
- Enlightened absolutism
- Erasmus, Desiderius
- Ethnic migrations
- European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)
- European Economic Community (EEC or Common Market)
- European Union (EU)
- Existentialism
- Factory system
- Fascism
- Feminism
- Folk traditions
- Franco, Francisco
- Free market
- Free trade
- French Revolution
- French Wars of Religion
- Freudian psychology
- Galen
- Galilei, Galileo
- Garibaldi, Giuseppe
- Gay and lesbian movements
- Genocide
- German unification
- Glasnost
- Globalization
- Glorious Revolution
- Gorbachev, Mikhail
- Great Depression
- Great Plague
- Great Powers
- Green parties
- Guest workers
- Habsburgs
- Haitian independence
- Harvey, William
- Heliocentric universe
- Henry VIII
- Hitler, Adolf
- Holocaust
- Holy Roman Empire
- Hot wars
- Humanism
- Imperialism
- Impressionism
- Individualism
- Induction
- Industrialized warfare
- Infrastructure
- Interventionism
- Interwar period
- Iron Curtain
- Italian unification
- Jacobin Republic
- Jesuit Order

- Khrushchev, Nikita
- Kulaks
- Laissez-faire
- League of Nations
- Leisure
- Lenin, Vladimir
- Liberal phase of the French Revolution
- Liberal reform
- Liberalism
- Literacy
- Little Ice Age
- Locke, John
- Louis XIV
- Lost Generation
- L'Ouverture, Toussaint
- Luther, Martin
- Machiavelli's *The Prince*
- Magisterial reform
- Malthus, Thomas
- Mandate system
- Mannerism
- Manor
- Market economy
- Marshall Plan
- Marx, Karl
- Marxism
- Marxist-Leninist Theory
- Mass conscription
- Mass politics
- Mass production
- Materialism
- Mercantilism
- Military Revolution
- Modern art
- Monopolies
- Mussolini, Benito
- Napoleon III
- Nationalism
- Natural rights
- Naturalism
- Nazism
- New Economic Policy
- New Monarchs
- New World
- Newton, Sir Isaac
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Nuclear family
- Nuclear proliferation
- Nuclear war
- Objective knowledge
- Oligarchy
- Ottoman Empire
- Patronage
- Parliament
- Partition of Poland
- Peace of Westphalia
- Peasant revolts
- Peasantry
- Perestroika
- Perspective
- Peter the Great
- Plantation economy
- Political parties
- Positivism
- Post-impressionism
- Postmodernism
- Popular culture
- Popular sovereignty
- Price Revolution
- Printing press
- Proletariat
- Protestant
- Protestant Reformation
- Provisional Government
- Prussia
- Public health
- Public morality
- Public opinion
- Putting-out system (cottage industry)
- Quantum mechanics
- Rationalism
- Realism
- Raw materials
- Realpolitik
- Reign of Terror
- Religious pluralism
- Revolts of 1968
- Revolution of 1905
- Revolutions of 1848
- Robespierre, Maximilien
- Romanticism
- Romantic idealism
- Rousseau, Jean-Jacques
- Russian Civil War
- Russian Revolution
- Salons
- Scientific Method
- Scientific Revolution
- Second Industrial Revolution
- Second Vatican Council
- Secularism
- Self-determination
- Serfdom
- Skepticism
- Slave trade
- Smallpox vaccine
- Smith, Adam
- Social contract
- Social Darwinism
- Social welfare
- Socialism
- Sovereignty
- Soviet Bloc
- Soviet Union
- Spanish Civil War
- Stalin, Josef
- Standard of living
- State
- Status quo
- Stock market crash
- Subconscious
- Subjectivity
- Subsistence agriculture
- Suffrage
- Sustainability
- Theory of relativity
- Three-crop rotation
- Toleration
- Total war
- Totalitarianism
- Trade unions
- Transnational unions
- Treaty of Versailles
- Two-crop rotation
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)
- United Nations (UN)
- Universal Christendom
- Urbanization
- Utopianism
- Vernacular
- Voltaire
- Wars of Louis XIV
- Warsaw Pact
- Weimar Republic
- Welfare state
- Western Europe
- Western Society
- Wilsonian idealism
- Witchcraft
- World War I
- World War II
- Zionism