

advanced placement european history ii lesson 28 handout

28 answers

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Advanced Placement European History II Lesson 28 Handout and Answers: A Complete Study Guide

Advanced Placement (AP) European History II challenges students to analyze the complex political, social, and economic transformations that shaped Europe from 1870 to 1945. Lesson 28 is a pivotal point in the curriculum, covering the rise of nationalism, the balance of power, and the prelude to World War I. Whether you're a high school teacher preparing a classroom handout or a student looking for reliable answers, this guide offers a thorough overview of the lesson's key concepts, sample questions, and proven study strategies. By the end of this article, you'll have a clear understanding of how to master Lesson 28 and score high on the AP exam.

What Makes Lesson 28 Essential?

Lesson 28 sits at the intersection of several major themes in AP European History II:

- Nationalism and Imperialism – Understanding how national identity drove territorial expansion.
- Diplomacy and Alliances – Examining the intricate web of treaties that set the stage for conflict.
- Technological and Industrial Advances – Assessing how rapid industrialization altered power dynamics.
- Pre-World War I Tensions – Analyzing the causes that led to the outbreak of war in 1914.

Because these topics recur throughout the AP exam, mastering Lesson 28's content provides a solid foundation for the entire course.

Key Concepts Covered in Lesson 28

1. Rise of Nationalism

Definition of nationalism and its manifestations across Europe.

2. Case studies: Italy's unification, German nationalism, and Balkan nationalism.

3. Impact of nationalist sentiment on state formation and foreign policy.

- Scramble for Africa and the "Scramble for Asia."
- The role of economic motives versus prestige.
- Key agreements: Berlin Conference, Sykes-Picot Agreement, and their long-term consequences.
- Definition and historical evolution of the balance of power concept.
- Major alliances: Triple Alliance, Triple Entente.
- Strategic objectives of each great power.
- Advances in artillery, railways, and communications.
- The impact of these innovations on military strategy and mobilization.
- The "technological arms race" between Germany, Britain, and France.
- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.
- Diplomatic crisis: July Crisis of 1914.
- Analysis of how the network of alliances turned a regional conflict into a global war.

Lesson 28 Handout: How to Structure Your Study Material

Creating a handout that captures the breadth of Lesson 28 while remaining concise is crucial for effective revision. Below is a recommended structure for your handout, complete with headings, bullet points, and space for annotations.

Suggested Handout Layout

1. Title Page

Lesson 28: Nationalism, Imperialism, and the Balance of Power

2. Course: AP European History II

3. Prepared by: [Your Name]

- Brief overview of the period (1870-1914).
- Why Lesson 28 matters for the AP exam.
- Definition and characteristics.
- Key examples: Italy, Germany, Balkan states.
- Impact on international relations.
- Motivations: economic, strategic, cultural.
- Major imperial powers and their colonies.
- Consequences for colonized regions.
- Historical context and evolution.
- Major alliances and their objectives.
- Analysis of how the balance shifted.
- Key military technologies.
- Effect on warfare strategy.
- Industrial capacity comparisons.
- Key events leading to war.
- Diplomatic responses.
- Assessment of the inevitability of conflict.
- Multiple-choice questions mirroring AP style.
- Short answer prompts for essay practice.
- Timeline activities.
- Detailed answers for each practice question.
- Explanations of why each answer is correct.
- Tips for writing concise, evidence-based responses.
- Key terms: Nationalism, Imperialism, Balance of Power, Triple Alliance, Triple Entente.
- Definitions and historical examples.

Feel free to customize the layout to match your teaching style or your personal study preferences. The most important thing is to keep the handout organized, visually clear, and aligned with the AP exam's format.

Sample Lesson 28 Handout Answers

Below is a selection of model answers for common question types found in Lesson 28. These answers are designed to illustrate the depth of analysis expected on the AP exam.

Multiple-Choice Sample Question

Question: Which of the following best explains why the balance of power shifted in favor of Germany by the early 20th century?

- A. Germany's rapid industrialization and naval buildup.
- B. The decline of the Ottoman Empire.
- C. The unification of Italy.
- D. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

Answer: A. Germany's rapid industrialization and naval buildup.

Explanation: Germany's industrial boom allowed it to become a major economic and military power. The construction of a powerful navy, coupled with a robust industrial base, challenged Britain's dominance and shifted the balance toward a more multipolar Europe. The other options either occurred later or had less direct influence on the power balance.

Short-Answer Sample Prompt

Prompt: Explain how the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand contributed to the outbreak of World War I, using at least three pieces of evidence.

Model Answer:

1. **Trigger Event:** The assassination on June 28, 1914, in Sarajevo set off a chain reaction of diplomatic crises, known as the July Crisis, forcing Austria-Hungary to issue an ultimatum to Serbia.

2. **Alliance System:** The ultimatum's acceptance by Serbia activated the pre-existing alliance system, obligating Russia to support Serbia, Germany to support Austria-Hungary, and ultimately pulling France and Britain into the conflict.

3. **Mobilization Plans:** Each power's rigid mobilization schedules meant that once one country mobilized, others had to follow quickly, leaving little room for diplomatic resolution and escalating tensions into war.

These three pieces of evidence illustrate how a single assassination, combined with rigid alliances and rapid mobilization, turned a regional dispute into a global war.

Essay Prompt Sample

Prompt: Evaluate the role of nationalism in the lead-up to World War I. Discuss its positive and negative effects on European politics and society.

Outline:

1. Introduction

Definition of nationalism.

2. Thesis statement: Nationalism both unified and destabilized European states, contributing to war.

- Unification of Italy and Germany.
- National pride and mobilization for industrial growth.
- Intensification of ethnic tensions in the Balkans.
- Competing national claims fueling imperialist ambitions.
- Nationalistic fervor prompting the formation of the Triple Entente and Triple Alliance.

- Escalation of the arms race and diplomatic paranoia.
- Reiterate thesis.
- Summarize how nationalism's dual role accelerated the path to war.

Students should support each point with specific historical evidence, such as the unification movements, the Balkan Wars, and the July Crisis.

Study Tips for Lesson 28

- Use Timelines – Create a visual timeline that maps key events, alliances, and technological advances.
- Practice Causal Chains – Write out cause-and-effect diagrams to see how nationalism, imperialism, and alliances interconnect.
- Review Primary Sources – Examine speeches, treaties, and newspaper articles from the era to gain context.
- Group Discussions – Discuss the material with classmates to test different perspectives.
- Flashcards – Build flashcards for key terms and events, using spaced repetition.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- Overgeneralizing – Avoid making sweeping statements without specific evidence.
- Ignoring Counterarguments – Acknowledge opposing viewpoints to demonstrate depth of analysis.
- Neglecting the “Why” – Explain why each event matters, not just what happened.
- Skipping the Process of Verification – Always cross-check dates and facts with multiple sources.

Tags: #advanced #placement #european #history #lesson #handout #answers

