Thematic Note Sheet Name	Chapter # Chapter Title
Theme Description	Examples from the chapter that explain developments within the theme
Interaction of Europe and the World	
Poverty and Prosperity (Economics)	
Objective Knowledge and Subjective Visions (Intellectual) How information gets shared Intellectual movements: Renaissance, Enlightenment, etc. Ideologies (political, social, religious, etc.) Philosophy	
States and Other Institutions of Power (Political) Forms of government Changes in government Theories of government Rights of the individual Ecclesiastical (church) power Balance of power Wars and conflicts	
Individual and Society (Cultural) Family life, social groups, and ideas about gender Minorities (religious, ethnic, etc.) Ethnicity, race, gender, and class	

National and European Identity • Ideas about being part of a nation/country (being "French" or "German") How other identities challenged that idea (cultural, regional, or social identities) Unified (or disunified) Europe How/why Europe identified itself as European in contrast to other people **Technological and Scientific** Innovation Inventions and innovations and their effects How inventions make life better The unintended consequences

Key Thematic Questions: To be used to help in understand what to include in the above chart

Interaction of Europe and the World	Poverty and Prosperity How has capitalism	Objective Knowledge and Subjective Visions	States and Other Institutions of Power	Individual and Society How have family,	National and European Identity	Technological and Scientific Innovation
How has Europe interacted with the rest of the world? What allowed Europe to interact with the rest of the world? How have non-Europeans changed Europe? What impact has Europe had on non-Europeans?	developed as an economic system? How has society changed because of the development of capitalism? What were/are the causes and consequences of economic decisions?	What roles have the classics and religion played in the creation and spread of ideas? How and why did Europeans rely on science and logic in place of traditional beliefs? How and why did Europe come to value different interpretations of reality?	How were European governments formed and changed over time? How have European governments reacted to/or formed democratic principles and practices? How did civil institutions develop and what impact did they have on Europe? What impact did war have on politics? How did the idea of balance of power develop and become institutionalized?	class, and social groups developed and changed over time? How and why have tensions developed between the individual and society? How and why has the status of certain groups changed over time?	When/how/why did Europeans begin to identify themselves in relation to their nation? When/how/why did Europeans begin to identify themselves as Europeans? How did these two identities affect how they interacted with other nations in Europe and with people around the world?	What new inventions were created? How do these new inventions improve daily life? What consequences, both intended and unintended come from these inventions?