

Textbook Adoption Request Form

Department Social Studies Course AP European History

Text now in use: Civilization in the West Title Khizhansk Author

Pearson/Longman Publisher 0-321-29235-9 ISBN# 2006 Adoption Date

Proposed Text: The Western Heritage Title Kagan Author

Pearson Higher Ed Publisher Since 1300 Revised ed. (2016) ISBN# 9780134043432 Adoption Date 2017

Online course/materials

Reason for replacement:

- 1. Williams Act
- 2. AP Curriculum Revision

Alignment to CCSS Content (Please attach Curriculum Map)

Approx. Qty. needed: 70 Cost: \$ 131.97

Text to be used as: Basic Text Or Supplemental Text

Textbooks for Adoption must be approved by the Department, Principal, District Curriculum Council, and the Board of Trustees

Reading Level of book by the Lexile Score as determined by the International Center for Educational Leadership: _____

Signature of person determining Reading Level _____ Date _____

Is this reading level appropriate for students who will be using books? _____

Signature of Petitioner _____
Paul Maiz
Signature of Principal

Date _____
5/1/17
Date

District Curriculum Council Approval _____
Initials

_____ Date

AP European History Textbook Selection



<https://www.pearsonhighered.com/program/Kagan-The-Western-Heritage-Since-1300-Revised-AP-Edition-11th-Edition/PGM317391.html#resources-primarytab>

What process was used for the AP European History textbook selection?

- I am the only AP European History teacher at Ukiah High School, so I ordered the sample texts and first reviewed them myself. I have been an AP reader for ten years, and, besides being trained in the new curriculum, I've scored the revised national AP Exam. So, first I chose the book I felt was best suited for the class. Next, I brought the book to the department and asked them to review it and give feedback. This book has the most support material, and is very closely aligned to the new AP Framework, so we were in agreement that it was the best choice.

Was it mapped to the standards? Can you verify that it is aligned to the course?

- This book is closely mapped to the new, revised AP European History Framework. I am attaching a hard copy of the correlations.

Was there a review of the book? Is the Social Studies department in agreement with regards to this specific book?

- The Social Studies Department did review the book, as described above, and is in agreement regarding the use of this book for the AP European History class at Ukiah High School.

CORRELATION OF *THE WESTERN HERITAGE*, SINCE 1300 AP[®] EDITION TO THE AP EUROPEAN HISTORY CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK

PERIODS, KEY CONCEPTS	DESCRIPTION	Chapter and Page References
Period 1 c. 1450–c. 1648		Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
Key Concept 1.1	The worldview of European intellectuals shifted from one based on ecclesiastical and classical authority to one based primarily on inquiry and observation of the natural world.	Chapters 2, 4, 6
	I. A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion.	pp. 60–68, 70, 77–78, 82
	II. The invention of printing promoted the dissemination of new ideas.	pp. 83–86, 130–132
	III. The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.	pp. 68–74, 135, 137, 232–234
	IV. New ideas in science based on observation, experimentation, and mathematics challenged classical views of the cosmos, nature, and the human body, though folk traditions of knowledge and the universe persisted.	pp. 203–211, 215–219, 221–227
Key Concept 1.2	The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.	Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5
	I. The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.	pp. 75–82, 115–120, 140–149, 163–165, 170–179
	II. The competitive state system led to new patterns of diplomacy and new forms of warfare.	pp. 143–145, 162–165, 170–172, 174
	III. The competition for power between monarchs and corporate groups produced different distributions of governmental authority in European states.	pp. 170–172, 174–177
Key Concept 1.3	Religious pluralism challenged the concept of a unified Europe.	Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5
	I. The Protestant and Catholic Reformations fundamentally changed theology, religious institutions, and culture.	pp. 84–86, 98–107, 110–115, 117, 119–127
	II. Religious reform both increased state control of religious institutions and provided justifications for challenging state authority.	pp. 113–123, 136, 138, 149–153, 154–156
	III. Conflicts among religious groups overlapped with political and economic competition within and among states.	pp. 102–105, 110–112, 116, 134–149, 156–165, 169–170

Key Concept 1.4	Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.	Chapters 2, 4, 8
	I. European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.	pp. 87–94
	II. Advances in navigation, cartography, and military technology allowed Europeans to establish overseas colonies and empires.	pp. 87, 90, 93
	III. Europeans established overseas empires and trade networks through coercion and negotiation.	pp. 87–94
	IV. Europe's colonial expansion led to a global exchange of goods, flora, fauna, cultural practices, and diseases, resulting in the destruction of some indigenous civilizations, a shift toward European dominance, and the expansion of the slave trade.	pp. 89–94, 143–145, 303–305
Key Concept 1.5	European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the persistence of medieval social and economic structures.	Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
	I. Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status persisted.	pp. 97–98, 144
	II. Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and power.	pp. 105, 108–109
	III. Population shifts and growing commerce caused the expansion of cities, which often found their traditional political and social structures stressed by the growth.	pp. 154, 169
	IV. The family remained the primary social and economic institution of early modern Europe and took several forms, including the nuclear family.	pp. 126–130, 231, 244–249
	V. Popular culture, leisure activities, and rituals reflecting the persistence of folk ideas reinforced and sometimes challenged communal ties and norms.	pp. 227–230, 232
Period 2 c. 1648–c. 1815		Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Key Concept 2.1	Different models of political sovereignty affected the relationship among states and between states and individuals.	Chapters 5, 8, 9, 10
	I. In much of Europe, absolute monarchy was established over the course of the 17th and 18th centuries.	pp. 170–174, 179–184, 186–188, 190–191, 196–200, 237–244, 339–351, 376–377
	II. Challenges to absolutism resulted in alternative political systems.	pp. 168–169, 174–177, 190
	III. After 1648, dynastic and state interests, along with Europe's expanding colonial empires, influenced the diplomacy of European states and frequently led to war.	pp. 178, 182–183, 187, 189, 192–196, 273–274, 295–301
	IV. The French Revolution posed a fundamental challenge to Europe's existing political and social order.	pp. 353–390
	V. Claiming to defend the ideals of the French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte imposed French control over much of the European continent that eventually provoked a nationalistic reaction.	pp. 393–397, 398–403, 405–413, 426
Key Concept 2.2	The expansion of European commerce accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network.	Chapters 7, 8, 12
	I. Early modern Europe developed a market economy that provided the foundation for its global role.	pp. 252–253

	II. The European-dominated worldwide economic network contributed to the agricultural, industrial, and consumer revolutions in Europe.	pp. 254–260, 273–290, 456–459
	III. Commercial rivalries influenced diplomacy and warfare among European states in the early modern era.	pp. 189–190, 273–274, 276, 291–295
Key Concept 2.3	The popularization and dissemination of the Scientific Revolution and the application of its methods to political, social, and ethical issues led to an increased, although not unchallenged, emphasis on reason in European culture.	Chapters 5, 6, 7, 9, 11
	I. Rational and empirical thought challenged traditional values and ideas.	pp. 185, 219–221, 311–313, 315–316, 325–331, 333–337, 366
	II. New public venues and print media popularized Enlightenment ideas.	pp. 313–315, 317, 324–325
	III. New political and economic theories challenged absolutism and mercantilism.	pp. 212–215, 325–327, 331–333
	IV. During the Enlightenment, the rational analysis of religious practices led to natural religion and the demand for religious toleration.	pp. 268–270, 318–324, 422–423
	V. The arts moved from the celebration of religious themes and royal power to an emphasis on private life and the public good.	pp. 233–234, 336–339
	VI. While Enlightenment values dominated the world of European ideas, they were challenged by the revival of public sentiment and feeling.	pp. 414–427
Key Concept 2.4	The experiences of everyday life were shaped by demographic, environmental, medical, and technological changes.	Chapter 7
	I. In the 17th century, small landholdings, low-productivity agricultural practices, poor transportation, and adverse weather limited and disrupted the food supply, causing periodic famines. By the 18th century, Europeans began to escape from the Malthusian imbalance between population and the food supply, resulting in steady population growth.	pp. 249–254, 404
	II. The consumer revolution of the 18th century was shaped by a new concern for privacy, encouraged the purchase of new goods for homes, and created new venues for leisure activities.	pp. 254–255, 266
	III. By the 18th century, family and private life reflected new demographic patterns and the effects of the Commercial Revolution.	pp. 260–262
	IV. Cities offered economic opportunities, which attracted increasing migration from rural areas, transforming urban life and creating challenges for the new urbanites and their families.	pp. 263–265, 267–268
Period 3 c. 1815–c. 1914		Chapters 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
Key Concept 3.1	The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the continent, where the state played a greater role in promoting industry.	Chapters 7, 13, 15
	I. Great Britain established its industrial dominance through the mechanization of textile production, iron and steel production, and new transportation systems.	pp. 256–260, 462–463
	II. Following the British example, industrialization took root in continental Europe, sometimes with state sponsorship.	pp. 463–465
	III. During the Second Industrial Revolution (c. 1870–1914), more areas of Europe experienced industrial activity, and industrial processes increased in scale and complexity.	pp. 541–547
Key Concept 3.2	The experiences of everyday life were shaped by industrialization, depending on the level of industrial development in a particular location.	Chapters 13, 14, 15
	I. Industrialization promoted the development of new classes in the industrial regions of Europe.	pp. 467–470, 546, 566
	II. Europe experienced rapid population growth and urbanization, leading to social dislocations.	pp. 463–464, 542–543, 547, 549

	III. Over time, the Industrial Revolution altered the family structure and relations for bourgeois and working-class families.	pp. 471–472, 474–477, 548, 561
	IV. A heightened consumerism developed as a result of the Second Industrial Revolution.	473, 549
	V. Because of the persistence of primitive agricultural practices and land-owning patterns, some areas of Europe lagged in industrialization, while facing famine, debt, and land shortages.	466, 532–533
Key Concept 3.3	The problems of industrialization provoked a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses.	Chapters 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
	I. Ideologies developed and took root throughout society as a response to industrial and political revolutions.	pp. 431–439, 442, 446, 456–460, 470–471, 480–487, 566–579, 604–608
	II. Governments responded to the problems created or exacerbated by industrialization by expanding their functions and creating modern bureaucratic states.	pp. 438–441, 443–447, 477–480, 537, 549–553, 581–582
	III. Political movements and social organizations responded to the problems of industrialization.	pp. 443–445, 498–503, 534–536, 538–539, 554–566, 589–590, 593, 609–612
Key Concept 3.4	European states struggled to maintain international stability in an age of nationalism and revolutions.	Chapters 12, 13, 14, 15, 18
	I. The Concert of Europe (or Congress System) sought to maintain the status quo through collective action and adherence to conservatism.	pp. 428–431, 439–441, 443–451, 486, 488
	II. The breakdown of the Concert of Europe opened the door for movements of national unification in Italy and Germany, as well as liberal reforms elsewhere.	pp. 452–456, 488–493, 510–512, 514, 526–535, 576–578
	III. The unification of Italy and Germany transformed the European balance of power and led to efforts to construct a new diplomatic order.	pp. 493–497, 515–526, 530–531, 663–672
Key Concept 3.5	A variety of motives and methods led to the intensification of European global control and increased tensions among the Great Powers.	Chapters 14, 16, 17
	I. European nations were driven by economic, political, and cultural motivations in their new imperial ventures in Asia and Africa.	pp. 585, 587, 615–618, 620–621, 623–634, 636–644, 648–656
	II. Industrial and technological developments (i.e., the Second Industrial Revolution) facilitated European control of global empires.	pp. 513, 633–635, 645–648, 652–655
	III. Imperial endeavors significantly affected society, diplomacy, and culture in Europe and created resistance to foreign control abroad.	pp. 583, 619, 621–625, 628–633, 636–643, 649–652, 658–662
Key Concept 3.6	European ideas and culture expressed a tension between objectivity and scientific realism on one hand, and subjectivity and individual expression on the other.	Chapters 11, 16
	I. Romanticism broke with neoclassical forms of artistic representation and with rationalism, placing more emphasis on intuition and emotion.	pp. 415–421, 423–426, 591
	II. Following the revolutions of 1848, Europe turned toward a realist and materialist worldview.	pp. 582, 584–590, 592, 608–609
	III. A new relativism in values and the loss of confidence in the objectivity of knowledge led to modernism in intellectual and cultural life.	pp. 592–604
Period 4 c. 1914 to the Present		Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
Key Concept 4.1	Total war and political instability in the first half of the 20th century gave way to a polarized state order during the Cold War, and eventually to efforts at transnational union.	Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21
	I. World War I, caused by a complex interaction of long- and short-term factors, resulted in immense losses and disruptions for both victors and vanquished.	pp. 672–685, 689, 695

	II. The conflicting goals of the peace negotiators in Paris pitted diplomatic idealism against the desire to punish Germany, producing a settlement that satisfied few.	pp. 690–691, 693–694, 696–702, 704–705, 720, 723
	III. In the interwar period, fascism, extreme nationalism, racist ideologies, and the failure of appeasement resulted in the catastrophe of World War II, presenting a grave challenge to European civilization.	pp. 743–746, 748–761, 763–780
	IV. As World War II ended, a Cold War between the liberal democratic West and the communist East began, lasting nearly half a century.	pp. 780–783, 786–803, 810–812, 815–819, 822–823
	V. In response to the destructive impact of two world wars, European nations began to set aside nationalism in favor of economic and political integration, forming a series of transnational unions that grew in size and scope over the second half of the 20th century.	pp. 862–868
	VI. Nationalist and separatist movements, along with ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing, periodically disrupted the post–World War II peace.	pp. 823–829
	VII. The process of decolonization occurred over the course of the century with varying degrees of cooperation, interference, or resistance from European imperialist states.	pp. 692–693, 699–700, 803–810
Key Concept 4.2	The stresses of economic collapse and total war engendered internal conflicts within European states and created conflicting conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the state, as demonstrated in the ideological battle among liberal democracy, communism, and fascism.	Chapters 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
	I. The Russian Revolution created a regime based on Marxist–Leninist theory.	pp. 685–691, 708–716
	II. The ideology of fascism, with roots in the pre–World War I era, gained popularity in an environment of postwar bitterness, the rise of communism, uncertain transitions to democracy, and economic instability.	pp. 716–730, 734–738, 746–747
	III. The Great Depression, caused by weaknesses in international trade and monetary theories and practices, undermined Western European democracies and fomented radical political responses throughout Europe.	pp. 705–709, 731, 734–735
	IV. Postwar economic growth supported an increase in welfare benefits; however, subsequent economic stagnation led to criticism and limitation of the welfare state.	840–842
	V. Eastern European nations were defined by their relationship with the Soviet Union, which oscillated between repression and limited reform, until Mikhail Gorbachev’s policies led to the collapse of communist governments in Eastern Europe and the fall of the Soviet Union.	pp. 793, 796–798, 800, 812–813, 815–823
Key Concept 4.3	During the 20th century, diverse intellectual and cultural movements questioned the existence of objective knowledge, the ability of reason to arrive at truth, and the role of religion in determining moral standards.	Chapters 20, 21, 22
	I. The widely held belief in progress characteristic of much of 19th-century thought began to break down before World War I; the experience of war intensified a sense of anxiety that permeated many facets of thought and culture, giving way by the century’s end to a plurality of intellectual frameworks.	pp. 826–832, 854
	II. Science and technology yielded impressive material benefits but also caused immense destruction and posed challenges to objective knowledge.	pp. 765–766, 860–862, 870–875
	III. Organized religion continued to play a role in European social and cultural life, despite the challenges of military and ideological conflict, modern secularism, and rapid social changes.	pp. 802–803, 857–859
	IV. During the 20th century, the arts were defined by experimentation, self-expression, subjectivity, and the increasing influence of the United States in both elite and popular culture.	pp. 847–857