

The essay rubrics reward precise use of the historical reasoning vocabulary, and the course turns on a set of recurring concepts that students use loosely. These are the terms that cost points. 欧洲史评分表要求准确使用史学推理术语，以下概念最常被含糊使用。

Historical reasoning

Causation 因果关系 — an argument that one development produced another, which requires a stated mechanism rather than mere sequence

Continuity and change over time 延续与变迁 — asking what persisted as well as what altered; naming only change answers half the prompt

Contextualisation 情境化 — situating the argument in the wider circumstances of the period – a separate rubric point from the thesis

Sourcing 史料辨析 — explaining how a document’s purpose, audience, point of view or situation affects what it can be evidence for

Complexity 复杂性 — demonstrating a nuanced understanding by qualifying an argument, analysing multiple variables, or explaining both continuity and change

Politics and the state

Absolutism 专制主义 — the doctrine that sovereignty rests wholly and indivisibly in the monarch, justified by divine right and enforced by a standing army and bureaucracy

Constitutionalism 立宪主义 — government limited by law and by a representative body, whose consent is required for taxation

Balance of power 均势 — the principle that no single state should dominate the continent, which organised European diplomacy from Westphalia onward

Nationalism 民族主义 — the belief that a people sharing language, culture and history should form a sovereign state – a force for unification in Italy and Germany, and for fragmentation in Austria-Hungary

Totalitarianism 极权主义 — a regime seeking control not only of the state but of society, economy and belief, sustained by a single party and mass mobilisation

Thought and belief

Humanism 人文主义 — the Renaissance movement recovering classical texts and emphasising human capacity and civic life

Scientific Revolution 科学革命 — the seventeenth-century shift to knowledge grounded in observation and mathematics rather than in inherited authority

Enlightenment 启蒙运动 — the eighteenth-century application of reason to society, law and government, and the claim that they could be reformed by it

Secularisation 世俗化 — the declining authority of religion over public life, law and explanation

Romanticism 浪漫主义 — the reaction against Enlightenment rationalism, valuing emotion, nature, the individual and the national past

Commercial Revolution 商业革命 — the early modern expansion of trade, banking and joint-stock enterprise that preceded industrialisation

Enclosure 圈地 — the consolidation of common land into private holdings, which raised agricultural output and displaced rural labour into towns

Industrialisation 工业化 — the shift to mechanised factory production using inanimate power, which reorganised where people lived and how they worked

Bourgeoisie 资产阶级 — the commercial and professional middle class whose economic weight increasingly outran its political rights

Welfare state 福利国家 — the twentieth-century settlement in which the state assumed responsibility for health, income security and education