

AP European History

2021 Summer Assignment

***Due: 1st day of school**

- Please follow the directions closely!
- If you have any questions about the assignment, contact Mrs. Amaya:
camaya@orangeusd.org

*The AP Euro summer assignment **MUST** be completed by the first day of class, if it isn't done, you will be **DROPPED** from the course.

*Be ready the 1st day of school for a **TEST** on Academic Vocabulary terms!

Academic Vocabulary:

The following terms are frequently used in AP Euro, whether in your textbook readings or in class during lecture, on assignments, and on the exams. It is really important to your overall success in this class to learn these terms.

Directions: Define the following terms and be ready for a vocabulary test on the ***first day of class!***

****Students who do NOT score well on this vocabulary test could possibly be removed from the class.**

1. Annex
2. Vernacular
3. Export
4. Import
5. Missionary
6. Clergy
7. Infallible
8. Levy
9. Reparations
10. Fiscal
11. Inevitable
12. Suffrage
13. Concession
14. Secular

15. Inflation
16. Abdicate
17. Bureaucracy
18. Rebellion
19. Repudiation
20. Pious
21. Bullion
22. Assimilation
23. Sovereignty
24. Pacifist
25. Plebiscite
26. Subsistence
27. Royal prerogative
28. Advocate
29. Armaments
30. Grievance
31. Scarcity

32. Eradicate

33. Antiquity

34. Precipitated

35. Catalyzed

36. Encroachment

37. Condemned

38. Abroad

39. Schism

40. Subsidized

41. Hindered

42. Dogma

43. Perpetuate

44. Convene

45. Enduring

46. Legacy

47. Autonomy

48. Disdain

49. Domestic

50. Relinquish

51. Exodus

52. Relegate

53. Demographic

54. Compulsory

55. Exacerbate

Reading Guide: Chapter II – The Later Middle Ages

Who are these people of the 14th century? Toothless, unwashed peasants mindlessly obeying the dictates of the King or Queen? Or are they like us with hopes and dreams of a better life with avenues open to fulfill their aspirations?

We don't know because the vast majority couldn't read or write so we have limited knowledge of their thoughts, passions & opinions. But we do know a few things – just like us, they constructed a “world-view” that historians have called the Great Chain of Being. We will discuss this concept the first week of school.

Famine & Population:

1. By the 14th century, Europe entered what historians have called the “little ice age.” Describe how this colder weather affected the lives of Europeans:
2. Historians estimate that famine killed _____ percent of the European population in the first half of the 14th century.
3. Describe some of the problems that emerged because of the growing population in the High Middle Ages:

The Black Death:

4. What was the most common form of plague that devastated Europe?
5. How did the plague spread?
6. Where were the origins of this plague?
 - a. When did it reach Europe?
 - b. Why was Italy devastated more than any other European nation?
 - c. When did the European population finally begin to recover from the ravages of plague outbreaks?



REACTIONS to the plague:

7. With the uncertainty of life during plague outbreaks – many Europeans engaged in extreme behavior. Give an example:

8. Flagellants engaged in extreme religious behaviors. Describe their rituals and why they did it:

9. “An outbreak of virulent anti-Semitism also accompanied the Black Death.” What does this mean? Be specific.
 - a. Define pogrom:

 - b. In what area of Europe was the persecution of Jews the worst?

10. How did the plague CHANGE the focus of art?

Economic Dislocation and Social Upheaval (rebellions)

11. Europe experienced a serious labor shortage in the 14th century – what was the result of this shortage?

12. Rich landowners were NOT HAPPY that they were losing purchasing power and that their standard of living was threatened! As a result, the English Parliament passed the **Statute of Laborers** (1351) – what did this law do?

13. The peasant revolt in France was known as the *Jacquerie* (1358). What were the French peasants so angry about?

READ the primary source on pg. 307 titled, “A Revolt of French Peasants”

1. What might have been the peasants’ complaints against their lords?

2. How did the Black Death contribute to their unrest?

14. What did Spielvogel (author of textbook) mean when he wrote that the English Peasants' Revolt (1381), "*was a product not of desperation but of rising expectations*"?
 - a. More than any other factor, what were the English peasants mad about?
 - b. What was the outcome of this rebellion?
15. "*Revolts also erupted in the cities...An oversupply of goods and an immediate drop in demand led to a decline in trade after 1350.*" List at least 3 cities where urban revolts broke out:

The Hundred Years' War (1337 - 1453)

16. Why did it matter that the French king - Philip IV - died without a male heir to the throne?
17. Describe the immediate cause of the 100 Years' War:
18. How did the nature of warfare change during this long war?

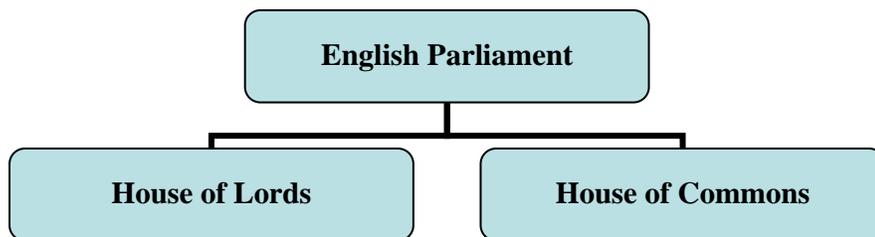
READ the primary source by Jean Froissart on pg. 310.

19. How reliable is Froissart's account? Explain.
20. If French soldiers had sacked an English town, would the account have been different?

21. Why was Joan of Arc so important to the French war effort?
 - a. What happened to the "Maid of Orleans"?
22. What factors helped end of the 100 Years' War?

**Political Instability:
ENGLAND**

23. In what specific ways did the English Parliament increase its power under King Edward III?



24. It was during this time that the structure of Parliament (chart above) came into being:

- a. Who sits in the House of Lords?

- b. Who sits in the House of Commons?

FRANCE:

25. What factors kept the kingdom of France divided?

26. French king, Philip VI created 2 new taxes to help fund the 100 Years' War. **Describe** what each taxed.

- a. *gabelle*:

- b. *taille*:

27. In both France and England, which class of people created problems for the monarchies – in their endless quest for greater wealth and power?

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (HRE) – aka...the German lands of hundreds of states that varied in size and power and under the control of the Holy Roman Emperor.

28. How was the German monarchy different from other European monarchies?

- a. Was this system effective?

ITALY:

29. Which three Italian states dominated northern Italy?

The Decline of the Church:

*Who has more power...the Pope or European monarchs?

30. What was the main idea behind Pope Boniface VIII's papal bull, *Unam Sanctum*?

31. Who had a problem with Pope Boniface VIII's vision of the church's power?

32. In 1305, the newly elected pope, Clement V, left the seat of the Catholic Church (Rome) and set up a shop in Avignon, a city just outside of French territory. How long did the Catholic popes reside here?
 - a. What were some consequences of moving the papacy to Avignon?

 - b. In 1378, Pope Gregory XI died. Why was there so much pressure put on the College of Cardinals to elect an Italian pope?
 - i. Who was elected?

 - ii. How did the French cardinals respond to this new pope?

 - c. What does the term Great Schism mean?
 - i. Why did the Great Schism "*badly damage the faith of Christian believers*"?

33. Describe 2-3 of Marsiglio of Padua's ideas about the role of the Church?

34. His ideas led many to embrace the ideas of **conciliarism**. Describe this theory:

35. What happened at the Council of Pisa (1409)?
- a. Was it successful?
36. A second council was called at Constance (1414). What was achieved at this meeting of church officials?
37. What is purgatory?
- a. How could somebody get out of purgatory faster?
38. What is mysticism?
39. What was the message of the Brothers (and Sisters) of the Common Life?
40. Why was Catherine of Siena significant to European history?

The Cultural World of the 14th Century:

41. There were **three** prominent Italian writers who used the vernacular in their works. List these Italian writers and their most famous works:
42. Geoffrey Chaucer was a famous English writer. What was his most famous work and why was it significant to the time period?
43. Christine de Pizan made an important contribution to literature in her work, *City of Ladies* (1404). What is the argument she makes about women?

44. Which Florentine artist was considered the “*forerunner of Italian Renaissance painting*”?

Changes in Urban Life:

45. Why did cities increase their regulation of prostitution?

46. According to classical thinking about medicine, what did good health result from?

47. If you were sick, how did a medieval physician cure you?

48. How did the Black Death impact how many viewed medicine?

New Inventions and Patterns:

49. List four new inventions in the late 13th early 14th centuries AND how they impacted Europeans' lives:

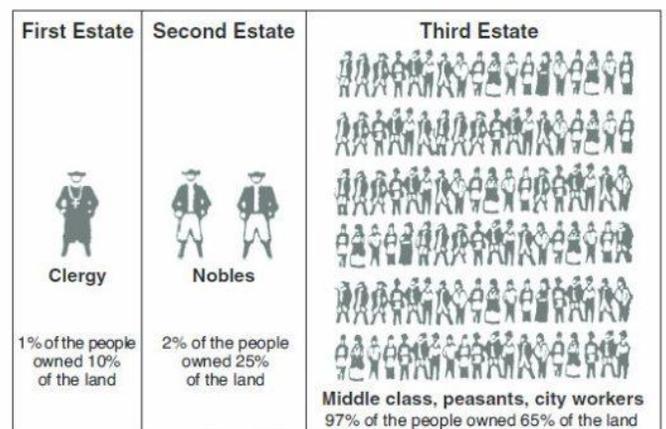
Reading Guide - Chapter 12: *The Age of the Renaissance*

1. The Renaissance was a rebirth of...
2. What did historian Jacob Burckhardt argue about the Renaissance?
3. What is meant by *l'uomo universale*?
4. What is the Hanseatic League?
 - a. The port city of _____ in Flanders became "*the economic crossroads of Europe in the 14th century.*"
5. By the beginning of the 15th century, the Florentine woolen industry had begun to recover. What other products were developed that enriched Northern Italy?
6. Why was the Medici family important?

Social Changes:

*The THREE ESTATES was the European social class system that began in the Middle Ages.

7. Nobles (aka...aristocrats) had long been a dominant force in European society. "*By 1500, certain ideals came to be expected*" of these nobles.
What is the name of the nobleman's handbook written by Baldassare Castiglione?



Source: Schwartz and O'Connor, *Democracy and Nationalism*, Globe Book Company (adapted)

- a. What did Castiglione argue were the 3 basic attributes of a perfect courtier?

8. The decline of the manorial system in Western Europe meant that serfdom was declining and rather than be bound to their lords – peasants were being freed and continued to work a lord's land – what did they get in return?
9. Why did Italians reintroduce slavery in the late 14th century?
 - a. Where were these slaves from?
 - b. What factors brought about the decline of slavery in Italy in the 15th century?
10. Why did parents arrange the marriages of their children?
11. When did children legally become adults in Renaissance Italy?
12. What is a wet nurse and why did rich women use them and not poor women?
13. Why did noble women have so many children?
14. Why was prostitution viewed as a “necessary vice”?
 - a. How did one know who was a prostitute in Florence?

Italian States (politics) in the Renaissance:

15. Which **five** Italian states dominated the peninsula?
16. What is meant by the political concept of ‘balance of power’?
17. After 1494, which two European states competed to dominate Italy?

18. Italy during the Renaissance began to use a modern version of resident ambassadors. What was the job of an ambassador?
19. Niccolo Machiavelli wrote a book on politics called *The Prince*.
- What two sources gave Machiavelli's his ideas about politics?
 - What is the main idea of *The Prince*?
 - How did Machiavelli contradict medieval thinking about the way a prince should rule?
 - Which Renaissance Italian ruler did he use as a great example of this new ruling style?

READ the primary sources on pg. 345 - Machiavelli and Erasmus.

20. How did each man reflect DIFFERENT Renaissance values and qualities?

Intellectualism of the Renaissance - Humanism, Individualism, and Secularism:

21. Renaissance humanism was an intellectual movement based on the study of whom?

- Who was considered the "father of humanism"?

22. Define civic humanism:

- Which Roman statesman greatly inspired civic humanists?

23. Leonardo Bruni was the first humanist to focus on Classical Greek civilization. Which Greek philosophers were studied in the 15th century?
24. Define Neoplatonism:
25. Define Hermeticism:
26. What do pantheists say about God?
27. One of Italy's true sages (or Magi) was Pico della Mirandola. What famous work did he write that espoused man's true potential?
28. Education was very important to humanists and they set up schools that were based in "liberal studies." What subjects were emphasized in this type of education?
- A humanist education's goal was not to create great scholars but to do what?
 - What types of people were these schools designed to teach?

Women in the Renaissance:

29. There is disagreement over women's status during the Renaissance. Many historians claim that noble women actually lost some of their power during this time - as stated by Joan Kelly in an essay titled, "Did Women Have a Renaissance?" "*The relations of the sexes were restructured to one of female dependency and male domination*" (Kelly 20).
- Other historians state that some women were able to "*develop a new sense of themselves as women.*" List two examples of women that fit this second interpretation - and what they did that was significant.
30. Describe two ways that humanists impacted the study and writing of history:
- According to Francesco Guicciardini, the purpose of history was to...

31. Gutenberg's printing press revolutionized Europe. List at least 3 important ways that printing affected European life:

ART of the Renaissance:

32. What did Renaissance artists consider their primary goal?

33. Most people would agree that Giotto (14th century) began the change that led to Renaissance art, however, many give credit to Masaccio for painting the first 'masterpiece' of early Renaissance art. What about Masaccio's techniques made his work reflect the new techniques that would embody Renaissance art?

34. Describe the two different experimental trends in art that were emphasized in the 15th century:

Artist	Famous work(s)
Botticelli	
Donatello	
Brunelleschi	
Da Vinci	
Michelangelo	
Raphael	
Bramante	

35. Why is art categorized from 1480-1520 as the 'High Renaissance'?

36. What is a patron?

37. By the end of the 15th century, artists like da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Rafael were no longer considered artisans, but rather...

READ the primary source by Giorgio Vasari on pg. 356.

38. According to Vasari, in what ways was Leonardo da Vinci an archetypical “Renaissance Man”?

The Northern Renaissance:

39. Complete the chart of differences between Italian Renaissance and the Northern Renaissance:

Italy	Northern countries
Human form was primary vehicle of expression (lots of nudes)	
FRESCO paintings on walls of Italian churches	
Centered 1 st in Florence, then Rome	
Main focus on Classical themes	

40. List 2 important Northern Renaissance painters and at least one of their works:

Go online to **artchives.com** (http://www.artchive.com/ftp_site.htm)

- *Click on the **RENAISSANCE** link
- *Click through the artists and their works
- *Choose **three Renaissance** paintings that you like.

On a separate sheet of paper:

1. Print (or draw a picture) of the three paintings
2. Tell me the title and author of the paintings
3. Explain why you liked these paintings in particular

*Make sure you have chosen Renaissance art –not something from a different time period!

Music in the Renaissance:

41. What was the chief form of secular music produced during the Renaissance?

New Monarchies (aka...Renaissance states):

These New Monarchs were obsessed with gaining more power for themselves...

42. In order to centralize their power, these 'New Monarchs' had to take away power from what two powerful groups?

List specific examples of actions taken by these kings which helped them to be considered a "New Monarch":

FRANCE

- *Charles VII
- *Louis XI

ENGLAND

- *Henry VII

SPAIN

- *Ferdinand & Isabella

43. The Spanish Inquisition began in 1478. What was its purpose?

44. Which two groups of people were expelled (kicked out) from Spain in 1492 and in 1502?

52. Why would a Pope NOT enforce the decrees made at the Council of Constance?

Renaissance Popes:

53. Renaissance Popes should have been concerned with the spiritual needs of Europeans – but more often – they were concerned with what?

54. Define nepotism:

55. Renaissance Popes were not only patrons of the Renaissance art, but enjoyed the lifestyle of the Renaissance as well. What does this mean?

a. Why is this problematic?