

AP European History

2023 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 on the 1st day of class for a TEST on the Academic Vocabulary terms!**

Academic Vocabulary:

The following terms are frequently used in AP Euro - whether in your textbook readings, assignments, or on the exams - thus it is really important for your overall success in this class to learn these terms. I have provided an accurate definition of the academic terms and a sentence in which the term is used.

Directions: Study the words and their definitions and be ready for a vocabulary test on the **1st day of class!**

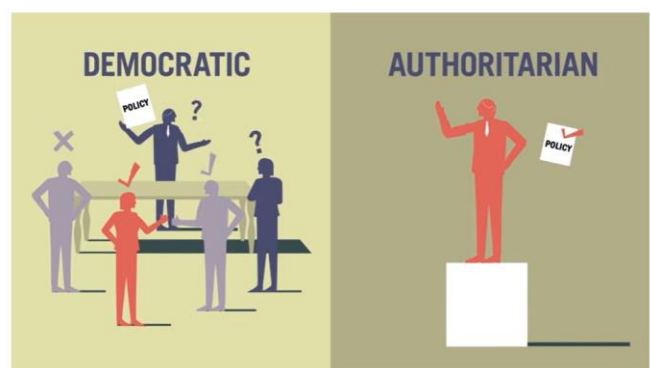
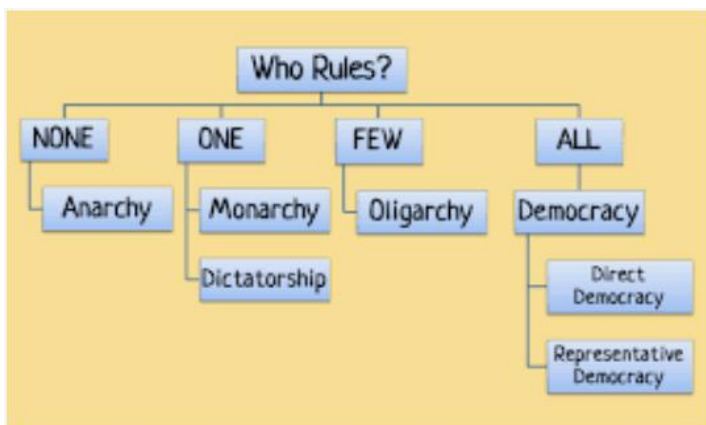
1. **Annex:** to combine (territory) into the domain of a city, country, or state
The US annexed Hawaii in 1898.
2. **Vernacular:** language of the home country. Example: in Italy – Italian, in France – French.
John Wycliffe was an early advocate for translation of the Bible into the vernacular. He completed his translation directly from the Vulgate (Cath. Church's official Latin version of bible) into English in the year 1382.
3. **Export:** to ship goods to other countries or places for sale, exchange, etc.
In 2013, the largest American export was engines and machines.
4. **Import:** to bring in (merchandise, commodities, workers, etc.) from a foreign country for use, sale, processing, or services.
In 2013, the US imported \$2.6 billion worth of precious stones from South Africa.
5. **Missionary:** a person sent by a church into an area to carry on evangelism or other activities – such as educational or hospital work.
Christian missionaries who went to Africa, India and China were often incredibly ethnocentric and insulting to the native populations.
6. **Clergy:** church leaders who are ordained (trained and given authority by the pope)
One important outcome of the Black death was the chaos that weakened the Church because of the loss of so many well-educated clergymen.
7. **Infallible:** when an individual cannot be wrong.
Some early church critics began to challenge the infallibility of the pope.
8. **Levy:** to impose.
In 1767, England levied a duty (tax) on tea, glass, paper and paint in its North American colonies.
9. **Reparations:** compensation in money, material, labor, etc., payable by a defeated country to another country or to an individual for loss suffered during, or as a result of war.
Germany was forced to pay impossibly high reparations to the Allied powers at the end of WWI.
10. **Fiscal:** of or pertaining to financial matters.
The fiscal policies of Jean Baptiste Colbert helped propel France to superpower status in the 17th century.
11. **Inevitable:** sure to occur, happen, or come; unalterable
It was believed that war was inevitable after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand was shot on June 28, 1914.
12. **Suffrage:** the right to vote.
Militant women in Britain took radical actions to demand suffrage in the early 20th century.
13. **Concession:** something given up or yielded by a government, as a grant of land, a privilege, or a franchise.
In order to hold on to power, the king gave concessions to his nobles, giving them control over their serfs.

14. **Secular:** non-religious
Secular music became more common during the 18th century.
15. **Inflation:** a general rise in the price of goods which makes a consumers' purchasing power less.
Inflation was so terrible in Germany in the year 1923 that it led to unrest across the country.
16. **Abdicate:** to give up one's power or throne.
Czar Nicholas II was forced to abdicate his throne because of the March Revolution in 1917.
17. **Bureaucracy:** the body of officials and administrators of a government.
King Louis XIV used his large bureaucracy to help him keep the government firmly in control of all things in France.
18. **Rebellion:** resistance to or defiance of any authority, control, or tradition.
The desperate peasants started a rebellion against the king who ignored their plight.
19. **Repudiation:** refusal, as by a state, to pay a lawful debt.
The Spanish king repudiated the nation's debt five times which led to his downfall.
20. **Pious:** to be sincerely devoted to God; one who is very religious.
Mother Theresa was a wonderful example of a pious nun; her devotion to helping the poor in Bangladesh earned her the respect of Church leaders and the world.
21. **Bullion:** gold or silver
The Spanish became the leading power in Europe thanks to the large amounts of bullion that were extracted from its new world mines.
22. **Assimilation:** the process of adapting or adjusting to the culture of a group or nation, or the state of being so adapted
American immigrants are expected to assimilate into mainstream culture as quickly as possible.
23. **Sovereignty:** Independent power or authority in government as possessed or claimed by a state.
Britain's repeated violation of America's sovereignty led to the War of 1812.
24. **Pacifist:** a person who is opposed to war or violence.
The movie, Hacksaw Ridge, is about pacifist Desmond Doss who served as a medic in World War 2.
25. **Plebiscite:** a vote.
When the leaders of the Italian unification movement held a plebiscite for the people of southern Italy to choose their fate, they decided to unify with the North as one Italian nation and people in 1861.
26. **Subsistence:** the source from which food and other items necessary to exist are obtained.
Until the 2nd Agriculture revolution, subsistence farming was the norm. Farmers grew just enough to survive – nothing extra.
27. **Royal prerogative:** a power, immunity, or the like restricted to a sovereign government or its representative:
The royal prerogative exempts the king from taxation.
28. **Advocate:** to speak or write in favor of; support or urge by argument; recommend publicly.
John Stuart Mill ran for elected office in 1866 as an advocate of women's suffrage.

29. **Armaments:** weapons.
World War I soldiers suffered immensely from the high tech armaments produced in Europe's factories.
30. **Grievance:** complaint
The grievances of the German peasants were not addressed by the nobility and so the peasants rebelled.
31. **Scarcity:** rare, shortness of supply
The scarcity of diamonds in the world make them valuable, and thus expensive.
32. **Eradicate:** to remove or destroy
It is my hope that cancer be eradicated by the end of the 21st century.
33. **Antiquity:** the period of history before the Medieval period, aka...Middle Ages.
The two principal civilizations of early Antiquity are those of Mesopotamia and Egypt.
34. **Catalyst:** a person or event that causes change or action (to start something).
The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo was the catalyst for World War I.
35. **Encroachment:** to advance beyond proper, established, or usual limits.
This new government is encroaching on the individual rights of its citizens.
36. **Condemned:** to express an unfavorable or adverse judgment on; indicate strong disapproval of.
The Pope condemned Martin Luther's writings as heretical.
37. **Abroad:** in a foreign country
College students have the opportunity to study abroad in many fascinating places.
38. **Schism:** a division
The greatest schism in church history occurred between the church of Constantinople (East) and the church of Rome (West) in 1054.
39. **Subsidized:** money furnished by a government to help a business or individual be successful.
The United States currently pays around \$20 billion per year to farmers in direct subsidies as "farm income stabilization."
40. **Hindered:** to prevent from doing, acting, or happening
The Catholic Church hindered scientists from exploring new conceptions of the universe that challenged church doctrine.
41. **Dogma:** an official system of principles or tenets concerning faith, morals, behavior, etc., as of a church.
Catholic dogma stated that the pope was infallible.
42. **Perpetuate:** to preserve or to continue something on (to repeat)
Unfortunately, racism is often perpetuated for generations by families passing on their beliefs to their kids.
43. **Convene:** to come together or assemble.
The meeting will convene tomorrow morning.
44. **Enduring:** lasting, permanence.
The age of imperialism at the end of the 19th century has had an enduring effect upon modern African nations.

45. **Legacy:** anything handed down from the past, as from an ancestor or predecessor
Social Security is an important part of President Franklin Roosevelt's legacy.
46. **Autonomy:** the state or condition of having independence or freedom; or the right of self-government
The founding fathers demanded autonomy from England.
47. **Disdain:** to look upon or treat with contempt; despise; scorn.
European nobles had disdain for the peasantry.
48. **Domestic:** of or pertaining to one's own country, as apart from other countries
Some American presidents want to focus their efforts on creating strong domestic policies.
49. **Relinquish:** to surrender or give up
Great Britain relinquished their control of their Indian colony in 1947.
50. **Exodus:** a departure or emigration of a large group of people.
As prices continue to rise in California, there has been an exodus of people moving to other states.
51. **Demographic:** a social statistic of a human population, such as births or deaths.
Historians use demographic information to help us make sense of the past.
52. **Compulsory:** required
Prussia was the first nation to create a compulsory schooling system in the late 18th century.
53. **Exacerbate:** to make worse, to increase in severity
Industrialization and urbanization of British cities in the 19th century exacerbated the problems of the working class.

Types of Government: You will need to know the basics presented in these images. Watch the video link below to help you understand the “types of governments” we will cover this year in AP EURO.



Forms of Government | World101

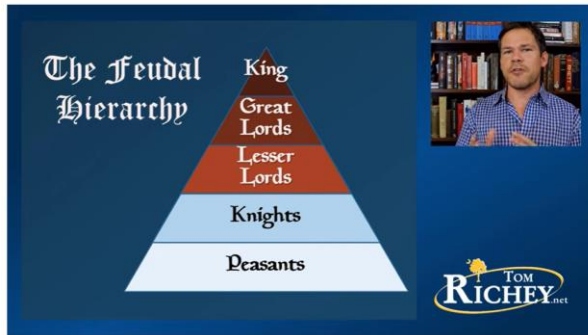
YouTube VIDEO: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LBFXD06fudM>

Reading Guide: Chapter 11 – 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.

To better understand Feudalism in Medieval Europe, watch this YouTube VIDEO and then complete the Chapter 11 reading guide questions.



Feudalism in Medieval Europe (What is Feudalism?)

Video link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0b76jyFUcU8>

Chapter 11

Famine & Population:

By the 14th century, Europe entered what historians have called the “little ice age.”

1. **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?



7. When did the Black Death reach Europe?

a. Why was Italy devastated more than any other European nation?

b. When did the European population finally begin to recover from the ravages of plague outbreaks?

REACTIONS to the plague:

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

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

10. “An outbreak of virulent anti-Semitism also accompanied the Black Death.”
What does this mean? Be specific.

c. Define pogrom:

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

11. EXPLAIN how the plague CHANGED the focus of art...

Economic Dislocation and Social Upheaval (rebellions)

12. Europe experienced a serious labor shortage in the 14th century – meaning – tons of workers died.
A RESULT of this shortage is that laborers could demand higher _____.

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).

13. What did this new law do?

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

READ the primary source on page 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?

15. 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 the English Peasant rebellion?

“Revolts also erupted in the cities...An oversupply of goods and an immediate drop in demand led to a decline in trade after 1350.”

16. List at least 3 cities where urban revolts broke out:

The Hundred Years’ War (1337 – 1453)

17. Why did it matter that the French king - Philip IV – died without a male heir to the throne?

18. Describe the **immediate CAUSE** of the 100 Years’ War:

19. How did the nature of warfare change during this long war?

READ the primary source by Jean Froissart on page 310.

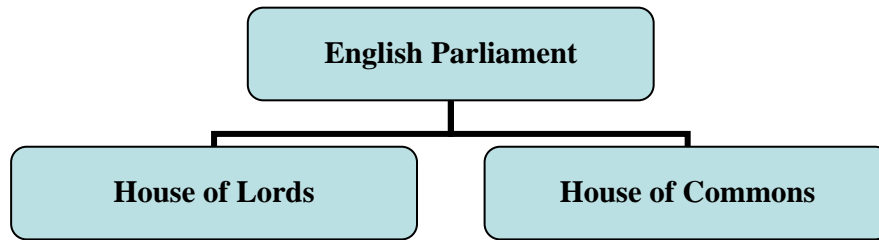
20. How reliable is Froissart’s account? Explain.

21. If French soldiers had sacked an English town, how would the account have been different?

22. Why was Joan of Arc so important to the French war effort?

- a. What happened to the “Maid of Orleans”?

23. What factors helped END of the 100 Years’ War?



Political Instability

ENGLAND:

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

25. 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:

26. What factors kept the kingdom of France divided?

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

a. *gabelle*:

b. *taille*:

28. 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.

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

a. Was this system effective?

ITALY:

30. Which three Italian states dominated northern Italy?

The Decline of the Church:

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

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

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

In 1305, the newly elected pope, Clement V, left the seat of the Catholic Church (Rome) and set up shop in Avignon, a city just outside of French territory.

33. How long did the Catholic popes reside in Avignon?

a. What were some consequences of moving the papacy to Avignon?

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

a. Who was elected?

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

35. What does the term Great Schism mean?

a. Why did the Great Schism "*badly damage the faith of Christian believers*"?

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

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

38. What happened at the Council of Pisa (1409)?

b. Was it successful?

A second council was called at Constance (1414).

39. What was achieved at this meeting of church officials that made this council a success?

40. What is purgatory?

a. How could somebody get out of purgatory faster?

41. What was the message of the Brothers (and Sisters) of the Common Life?

42. Why was Catherine of Sienna significant to European history?

The Cultural World of the 14th Century:

There were 3 prominent **Italian** writers who used the vernacular in their works – list them in the chart.

Writer:	Famous Works:
1.	
2.	
3.	

Geoffrey Chaucer was a famous **English** writer.

43. What was his most famous work **and** why was it significant to the time period?

Christine de Pizan made an important contribution to literature in her work, *City of Ladies* (1404).

44. What is the argument she makes about women?

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

Changes in Urban Life:

46. Why did cities increase their regulation of prostitution?
47. According to classical thinking about medicine, what did good health result from?
48. If you were sick, how did a medieval physician cure you?
49. How did the Black Death impact how many viewed medicine?

New Inventions and Patterns:

50. List **4** 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 Burkhardt 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?

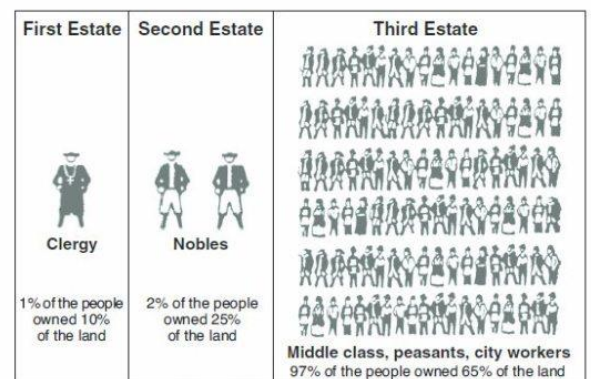
Social Changes:

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

Nobles (aka...aristocrats) had long been a dominant force in European society.

"By 1500, certain ideals came to be expected" of these nobles.

7. 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?

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 but continued to work a lord's land.

8. What did peasants 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*.
- a. What two sources gave Machiavelli's his ideas about politics?
 - b. What is the main idea of *The Prince*?
 - c. How did Machiavelli contradict medieval thinking about the way a prince should rule?
 - d. Which Renaissance Italian ruler did he use as a great example of this new ruling style?

READ the primary sources on page 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?
- a. Who was considered the “father of humanism”?
22. Define **civic** humanism:
- a. 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 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. A humanist education's goal was not to create great scholars but to do what?

b. What types of people were these schools designed to teach?

Women in the Renaissance:

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."*

29. List **two examples** of women mentioned in this chapter 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:

a. According to Francesco Guicciardini, the purpose of history was to...

Johannes Gutenberg's printing press revolutionized Europe.

31. List **at least 3** important ways that printing affected European life:

ART of the Renaissance:

32. What did Renaissance artists consider their primary goal?

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.

33. 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 page 356.

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

The Northern Renaissance:

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	

39. 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:

40. 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...

41. 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

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

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

The Holy Roman Empire (HRE):

44. Why did the HRE not develop a strong central monarchy?

45. What strategy did the Habsburg's use to become so powerful?

46. Which European country HATED the Habsburgs?

Eastern Europe:

47. What obstacles did Eastern European monarchs face when trying to centralize their power?

a. Poland:

b. Bohemia:

c. Hungary:

d. Russia:

The Ottoman Turks:

48. In 1453 – Constantinople fell to the Ottomans – destroying which empire?

The Church in the Renaissance:

John Wyclif was a theologian (church scholar) who was disgusted with the corruption of the church.

49. What ideas or practices did he specifically attack? (minimum of 3)

a. What were John Wyclif's followers called?

50. The Czech reformer, John Hus, wanted what types of reforms (changes) in the Catholic Church?

a. What happened to John Hus at the Council of Constance in 1415?

b. What resulted from this?

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

Renaissance Popes:

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

53. Define nepotism:

54. 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?