



AP European History Summer Assignment

Mrs. Hiott

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Part I – Map Assignment

You will create two maps of Europe and bring them in for the first day of class. Label them, color them and study them. We will have a quiz on both maps during the first week of school.

Map #1 – Modern European **Political** Map (Countries)

Countries

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Iceland | 18. Latvia | 35. Croatia |
| 2. Ireland | 19. Lithuania | 36. Slovenia |
| 3. United Kingdom | 20. Belarus | 37. Poland |
| 4. Portugal | 21. Ukraine | 38. Slovakia |
| 5. Spain | 22. Moldova | 39. Czech Republic |
| 6. France | 23. Georgia | 40. Hungary |
| 7. Monaco | 24. Armenia | 41. Austria |
| 8. Luxembourg | 25. Cyprus | 42. Liechtenstein |
| 9. Belgium | 26. Turkey | 43. Switzerland |
| 10. The Netherlands | 27. Greece | 44. Italy |
| 11. Germany | 28. Bulgaria | 45. Vatican City |
| 12. Denmark | 29. Romania | 46. San Marino |
| 13. Norway | 30. Albania | 47. Malta |
| 14. Sweden | 31. Serbia | 48. Andorra |
| 15. Finland | 32. Kosovo | 49. Azerbaijan |
| 16. Russia | 33. Montenegro | 50. Macedonia |
| 17. Estonia | 34. Bosnia & Herzegovina | |

Map #2 – Physical Map

1. Rivers – Volga, Don, Danube, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Rhine, Seine, Loire, Rhone, Po, Tagus, Thames
2. Bodies of Water – Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, North Sea, Norwegian Sea, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Finland, Strait of Dover, Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Adriatic Sea, Ionian Sea, Aegean Sea, Dardanelles, Strait of Bosporus, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, White Sea
3. Mountain Ranges – Pyrenees, Alps, Apennines, Dinaric Alps, Balkans, Carpathians, Urals, Caucasus
4. Regions – Asia Minor, the Balkan Peninsula, the Baltic States, the Benelux States, the British Isles, Brittany, Crimean Peninsula, Iberian Peninsula, Jutland Peninsula, Normandy, Rhineland, Scandinavia

Part II – Textbook Assignment

Textbook Required: *Western Civilization Since 1300, 9th ed.* Jackson J. Spielvogel

ISBN-13: 978-1-305-27229-3

ISBN-10: 1-305-27229-3

1. Read Chapter 11 in Spielvogel (“The Later Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century”) and complete the attached packet
2. Read Chapter 12 in Spielvogel (“Recovery and Rebirth: The Age of the Renaissance”) and complete the attached packet

**You will have a quiz on completed maps during the first week of school

***You will be tested on Chapters 11 and 12 during the second week of school

"The Later Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century"

Chapter 11 Reading Guide

Western Civilization - 9th Ed. - Spielvogel

Name: _____

Period: _____

- 1.) What three main pillars of medieval life began to disintegrate during the 14th century?
- 2.) Explain what each of these pillars means/are.
- 3.) In the late 13th century (1200s), what weather event occurred and what was the effect it had upon the European population?
- 4.) By the turn of the 14th century (1300s), why wasn't Europe's population continuing to grow? Hint: think agriculture.
- 5.) Explain the following: what the "black death" is, where the black death originated, who brought the black death westward, and how it spread to the Middle East before getting to Europe.
- 6.) When it reached Europe in the mid-14th century, describe:
 - a.) how it affected the population
 - b.) the path it took through Europe (hint: map on p303)
 - c.) at least three different reactions people had to their imminent fear of death

7.) What is a flagellant, where were they found, and what did they believe?

8.) What group did flagellants target? The flagellants conducted "pograms"; what are these?

9.) Explain at least one way the black death affected art.

10.) Society had been structured into three segments known as "estates" between 1000 and 1300; what were they?

11.) How did the change in population during the 1300s affect the economy for landlords and peasants, particularly in England (p.305-6)?

12.) What was the "Jacquerie" - why was the French peasantry so upset and angry?

13.) How did peasant revolts typically end? Were they generally effective or ineffective for long-term change?

14.) Briefly summarize in a few sentences, and in your own words, what caused the tensions between England and France to heighten over time, eventually resulting in the breakout of the Hundred Years' War.

- 15.) In the early part of the Hundred Years' War, the English were successful in which two major battles? The second of these battles resulted in a temporary peace treaty called what?
- 16.) In 1415, the war continued; what happened at the Battle of Agincourt?
- 17.) What role in Joan of Arc play beginning in 1429? How did her role in the Hundred Years' War come to an end?
- 18.) Explain why European governments faced so much political instability after the Hundred Years' War.
- 19.) What is a "parliamentary body," otherwise simply known as a "parliament," and how did they become more prominent in England during this era? What two houses comprise the English Parliament?
- 20.) Why was a monarchy so difficult to effectively rule in France? In what ways might France NOT have been considered to have as much unity as England?
- 21.) What is a "taille gabelle" and how did French peasants feel about it?
- 22.) Modern day European borders and nations are very different from the 14th century. The lands that, today, are mostly called "Germany" were a collection of hundreds of monarchies (some large, others very small) known as what? How was it determined who ruled over the kings across this territory? (p316)

23.) Explain in a sentence or two why Italy was not considered a single, unified, centrally-governed territory?

24.) What two trends does the book say you should know about Italy during the 14th century?

25.) Name some of the more powerful states of Italy in the 14th century.

26.) What is the papacy (PAY-peh-see)? When did it reach its highest power? What events caused it to lose some of its reputation in the late middle ages?

27.) What is a papal bull? Who issues them? What did the *Unam Sanctam* state?

28.) Why did the residence of the Pope and many cardinals change from Rome to Avignon?

29.) It is generally said the prestige of the papacy declined while at Avignon. Why was this the case?

30.) During the Great Schism, two men called themselves the rightful Pope. Who were they, and which kingdoms supported each?

31.) Marsiglio de Padua wrote *Defender of the Peace* where he said the church was only one element of society and should confine itself to spiritual functions and that the clergy held no special authority. Gradually more and more people adopted his theory, known as what?

32.) Because of all of the chaos in the 14th century, Spielvogel argues Christians became increasingly preoccupied with death. A few notions to his argument are significant:

a.) People increased performance of "good works" - what are these and why did people do them?

b.) The concept of "purgatory" became increasingly important - what is it?

c.) People increasingly completed good works without clerics or clergymen - why is that significant?

d.) The expansion of "mysticism" - what is it, and what kinds of behaviors can be considered mystical?

33.) Prior to the 14th century, almost anything that was written in Europe was written in Latin, even though it was no longer the spoken language. What is vernacular? Name some authors who helped to expand the practice of writing in vernacular. What were some examples of their works? (pp.322-324)

Writer	Name of Works	Significance of Works and/or the Writer's Message

34.) Giotto is considered the forerunner of the Italian Renaissance. In what ways (name 3) was his art very different from other art being created during his time? Where was his work performed?

35.) Explain how life in urban life changed after the Black Death.

36.) How did gender roles change after the plague? What effects did this have on women?

37.) Describe the way the average middle or upper class child was raised in the late middle ages.

38.) Explain some fundamental flaws in the understanding of medicine according to what was believed by clergymen and "physicians" living in the 14th century. What was the general hierarchy of people who practiced any kind of medicine in those times?

39.) According to Spielvogel, what was the most extraordinary invention of the 14th century? WHY?

40.) What were two other important inventions of the 13th and 14th centuries? What makes them significant?

"Recovery and Rebirth: The Age of the Renaissance"

Chapter 12 Reading Guide

Western Civilization - 9th Ed. - Spielvogel

Name: _____

Period: _____

1.) Read the section in yellow on pages 332-3. What was the nature of the relationship between Pope Julius II and Michelangelo. What great work did Michelangelo end up producing?

2.) Renaissance means "rebirth," but when referencing the era of the "Renaissance" what exactly is it a rebirth of? (Hint: read ALL of pg 333 before answering... there are multiple factors you should include in your answer.)

3.) Who was Jacob Burckhardt, and what was his argument about the Renaissance? Do modern scholars agree with Burckhardt? Why or why not?

4.) What was the birthplace of the Renaissance? Why here?

5.) Was the Renaissance a movement for everyone? If not, who was affected by it and where were these people located?

6.) What was the Hanseatic League, or Hansa? What is a monopoly?

7.) What happened to the economy as Europe entered the 15th century? What were some new industries that came along at that time?

8.) What is the Medici family? What important service did they provide across Europe? What happened to them at the close of the 15th century (1400s)?

9.) The social system of the Middle Ages lingered into the renaissance. It was made of three estates. What were they?

10.) What percent of the population constituted the aristocracy? What kinds of roles did they play in society?

11.) What did Baldassare Castiglione write? When was it written? What were the three basic attributes he wrote about?

12.) During the Renaissance what percentage of the population was peasantry? What two major systems began to decline after the 14th century?

13.) Generally peasants don't live in towns. What kinds of activities did urban members of the Third Estate do?

14.) Agricultural slavery had been in decline for centuries by the 15th century. Why did it briefly return? Where did slaves re-emerge and how were their jobs different than before?

15.) How was the concept of a "family" during the Renaissance different than most people probably think of a "family" today? (Hint: there are a number of ways.)

16.) How was there a double standard for men and women in Renaissance Italy when it came to marriage and sexual norms?

17.) Name the five major powers that dominated the Italian peninsula.

18.) What is an "oligarchy"? Explain how this concept manifested itself in the Republic of Florence.

19.) Who were Battista Sforza and Isabella d'Este? Why are they important in the landscape of Renaissance Italy?

20.) The Italian states utilized a "balance of power" that would later be applied on a larger scale to all of Europe. What was this and how well did it work? What two nations competed to dominate Italy and who were their rulers?

21.) The use of diplomacy expanded extensively during this time. What is a diplomat and what kind of duties do they perform?

22.) Who was Niccolo Machiavelli? What was his book called and what was it generally about? (*more specific questions to follow*)

23.) What were Machiavelli's biggest concerns and what was it that caused him to develop his ideas?

24.) What was Machiavelli's view of human nature? How did this affect the morality of his ideas?

25.) Who did Machiavelli point to as being a good example of a ruler? Why?

26.) Define the terms individualism and secularism. What areas were these two characteristics most noticeable in Renaissance Italy?

27.) What is humanism? Who is often called the father of humanism? Where is humanism found in the Italian Renaissance?

28.) What is "civic humanism" and where was it most prominent?

29.) Fill in the chart below pertaining to humanists and civic humanists

Humanist	Major Works	Significance/Contribution to the Italian Renaissance
Petrarch		
Lorenzo Valla		
Leonardo Bruni		
Giovanni Pico della Mirandola		
Marsilio Ficino		

30.) What is Neoplatonism? Hermeticism? Pantheism? What do all three of these concepts have in common?

31.) Humanism is often linked to the "liberal studies" - what are these, and how does this relate to the concept of "l'uomo universale" mentioned back on pg.333? What kinds of physical education skills were taught?

32.) Although education was emphasized in this time, what segment of the population was most likely to receive a formal education at this time?

33.) How did women generally fit into the concept of a humanist education? How would you summarize the effect of the Renaissance on women of Italy?

34.) If the Roman Catholic Church had so much power, how did the humanists manage to "secularize" the writing of history (pg 350)?

35.) What was the most important invention of the 15th century? Who invented it? About half of the items created by this invention were about what?

36.) Who was the first artist since Giotto to begin imitating nature in his work? Where can his work be seen?

37.) Explain at least 4 features of Renaissance art and how it portrayed humanism.

38.) Fill in the chart of Renaissance artists and their major works.

Artist Name	Famous Work(s)	Early/High	At least one element of piece that makes it Renaissance
Leonardo da Vinci			
Antonio Pollaiuolo			
	Primavera		
Donatello			
	Dome of the Duomo		
	School of Athens		
Michelangelo			
Donato Bramante			

39.) Where did artists rank among society? How did their social position change over time?

40.) What are the "Low Countries," where are they located geographically in Europe, and how did their art differ from Italian art?

- 41.) What city was considered the center of ITALIAN art? What city was considered the center of Northern art? Name two famous Northern Renaissance artists and one famous work each completed.
- 42.) What are the "New Monarchies" or "Renaissance States" and when did they develop?
- 43.) What were Louis XI of France's major accomplishments? What do historians give him credit for?
- 44.) What was the "War of the Roses" in England? Why was it called this? What event caused the Plantagenet dynasty to be replaced? What was the new dynasty?
- 45.) Henry VII of England was a very important king. What were some cunning political moves he used to legitimize his reign and keep power?
- 46.) Prior to the 15th century, Spain was actually many different independent kingdoms. What were the two largest kingdoms, who ruled them, and what brought them together to eventually unite?

47.) What were the two large religious minorities in Spain? How were they treated during the renaissance? (Hint: read carefully)

48.) What was the Spanish Inquisition? What was the Fall of Grenada?

49.) What dynasty controlled the Holy Roman Empire, where modern day Germany and Austria are located? How did this dynasty manage to become so successful?

50.) How were central and Eastern European kingdoms fundamentally different from those in the West?

51.) Briefly describe the situations in Poland, Hungary, and Russia during this time.

52.) Who were the biggest threats to Eastern Europe beginning in the 14th century? What empire did they trample and what city fell under their control in 1453? What European cultures were most imminently threatened by this new empire?

53.) After the Great Schism ended, what new problem was the Roman Catholic Church having difficulty controlling? What two movements can be considered the most prominent threats to the church?

54.) What is a "Lollard" and who did they follow? What were two fundamental beliefs of their leader?

55.) Who is John Hus? What were his beliefs? Who were his followers?

56.) What was the Council of Constance? Explain the two decrees of the Council of Constance. How effective (or ineffective) were these decrees?

57.) Who was the Warrior Pope? Why was he called this?

58.) Explain how nepotism affected the papacy.



