

AP European History

Summer Assignments – Due the first day of school

Part I - Reading

- Read A World Lit Only By Fire by William Manchester (ISBN 0316545562). Purchase a copy from Amazon, Borders, or check one out from the library.
- Answer the study guide questions that follow.
- Write an essay that answers the question: Who had the greater impact on history, Martin Luther or Ferdinand Magellan? Support your answer with evidence. Type the essay, 12 point font, 1 inch margins, double spaced, no more than 3 pages.

Part II - Map

- Access an atlas online or in the library that includes the places listed below.
- Memorize the locations of the listed places on a current political map of Europe and North Africa.
- Be prepared to take a map test during the first days of school.

AP European History -

Map Assignment

1. Portugal
 2. Spain
 3. France
 4. England
 5. Ireland
 6. Scotland
 7. Belgium
 8. Netherlands
 9. Luxemburg
 10. Germany
 11. Denmark
 12. Poland
 13. Czech Republic
 14. Slovakia
 15. Austria
 16. Switzerland
 17. Italy
 18. Hungary
 19. Corsica (France)
 20. Bosnia
 21. Croatia
 22. Slovenia
 23. Macedonia
 24. Serbia
 25. Albania
 26. Greece
 27. Bulgaria
 28. Romania
 29. Ukraine
 30. Russia
 31. Norway
 32. Sweden
 33. Finland
 34. Lithuania
 35. Latvia
 36. Estonia
 37. Turkey
 38. Morocco
 39. Egypt
 40. Algeria (Africa)
- Bodies of water
41. North Sea
 42. English Channel
 43. Atlantic Ocean
 44. Mediterranean Sea
 45. Black Sea
 46. Baltic Sea
- Cities
47. Madrid
 48. Paris
 49. London
 50. Dublin
 51. Amsterdam
 52. Brussels
 53. Munich
 54. Berlin
 55. Geneva
 56. Rome
 57. Florence
 58. Venice
 59. Vienna
 60. Prague
 61. Warsaw
 62. Athens
 63. Moscow
 64. St. Petersburg
 65. Istanbul
- Regions and Rivers
66. Iberian Peninsula
 67. Balkan Peninsula
 68. Crimean Peninsula
 69. Normandy (France)
 70. Alps
 71. Rhine River
 72. Thames River
 73. Seine River

AP European History –

Study Guide – A World Lit Only By Fire

Part I – The Medieval Mind (pp. 3-28)

1. Read the first eight pages and give one example of the violence of the age.
2. How was this a paradox with the Church?
3. Who was the leading Christian writer/theologian of the time?
4. Why was Henry IV excommunicated?
5. What was his penance and how effective was it?
6. Give one example of why the pagan gods were still so appealing.
7. Briefly explain the origin of sainthood.
8. In what pagan way(s) were saints used? (The answer is not stated directly in the book, so you'll have to think about it.)
9. Prior to the development of hereditary monarchy, who had to approve of each king prior to his coronation?
10. How much knowledge did the peasantry have of the Great Schism?
11. To what extent did the peasantry have a sense of time?
12. "The Church was _____, the afterlife a _____; all knowledge was already _____ . And _____."
13. How would the Renaissance challenge the ideas above? (The answer is not stated directly in your book, so you'll have to think about it.)

Part II – The Shattering (Social Problems and Corruption in the Church, pp. 31-86)

14. Read the first six pages and give one example of how secular rulers used torture or execution.
15. Simony is: a) absolution from purgatory for a monetary fee b) the buying and selling of Church offices c) giving preferential treatment to relatives d) a rebirth of classical learning.
16. Give one example of how religious leaders used torture or execution from pp. 37-40.
17. What were "indulgences" and how did they work?
18. What happened to the Lateran Council's decree of clerical celibacy?
19. What is nepotism and how was it used by the popes? Give an example.
20. With what offense did Girolamo Savonarola charge Alexander VI?
21. How did Alexander try to buy his silence?
22. What did Alexander eventually do with Savonarola?
23. What was the Holy Roman Empire?
24. What percentage of the population lived in small villages?
25. Name all the occupants of the family bed.
26. On what did poor people sleep?
27. What could happen to a traveler during a famine?
28. How tall were men?
29. At what age did most women die?
30. Give one example of how table manners have changed since the Middle Ages.

31. Describe, in detail, Count Fulk's punishment for his crimes.
32. Describe one of the superstitions on page 61.
33. Give one example from page 64 of what could happen to travelers.
34. Defend or refute: "Robin Hood robbed from the rich and gave to the poor."
35. At what age could a girl legally marry? At what age could a boy legally marry?
36. By what method(s) did girls convince boys to marry them?
37. Who were the cleanest people in Europe and why were they so clean?
38. How did Alexander VI use his daughter, Lucrezia, for political gain? (Hint: think of annulment).
39. Comment on pages 71-86.

Part II – The Shattering (The Arts and Learning, pp. 86-131)

40. What was Copernicus' theory of the universe and how did the pope react to it?
41. Why were some people suspicious of Leonardo da Vinci? a) He talked about his work instead of keeping it quiet like Copernicus had b) He was left-handed c) He wrote backwards d) all of the above
42. Who invented moveable type?
43. What is the overall estimate for male and female illiteracy?
44. Read pages 98-99. What effect do you think literacy and printing had on the Church?
45. What were the three main disciplines taught at medieval universities?
46. Define "Renaissance."
47. What did Renaissance professors declare to be superior to the three traditional fields of study?
48. Who was the leading humanist?
49. True or False. Humanists were more concerned about the here and now instead of the afterlife.
50. Why did Erasmus leave Rome for England?
51. What was the title of Erasmus' first book and who did he attack in it?

Part II – The Shattering (The Protestant Reformation, pp.131-219)

52. Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses were, in part, a response to the selling of indulgences by whom?
53. According to Luther's father, since children were born wicked, it was virtuous for parents to do what?
54. True or False: Luther made an attempt at reconciliation with the pope.
55. "In defying the organized church, Luther had done something else. He had broken the dam of _____...Because _____ and _____ were so intertwined in central Europe, Luther's challenge to ecclesiastical prestige encouraged a proletariat to demand _____."
56. What did Luther do with the papal bull of excommunication?
57. Why did Luther publish in German instead of Latin or Greek?
58. Read pages 166-174. Why do you think the secular leaders (the members of the diet) supported Luther?

59. What was the major issue that divided Protestants?
60. Read page 190 and describe Calvin's attitude toward criticism. Give examples.
61. Read page 191 and describe how much fun life was in Geneva. Give examples.
62. How many people were killed by Charles V's army when it invaded Rome? a) fewer than 1000 b) 5000-8000 c) 8000-10,000 d) 10,000-12,000 e) more than 12,000
63. Who did the Church blame for the sacrilege? a) Protestants b) Jews c) Muslims d) Romans
64. What title was Henry VIII given by the pope in return for his efforts in suppressing Lutheranism?
65. What did Henry use as justification for his annulment?
66. Why could the pope NOT grant him the annulment?
67. What kind of reputation did the Boleyn women have? Was it deserved?
68. How much of English land was owned by the Catholic Church?
69. What happened to Thomas More after he spoke out against Henry?
70. Which of Henry's daughters finally restored order to England?

Part III – One Man Alone

There are no study guide questions for this section. To answer the essay question, you must read this section.

Part III:

Reading from your textbook;

You must read Chapters 9 and 10 before the first day of class. If you want to get ahead, you may also read Chapter 11 on the Reformation. The study guides are on the following pages.

AP European

Chapter 9 Key Terms

100 yr War

Edward III

The Valois

Flanders

Estates General

Crecy

Calais

The Black Death

Poitiers

Jacquerie

Treaty of Troyes

Joan d'Arc

Charles VII

Decameron

Taille

Pope Innocent III

Boniface VIII

Philip the Fair (Philip IV)

Unam Sanctum

The Babylonian Captivity (Avignon Papacy)

William of Ockham

Marsilius of Padua

John Wycliffe

John Huss

The Great Schism

Coniliar Movement

 Council of Pisa

 Council of Constance

 Council of Basel

Prince Vladimir of Kiev

Mongols

The Golden Horde

Moscow: “the 3rd Rome”

AP CHAPTER 10: RENAISSANCE & DISCOVERY

TRENDS AND EVENTS

Rise of nation-states; “New Monarchy”

Rise of towns

Capitalism

Exploration

Economy of exploitation

Impact of the printing press

Sacking of Rome

TERMS

Jacquerie

Lollards

Humanism

Platonism

Mannerism

Estates General

Taille

Court of Star Chamber

Popolo grosso

Popola minuto

Milan

Florence

Venice

Naples

Condottiere

“School of Europe”

enclosures

palazzo

Aztecs

Incas

PEOPLE

Jacob Burckhardt
Marsilius of Padua

Jacques Coeur

Louis XI

Ferdinand & Isabella

Columbus

Charles V

Savonarola

Medici

Borgia

Petrarch

Dante

Boccaccio

Pico della Mirandola

Giotto

Donatello

Leonardo da Vinci

Raphael

Michelangelo

Pope Julius II

Machiavelli

Pope John XXII

Lorenzo the Magnificent

Castiglione

Lorenzo Valla

Mosaccio

Alexander VI

Titian

Maximilian I

Richard III

Piers the Plowman

Chaucer
Fuggers

Botticelli

Brueghel

Durer

Bosch

Benvenuto Cellini

**AP CHAPTER 11 TERMS
REFORMATION & COUNTER-REFORMATION**

95 Theses

indulgences

Edict of Worms

Interim

Peace of Augsburg

Calvinism

Geneva

Council of Trent

Black Legend

Peasants Revolt (1525)

English Reformation

Anti Trinitarians

Anabaptists

Jansenists

Act of Supremacy

transubstantiation

“Here I stand!”

cuis region, eius religio

predestination

antinomianism

Arminianism

Reuchlin affair

PEOPLE

Thomas a Kempis

Tetzel

Luther

Zwingli

Grebel & Swiss Brethren

Calvin

Ignatius of Loyola

Henry VIII

Servetus

Charles V

Rabelais

Tyndale

CHAPTER 11: THE LATER MIDDLE AGES: CRISIS AND DISINTEGRATION IN THE 14th CENTURY

Please complete the IDs and the essays. This counts as part of your grade for the unit.

Identifications: briefly explain...

1. "little ice age"
2. Black Death
3. bubonic plague
4. *Yersina pestis*
5. pneumonic plague
6. Giovanni Boccaccio's *Decameron*
7. flagellants
8. pogroms
9. Statute of Laborers
10. the *Jacquerie*
11. Wat Tyler and John Ball
12. Florence's *ciompi*
13. the longbow
14. the Battle of Crecy
15. Henry V
16. the Battle of Agincourt
17. Joan of Arc
18. Orleans
19. Charles the dauphin/VII
20. gunpowder
21. the *gabelle* and the *taille*
22. dukes of Burgundy and Orleans
23. Golden Bull of Charles IV
24. Italian communes
25. the Visconti and the d'Este
26. *condottieri*
27. *grandi* and *popolo grasso* and *popolo minuto*
28. Council of Ten and the doge
29. Pope Boniface VIII's *Unam Sanctam*
30. Avignon
31. Catherine of Siena
32. Great Schism
33. the Antichrist
34. Conciliarism
35. Marsiglio of Padua
36. Council of Constance
37. purgatory
38. good deeds and pilgrimages
39. Meister Eckhart
40. Modern Devotion
41. Brothers of the Common Life
42. William of Occam and nominalism
43. the vernacular

44. Dante's *Divine Comedy*
45. Petrarch's sonnets
46. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*
47. Christine de Pizan
48. Giotto
49. Francisco Traini's *The Triumph of Death*
50. the "four humors"
51. clocks, eyeglasses, and paper

Essays: Respond to each question with at least a paragraph.

1. To what extent were climate and disease key factors in producing economic and social changes?
2. Discuss the factors that led to the urban and rural revolts in the fourteenth century. Was desperate poverty a chief cause? Why or why not?
3. Discuss the religious consequences of the Black Death.
4. Discuss the Hundred Years' War: What were its causes? Why did the war continue for so long a period in the fourteenth century? What advantages did each side possess? What were the results of the war in the fourteenth century for France and England?
5. What major problems did European states face in the fourteenth century? How are these problems evident in the history of England, France, and the Holy Roman Empire?
6. What changes occurred in the political life of Italy during the fourteenth century?
7. Discuss the causes and consequences of the failure of Germany and Italy to develop strong centralized governments.
8. Trace the events of the papacy's decline during the fourteenth century. What were the main causes of the Great Schism? What were the major results of this great political and religious conflict?

CHAPTER 12

RECOVERY AND REBIRTH: THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE

Identifications:

1. *Renaissance*
2. Jacob Burckhardt
3. Leon Battista Alberti
4. Hanseatic League
5. House of Medici
6. Castiglione's *Book of the Courtier*
7. *condottieri*
8. Francisco Sforza
9. Cosimo d' Medici
10. the Papal States
- 11 Isabella d'Este
12. Peace of Lodi and balance of power
13. 1527 sack of Rome
14. Machiavelli's *The Prince*
15. civic humanism
16. Petrarch
17. Leonardo Bruni's *The New Cicero*
18. Lorenzo Valla
19. Marcilio Ficino and neoplatonism
20. Renaissance hermeticism
21. Pico della Mirandola's *Oration*
22. "liberal studies"
23. Francesco Guicciardini
24. Johannes Gutenberg
25. Masaccio
26. Lorenzo the Magnificent
27. Botticelli's *Primavera*
28. Donatello's *David*
29. Brunelleschi's dome
30. High Renaissance
31. Leonardo da Vinci
32. Raphael
33. Michelangelo
34. Sistine Chapel
35. Bramante and Saint Peter's
36. Giorgio Vasari's *Lives of the Artists*
37. Northern Renaissance
38. Jan van Eyck
39. Albrecht Durer
40. madrigals
41. "new monarchies"
42. Louis XI the Spider and Henry VII

43. Ferdinand and Isabella
44. Spanish Inquisition
45. the Habsburgs
46. Ivan III
47. Constantinople and 1453
48. John Wyclif and John Hus
49. Pius II's *Execrabilis*
50. Renaissance popes

Essays: Answer each in a paragraph.

1. What were the characteristics of the Italian Renaissance?
2. In what ways did the European world experience an economic recovery in the fifteenth century? Did the revived economy differ greatly from what it had been?
3. Discuss the major social changes of the Renaissance era. Were these changes actually a rejection of medieval trends? Why or why not?
4. Discuss the political development of Italy during the Renaissance. What new political practices (statecraft) did the Italians contribute to Europe? How are these new political practices reflected in the work of Machiavelli?
5. Explain Italian Renaissance humanism. What does the word humanism mean? Who were the humanists? What were their goals? Did they achieve them?
6. What were the distinctive characteristics of the Renaissance artists? How does their art reflect the political and social events of the period?
7. "The major characteristic in the development of the 'new monarchies' was the expansion of central government authority in the areas of economic, political, judicial, military, and religious policy." Is this a valid statement in regard to England, Spain, and France? Was the pattern of political development the same in Eastern Europe?
8. Discuss the major characteristics of the Renaissance papacy. What impact did the policies of the Renaissance popes have on the Catholic Church?
9. What were the new ideologies in the Renaissance that challenged the primacy of religion and the Catholic Church?