

Advanced Placement Modern European History

ELP Summer Assignment 2008

Purpose: The purpose of the pre-course assignment in AP Modern European History is to develop background knowledge for initial class activities and to provide a foundation for immediate and subsequent coursework. The assignment is introductory in nature and will cover Early Renaissance Europe. It must be completed independently, as it will be evaluated for a grade. The assignment is due **Monday, August 18, 2008**. Please bring the assignment to the main office to be placed in my mailbox.

Student Responsibilities: It is the student's responsibility to preview the assignment in order to ask any questions of the instructor prior to the last day of school. All students should manage their time wisely to ensure effective completion of the assignment prior to the due date. At least one week should be allotted for each chapter. Collaboration on this assignment is prohibited. Any evidence of such will result in a 0% for the assignment for all parties involved.

Teacher Responsibilities: The summer assignment that has been developed is relevant and closely tied to the course objectives. Each student will be provided with a text (*A History of Western Society*, 7th edition) to complete the assignment. The instructor will be available through e-mail (kstutz@aacps.org) during the summer weeks. The assignment will be carefully graded and returned in a timely manner, prior to any assessment on the material.

Completing the Assignment: All students are expected to work independently on this assignment. All of the questions and identifications can be answered using the assigned text. Once again, the assignment is due on **Monday, August 18, 2008**. For each day the assignment is late, without prior approval from the instructor, the total score will be lowered 10%. The assignment must be **typed**. All responses should be in the students' own words. Plagiarism is a violation of the AACPS Code of Student Conduct and will result in a 0% on the assignment. Careful attention should be made to vocabulary, political systems, economic systems, and social systems. Their significance during the time periods studied is particularly noteworthy.

GOOD LUCK!!!

Chapter 12: Crisis in the Later Middle Ages

Directions: students are to read the chapter, take notes, and complete the Study Questions (SQs).

SQs - complete sentences

1. What were the causes of the population decline that began in the early 14th century?
2. What was the source of the bubonic plague and why did it spread so rapidly in Europe?
3. What impact did the plague have on wages and the demand for labor? What happened to land values?
4. Describe the psychological effects of the plague. How did people explain this disaster?
5. What were the immediate and other causes of the Hundred Years' War?
6. Why did people support their kings in war?
7. What were the results of the Hundred Years' War? Who were the winners and losers within both countries?
8. How did the Babylonian Captivity weaken the power and prestige of the church? Why were there three popes in 1409?
9. What was the conciliar movement and who were its advocates?
10. Why was Wyclif a threat to the institutional church?
11. What was fur-collar crime and why did it occur?
12. Did peasants' lives improve or deteriorate in the 14th and 15th centuries? In what ways?
13. What were the reasons for the French Peasants' Revolt of 1358 and the English Peasants' Revolt of 1381?
14. Why did a great amount of conflict and frustration among guild members develop in the 14th centuries?
15. Describe and explain the increase in ethnic-racial tensions in the frontier areas of Europe in the late Middle Ages.

Video - it is recommended that students view "Joan of Arc" (1999 Atlantis Alliance version).

Chapter 13: European Society in the Age of the Renaissance

Directions: students are to read the chapter, take notes, and complete the Study Questions (SQs).

SQs - complete sentences

1. Describe the new social class in twelfth-century Italy called the "urban nobility." How and why did this social class come into being and how did it affect the movement toward republican government?
2. What five powers dominated the Italian peninsula in the fifteenth century? How did the Italian city-states contribute to modern democracy?
3. How does the concept of individualism help explain the Renaissance? Did women and common people play a role in the Renaissance?
4. What is humanism? What do humanists emphasize?
5. How did the invention of moveable type revolutionize European life?
6. How did the Renaissance in northern Europe differ from that of Italy?
7. Discuss Christian humanism by describing the works and ideas of Thomas More and Desiderius Erasmus.
8. Why did Italy become a battleground for the European superpowers after 1494?
9. What were the obstacles to royal authority faced by the kings of France in the fifteenth century? How did Charles VII and his successors strengthen the French monarchy?
10. What devices did Henry VII of England use to check the power of the aristocracy and strengthen the monarchy?
11. What were the achievements of Ferdinand and Isabella in the areas of national power and national expansion?
12. Why were blacks valued in Renaissance society? What role did they play in the economic and social life of the times?
13. In what ways did life for upper-class women change during the Renaissance?
14. How was Renaissance art different from medieval art?
15. Who were the New Christians (*conversos*) in Spain and why were they ultimately killed or expelled?

Chapter 14: Reform and Renewal in the Christian Church

Directions: students are to read the chapter, take notes, and complete the Study Questions (SQs).

SQs - complete sentences

1. What were some of the signs of disorder within the early 16th century church?
2. What were some of the signs of religious vitality in the 15th and early 16th century?
3. What circumstances prompted Luther to post his Ninety-Five Theses?
4. Describe the practices of indulgence selling. What authority did Luther question and on what argument did he base his position?
5. What were Luther's answers, as delineated in the Confession of Augsburg, to the four basic theological issues?
6. What effect did Luther's concept of state authority over church authority have on German society and German history?
7. Why was the condemnation of Luther in 1521 at Worms not enforced by the German nobility?
8. Why was Calvin's Geneva called "the city that was a church?" What is a theocracy?
9. In what ways were the Anabaptists radical for their time? Why did many of their beliefs cause them to be bitterly prosecuted?
10. What were the causes and results of the English Reformation?
11. What was the Elizabethan Settlement?
12. Charles V has been considered a medieval emperor. In what respects is this true? What were the origins of his empire?
13. What were the goals and methods of the Ursuline Order of Nuns and the Society of Jesus?
14. What were the achievements of the Council of Trent?
15. What was the Inquisition? How extensive was its power?

Map of Europe - Enclosed is a blank map of Europe. Please learn the countries and major bodies of water. It will not be collected as part of the pre-course assignment. However, you will be responsible for knowing this geography during class. No class time will be spent on learning geography.

Essay - Students must prepare a five-paragraph essay in response to the following question. Make sure you include a strong thesis statement and details/examples to support your analysis. Please see me if you are not familiar with this type of essay format. You must **double space** the essay.

*The Later Middle Ages was characterized as a period of "crisis." From the list below, analyze **three** specific events of that era. For each, explain the political, economic, and/or social consequences it had on European life.*

- The Black Death
- Hundred Years' War
- Decline of the Church's Prestige (Babylonian Captivity, Great Schism, Conciliar Movement)
- Social Unrest (Fur Collar Crime, Peasant Revolts, Racism)