

2019-20 Advanced Placement European History Summer Assignment

1. Students should check out the textbook, Western Civilization, by Spielvogel, from the school library prior to the end of the school year.
 - A. Become familiar with the companion website for quizzes, crosswords, maps, etc., that will help you master the content.
<http://www.history.wadsworth.com/spielvogel06>
2. Read Chapter 11 in your text and complete the multiple choice chapter test.
 - A. My suggestion is that you take about 5 days to read the chapter and then take the test as this will resemble the way we will do things in the fall. (tests in the fall will be 40 – 50 questions.)
 - B. Pay attention to the level of vocabulary used throughout the text and the test. (I cannot help you with vocabulary during the tests.)
 - C. Make use of the glossary at the back of your book. Grasp the meaning and then apply it to the content.
 - D. There is a multiple choice for each chapter.
3. There are also unit tests, for each of the 4 time periods.
 - A. questions 1-7 represent the type of questions that are used on the unit tests.
4. In addition to the multiple choice tests, we will learn to write the following:
 - A. Response to Short Answer Questions (SAQ)
 - B. Response to Long Essay Questions (LEQ)
 - C. Analyze and respond to Document Based Questions (DBQ)

Other recommendations

Make use of the website <https://apcentral.collegeboard.org> It has all of the information for all Advanced Placement Classes.

If you choose to buy a “How to study for the AP Exam” booklet, be sure that it is no older than 2017 as the European History exam was changed in format.

Most Important – If you are not sure that you have the self-discipline to read 5-7 pages each school night, **you really should consider one of our World History classes.** Almost without exception, the students that have problems in this class are those who do not read in a timely manner. **Late work will only be accepted with an excused absence.** If you are absent on the due date, the work is due on your first day back.

Also Important – Give attention to your class scheduled and extra-curricular activities. This class requires the personal discipline to complete assignments, **especially reading**, in a timely manner. **Please do not ask for extra credit.**

This assignment is posted on the Arlington website

mblack@rusd.k12.ca.us – I will monitor my email during the summer when possible.

CHAPTER 11, THE LATE MIDDLE AGES: CRISIS AND DISINTEGRATION IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

Guided Reading Questions – use as a guide to what you should be getting from the chapter. Make notes as necessary and be sure to ask me about questions that you need assistance with.)

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. “When Adam delved and Eve span, who was then a gentleman?” Discuss the key characteristics and implications of this revolutionary slogan as it contributed to the formation of English peasant political culture.
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. Trace the events of the papacy's decline during the fourteenth century.
8. What were the main causes of the Great Schism? What were the major results of this great political and religious conflict?
9. What do we mean by vernacular literature? Give some examples of fourteenth-century vernacular literature and compare them to the vernacular literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Was there a significant change in subject matter? Why or why not? What common themes remained?

10. How did the adversities of the fourteenth century affect urban life and medical practices at the time?

Ch. 11 key Terms

*** bold terms are reoccurring**

1. "little ice age"

2. **black death**

3. **bubonic plague**

4. *Yersinia pestis*

5. pneumonic plague

6. **Giovanni Boccaccio's *Decameron***

7. flagellants

8. **pogroms**

9. the *Jacquerie*

10. the Battle of Agincourt

11. Wat Tyler and John Ball

12. Florence's *ciompi*

13. the longbow

14. the Battle of Crecy

15. Henry V

16. 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. the "four humors"
50. clocks, eyeglasses, and paper

AP Ch. 11: The Later Middle Ages

Questions 1-4 refer to the following excerpt

“In the year of Our Lord 1348 the deadly plague broke out in the great city of Florence, most beautiful of Italian cities. Whether through the operation of the heavenly bodies or because of our own iniquities which the just wrath of God sought to correct, the plague had arisen in the East some years before, causing the death of countless human beings. It spread without stop from one place to another, until, unfortunately, it swept over the West. Neither knowledge nor human foresight availed against it, though the city was cleansed of much filth by chosen officers in charge and sick persons were forbidden to enter it, while advice was broadcast for the preservation of health. Nor did humble supplications serve. Not once but many times they were ordained in the form of processions and other ways for the propitiation of God by the faithful, but, in spite of everything, toward the spring of the year the plague began to show its ravages.”

--Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*, 1348-1353

1. The excerpt would be most useful to historians as a source of information about which of the following?
 - A. The role of religion in Florence during the mid-fourteenth century.
 - B. The harshness of life in Florence during the mid-fourteenth century.
 - C. The ways in which the plague spread throughout Europe during the fourteenth century.
 - D. The role of Florence in the Italian peninsula
2. The excerpt best reflects an effort by Boccaccio to
 - A. Encourage efforts to slow down the spread of the plague
 - B. Display that all the attempts to end the plague were failures.
 - C. Explain medieval efforts to both justify and slow down the spread of the plague
 - D. Relate the plague to humans' sinful behavior
3. For the most part, the plague spread mostly in areas
 - A. that were along bodies of water
 - B. that were in Eastern Europe
 - C. that were along the commercial trade routes
 - D. that were rural

4. One result of the plague was that

- A. the Jewish population was entirely removed from the Iberian Peninsula
- B. Many Jew fled eastward to Russian and Poland to escape persecution in the West
- C. flagellant groups attempted to convert non-Christians in an attempt to end the plague
- D. the flagellant movement grew throughout the rest of the fourteenth century

Questions 5-7 refer to the following excerpt.

“We are compelled, our faith urging us, to believe and to hold—and we do firmly believe and simply confess—that there is one holy catholic and apostolic church, outside of which there is neither salvation nor remission of sins...

We are told by the word of the gospel that in His fold there are two swords—a spiritual, namely, and a temporal...One sword, moreover ought to be under the other, and the temporal authority to be subjected to the spiritual...

Indeed we declare, announce and define, that it is altogether necessary to salvation for every human creature to be subject to the Roman pontiff.”

—Pope Boniface VIII, *Unam Sanctam*, 1302

5. Which of the following was the most immediate cause for the excerpt?

- A. Pope Boniface’s desire to control the Italian peninsula
- B. Pope Boniface’s desire to assert the power of the papacy over the power of a monarch
- C. The desire to influence the spread of Roman Catholicism into non-Catholic areas of Europe
- D. The desire to keep the papacy in Rome

6. One immediate result of the *Unam Sanctam* was

- A. increased prestige for the papacy
- B. Pope Boniface’s excommunication of Philip IV of France
- C. acceptance of Pope Boniface’s claims by most European monarchs
- D. the Great Schism

7. A major change that occurred within a few years of the *Unam Sanctam* was

- A. the movement of the papacy to Avignon
- B. the growth of the conciliar movement
- C. the defeat and exile of Philip IV of France
- D. the defeat and exile of Pope Boniface.

8. The Black Death

- A. was one of many European plagues that inflicted Europe from the eighth century onward.
- B. started in northern Europe and moved southward to Italy.
- C. recurred in severe outbreaks for centuries.
- D. never reached England.
- E. was restricted to Christian Europe, with the Arabic Middle East escaping from most of the devastation.

9. All of the following were reactions to the great plague except

- A. an increase in violence and murder due to a sense of life's cheapness.
- B. the formation of groups like the flagellants, who physically maimed themselves to save the world.
- C. a reduction in the persecution of religious minorities because of the displeasure it caused God.
- D. morbidity and preoccupation with death in everyday life.
- E. economic depression.

10. The persecutions against Jews during the Black Death

- A. were instigated at the calling of the Catholic Church.
- B. led to the execution of nearly all of the Jews in Eastern Europe.
- C. was the result of the decline in popular religious movements and manifestations.
- D. had little to do with financial motives.
- E. reached their worst excesses in German cities.

11. The devastation of the great plague in the fourteenth century led to

- A. the perception of life as something cheap and passing.
- B. a decrease in crime due to an increase in religious piety.
- C. an increase in the number of clergy.
- D. none of the above
- E. all of the above

12. Economically, the great plague and the crises of the fourteenth century

- A. devastated peasants but not nobles.
- B. brought an economic boom to landlords.
- C. caused only minor changes in agricultural practices.
- D. raised wages because of a scarcity of labor.
- E. had little impact.

13. Post-plague socioeconomic relations between rich and poor in Europe

- A. improved noticeably as Christians sought to make peace with one another to please an angry God.
- B. quickly resumed their pre-plague character.
- C. suffered as richer nobles rebuffed the sincere efforts of peasants to maintain the manorial system.
- D. improved radically as the economy entered into a period of sustained prosperity.
- E. got much worse as materially threatened nobles began to regard wealthier peasants and their new-found desires for meat and wine with utter contempt.

14. A key economic consequence of the plague was

- A. the rapid expansion of European civic banking to rebuild industry.
- B. a decline in manorialism and weakening of feudalism as noble landlords desperate for cash converted peasant labor service to market rents freeing their serfs.
- C. the more frequent bankruptcy of monarchs as they emptied their treasuries trying to provide poor relief.
- D. the very slow enrichment of middling peasant laborers who began to dominate rural communities.
- E. a long-term trend to abandon cities for the more secure rural environment.

15. The English Peasants' Revolt of 1381

- A. was caused by the rising economic expectations of ordinary people.
- B. was brutally crushed by the nobles.
- C. succeeded in getting the government to agree to the peasants' demands.
- D. gained long-term results for the peasants.
- E. led to the end of the Hundred Years' War.

16. The immediate cause of the Hundred Years' War between France and England grew out of

- A. the strong personalities of Hugh Capet and Edward I.
- B. the dispute over the duchy of Gascony.
- C. economic problems and revolts in Portugal.
- D. French ambitions to seize the English crown.
- E. the impact of the Black Death.

17. The progress of the Hundred Years' War was characterized by

- A. early French successes.
- B. a steady return to feudal-style armies.
- C. a brief but successful invasion of England by a small French army.
- D. the English political subjugation of much of France.
- E. English use of peasant soldiers and the longbow.

18. The first phase of the Hundred Years' War was settled by 1359 with
- A. the decisive Battle of Crecy.
 - B. the Peace of Brétigny.
 - C. the French capture and execution of England's King Edward III.
 - D. superior French battle use of the longbow.
 - E. the leadership of Joan of Arc.
19. Joan of Arc
- A. helped defeat the English at the Battle of Agincourt.
 - B. liberated the Loire valley from English control.
 - C. saw her task accomplished when Henry V was crowned king of France in 1429.
 - D. was acquitted of heresy and exiled to southern France.
 - E. was ultimately denied sainthood by the Catholic Church.
20. The Golden Bull of 1356 in Germany
- A. made Emperor Charles IV the first in a line of hereditary rulers.
 - B. ensured the independence of the ecclesiastical states.
 - C. gave seven electors the power to choose the "king of the Romans."
 - D. ensured strong central authority for Germany in the next century.
 - E. gave limited religious toleration to urban Jews.
21. Prior to the Golden Bull of 1356, Germany was a land composed of
- a. the four kingdoms of Bavaria, Prussia, Hanover, and Austria.
 - b. the papal states and several baronies.
 - c. hundreds of virtually independent states.
 - d. a and b
 - e. all of the above
22. Pope Boniface VIII
- A. reasserted papal supremacy with great success in the fourteenth century.
 - B. renounced his claims to full temporal authority in *Unam Sanctam*.
 - C. came into conflict with Edward I of England over the issue of taxing the clergy.
 - D. died in 1305 after his captivity at the hands of Philip IV of France.
 - E. was one of the most popular and successful popes in the history of the church.
23. The first of the French popes to reside at Avignon was
- A. Innocent III.
 - B. Boniface VIII.
 - C. Gregory XI.
 - D. John Paul II.
 - E. Clement V.

24. The papacy at Avignon

- A. witnessed the creation of a specialized church bureaucracy.
- B. gained the church much prestige.
- C. suffered due to a lack of incoming revenue.
- D. remained there long into the sixteenth century.
- E. resulted from the sack of Rome by Charles V.

25. One overall result of the Great Schism was to

- A. put an end to the church's previous financial abuses.
- B. badly damaged the faith of many Christian believers.
- C. rejuvenate Christianity as it had been on the decline throughout Europe.
- D. end the abuse of pluralism.
- E. reinforce the faith of true rather than false Christians.

26. The Great Schism is known as that period in the history of the Catholic Church marked by

- A. the creation and feuding of multiple popes.
- B. the rise of new and powerful heretical movements.
- C. the division of Christendom over the question of toleration for Jews.
- D. disagreements among Christian theologians over the justice of killing those condemned for witchcraft.
- E. the forced movement of the papacy from Rome to Avignon.

27. The chief accomplishment of the Council of Constance (1414-1418) was to

- A. set the earliest conditions for ending the Great Schism.
- B. order the sack of Rome by French forces.
- C. end the Great Schism by forcing the resignation or deposing all existing popes and paving the way for election of only one new pope.
- D. to support biblical scholarship revealing clear support in scripture for multiple popes.
- E. to permanently reduce the power of the papacy.

28. What was Boccaccio's most famous work?

- A. *The Divine Comedy*
- B. *The Sonnets*
- C. *The Prince*
- D. *Spiritual Exercises*
- E. *The Decameron*

29. Dante's *Divine Comedy*

- A. is considered a synthesis of medieval Christian thought.
- B. was one of the last fourteenth-century works to be written in Latin.
- C. lashed out at the "barbarity" of the classical tradition.
- D. attacked the science of Aristotle, the Holy Roman Emperor, and the Catholic church.
- E. was the greatest prose work of the early Renaissance.

30. All of the following are correct about Petrarch except he

- A. was a Florentine.
- B. wrote in the vernacular.
- C. wrote sonnets in Latin.
- D. perfected the sonnet form.
- E. wrote love poems to Laura.

31. Among the great and influential female religious mystics of the fourteenth century was

- A. St. Ingrid of Bohemia.
- B. Julia of Canterbury.
- C. Judith of Vienna.
- D. Isabella of Ravenna.
- E. Catherine of Siena.

32. The most revolutionary of thirteenth and fourteenth-century inventions was/were

- A. the printing press.
- B. paper.
- C. eyeglasses.
- D. clocks.
- E. telescope.

Complete the attached SAQS on the paper provided

1. Answer parts A, B, and C.
 - A. Briefly explain ONE important similarity between the French Peasant Revolt of 1358 known as the *Jacquerie* and the English Peasant Revolt of 1381.
 - B. Briefly explain ONE important difference between the French Peasant Revolt of 1358 known as the *Jacquerie* and the English Peasant Revolt of 1381.
 - C. Briefly analyze ONE factor that accounts for the difference you identified in part B.

SAQ responses should start with the following:

1A. One important similarity between the French Peasant Revolt of 1358, known as the Jacquerie, and the English Peasant Revolt of 1381 is

2B. One important difference between the French Peasant Revolt of 1358, known as the Jacquerie, and the English Peasant Revolt of 1381 is

3C. One factor that accounts for the difference (whatever you put in 2B) is that

The same format is used in responses to all SAQ questions.

2. Answer parts A, B, and C.

A. Briefly explained how the lives of noble landlords deteriorated after the Black Death.

B. Briefly explained how the lives of peasant laborers improved after the Black Death.

C. Briefly explain conditions that in part account for both A and B.

Europe

