

AP European History
Summer Assignment
Mrs. Steadman's Class

1. Buy *Modern European History* by Birdsall S. Viault. This can be purchased at Barnes and Noble.
2. Read Chapters 1-3 (pages 1-43) and complete the attached guided reading packet. This book will be used weekly as a study aid for the entire semester.
3. Be ready to hand in the assignment to Mrs. Steadman on the first day of class. Be prepared because NO late work will be accepted on this assignment.

You can reach me over the summer by email if you have any questions. My email address is Meredith.Steadman@cpschools.com

Have a good summer and be ready to start in September 😊

Summer Assignment: Guided Reading Packet

Use the *Modern European History* Book by Birdsall Viault to help you answer the following questions.

Chapter 1: The Emergence of Modern Europe

I. Religions:

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|---|
| What were 4 of the crisis that occurred during the 14 th century that undermined the civilization of western Europe. |
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |
| 4. |

5. What did the *Clercos Laicos* say?

6. What did *Unam Sanctam* say?

7. Why did Pope Benedict XI not come into conflict with King Phillip?

8. Why did Pope Clement V choose to live in Avignon?

9. What was the long term result of Clement choosing not to live in Rome?

10. What did Pope Gregory XI decide to do?

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| The Great Schism | |
| 11. Foundation | |
| 12. Definition | |
| 13. Years | |
| 14. Impact | |
| 15. 3 Popes | |
| 16. Council of Constance | |

17. Heresy -

| |
|---------------------------|
| Things John Wycliffe did: |
| 18. |
| 19. |
| 20. |
| 21. |
| 22. |

23. John Hus embraced _____ ideas.

24. The thoughts of _____ and _____ foreshadowed the _____ of the _____ reformers of the _____.

II. Black Plague:

25. Define the Black Plague.

26. Describe how the plague traveled and infested people.

27. Where was the death toll the highest and who did the plague mostly affect?

| Economic Effects of the Black Plague | Psychological Effects of the Black Plague |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 28. | 29. |

III. Countries:

A. England:

30. Define the 100 Years War.

31. Define the War of the Roses.

32. Who were the 2 men that fought for the throne?

33. Who won the war?

34. What was Henry VII's legacy?

B. France:

35. What was Louis XI's legacy?

36. Where did Louis XI's advisors come from?

37. Louis XI create3d an effective _____, which he used to _____ revolts of the _____. However, in _____ affairs, he preferred _____ to _____.

38. Why was it harder for France to avoid war over England?

C. Spain:

39. What was Ferdinand and Isabella goal?

40. Under _____ and _____, the Spanish _____ became one of Europe's _____.

41. What did Isabella and Torquemada set out to do?

42. _____ and _____ believed that _____ unity was a _____ for _____ unity.

43. What did Ferdinand and Isabella do in 1492 to the Jews?

44. Who were Maranos?

45. What happened to the Moors?

D. The Holy Roman Empire:

46. What was the Golden Bull of 1356?

47. What made Charles V a peaceful ruler?

Chapter 2: The Italian Renaissance:

1. Describe the term Renaissance.

| |
|---|
| What are the concepts that involve the Renaissance? |
| 2. |
| 3. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Interests of the Renaissance: | 6. |
| 4. | 7. |
| 5. | 8. |

9. The civilization of the _____ was _____, centered on _____ that had become _____ from _____, _____ and _____.

10. During the _____, _____ remained _____.

Describe the following Italian city states:

| Florence | Milan | Venice |
|----------|-------|--------|
| 11. | 12. | 13. |
| | | |

14. During the _____ Renaissance, series literary works began to be written in _____, the _____ language, instead of _____.

Describe the following writers and their major works:

| Writer | Describe | Work | Describe |
|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Dante | 15. | Divine Comedy | 16. |
| Petrarch | 17. | Laura | 18. |
| Boccaccio | 19. | Decameron | 20. |
| Machiavelli | 21. | The Prince | 22. |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Castiglione | 23. | The Book of the Courtier | 24. |
| Cellini | 25. | Autobiography | 26. |
| Valla | 27. | Analysis of Donation of Constantine | 28. |

29. _____, a contemporary of _____, is often regarded as the _____ artist of the _____.

| |
|---|
| How did Giotto's art differ from traditional Byzantine style? |
| 30. |
| 31. |

32. What is Giotto most known for?

33. How did Masaccio add to Italian art?

34. What is Botticelli most known for?

35. Leonardo was the 1st Italian to use _____.

| |
|-----------------------------------|
| Leonardo's most famous paintings: |
| 36. |
| 37. |

38. Like most Renaissance artists, _____ work was mainly _____, but he dealt with _____ subject matter in a _____ and _____ fashion.

| |
|---|
| Ways Leonardo showed he had an interest in science: |
| 39. |
| 40 |
| 41. |
| 42. |
| 43. |

| Artist: | What is he known for? | Famous Works: |
|--------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Raphel | 44. | 45. |
| Michelangelo | 46. | 47. |
| Ghiberti | 48. | 49. |
| Donatello | 50. | 51. |
| Brunelleschi | 52. | 53. |
| Bramante | 54. | 55. |

56. Why did people in Venice paint on canvas?

| Artist: | Famous works of art of important information: |
|------------------|---|
| Bellini Brothers | 57. |
| Giorgione | 58. |
| Tintoretto | 59. |
| Titian | 60. |
| Palladio | 61. |

Chapter 3: The Northern Renaissance:

| Ways the Northern Renaissance differed from the Italian Renaissance: |
|--|
| 1. |
| 2. |
| 3. |

4. One of the most important _____ in the _____ outside of _____ was the development of _____ with _____ type.

5. Who invented the printing press?

6. What was printed in 1456?

7. How did the printing press impact Europe?

8. Why is Humanism referred to as Christian humanism in the north?

9. What did the Christian humanist try to achieve a balance in?

10. What did the Christian humanist desire to do?

11. What did the Brethren of the Common Life do?

12. _____ was probably the most _____ of the _____ and in fact, won the title of _____.

13. What did Erasmus devote his life to?

14. What was Erasmus' most famous work?

15. What did the *Praise of Folly* say?

16. Describe Erasmian Humanism.

17. Was Erasmus Protestant and What did he think of Protestants?

| Artist | Idea he's known for | Most famous work |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| The Van Eycks | 18. | 19. |
| Bosch | 20. | 21. |
| Brueghel | 22. | 23. |
| Durer | 24. | 25. |
| Grunewald | 26. | 27. |
| Holbein the Younger | 28. | 29. |

| Writer | What he studied | Work | Describe the work |
|-----------|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| Rabelais | 30. | 31. | 32. |
| Montaigne | 33. | 34. | 35. |

36. How were chateaux different from medieval castles?

37. _____ was the _____ important figure in the _____ of _____ during the _____ Renaissance.

| |
|---|
| 38. Chaucer's most famous work was _____. |
| 39. Describe _____ |
| 40. Describe insight _____ |

41. Who was England's greatest humanist?

42. What is More's most famous work?

43. Describe *Utopia*?

44. Describe the Elizabethan time period.

45. William Shakespeare wrote _____ poetry but is best known for his _____, both _____ and _____ which were produced on the _____ stage.

46. Why is it not surprising that an influential person in the Spanish humanism was Cardinal Francisco Ximenes?

47. According to Ximenes how would religious faith be strengthened?

| Miguel de Cervantes | Major Work | How is it regarded? | Describe the work | How does it describe society? |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | |

52. Who was the greatest Spanish painter?

53. What did his paintings reflect?