

Advanced Placement European History Summer Assignment for 2019-2020 School Year



Welcome to AP European History!

If you are reading this, then you have enrolled in AP European History for the 2019-2020 school year. This is a demanding but hopefully rewarding course which will require that you do some preparation before you arrive on the first day of school.

The enclosed packet contains 4 assignments, which I estimate should take you around 6 hours total. If they take longer, then you may be overdoing it or you may not be working in a quiet (phone-free, radio-free, etc.) environment.

To do this work you will need to pick up your textbooks: *A History of Western Society Since 1300* by McKay as well as *Western Civilization: Sources, Images, and Interpretations* by Sherman. These should be picked up on either June 4 or June 6. **Do not leave school without checking out the texts!** I will be available to issue books in room 231 during lunch on those days. Because we will be discussing these topics at the very beginning of the school year, I strongly suggest you resist doing them until August so the information will be fresh. All work will be collected on the first day of school.

There are four general purposes for this preparatory work:

- 1) To get your juices flowing about European History, particularly our first topic- “The End of Feudalism & the Renaissance”. The AP course technically begins with the Renaissance, but we will need the background of the Late Middle Ages to better understand why the Renaissance is such an important turning point.
- 2) To accelerate our movement through this topic. As you will come to learn, this course is simply too big for one school year. We will battle this reality all year by various means. If there is one topic that most of you have already had limited exposure to in Global Studies, the Renaissance is it. Therefore, we will move quickly through this material.
- 3) To orient you to the workload and variety of assignments you will have this year. Reading is your primary “homework” all year long. What you do with this information is to analyze and respond to it. I hope these assignments will give you a taste of these processes.
- 4) To help you start thinking like a historian. How do we know what we know about the past? What evidence do we use to understand history, and how reliable is that evidence?

If you have any questions, you can contact me through email at hvoight@gsgis.k12.va.us. Please do not contact me through ItsLearning or Schoology as I do not check those messages during the summer.

Learning Objectives

As with all units of study, learning objectives will help focus your thinking and confirm your understanding. As you work through these assignments, think about the answers to the following questions:

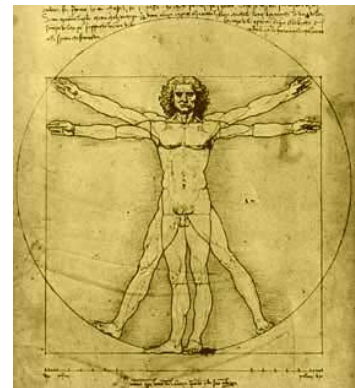
- A) What factors set the stage for the Renaissance? Why did it happen in Italy first?
- B) What was new and what was “reborn” in the Renaissance?
- C) How was the Renaissance a secular social movement? How was it a religious social movement?
- D) How are the Italian Renaissance and the Northern Renaissance similar? How are they different?
- E) How does the Renaissance effect social values, politics, religious climate, art, literature and science during this time period?
- F) Is the Renaissance a singular revolution diverging from the Middle Ages or is it part of a continuing evolution of European society?

All assignments are due on the first day of school. We will have our first chapter quiz on Day 1 and oral contributions will be expected immediately!

Evaluation of both assignments will be done on effort, creativity and depth of analysis.

I am sure that many of you will be thinking about European History all summer long and wondering what else you might do to prepare yourself for this class. I would suggest (but not require) skimming the following:

- McKay’s section on “AP Historical Thinking Skills: A Primer” (pp. HTS-1 – HTS-20)
- Sherman’s section on “Using This Book” (pp. xvii-xix)



Assignments - Summer 2019

- ❖ **Assignment #1: Reading & Study Guide** (You may type or handwrite your answers)
 - Read Chapter 12 “European Society in the Age of the Renaissance” (pp.356-387) in the McKay text.
 - You are reading these pages as an introduction to our first unit on the Renaissance. As with all reading this year, keep in mind the learning objectives as you read; these are some of the essential things you must know. Also, you have been given a list of key terms, events, & people for this unit. This list is not exhaustive but should be a good start. Look for the terms as you read, and get to know them (*not all of them will be present in this chapter*).
 - Complete the Chapter 12 Guided Reading
 - You will have an open-study guide quiz on the first day of school on this chapter.
 - You only have to answer each question in as much detail as you think you need to get the “gist” of the question. While you need to answer the question completely, you will not always need full sentences. Try to complete the chapter and Guided Reading in no more than 3 hours!
- ❖ **Assignment #2: Renaissance Map**
 - You will complete the map on Renaissance Italy and Renaissance Europe. This map should be shaded and labeled completely. It should look as professional and neat as possible. I suggest making a couple copies for yourself before you start, just in case you mess up and want to start over.
- ❖ **Assignment #3: Comic Strip**
 - After doing the introductory reading, you will need to synthesize the information. Instructions for this assignment are noted on the attached sheet in the section entitled “Renaissance Comic Strip.” All the background you should need is contained in the pages you have read and your current understanding. Be creative, have fun! Further details are on p.4
- ❖ **Assignment #4: Analysis Questions** (all responses should be typed)
 - Read Sherman’s chapter on “The Renaissance” (pp.3-17). The impact of the Renaissance on all parts of European society is our focus. You are presented with a series of “primary” and “secondary” sources that relate to the effects of the Renaissance. Your job is to use these sources to formulate an answer to three questions. Write a paragraph to answer each question but most importantly, indicate how you came to your conclusion by citing evidence from specific sources (Author’s Last name, page # in Sherman). Ex- (Castiglione, 9). Further details are on p.4

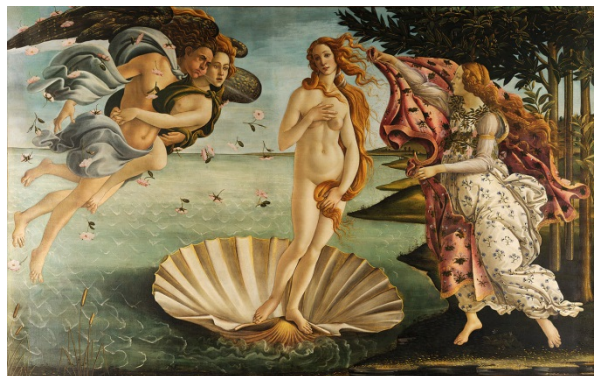


The Upheaval in Western Christendom, 1300-1560 **Key Terms, Events & People**

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Indulgences | 8. Humanism | 15. Christian Humanists |
| 2. Renaissance | 9. Vernacular | 16. Johann Muller |
| 3. Italian City-States | 10. Dante | 17. Nicholas Copernicus |
| 4. The Medici Family | 11. Petrarch | 18. Mysticism |
| 5. Lorenzo the Magnificent | 12. Baldassare Castiglione | 19. Lay Religion |
| 6. Individualism | 13. Courtier | 20. Sisters & Brothers of the Common Life |
| 7. Secularism | 14. Machiavelli | 21. Erasmus |

Assignment #3 Renaissance Comic Strip

As you read through the parts of the McKay chapter assigned, note 6 changes of the Renaissance that had the deepest impact on Europe in the long and short term. Then divide a sheet of 8.5"x11" white paper into 6 frames. Sketch the 6 changes and leave room for captions explaining *the short and long term significance of each*. Here's the twist for the artistically disinclined: represent the people by using inanimate objects (pieces of toast, push pins, bananas, etc). Example: Cupcakes wearing turbans and brandishing swords scaling the walls of Constantinople. I am looking for effort and creativity, not artistic talent. Please use color to embolden your submission.



Assignment #4 Analytical Reading

Directions: You are a prominent historian. You are given the task of outlining a chapter for an upcoming text book. This chapter is to discuss the impacts of the Renaissance on European values, art & society. There are three critical questions which you wish to address in your chapter:

- 1) What was the ideal man of the Renaissance? Ideal woman? How had this changed from the Middle Ages? (See Petrarch, Vergerio, Pizan and Castiglione)
- 2) How had art changed stylistically from the Middle Ages? (See Raphael, van Eyck, Holbein)
- 3) How much of a revolutionary event was the Renaissance- was it a continuing evolution of European society from the Middle Ages or a revolution? How significant was it? (See Burkhardt, Burke, and Chabod)

The answers to each of these questions are the sub-theses of your chapter. Fortunately, you have a wonderful research assistant (Dennis Sherman) who has already compiled a selection of both primary and secondary sources. Some of these will be relevant to your arguments, others may not be. Some—especially the secondary sources- will contradict each other; try to deal with these contradictions as best you can; this is the job of a historian!

Your end-product for this assignment is an answer (thesis statement) for each question and the reasons that led you to this answer. Responses should be no more than a paragraph; support should be noted in the form of a parenthetical reference (Author last name, page #) that shows how you came to your conclusion.

Chapter 12: European Society in the Age of the Renaissance

Guided Reading Questions

Define all terms bolded in the chapter:

- Renaissance
- patronage
- communes
- popolo
- signori
- courts
- humanism
- virtù
- Christian humanists
- debate about women
- New Christians

Renaissance Wealth & Power (pgs. 358-361)

1. Although Venice became immensely wealthy due to its ability to engage in year round overseas trade, which Italian city-state became the “hub” of international trade in Italy?
2. Which family used its banking to gain control over that city for over three centuries?
3. How does wealth change the way people look at the way they live their lives? How is this different from the Middle Ages?
4. What was the result of many nobles marrying the daughters of wealthy merchants?
5. Who created the Representative Governments and what help did they get in obtaining control?
6. What often was the result of the “help” they received?
7. Which five city-states dominated the Italian peninsula in the 15th century?
8. How was a “balance of power” kept along the Italian peninsula?
9. Who was Savonarola, and what were his “bonfires of the vanities”?
10. What ultimately lead Italy to suffer centuries of subjection by outsiders?

Intellectual Change (pgs. 362-372)

11. What the studia humanitates that Petrarch proposed be the new kind of education?
12. What is the implicit philosophy of the humanist?
13. Which Greek philosopher did both Ficino and Pico look to and what were they hoping to see come about?
14. What kind of life did humanist believe people should aim for?
15. According to Castiglione, what are the attributes of a courtly man and of a court lady if they wish to rise in the social hierarchy?
16. What does Machiavelli believe is the main function of a ruler (government) and how should he be judged?
17. Who was Cesare Borgia?
18. How is the island community described in More’s Utopia?
19. What are the two themes that run through Erasmus’s works?
20. Why is Gutenberg’s creation so revolutionary?

Renaissance Art (pgs. 372-378)

21. What is a patronage?
22. How much involvement did patrons have in the artist’s work?
23. What does art reveal about the changing patterns of consumption?
24. What two places do we see the biggest expenditure of wealth in the sixteenth century?
25. What becomes a distinctly new genre of art and what does it show?
26. Which two artists embodied the idea of “artist as genius”?
27. What role did women play in the arts of the Renaissance?

More questions on the back...

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per: _____

H. Voight – AP Euro

Social Hierarchies (pgs. 378-383)

28. How was the word race used during the Renaissance?
29. How was social status attained during the Renaissance?
30. What was the “debate about women”?
31. What do the misogynist critics have to say about women?
32. How was Renaissance society hierarchically arranged, and which was regarded as the most natural?

The Nation-State (pgs. 383-387)

33. Describe the condition of France before Charles VII’s reign?
34. What is Charles VII the first to create in all of Europe?
35. What was the significance of the Concordat of Bologna?
36. What was the War of the Roses and its results?
37. What tactics did Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII use to establish order? Who would have approved?
38. How was Henry VII different in establishing his royal court and what was the Court of Star Chamber?
39. Does Spain move to create a nation-state during the Middle Ages like France and England?
40. Whose marriage does the attempt to create a Spanish national state revolve around?
41. Why were the Jews hated in Spain?
42. By the sixteenth century what was the foundation of the Spanish nation state?

Europe during the Renaissance

On the map of Europe, please draw the boundaries for and label the following. Be sure to include a legend/key.

Nations

Aragon
Castile
Denmark
England
France
Holy Roman Empire
Hungary
Ireland
Kingdom of Naples
Norway
Ottoman Empire
Papal States
Poland-Lithuania
Portugal
Republic of Florence
Republic of Venice
Scotland
Sweden

Cities

Amsterdam
Antwerp
Constantinople
Florence

Frankfurt
Lisbon
London
Madrid
Milan
Oxford
Paris
Prague
Rome
Venice
Vienna

Bodies of Water

Adriatic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Baltic Sea
Black Sea
Danube River
Ebro River
Mediterranean Sea
North Sea
Po River
Rhine River
Rhone River

On the map of Italy, please label and shade in different colors the following:

Nations

Corsica (color should correlate to the ruling nation)
Duchy of Milan
Kingdom of Naples
Mantua
Modena
Papal States
Republic of Florence
Republic of Genoa
Republic of Venice
Sardinia (color should correlate to the ruling nation)
Siena

Cities

Florence
Genoa
Naples
Rome
Sienna
Venice

