

AP European History
Summer Course Assignment

THE SUMMER ASSIGNMENT IS DUE BY JULY 29th, 2022.

Make sure you complete Chapter 12 and 13 by July 29th, 2022.

Mr. Moudry

tmoudry@bguilfoyle.org

Textbook: *Western Civilization* Comprehensive Volume Fifth Edition -Jackson J. Spielvogel

ISBN: 0-534-60006-9

Directions: Read Chapter 12 and 13 textbook pages 302-367. The page numbers will be different if you downloaded the textbook on the iPad. Use the textbook to define the Chapter 12 and 13 Terms and Complete the Chapter 12 and 13 Questions for the summer assignment. This packet is due by July 29th.

Do not use Wikipedia to define the terms, or to answer any questions. Also, do not go on Google and take information and change a few words around. Your textbook is the best resource. All questions you answer require more than one sentence to respond. (Write at least five to sentences for each response). At the end of this course you are required to take the College Board exam. You will answer multiple essay questions for the college board exam including FRQs (Free Response Questions), LEQs (Long Essay Questions), and DBQs (Document Based Questions).

As you answer each question, be thinking how you can turn your response into an argument. If you are just listing facts, you are not fully answering the questions (although a few questions are just listing). You need to analyze each question, which is not just listing facts. Try to build an argument from the material.

- Black Death-
- Greco-Roman Culture-
- Pagan-
- Leon Battista Alberti-
- *l'uomo universale*-
- Urban-
- Elite-
- Entrepreneur-
- Hansa (Hanseatic League)-
- House of Medici-
- Francesco Sforza-

- Condottieri-
- Oligarchy-
- Estates-
- Cosimo de' Medici-
- Lorenzo the Magnificent-
- Papal States-
- Great Schism-
- Nobility-
- Federigo da Montefeltro-
- Vittorino da Feltre-
- Duke Federigo-
- Isabella d'Este-

- Baldassare Castiglione-
- Peasant –
- Serf-
- Dowry-
- Heir-
- Aristocrats –
- Aggrandizement-
- Alliance-
- Diplomacy-
- Ambassador-
- Niccolo Machiavelli-
- Individualism-

- Secularism-
- Humanism-
- Petrarch-
- Civic Humanism-
- Leonardo Bruni-
- Lorenzo Valla-
- Marsilio Ficino-
- Neoplatonism-
- Hermeticism-
- Pantheism-
- Francesco Guicciardini-
- Johannes Gutenberg-

- Naturalism-
- Perspective-
- Sandro Botticelli-
- Filippo Brunelleschi-
- Patronage-
- High Renaissance-
- Leonardo da Vinci-
- Raphael-
- Michelangelo-
- Donato Bramante-
- Apprentice-
- Jan van Eyck-

- Albrecht Durer-
- Guillaume Dufay-
- Monarchy-
- Centralize-
- Charles VII-
- Louis XI-
- War of the Roses-
- Henry VII-
- Isabella of Castile-
- Ferdinand of Aragon-
- Clergy-
- The Inquisition-

- Maximilian I-
- The Great Schism-
- Heresy-
- Lollardy-
- Hussitism-
- John Wyclif-
- John Hus-
- The Council of Constance-
- Sacrosancta-
- Frequens-
- Execrabilis-
- Julius II-

3. Name and describe the three estates prevalent during the Renaissance.

4. **Primary Source Document Question-** “A Renaissance Banquet” (textbook p.315).

Describe the kinds of people who would be present at a banquet where the foods listed on this menu would be served. What does the excerpt tell you about the material culture of the Renaissance and the associations of food with social status? How would a banquet in the twenty-first century differ in its menu from that given by Pope Pius V in the sixteenth century?

5. **Primary Source Document Question-** Marriage Negotiations (textbook p. 309) What were the most important considerations in marriage negotiations? Why were they so important? What were the secondary considerations, and why were they secondary? Why and to which segments of society was formal marriage important to in the Renaissance?

6. What were the five major powers who dominated the Italian peninsula during the Renaissance?

7. What role did Florence play in dominating the region of Tuscany?

8. Why was Isabella d' Este important to European History?

9. **Primary Source Document Question** “The Letters of Isabella d’ Est” (textbook p. 312). What do these letters reveal about the character of Isabella and about the attributes and strategies of expression upon which noble females had to rely for effective participation in high politics. What does Isabella’s second letter suggest about her marriage and her relationship with her husband?

10. How did the breakdown of the Italian balance of power encourage and begin the Italian wars?

11. Explain how the role of the ambassador changed during the Renaissance. How could this change signify the beginning of modern politics?

12. How did Machiavelli's works reflect the political realities of Renaissance Italy?

13. **Primary Source Question** "Machiavelli: Is it Better to be Loved or Feared?" (textbook p. 314). What does Machiavelli have to say about being loved rather than feared? How do his theories in this regard make his politics modern and distinguish his advice from Greco-Roman notion of good rulership? Are Machiavelli's comments in the excerpt at all relevant to today's democratic politics? Please explain by creating an argument.

14. Humanism was an intellectual movement based on the study of the classical literary works of what two ancient civilizations?

15. **Primary Source Document Question** “Petrarch: Mountain Climbing and the Search for Spiritual Contentment” (textbook p. 316). What were Petrarch’s motives for climbing Mount Ventoux? What bothers Petrarch about his own intellectual pursuits? Why did the excerpt from St. Augustine’s Confessions disturb him so much? How does this conflict within himself reflect the historical debate about the nature of the Renaissance?

16. How did Petrarch foster Humanism?

17. What was humanism, and what effect did it have on philosophy, education, attitudes towards politics, and the writing of history?

18. **Primary Source Question:** “Pico della Mirandola and the Dignity of Man” (textbook p. 317). What does Pico mean by the “dignity of man?” Why would Pico be regarded as one of the most representative examples of a Renaissance man? Can Pico della Mirandola be considered a “modern” man? Why or why not?
19. **Primary Source Question:** “A Woman’s Defense of Learning.” (textbook p. 319). How does Laura Cereta explain her intellectual interests and accomplishments? Why were Renaissance women rarely taken seriously in their quest for educational opportunities and recognition for their intellectual talents? Were any of those factors unique to the Renaissance era? Can Cereta be described as a feminist? Why or why not?
20. Explain the importance and impact of the invention of printing. Discuss in your argument the inventor of the printing press.

21. What were the chief characteristics of Renaissance art?

22. List three artists and their most famous works who emerged in Florence during the 15th century under the patronage of the Medici.

a.

b.

c.

23. What was the final stage of Renaissance art called and what was this marked by? When was this time period? What three artistic giants dominated this period and what were their most famous works of art?

24. How was the Northern Artistic Renaissance different than the one that took place in Italy? How was the work of Jan van Eyck revolutionary and how was his work indicative of northern Renaissance painters?

25. **Primary Source Document Question:** “The Genius of Leonardo da Vinci” (textbook p. 325). How did Leonardo da Vinci exemplify the ideal of the Renaissance man? How do you think Vasari’s comments on Leonardo da Vinci fostered the image of the Renaissance artist as a “creative genius with almost divine qualities?”

26. Why do historians sometimes refer to the monarchies of the late fifteenth century as “new monarchies” or Renaissance States?

27. List all three examples that Henry VII of England did to reduce internal dissension and establish a strong monarchical government?

28. List all three examples that Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain did which led Spain toward unification.

29. Generally speaking, why was the Habsburg dynasty successful during the fifteenth century?

30. What were the policies of the Renaissance popes, and what impact did those policies have on the Catholic Church?

31. Explain why the Catholic Church felt threatened by people such as John Wycliff and John Hus.

32. How did Renaissance art and the humanist movement reflect the political, economic, and social developments of the period?

a. Political

b. Economic

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 works of Machiavelli?

5. Compare warfare in the Middle Ages with that of the Renaissance. Consider the differences and the continuities, as regards to causes, aims, financing, technology, as well as who fought and for what motives.

6. Discuss Italian Renaissance humanism. What does the word humanism mean? Who were the humanists? What were their goals? Did they achieve them? Explain.

7. Assume that you are a pupil in a Renaissance school. How would the curriculum differ from a medieval church school? Explain what kind of education you plan to receive.

8. What were the distinctive characteristics of the Renaissance artists? How does their art reflect the political and social events of the period?

9. The major characteristics 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? Explain.

10. Discuss the major characteristics of the Renaissance papacy. What impact did the policies of the Renaissance popes have on the Catholic Church?

- *Handbook of the Christian Knight* –
- Vulgate-
- *The Praise of Folly*-
- Thomas More-
- *Utopia*-
- King Henry VIII-
- Frederick the Wise-
- Thomas a' Kempis-
- *The Imitation of Christ*-
- Martin Luther-
- Doctrine of Salvation-
- Pope Leo X-
- Johan Tetzel-
- Indulgences-
- Ninety-Five Thesis-
- Leipzig Debate-
- Johann Eck-

- *Address to the Nobility of the German Nation-*
- *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church-*
- *On the Freedom of a Christian Man-*
- Reichstag-
- Emperor Charles V –
- Lutheranism-
- Lazarus Spengler-
- Philip Melanchthon-
- Peasants' War –
- *Against the Robbing and Murdering Hordes of Peasants –*
- Katherina von Bora-
- Charles I (Spain)-
- Emperor Maximilian-
- Holy Roman Emperor (Charles V 1519-1556) –
- Low Countries-
- Valois king of France, Francis I (1515-1547)-
- Habsburg Empire-

- Pope Clement VII-
- Second Habsburg Valois War (1527-1529)-
- Diet of Augsburg-
- Battle of Muhlberg-
- King Henry II (France 1547-1559)-
- Peace of Augsburg-
- Christian II (Denmark 1513-1523)-
- Gustavus Vasa-
- Frederick I (1523-1533)-
- Christian III (1534-1559)-
- Ulrich Zwingli-
- Zwinglian Reformation-
- Swiss Civil War of 1531-
- Radical Reformation-
- Anabaptists-
- Melchiorites-
- Millenarianism-

- John of Leiden-
- Menno Simons-

- King Henry VIII (England 1509-1547) –
- Anne Boleyn-

- Cardinal Wolsey-
- Thomas Cranmer-

- Thomas Cromwell-
- Act of Supremacy-

- Treason Act-
- English Reformation-

- Anglican Church-
- Edward VI (1547-1553)-

- Book of Common Prayer-
- Mary (King Henry VIII's daughter 1553-1558)-

- Philip II (Spain)-
- John Calvin-

- Calvinism-
- *Institutes of the Christian Religion*-
- “Eternal Decree”-
- Consistory-
- Catholic Reformation-
- Saint Teresa of Avila-
- The Society of Jesus-
- Ignatius of Loyola-
- *The Spiritual Exercises*-
- Pope Paul III-
- Council of Trent-
- French Wars of Religion (1562-1598)-
- King Henry II (1547-1559)-
- Catherine de’ Medici-
- Ultra-Catholics-
- Huguenots-
- Militant Catholicism-

- Elizabeth I (England)-

- Puritans-

1. Did Western Europe develop because of the culture of Protestantism or geographical advantages?
2. How did religion influence the development of patriotism / nationalist feelings?
3. Both Protestantism and Catholicism behave in ways which supported emerging capitalism, and yet were both reactionary. Provide examples explaining the reactionary methods of the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Reformation.
4. How did the reformation create a new social, political and economic way of life in which the emerging middle class could prosper and grow?

5. During the sixteenth century there were many religious reformations in Western Europe, which separated away from the Roman Catholic Church. In 1534, the beginning of the protestant reformation in England started with the Act of supremacy, which made Henry VIII head of the Church of England. Henry VIII's lord high chancellor and head of the king's council was Thomas Cromwell. He implemented a series of governmental policies. Identify and explain these policies. Why was there so much backlash which developed into the *Pilgrimage of Grace*. What were the goals of the participants in the Pilgrimage of Grace?