

AP European History Summer Assignment

2019-2020 School Year

AP European History has no pre-requisites but does require students to read and work at the introductory college level, as the class is the equivalent of a two semester introductory Western Civilization/European History course. The primary skills utilized during this course is making historical comparisons, the application of reasoning about contextualization, causations and continuity and change over time. Themes explored during this course are the interactions of Europe and the world; poverty and prosperity; objective knowledge and subjective visions; states and other institutions of power; individual and society; and national and European identity. The purpose of the summer work is to address the skills needed for the course and to acquire the ability to see the historical developments in different times and places.

Part I: Continuity and Change - Medieval Europe vs. Modern Europe Map Work -

Due Tuesday August 20th - Be prepared to discuss the changes in the map

This will go under Document Analysis Category

1. *Medieval Europe = 25 points*

1. Follow the directions provided with the map

2. *Modern Europe = 75 points*

1. Use the list below to clearly identify and label each location - coloring is optional

1. Political Map = Countries and Cities

2. Physical Map = Bodies of Water, Regions, Rivers and Mountains

Countries

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Portugal | 15. Austria | 29. Ukraine |
| 2. Spain | 16. Switzerland | 30. Russia |
| 3. France | 17. Italy | 31. Norway |
| 4. England | 18. Hungary | 32. Sweden |
| 5. Ireland | 19. Corsica (France) | 33. Finland |
| 6. Scotland | 20. Bosnia | 34. Lithuania |
| 7. Belgium | 21. Croatia | 35. Latvia |
| 8. Netherlands | 22. Slovenia | 36. Estonia |
| 9. Luxemburg | 23. Macedonia | 37. Turkey |
| 10. Germany | 24. Serbia | 38. Morocco |
| 11. Denmark | 25. Albania | 39. Egypt |
| 12. Poland | 26. Greece | 40. Algeria (Africa) |
| 13. Czech Republic | 27. Bulgaria | |
| 14. Slovakia | 28. Romania | |

Bodies of Water

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 41. North Sea | 44. Mediterranean Sea |
| 42. English Channel | 45. Black Sea |
| 43. Atlantic Ocean | 46. Baltic Sea |

Cities

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 47. Madrid | 52. Brussels | 57. Florence |
| 48. Paris | 53. Munich | 58. Venice |
| 49. London | 54. Berlin | 59. Vienna |
| 50. Dublin | 55. Geneva | 60. Prague |
| 51. Amsterdam | 56. Rome | 61. Warsaw |

- 62. Athens
- 63. Moscow

- 64. St. Petersburg
- 65. Istanbul

Regions and Rivers

- 66. Iberian Peninsula
- 67. Balkan Peninsula
- 68. Crimean Peninsula
- 69. Normandy (France)
- 70. Alps

- 71. Rhine River
- 72. Thames River
- 73. Seine River
- 74. Ural Mountains
- 75. Carpathian Mountains

Part II: YouTube: Crash Course Videos - SAQ Writing Style Practice

Due Tuesday August 20th

Total Points = 30 points, 5 points per summary this will go under Document Analysis

Category

AP European History begins at about c. 1450, the Renaissance, which is known as “the rebirth” to properly understand what this rebirth was and the changes that emerged during Period 1, you will need to review Early European History. Watch the following Crash Courses reviewing your Early European History, each takes about twelve minutes. After each video write a short, one paragraph (5-7 sentences) summary of each video, these summaries should include 3-5 specific facts. After each video title there are some questions to help guide you in writing your summaries. You do not necessarily need to answer these questions but rather use them to help guide you in watch to look for while watching the vides and writing your summaries.

1. Crash Course World History # 12 Fall of Rome
 1. Why did Rome fall?
 2. What were the similarities between Eastern and Western Rome?
 3. How did the church between Eastern and Western Rome differ?
2. Crash Course World History #14 The Dark Ages
 1. Was the Dark Ages “dark: around the world?
 2. What did Europeans have instead of representative governments?
 3. How did feudalism work?
 4. What influence did Islam have in Europe?
3. Crash Course World History #15 The Crusades
 1. What were the Crusades?
 2. Who were the Seljuks - what role did they have in the beginning of the Crusades?
 3. Who was Pope Urban II?
 4. Which Crusade is the most well known?
 5. Who was Saladin? (who were the European players?)
 6. What role did the Venetians play in the 4th crusades?
 7. How did the Crusades lead to the fall of Constantinople in 1453?
4. Crash Course World History #19 Venice and the Ottomans
 1. What is was the importance of Venice?
 2. What was the relationships between Venice and the Ottomans?
 3. Where can find European Muslims today?

4. Who was Suleiman the Magnificent?
5. What was the devshirme? The janissaries?
6. How will the Venetian and Ottoman relationship shape the Renaissance and Age of Exploration?
5. Crash Course WH #20 Russia, the Kievan Rus, and the Mongols
 1. What was the relationship between the Rus and their social status?
 2. What were the Mongols able to accomplish that no other leader in history could?
 3. What role did the Mongols have in shaping Russia?
 4. Why did Moscow flourish?
 5. Who was Ivan III?
 6. Who was the Ivan IV?
 7. What was the zemsky sobor?
6. NOT a crash course video - Catholic Church Role in Middle Ages <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ld8dWkJCmLY>
 1. What was the legacy of the Catholic Church?
 2. What was the Church Hierarchy? (role and responsibilities)
 3. What are the seven sacraments?
 1. What is transubstantiation? Eucharist?
 4. What stability/role did the church play in medieval society?
 5. What were the education standards during the medieval era?
 1. What was the main language spoken?
 6. Scriptorium
 1. What was the main responsibilities of monks/nuns?
 7. What was Medieval Art like?
 1. What was the main style and features?
 8. How did the Catholic Church influence Medieval culture?
 1. How did they view life?
 2. Who were considered the enemies of the Church? (why)

Part III: McKay The Later Middle Ages:

Due First Block Day Week One

Total Points = 25 points, this will go under the Chapter Notes Category

Your assignment is to read the Chapter 11 of our textbook, *A History of Western Society* by McKay, The Later Middle Ages 1300-1450, making sure to take notes throughout. These notes may be used in class for the quiz on the first block day of school. However, these notes must be HANDWRITTEN, unique notes you took while reading the text, No typed notes or group notes will be allowed. Also the we will be doing an assignment with the material that covers the historical skill of continuity and change over time, so the notes will also be needed for this activity.

Part IV: Terms/Vocabulary

Due Monday August 26th

Total Points = 50, this will go under the Chapter Notes Category

It is a useful study habit and technique to work with vocabulary/terms/ or people, places or things. If you do these well, you will have a good set of notes for unit tests, quizzes and the all-important AP exam. Since we will cover the Renaissance period at the beginning of school and have a test within the first two-three weeks of school, these terms provide important foundations for our first unit. Listed below is a set of terms a majority are from Chapter 11 but a few will be found in Chapter 12. Please follow the format sampled below when completing your list.

List of Terms -

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Unam Sanctum | 9. Wars of the | 18. Joan of Arc | 28. Confraternities |
| 2. Hundred Year | Roses | 19. Humanism | 29. The Great |
| War | 10. Henry V | 20. Civic | Famine |
| 3. The Babylonian | (England) | Humanism | 30. The Black |
| Captivity | 11. Avignon Papacy | 21. Niccolo | Death |
| 4. Richard II | 12. Flagellants | Machiavelli | 31. Prince Vladimir |
| (England) | 13. Lorenzo Valla | 22. Edward III | of Kiev |
| 5. Jacquerie | 14. Pope Boniface | (England) | 32. Charles VII |
| 6. John Hus | VIII | 23. John Wycliffe | (France) |
| 7. Dante | 15. The Great | 24. Petrarch | 33. Thomas |
| 8. English | Schism | 25. Michelangelo | Aquinas |
| Peasants Revolt | 16. Platonism | 26. Brunelleschi | |
| | 17. Pope Julius II | 27. Conciliarists | |

- **Terms do not have to be in complete sentences but they must be in your own words.**
 - Do not copy from the book. Use your own words.
- **They must be clearly handwritten and should provide the following information:**
 - Who or what is it and when? Where?
 - What happened or what did they do? Was there anyone/anything else involved?
 - Why did it happen? Why is it historically significant?
 - If it is a person, you must include any books/works of art, etc. associated with the person in the text

Use this format for Terms:

<p>Term</p> <p>a. Who/What</p> <p>b. Where/When</p> <p>c. Why?</p> <p>d. Important because...</p>	<p>Girolamo Savonarola a. Dominican friar b. Florence (1452-1498) c. Concerned about morality of Florence and the corruption of its leaders, the de' Medici family, had a large following with his inflammatory sermons that warned about punishment from God, which Savonarola saw as French King Charles VII's invasion in 1494. Savonarola became a leader of Florence for a time, instigating the "bonfires of the vanities" until he was excommunicated by the Pope & killed. d. Shows instability of Italian city-states, the influence of stronger powers (France), and the start of political domination of the Italian city states by foreign powers (France/ HRE)</p>
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