

Advanced Placement European History Enrollee

Thank you for enrolling in AP European History. Those who work consistently the next eleven months will almost certainly be proud of your achievements by May. Those achievements should include:

1. a solid understanding of European History from 1450 to the present
2. improved writing, especially on timed, in-class essays
3. your first AP Test, passed!
4. studying in a college-like situation where you MUST be an independent, disciplined, and efficient learner

As with most AP courses, there is a summer assignment. For AP European History you will be tested on the following material the first week of school following Summer Break. While the test will not have a significant effect on your first semester grade, it will give me a first impression of your work, as well as count a good deal toward the first quarter progress report.

Summer Assignment:

- A. Chapters *Eleven and Twelve* from the text (*A History of Western Society*, McKay, 6th - 8th ed, 2006 – full/complete edition Ch. 1-31); with study questions to be completed. ***The books must be acquired on your own*** through Amazon, EBay, Barnes and Noble, etc. The cost of the book new is approximately \$100.00. The library will have a limited supply of textbooks for reference purposes. You can contact me if you would like to purchase a used book from a former student before the end of the school year.
 - a. A History of Western Society, McKay, 6th Edition ISBN: 0-395-90431-5
 - b. A History of Western Society, McKay, 7th Edition ISBN: 0-618-17046-4
 - c. A History of Western Society, McKay, 8th Edition ISBN: 0-618-52266-2
- B. Daily newspapers and weekly news magazines: Arrive in August knowledgeable about major European stories especially regarding:
 - i. progress toward European economic union and the health of the Euro
 - ii. country-by-country attempts to deal with high unemployment
 - iii. relations between Europe and the US
 - iv. other stories as they unfold
- C. A “*Geography of Europe*” assignment – come prepared for a geography quiz the first Friday after your return from Summer Break. The Quiz will cover a series of topics including countries, capitals, bodies of water, mountain ranges, AND, member states of the European Union
- D. **There will be a test covering this material the first week of school.**

McKay - Chapter 11: The Creativity and Vitality of the High Middle Ages

Chapter Summary

The High Middle Ages – roughly, the twelfth and thirteenth centuries – was an era of remarkable achievement in law, the arts, philosophy, and education. The modern idea of the sovereign nation-state took root in this period. By means of war, taxation, and control over justice, the kings of England and France were able to strengthen royal authority and establish a system of communication with all of their people.

The Normans were important in bringing a centralized feudal system to England by using the sheriff, the writ, and other devices to replace baronial rule with royal power. Out of this process emerged the concept of common law and, with the Magna Carta, the idea of supremacy of the law. The process, however, was not altogether smooth, as the conflict between Henry II and Becket illustrates. The evolution of the territorial state in France was not quite as rapid as in England. France was less of a geographical unit than England, and the creation of strong royal authority involved more armed conflict between king and barons. And in Germany, royal power failed to develop at all, despite a good start by Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. Part of the reason was the historic connection between Germany and Italy. The church-state struggle was another major reason that royal authority in Germany was destined to remain weak.

The rise of universities accompanied the emergence of the strong secular states because the new states needed educated administrators to staff their bureaucracies. The new universities became centers for the study of law and medicine.

Improvement in agriculture, coupled with a reopening of the Mediterranean to Christian traders, fostered the growth of towns and commerce. Flanders and Italy led the way in this urban revival. The growth of towns was one of the most important developments in Western history. Towns meant a new culture and social order, increased economic opportunities, and the beginnings of modern capitalism.

Religious heresy grew as the traditional Christian religion was unable to meet the needs of urban dwellers. The result of the heretical crisis was the evolution of several new religious orders of Friars, which counteracted the heretical movement by putting emphasis on a non-materialistic clergy that could preach to the needs of the people and at the same time manage the process of reconversion.

Few periods in history can claim as many artistic achievements as the High Middle Ages. The Gothic cathedrals, shimmering in stone and glass, stand not only as spiritual and artistic testimony to the age but also as a reflection of the economic power and civic pride of the great cities. By 1300, the energy of the High Middle Ages had been spent.

Chapter 11 Conceptual Questions:

1. Were the High Middle Ages (roughly 1100-1300) primarily a period of stability or a period of change? Support your answer with specific details.
2. During the High Middle Ages (roughly 1100-1300) both western European towns and western nation-states were undergoing significant transition. What characterized the key transitions of each? To what degree were these transitions linked and to what degree did they occur independently?
3. It is historically intriguing to contrast the successes and failures of England, France, and Germany in their separate transitions toward a modern nation-state during the High Middle Ages. Analyze three factors which might account for the contrasts.

Chapter 11 Study Questions

1. Define the modern state. What are its characteristics and goals?

2. Describe the unification and centralization of royal power in modern England. Who were the participants and what methods did they use?

3. What problems did the French kings face in unifying France under royal authority? What techniques did they use?

4. Why was unification in Germany so much more difficult than in either England or France? What were the factors which weakened and divided Germany?

5. In what ways did Frederick Barbarossa succeed and why in the end did he fail?

6. Why were increased finances critical to the growth of modern nation states? Compare and contrast the expansion of royal finances in England and France in the 12th and 13th centuries.

7. Why was Frederick II Hohenstaufen called “The Transformer of the World”? What was so modern about him? What effect did he have on Germany?

8. Outline the beginning developments of French royal law and justice.

9. Describe the evolution of common law and royal justice in England. Who were the important participants and what were their methods and accomplishments?

10. What are possible explanations of an increase in hostility towards minorities such as Jews and homosexuals during the 12th and 13th centuries?

11. What are the basic conditions that produced a rise in Europe's towns from the 11th century onward? What are the several theories the text presents to explain the location of these towns?

12. In what ways were medieval towns incongruent with medieval society?

13. How did medieval townspeople manage to gain political status and liberty for their towns?

14. What were living conditions like in medieval towns?

15. Why did Venice and the Flemish towns become the leaders in long distance trade?

16. How did the rise of new towns and the commercial revolution change the way the townspeople lived?

17. What were the purposes and origins of the medieval universities?

18. What was the basic method by which medieval Scholastics gained knowledge?

19. What roles did Peter Abelard and Thomas Aquinas play in medieval scholarship?

20. What were the chief features of the Gothic style?

21. Why were cathedrals symbols of civic pride?

22. What were the reasons for the rise of heretical cults? Why and how were they extinguished?

23. Describe the signs that the culture of the High Middle Ages was dying in the later 13th century. How is the struggle between Phillip the Fair of France and Pope Boniface VIII a symbol of this death?

Study Review Exercises

Define the following key concepts and terms.

1. thegn

2. Gothic

3. scholasticism

4. universitas

5. common law

6. Roman law

7. Hanseatic League

8. burgher

Define each of the following terms and explain how it contributed to the evolution of the modern state.

1. writ

2. sheriff

3. baillis and seneschals

4. Exchequer

5. jury

6. tallage

Identify and explain the significance of the following people and terms.

1. cult of Saint Denis

2. merchant guild

3. heresy

4. Frederick II Hohenstaufen

5. Phillip II of France

6. Saint Thomas Aquinas

7. Suger, abbot of St. Denis

8. Henry II of England

9. Peter Abelard

10. *Summa Theologica*

11. Louis IX of France

12. Saint Dominic

13. Saint Francis of Assisi

Explain what the following events were and why they are important in understanding the High Middle Ages.

1. Domesday survey

2. crusade against the Albigensians

3. Inquisition

4. Frederick Barbarossa's Italian wars

5. William of Normandy's conquest of England

6. conflict between Pope Boniface VIII and King Philip the Fair of France

NAME _____ DATE _____ PERIOD _____

McKay - Chapter 12: *The Crisis of the Later Middle Ages*

Chapter Summary

The fourteenth century was a time of disease, war, crime, and violence. The art and literature of the period are full of the portrayal of death, just as historical accounts are full of tales of conflict and violence. There were several major causes for this century of human suffering. Natural disaster-including changes in climate and horrible new diseases-attacked Europe. A long series of wars between France and England not only brought death and economic ruin but also increased personal violence and crime. In addition, a serious shortage of labor, created by the bubonic plague, resulted in intense social conflict among landlords. Economic crisis during the century also resulted in a bitter struggle between urban workers and their guild masters.

Amid such violence the church lost power and prestige, partly because of the religious disillusionment that accompanied the plague. In short, the institutional church failed to fill the spiritual vacuum left by the series of disasters. A more immediate reason for the decline of the church's influence and prestige was the Babylonian Captivity and the Great Schism. The call for reform, often in the form of the conciliar movement, by people such as Marsiglio of Padua and John Wyclif, was a signal of things to come in the sixteenth century.

But the century of disaster was also a century of change, some of it for the good of ordinary people. It is in this light that the chapter examines some important changes in marriage practices, family relations, and the life of the people. The decline in population meant that those who survived had better food and higher wages. Peasants in Western Europe used the labor shortage problem to demand higher wages and freedom from serfdom. These demands often resulted in conflict with their lords. The disillusionment with the organized church also led to greater lay independence and, ultimately, ideas of social and political equality. The wars actually fostered the development of constitutionalism in England. All in all, it was a period of important changes.

Chapter 12 Study Questions

1. What were the causes of the population decline that began in the early 14th century?
2. What was the source of the bubonic plague and why did it spread so rapidly in Europe?
3. What incorrect explanations for the plague did medieval people offer?

4. What impact did the plague have on wages and the demand for labor? What happened to land values?

5. What were the social and psychological effects of the plague?

6. What was the immediate cause of the Hundred Year's War? What were deeper causes?

7. What were the various reasons people supported their kings in war?

8. For what reasons is the Hundred Year's War regarded as the last war fought with a code of medieval chivalry?

9. Why was England primarily successful? What turned the tide for the French?

10. What were the results of the Hundred Year's War? Who were the winners and losers within both countries?

11. What was the Babylonian Captivity and how did it greatly weaken the power and prestige of the church?

12. Why were there three popes in 1409? Who were they?

13. What was the conciliar movement and who were its advocates? Why was the conciliar movement “revolutionary”? Why did it fail?

14. Who were John Wycliff, John Hus, and the Lollards? Why was each a threat to the institutional church?

15. Did people in the 14th and 15th centuries marry relatively early in life or late? Why? Why were there few children born out of wedlock during the late middle ages?

16. How did both peasant work obligations and craft guild monopolies evolve during the course of the 14th century?

17. What was the fur-collar crime and why did it become a central feature of European life in the 14th and 15th centuries?

18. Did peasants' lives improve or worsen in the 14th century? Be specific.

19. What are various reasons why there were many peasant revolts in the 14th century, especially the French Gaucher of 1358 and the English Peasant's Revolt of 1381?

20. What is vernacular literature? Why did it develop on Europe in the 14th century? Who were key exemplars of vernacular literature in Italy, England and France?

Study Review Exercises

Define the following key concepts and terms

Pasteurella pestis

Fur-collar crime

English Statue of Labourers

Conciliar movement

Vernacular literature

Craft guild

Identify and explain the significance of the following people and terms.

Queen Isabella of England

Hundred Year's War

Robin Hood

Marsiglio of Padua

Battle of Crecy (1346)

Martin V

Joan of Arc

Babylonian Captivity

Margret Paston

Lollards

House of Commons

Edward III

John Hus

John Wyclif

Gaucher

Christine de Pisan

Explain the importance of the following concepts in the late medieval life and describe what change it was subject to in this period.

Marriage

Feudal chivalry

Individual Christian faith

Leisure time

Nationalism