



AP Modern European History
Our Lady of Lourdes Academy
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Dear Student:

Congratulations for signing up for a very challenging class. I hope that even as you find the demands of this class rigorous, you will also find the study of European history rewarding, interesting and fun. The following information will help prepare you for the class.

Textbook: A History of Western Society
McKay, Hill, and Buckler
8th Edition
Houghton Mifflin, 2006
ISBN-13: 978-0-618-52266-8

Assumptions

Upon entering this class, the student must:

- recognize that the content of this class will require more than the normal amount of homework and preparation as you prepare to take the AP test in May, 2011
- have a mature attitude and passion for scholarly pursuits, clearly holding history and independent study as a high priority;
- accept the challenge of reading a college level curriculum
- be willing to conquer assigned material independently with proficient note-taking skills
- have sophisticated writing skills, especially the ability to write a thesis-proving essay in a constructed time frame.

Required Summer Readings/Preparations: This is not busy work!!! Due 2nd class meeting in August 2010.

We will hit the ground running in August. In order to be prepared, it is essential that you complete all of the summer assignments thoroughly **before** the year begins. You will be responsible for the material assigned on the first day of school, this is your first project grade, and you will be tested on it. The summer assignments follow:

The required summer reading for this class is William Manchester's, *A World Lit Only by Fire*. This book can be

purchased from local bookstores or online (Amazon-even has used copies). As you read, remember that "History is not just what happened; it's who tells us what happened." The primary purpose in reading this work is to gain increased knowledge and perspective about the main characteristics and figures of the Renaissance and Reformation. At the same time, you must read critically. Remember, Manchester is presenting only one of many interpretations of the Renaissance and its relationship to the Middle Ages.

Answer the questions completely, summarizing in your own words. Do not simply recopy whole passages from the book.

Part I – The Medieval Mind (pp. 3-28)

1. Read the first eight pages and give one example of the violence of the age.
2. How was this a paradox with the Church?
3. Who was the leading Christian writer/theologian of the time?
4. Why was Henry IV excommunicated?
5. What was his penance and how effective was it?
6. Give one example of why the pagan gods were still so appealing.
7. Briefly explain the origin of sainthood.
8. In what pagan way(s) were saints used? (The answer is not stated directly in the book, so you'll have to think about it.)
9. Prior to the development of hereditary monarchy, who had to approve of each king prior to his coronation?
10. How much knowledge did the peasantry have of the Great Schism?
11. To what extent did the peasantry have a sense of time?
12. "The Church was _____, the afterlife a _____; all knowledge was already _____ . And _____."
13. The last section of Chapter 1 ends with a list of names (pp.27-28). Explain why Manchester implies that these names are "dragons" lurking to destroy the medieval status . Explain each name separately in 2-3 sentences.

Part II – The Shattering (Social Problems and Corruption in the Church, pp. 31-68)

14. Read the first six pages and give one example of how secular rulers used torture or execution.
15. Simony is: a) absolution from purgatory for a monetary fee b) the buying and selling of Church offices c) giving preferential treatment to relatives d) a rebirth of classical learning.
16. Give one example of how religious leaders used torture or execution from pp. 37-40.
17. What were "indulgences" and how did they work?
18. What happened to the Lateran Council's decree of clerical celibacy?
19. What is nepotism and how was it used by the popes? Give an example.
20. With what offense did Girolamo Savonarola charge Alexander VI?
21. How did Alexander try to buy his silence?
22. What did Alexander eventually do with Savonarola?
23. What was the Holy Roman Empire?
24. What percentage of the population lived in small villages?
25. Name all the occupants of the family bed.
26. On what did poor people sleep?

27. What could happen to a traveler during a famine?
28. How tall were men?
29. At what age did most women die?
30. Give one example of how table manners have changed since the Middle Ages.
31. Describe, in detail, Count Fulk's punishment for his crimes.
32. Describe one of the superstitions on page 61.
33. Give one example from page 64 of what could happen to travelers.
34. Defend or refute: "Robin Hood robbed from the rich and gave to the poor."
35. At what age could a girl legally marry? At what age could a boy legally marry?
36. By what method(s) did girls convince boys to marry them?
37. – 39. We are skipping these questions and the reading of pp. 71 thru 86. There are some sexual references here that some students and parents may find objectionable. You are advanced students in a college level course and as such you will encounter uncomfortable material from time to time. Having said that, I suggest you skip these pages.

Part II – The Shattering (The Arts and Learning, pp. 86-131)

40. What was Copernicus' theory of the universe and how did the pope react to it?
41. Why were some people suspicious of Leonardo da Vinci? a) He talked about his work instead of keeping it quiet like Copernicus had b) He was left-handed c) He wrote backwards d) all of the above
42. Who invented moveable type?
43. What is the overall estimate for male and female illiteracy?
44. Read pages 98-99. What effect do you think literacy and printing had on the Church?
45. What were the three main disciplines taught at medieval universities?
46. Define "Renaissance."
47. What did Renaissance professors declare to be superior to the three traditional fields of study?
48. Who was the leading humanist?
49. True or False. Humanists were more concerned about the here and now instead of the afterlife.
50. Why did Erasmus leave Rome for England?
51. What was the title of Erasmus' first book and who did he attack in it?

Part II – The Shattering (The Protestant Reformation, pp.131-219)

52. Martin Luther's Ninety-Five Theses were, in part, a response to the selling of indulgences by whom?
53. According to Luther's father, since children were born wicked, it was virtuous for parents to do what?
54. True or False: Luther made an attempt at reconciliation with the pope.
55. "In defying the organized church, Luther had done something else. He had broken the dam of _____...Because _____ and _____ were so intertwined in central Europe, Luther's challenge to ecclesiastical prestige encouraged a proletariat to demand _____."

56. What did Luther do with the papal bull of excommunication?
57. Why did Luther publish in German instead of Latin or Greek?
58. Read pages 166-174. Why do you think the secular leaders (the members of the diet) supported Luther?
59. What was the major issue that divided Protestants?
60. Read page 190 and describe Calvin's attitude toward criticism. Give examples.
61. Read page 191 and describe how much fun life was in Geneva. Give examples.
62. How many people were killed by Charles V's army when it invaded Rome? a) fewer than 1000 b) 5000-8000 c) 8000-10,000 d) 10,000-12,000 e) more than 12,000
63. Who did the Church blame for the sacrilege? a) Protestants b) Jews c) Muslims d) Romans
64. What title was Henry VIII given by the pope in return for his efforts in suppressing Lutheranism?
65. What did Henry use as justification for his annulment?
66. Why could the pope NOT grant him the annulment?
67. What kind of reputation did the Boleyn women have? Was it deserved?
68. How much of English land was owned by the Catholic Church?
69. What happened to Thomas More after he spoke out against Henry?
70. Which of Henry's daughters finally restored order to England?

Part III – One Man Alone (pp.221-29)

71. What factors contributed to the end of the medieval world?
72. What motives did Europeans have for exploration?
73. What role did politics play in Magellan's voyage?
74. What does Manchester think accounts for Magellan's success?
75. Do you agree with Manchester's assessment of Magellan as "the world's greatest explorer"? Why or why not?

Essay: Write a 5 paragraph essay that answers the question: Who had the greater impact on history, Martin Luther or Ferdinand Magellan?

Support your answer with evidence. Type the essay, 12 point font, 1 inch margins, double spaced, no more than 3 pages.