



Below you will find the required summer reading assignment.

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Welcome to AP European History! To help prepare for the course, you are to complete an assignment covering the first chapter of our textbook.

On the **first Friday** of school, we will take an exam covering chapter 1: The Late Middle Ages. You will be able to bring this worksheet with you into the exam.

On the first day of school, a drop box will be made available for assignment submission. This will be your first homework grade of quarter 1. The exam will be your first test grade.

Below is the worksheet and textbook. You may also access both as separate documents through these links:

[Textbook Chapter 1](#)

[Reading Guide](#)

CHAPTER 1: THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

BLACK DEATH, HUNDRED YEARS' WAR, GREAT SCHISM

GUIDED READING QUESTIONS



Answer the question or define the term for each:

BLACK DEATH

PRECONDITIONS AND CAUSES

1. What made Europe's population so highly vulnerable to the bubonic plague?
2. How did the bubonic plague enter Europe and how was it spread?



POPULAR REMEDIES

3. What did popular wisdom of the time believe was the cause of disease?
4. What were the ways in which people tried to remedy themselves of the plague?
5. Looking at *Map 9-1*, what do the green areas of the map that didn't experience widespread plague have in common?
6. In some areas, who were blamed for the spread of the disease?

PEOPLE TO KNOW

- King Edward III (r.1327-1377)
- King Philip VI (r.1328-1350)
- King Henry V (r.1413-1422)
- King Charles VII (r.1422-1461)
- Joan of Arc (1412-1431)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

7. Briefly describe how the Black Death contributed to the following events:
Farms Decline –

Peasants Revolt –

Cities Rebound –

TERMS TO KNOW

- Black Death
- Flagellants
- Hundred Years' War
- Estates General
- English longbow

Who lost the most power due to the Black Death?

NEW CONFLICTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

8. What conflict erupted within European guilds?

HUNDRED YEARS' WAR AND THE RISE OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT

9. How were English and French kings able to maintain order on such a grand scale?

KEY EVENTS

1337-1453 – Hundred Years' War

1337 – Hundred Years' War begins

1346 – Battle of Crecy

1347-1351 – Black Death hits

Europe

1381 – English peasants revolt

1415 – Battle of Agincourt

1429 – Siege of Orléans

1453 – Fall of Constantinople

1453 – Hundred Years' War ends

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR

10. Briefly describe how each of the following were caused of the Hundred Years' War:

French throne –

French territory –

Flanders –

prejudice/animosity –

11. What were the reasons for French weakness/failures in the first half of the war?

financial –

military –

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

12. What impact did the following treaties Treaty of Brétigny-Calais have on the Hundred Years' War?

Treaty of Brétigny-Calais (1360)

Treaty of Troyes (1420)

13. What impact did Joan of Arc have on the end of the war and what was her eventual fate?

14. What impact did the Hundred Years' War have on the nations involved?
France –

England –

ECCLESIASTICAL BREAKDOWN AND REVIVAL: THE LATE MEDIEVAL CHURCH
THE THIRTEENTH-CENTURY PAPACY

15. What impact did Pope Innocent III have on the church both political and spiritually?

PEOPLE TO KNOW

- Pope Innocent III (r.1198-1216)
- Pope Boniface VIII (r.1294-1303)
- King Philip IV (r.1285-1314)
- Pope Clement V (r.1305-1314)
- John Wycliffe (1330-1384)
- John Huss (1369-1415)
- Pope Urban VI (r.1378-1389)
- Pope Clement VII (r.1378-1397)

16. In what way was political influence becoming a problem for the Church (*you need to understand the role of the College of Cardinals*)

17. How did Pope Boniface VIII become the pope?

BONIFACE VIII AND PHILIP THE FAIR

18. Why did Pope Boniface VIII's issue the papal bull, *Clericis laicos*, and what was the response by both England and France?

19. What was King Philip IV attempting to do when he arrested and tried the pope's legate, Bernard Saisset?

TERMS TO KNOW

- ecclesiastical
- Rota Romana
- College of Cardinals
- Unam Sanctam
- purgatory
- indulgence
- Lollards
- Hussites
- *transubstantiation***
- "Babylonian Captivity"
- conciliar theory

20. What was King Philip IV's response to the *Unam Sanctam*?

21. How could it be seen that the papacy was bowing down to the Philip IV and the French state under the papacy of Clement V?
22. What is the overall effect that Pope Boniface's conflict with Philip IV had on the relationship between church and state?

THE AVIGNON PAPACY (1309-1377)

23. Briefly explain the concept of indulgences and their relationship to purgatory.
24. What argument is Marsilius of Padua making in his work, *Defender of Peace* (1324)?
25. Why might non-French Christians be concerned with the papacy in Avignon, especially under Pope Clement Vi?

JOHN WYCLIFFE AND JOHN HUSS

26. Briefly describe the beliefs of John Wycliffe.
27. How did Lollards practice their faith?
28. Briefly describe the beliefs of Czech reformers like John Huss.
29. What was the fate of John Huss?

KEY EVENTS

1243-1480 – Mongol rule of Russia
1302 – Unam Sanctam issued
1309-1377 – Avignon Papacy
("Babylonian Captivity")
1378-1417 – The Great Schism
1410 – Council of Pisa ends
1417 – Council of Constance ends

THE GREAT SCHISM (1378-1417) AND THE CONCILIAR MOVEMENT TO 1449

30. Why was a second conclave called to vote for new pope?:

Given reason –

Real reason –

31. What was the result of each of the following councils?:

Council of Pisa (1409-1410) –

Council of Constance (1414-1417) –

Council of Basel (1431-1449) –

MEDIEVAL RUSSIA

32. What impact did Prince Vladimir of Kiev have on the Russian religion?

POLITICS AND SOCIETY

MONGOL RULE (1243-1480)

33. What locations did the Mongol/Tatar armies conquer?

34. What name was given to the Russian portion of the Mongol Empire?

35. What became the “third Rome” and what is its importance to Russia?

PLEASE READ THE “IN PERSPECTIVE” SECTION FOR AN OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER.

EUROPE IN 1400

