

AP European History Summer Assignment 2021

Instructions: Read Chapter 1 in the Kagan textbook and answer the questions below. Try to use the **terms** from the term sheet in the course of your answers if you can. I have given you an example response to a question in the first section as an indication of the kind of length and specificity I am looking for. Aim for a middle ground that is both concise and thorough; it is a mistake to be too far to either extreme.

Note that I have provided a sample answer to question 2 on section 1.1 The Black Death. Use that as a model for length, specificity, and incorporation of **terms** from the **term sheet**.

Please *copy these questions into your own word document*, type up your responses to these questions, and *bring them on your computer to the first day of class*. We will spend some time on the first day walking through how to turn in homework via the online class notebook. Thanks.

Kagan Chapter 1: The Late Middle Ages (Terms)

Black Death

Decameron by Boccaccio

Flagellants

1351 Statute of Laborers

Taille

Jacquerie

Guilds

Hundred Years' War

Longbow

Agincourt 1415

Joan of Arc

“Centralized papal monarchy”

Boniface VIII vs. Philip the Fair

Unam Sanctum 1302

Babylonian Captivity 1309-1377

John Wycliffe and the Lollards

Jan Huss and the Hussites

The Great Schism (1378-1417)

Conciliar movement

Boyars

Golden Horde

Kagan 1.1

The Black Death

1. What conditions existed in Europe that made the plague more deadly when it arrived? Why did it spread to the areas it did?
2. How did Europeans respond to the appearance of the plague? [*Here is a sample answer so you get an idea of how to weave the **terms** into your response. You don't have to answer this question; it's a freebie.*]

Europeans responded in a variety of ways to the appearance of the **Black Death**. According to **Boccaccio's Decameron**, some people thought that the plague could be avoided by upright living. Others thought that they should do whatever they felt like since they were going to die soon anyway. Some people fled the hard-hit cities. Others, known as **flagellants**, beat themselves as penance, hoping that would convince God to stop the plague. Finally, some people blamed the Jews for the sickness and organized attacks against them.

3. What economic changes did the plague bring in its aftermath? Who was better off? Who was worse off?
4. What caused the peasant rebellions of the late 14th century?
5. How did the results of the plague benefit monarchs?

Kagan 1.2

The Hundred Years' War and the Rise of National Sentiment

1. Who fought the Hundred Years' War? Who won? Why?
2. What explains the success of Joan of Arc?
3. What were the major consequences of the war for France and for England?

Kagan 1.3
Ecclesiastical Breakdown and Revival:
The Late Medieval Church

1. What basic change in the church beginning in the 1200s led to trouble for the church in later centuries?
2. What was the fight between Boniface VIII and Philip IV about? Who won? What dramatic change resulted for the church?
3. What were the main teachings of Wycliffe and Hus? Why did the Church consider them a threat? What happened to them?
4. [Read the selection by John Wycliffe on p.54] Why would both secular and religious authorities find Wycliffe's message threatening?
5. What consequences did the Great Schism have for the Church?

Kagan 1.4
Medieval Russia

1. Under what conditions was Russia ruled in the 13th and 14th centuries? What changed by the end of the 15th century?