

# POSNACK

S C H O O L

Summer Assignments 2021 - 2022 • AP European History

Welcome to Advanced Placement European History, I look forward to working with each of you throughout the school year. All Assignments are due the first day of school. There will be an exam at the end of the first week of school.

## Primary Text Book:

Jackson Spielvogel. *Western Civilization*, 10th edition, Boston 2017.

## Recommended Literature Readings:

*The Prince*, by Nicola Machiavelli

*Sophie's World*, by Jostein Gaarder

**Mindtap** is the Cengage Online Learning System

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**Textbook Chapters 11 and 12. Students are Responsible for the Vocabulary Words in each chapter.**

- Click [here](#) for Chapter 11.
- Click [here](#) for Chapter 12.

**READ the following attached primary and secondary source readings:**

## Reading #1. Renaissance Readings:

**Read the Humanist Movement pages 409-412 - Click [here](#) for the Humanist Movement reading.**

**Respond to the Following Prompt:** How would you define "Humanism?" Give examples of its most important tenets from the 3 sources of the offered in the section entitled the "The Humanist Movement." According to Pico della Mirandola, what is man's relationship to God?

## Reading #2. Renaissance Readings:

**1- Read Machiavelli "The Prince" pages 417-420 - Click [here](#) for the Machiavelli reading.**

**Respond to the Following Prompt:** Machiavelli has been called "the disciple of the Devil." Why has this view prevailed? Is it better for a Prince to be loved or feared? Interpret the phrase: "the end justifies the means." In your opinion Was Machiavelli moral, immoral or amoral? Use evidence from the reading.

## Reading #3. Renaissance Readings:

**Respond to the Following Prompt: Read Baldassare Castiglione "Book of the Courtier" pages 429-431 - Click [here](#) for the Castiglione reading.**

What was a courtier and what did Castiglione require of him? Why was Castiglione's book so popular? What values of Renaissance society does it promote? According to Castiglione, what should be the relationship between men and women?

## Vocabulary Chapters 11-12

Chapter 11	Chapter 12
1- Black Death	1- Renaissance
2- Pogroms	2- Individualism
3- scutage	3- Secularism
4- Third Estate	4- Humanism
5- Condottieri	5- Civic Humanism
6- Great Schism	6- Neoplatonism
7- Conciliarism	7- Hermeticism
8- mysticism	8- Pantheism
9- Modern Devotion	9- New Monarchies
	10- Nepotism

### The Advanced Placement Exam:

The AP U.S. and European History Exams are 3 hours and 15 minutes long and includes both a 105-minute multiple-choice/short-answer section and a 90-minute free-response section. Each section is divided into two parts, as shown in the table below.

Section	Question Type	Number of Questions	Timing	Percentage of Total Exam Score
I	<i>Part A: Multiple Choice questions</i>	55 M/C	55 min	40%
	<i>Part B: Short-Answer Questions</i>	3 Short Answers	50 min	20%
II	<i>Part A: Document-based Question</i>	1 question	55min	25%
	<i>Part B: Long Essay Question</i>	1 question (chosen from a pair)	35min	15%

The AP European History Exam divides course material into the following four sections

Historical Period 1: 1450–1648	(1450–1556, 1556–1648)
Historical Period 2: 1648–1815	(1648–1750, 1750–1815)
Historical Period 3: 1815–1914	(1815–1871, 1871–1914)
Historical Period 4: 1914–Present	(1914–1945, 1945–Present)

Each of the course historical periods receives explicit attention.

## **Explores Seven Major Themes:**

THEME 1: Interaction of Europe and the World

THEME 2: Economic and Commercial Developments

THEME 3: Cultural and Intellectual Developments

THEME 4: States and Other Institutions of Power

THEME 5: Social Organization and Development

THEME 6: National and European Identity

THEME 7: Technological and Scientific Innovations

## **Develops Nine Historical Thinking Skills (within four major categories):**

### **I. Chronological Reasoning**

- *Historical Causation*: Identifying the short term and long term causes and effects.
- *Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time*: Recognizing how continuity and change may both be present in any era.
- *Periodization*: Evaluating various models of periodization and recognizing relevant turning points.

### **II. Comparison and Contextualization**

- *Comparison*: Understanding the similarities and differences between different accounts and periods.
- *Contextualization*: Understanding the larger context of a document or individual's actions.

### **III. Crafting Historical Arguments from Historical Evidence**

- *Historical Argumentation*: Assembling various explanations of an event and constructing interpretations of the event (especially as it applies to conflicting historical evidence).
- *Appropriate Use of Historical Evidence*: Extracting useful evidence from sources and evaluating the features of the evidence (including point of view, format, purpose, limitations, context).

### **IV. Historical Interpretation and Synthesis**

- *Interpretation*: Analyzing diverse historical interpretations and understanding how historian's interpretations change over time.
- *Synthesis*: Creating an understanding of the past from a wide variety of evidence, while applying insights about the past to other contexts and circumstances.

**The updated CED (Course and Exam Description) organizes the course into nine units aligned to the four historical periods:**

#### **Period 1 (1450–1648):**

1. Renaissance and Exploration
2. Age of Reformation

#### **Period 2 (1648–1815):**

3. Absolutism and Constitutionalism
4. Scientific, Philosophical, and Political Developments
5. Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late Eighteenth Century

#### **Period 3 (1815–1914):**

6. Industrialization and Its Effects
7. Nineteenth-Century Perspectives and Political Developments

#### **Period 4 (1914 to the present):**

8. Twentieth-Century Global Conflicts
9. Cold War and Contemporary Europe