

AP European History Summer Assignment

Watch the videos linked here -

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLSf-Z9cNji2raZPUfbMWGBc9nTqE3B5zL> This should be an AP European History: Summer playlist of 9 videos. Just watch the FIRST SEVEN (You can skip the 2 that start with the word *Christianity*, though if you have time - watch them!). Although you are free to take notes, there is no need - just absorb. **We'll have an activity the first full day of class that will be based on these videos.** READ the Key Concepts below so that as you watch the videos, you will recognize how the concepts came to be.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Understand the events that led to the context of Europe in 1450 (where our course begins).

EVEN BIGGER CONTEXT: The Roman empire had controlled much of Europe until the fall of its western half to Germanic tribes in 476 AD. Many of these tribes had been influenced by the empire religiously, linguistically, politically, etc., as they had been a part of Rome. The videos pick up with former Roman lands being governed by the Germanic "natives."

The following is our first list of Key Concepts. There are no events, people or places to know. Just be aware that the video material leads to the people of Europe being like this (the KCs below) when our course begins. It might be helpful to underline new words or concepts below and look them up or be prepared to ask about them when school starts.

PREVIEW: UNIT 1 KEY CONCEPTS

- ☐ The rediscovery of works from ancient Greece and Rome and observation of the natural world changed many Europeans' view of their world.
- ☐ A revival of classical texts led to new methods of scholarship and new values in both society and religion.
- ☐ The visual arts incorporated the new ideas of the Renaissance (early 1300s) and were used to promote personal, political, and religious goals.
- ☐ Europeans explored and settled overseas territories, encountering and interacting with indigenous populations.
- ☐ European nations were driven by commercial and religious motives to explore overseas territories and establish colonies.
- ☐ European society and the experiences of everyday life were increasingly shaped by commercial and agricultural capitalism, notwithstanding the continued existence of medieval social and economic structures.
- ☐ Economic change produced new social patterns, while traditions of hierarchy and status continued.
- ☐ Most Europeans derived their livelihood from agriculture and oriented their lives around the seasons, the village, or the manor, although economic changes began to alter rural production and power.
- ☐ The struggle for sovereignty within and among states resulted in varying degrees of political centralization.
- ☐ The new concept of the sovereign state and secular systems of law played a central role in the creation of new political institutions.