

Name: _____

AP European History Summer Work 2026
Google Classroom Code: 3xkb4ij

I am excited that you have decided to AP European History this upcoming school year. In order to be prepared to start this course in the fall you will need to complete a decent amount of summer work. If at any point you get frustrated with the work, don't jump to dropping the course to avoid doing the summer work. This is a difficult course, but I will be there to help you along the way. This summer work is designed to provide you with an opportunity to gather some prior knowledge about the course content and as an introduction to some skills we will develop over the course of this year. I also cannot stress enough the importance of doing the work little by little, **DO NOT TRY TO DO THIS ALL THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL!** Please also refrain from using online sources, all the information will be found in the textbook chapters.

**Please only submit original work. Any submissions that are plagiarized
will result in a 0 for your first test grade of the course.**

The summer work is made up of the following sections:

- 1. Reading Notes (hand written)**
 - a. Chapter 11: The Later Middle Ages**
 - b. Chapter 12: Recovery and Rebirth**
- 2. Primary Source Analysis**
 - a. Try your best!**

If at any point in time you have any questions, comments, or concerns please reach out to me via email at dathans@oceanschools.org. In the name of honesty, I will not be checking my email every day this summer. If you do not receive a response within two weeks please be sure to send a follow up email.

Have a great summer!
Mr. Athans

Part One: Readings Notes (Hand Written)

You will read 2 chapters from the course textbook. It is important that you take the time to read and take notes on these chapters. As you read, please take notes to the best of your ability. Pay special attention to names, dates, facts, and bolded terms. For “Terms to Define” you will use the textbook to define terms **IN YOUR OWN WORDS**. For “Focus Questions” you will answer the questions based on the information you read in the chapters.

All work must be your own original work answers copied from a classmate and plagiarized material will result in a zero.

Chapter 11: The Later Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century

Terms to define:

Notes:

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Feudal System-
Manor System-
The Black Death-
Roman Catholic Church-
Great Schism-
Conciliarism-
Modern Devotion-
Mysticism-

Focus Questions to Answer:

What impact did the Black Death have on the society and economy of Europe? (p.300)
What major problems did European states face in the Fourteenth Century? (p.307-308)
How and Why did the authority and prestige of the papacy decline in the fourteenth century? (p.317)
What were the major developments in literature and art in the fourteenth century? (p.322)

How did the adversities of the fourteenth century affect urban life and medical practices? (p.324)

Chapter 12: Recovery and Rebirth

Notes:

Terms to define:

Renaissance-

Printing press-

Secular-

Humanist-

Civic humanism-

Italian city-states

Renaissance man-

Nationalism-

Focus Questions to Answer:

What characteristics distinguished the Renaissance from the Middle Ages? (p. 322)

What major social changes occurred during the Renaissance? (p.332)

How did Machiavelli's works reflect the political realities of Renaissance Italy? (p.338)

What was humanism, and what effect did it have on philosophy, education, attitudes towards politics, and the writing of history? (p.343)

What were the chief characteristics of Renaissance Art, and how did it differ in Italy and northern Europe? (p.349)

Why do historians sometimes refer to the monarchies of the late fifteenth century as "re

monarchies” or Renaissance states? (p.356)

What were the policies of the Renaissance pope, and what impact did those policies have on the Catholic Church? (p.361)

Part Two: Primary Sources

You will analyze the following primary sources. Please read and highlight the following sources. You will complete the charts at the bottom of each source. Please do not stress about getting all of the correct answers. Try your best! This is the beginning of a skill we will be working on for the duration of the school year.

All work must be your own original work answers copied from a classmate and plagiarized material will result in a zero.

Here is information that will help you complete this section.

What you need to do:	Teacher Hints:
Title:	Look at the source information at the top of the document
Author/Creator: (person or a group)	First, look at the source information at the top of the document. It is not always clear, if you cannot find it in the source information you may need to infer based on the context of the source.
Date	Look at the source information at the top of the document
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	Here you will be listing out information that stands out to you as you read. Be sure to list specific important information.
Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be Specific) Think back to the chapter readings. What is going on in this period of time? Imagine that you are talking about this source to a group of people who know nothing about the Middle Ages. Put information they would need to know to better understand the context of the primary sources.
Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?) This section can be difficult. The following questions can be helpful: • Why is this source important? • What does it reveal about the Middle Ages? • Why was this source made? • What can we learn by looking at this source?

Document 1

Source: Boccaccio Describes the Arrival of the Bubonic Plague in Florence, The Decameron (adapted from a translation by Richard Hooker), 1350 CE.

In 1348, there came into the noble city of Florence, the most beautiful of all Italian cities, a deadly pestilence, which, . . . several years earlier had originated in the Orient, where it destroyed countless lives, scarcely resting in one place before it moved to the next, and turning westward its strength grew monstrously. No human wisdom or foresight had any value: enormous amounts of refuse and manure were removed from the city by appointed officials, the sick were barred from entering the city, and many instructions were given to preserve health; just as useless were the humble supplications to God given not one me but many mes in appointed processions, and all the other ways devout people called on God.

At the beginning of the spring of that year, that horrible plague began with its dolorous [misery causing] effects in a most awe-inspiring manner. . . [I]t began with swellings in the groin and armpit, in both men and women, some of which were as big as apples and some of which were shaped like eggs, some were small and others were large; the common people called these swellings gavoccioli. From these two parts of the body, the fatal gavoccioli would begin to spread and within a short while would appear over the entire body in various spots; the disease at this point began to take on the qualities of a deadly sickness, and the body would be covered with dark and livid spots, which would appear in great numbers on the arms, the thighs, and other parts of the body; some were large and widely spaced while some were small and bunched together. And just like the gavoccioli earlier, these were certain indications of coming death.

To cure these infirmities neither the advice of physicians nor the power of medicine appeared to have any value or profit; perhaps either the nature of the disease did not allow for any cure or the ignorance of the physicians . . . did not know how to cure it; as a consequence, very few were ever cured; all died three days after the appearance of the first outward signs, some lasted a little bit longer, some died a little bit more quickly, and some without fever or other symptoms.

Title:	
Author/Creator: (person or a group)	
Date	
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	1. 2. 3.
Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be specific)

Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?)

Document 2

Source: An Image of Plague by Giovanni Sercambi. Giovanni Sercambi (1348-1424) was an apothecary [pharmacist] in a town about forty miles west of Florence. This image of the Black Plague was created about 1400. Arrows were a typical image for plague since they seem to bypass some and strike others. The Angel of Death represents the general miasma that seemed typical of the plague.



Title:	
Author/Creator: (person or a group)	
Date	
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	1. 2.

	3.
Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be specific)
Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?)

Document 3

Source: Marchione di Coppo Stefani, *The Florentine Chronicle* (c. 1370), Adapted from Stefani, Marchione di Coppo. *Cronaca fiorentina. Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, Vol. 30. , ed. Niccolo Rodolico. Ci a di Castello: 1903-13.

Physicians could not be found because they had died like the others. And those who could be found wanted vast sums in hand before they entered the house. And when they did enter, they checked the pulse with their face turned away. They inspected the urine from a distance and with something odoriferous [to block the smell] under their nose. Child abandoned the father, husband the wife, wife the husband, one brother the other, one sister the other. In all

the city there was nothing to do but to carry the dead to a burial. And those who died had neither confessor nor other sacraments. And many died with no one looking after them. . . . At every church, or at most of them, they dug deep trenches, down to the waterline, wide and deep, depending on how large the parish was. And those who were responsible for the dead carried them on their backs in the night in which they died and threw them into the ditch, or else they paid a high price to those who would do it for them. The next morning, if there were many [bodies] in the trench, they covered them over with dirt. And then more bodies were put on top of them, with a little more dirt over those; they put layer on layer...

Title:	
Author/Creator: (person or a group)	
Date	
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	1. 2. 3.

Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be specific)
Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?)

Document 4 Source: Nursery Rhyme, Ring Around the Rosy. Ring a-round the rosy Pocket full of posies Ashes, ashes! We all fall down! ”Ring around the rosy” probably refers to rosary beads which are supposed to provide God’s help or the onset of buboes. Posies are flowers that were used to stop the odor of rotting bodies. Ashes refers to cremation bodies. “We all fall down” is the final outcome of the plague.	
Title:	
Author/Creator: (person or a group)	
Date	
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	1. 2. 3.
Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be specific)

Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?)

Document 5

Source: Medieval Plague Doctor, Doktor Schnabel von Rom ("Doctor Beak of Rome" in German) , Engraving by Paul Fürst, 1656.



Medieval physicians wore outfits made of cloth or leather to protect themselves from the plague. The bird-like beak contained spices and vinegar-soaked cloth to mask the stench of death and decay.

Title:	
Author/Creator: (person or a group)	
Date	
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	1. 2.

	3.
Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be specific)
Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?)

Document 6

Source: The Plague in Siena: An Italian Chronicle, Agnolo Di Tura, 1348.

And no medicine or any other defense availed... And it is found that at this me there died in Siena 36,000 persons twenty years of age or less, and the aged and other people (died), to a total of 52,000 in all in Siena. And in the suburbs of Siena 28,000 persons died; so that in all it is found that in the city and

suburbs of Siena 80,000 persons died. Thus at this me Siena and its suburbs had more than 30,000 men, and there remained in Siena (alone) less than 10,000 men. And those that survived were like persons distraught and almost without feeling. And many walls and other things were abandoned, and all the mines of silver and gold and copper that existed in Sienese territory were abandoned as is seen; for in the countryside . . . many more people died, many lands and villages were abandoned, and no one remained there. I will not write of the cruelty that there was in the countryside, of the wolves and wild beasts that ate the poorly buried corpses, and of other cruelties that would be too painful to those who read of them

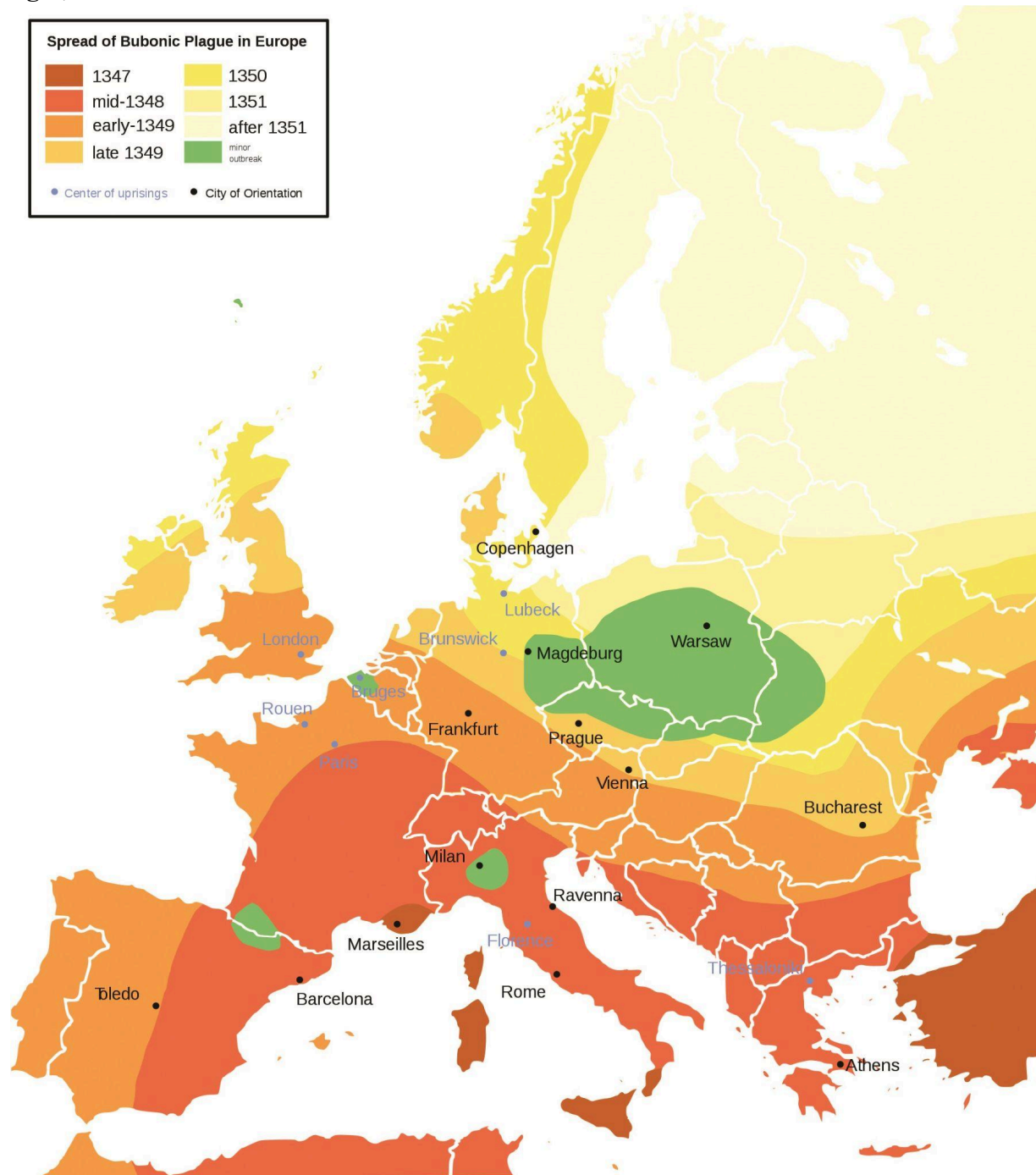
The city of Siena seemed almost uninhabited for almost no one was found in the city. And then, when the pes lence abated, all who survived gave 'themselves over to pleasures: monks, priests, nuns, and lay men and women all enjoyed themselves, and none worried about spending and gambling. And every- one thought himself rich because he had escaped and regained the world...

Title:	
Author/Creator: (person or a group)	
Date	
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	1.

	2. 3.
Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be specific)
Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?)

Document 7

Source: The Black Death rapidly spread along the major European sea and land trade routes, The Middle Ages, 2013.



Title:

Author/Creator:
(person or a group)

Type of Primary Source (speech, letter, etc.)	
Date	
Physical Description (What do you see or notice about the source?)	1. 2. 3.
Historic Context: (What is going on during this time period?)	(Be specific)
Analysis:	Significance (Why is it important?)