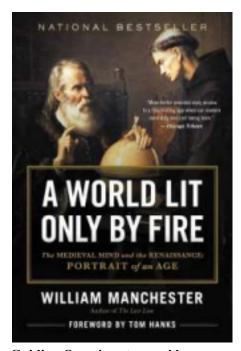
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AP Modern Europe Summer Reading 2024



<u>Guiding Questions to consider as you read Manchester</u>
(DO NOT complete these in writing – these are GUIDING QUESTIONS ONLY):

Part I - The Medieval Mind

- How does Manchester describe the "Dark Ages"?
- What role did Christianity play in the medieval period?

- Why does Manchester say that medieval Europe was not a "civilization"?
- What were the characteristics of the medieval European mind?
- What factors in the 15th century contributed to the beginning of the end of the Middle Ages?

Part II - The Shattering

- In what ways was the 15th century a violent time?
- What were some of the problems plaguing the Roman Catholic Church?
- How was the population of Europe distributed in 1500 in terms of geography and social class? How might a historian describe medieval towns?
- How might a historian describe life for peasants?
- How might a historian describe life for knights?
- How might a historian describe the religious beliefs of the average European?
- How might a historian describe common attitudes toward marriage and sexuality? How did most great artists support themselves during the Renaissance?
- How might a historian describe the development and impact of the printing press? What kinds of education were available?
- What role did ancient classical literature play in the Renaissance?
- What did humanists believe/stand for?
- How might a historian describe the Renaissance popes?
- What were indulgences? Why were they so controversial?
- How might a historian describe Luther's early religious beliefs and experiences?
- Why did he post his 95 Theses? What were the effects?
- How might a historian summarize the major events that led to Luther's break with the Roman Catholic Church? In what ways had the groundwork for the Reformation been laid before Luther?
- Of what importance was the use of vernacular language (not Latin) to the Reformation? For what abuses did Luther criticize the Roman Catholic Church?
- Who supported Protestantism and why?
- In what ways did humanism threaten the Church?
- How did politics contribute to Luther's success?
- To what extent was Luther a revolutionary? To what extent was Luther conservative? What other Protestant movements developed besides
- Lutheranism?
- What was Erasmus' position on the Reformation?
- How did humanists respond to the Lutheran Reformation?
- How might a historian describe Calvinism?
- What were the differences between Lutheranism and Calvinism?
- How might a historian describe the sack of Rome in 1527?
- How did the Roman Catholic Church respond to the Reformation?
- How might a historian explain the reasons for and events of the English Reformation?

Part III - One Man Alone

- What factors contributed to the end of the medieval world?
- What motives did Europeans have for exploration?
- What role did politics play in Magellan's voyage?
- What does Manchester think accounts for Magellan's success?
- o Do you agree with Manchester's assessment of Magellan as "the world's greatest explorer"? Why or why not?

If I were you, I would keep track of these historical figures as you read Manchester and be able to identify the historical importance/major contributions of each:

year.

- Fugger family
- Savonarola
- Galileo
- John Hus
- Cesare Borgia
- Julius II
- Borgia family
- Kepler
- Botticelli
- Leonardo da Vinci
- John Calvin
- Luther
- Carlos I (Charles V) Machiavelli
- Castiglione
- Mary I ("Bloody Mary") Copernicus Maximillian I
- Dante Alighieri
- Medici family
- Dürer
- Michelangelo
- Elizabeth I
- Sir Thomas More
- Erasmus
- Petrarch
- Ferdinand and Isabella Pico della Mirandola
- Tetzel

you will be graded on how you participate. We will be doing these discussions periodically during the

Google Classroom Code

What does this mean for you in terms of grading for Quarter One?

Be prepared when you return from summer to have an assessment on this reading (your first test of year) and in class participation in which