



AP^{*}

EUROPEAN HISTORY

**STUDENT STUDY GUIDE
AND TEST PREP**

EUROPEAN HISTORY ○ **Contains**

- Outline 1450–2000
- Tear-Out Time Line and Short History
- Identification Check
- Glossary of European History
- Emphasis on AP^{*} European Writing Skills for Both FRQs and DBQs
- 2007 Rubrics for FRQ and DBQ
- Study and Test-Taking Tips and Strategies
- Web References
- POV Approaches



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Introduction

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There are numerous AP study guides available for European History. The advantages of this guide include:

- It is the collected works of many AP European History teachers.
- It is student-tested in real class situations by an AP European History teacher. (Many study guides are written by people who have never taught the subject.)
- The **Review Outline 1450-2000, European History Timeline**, and **Short Outline of European History** are short enough that you can study the material several times before the AP test. (Most other study guides have too much information to cover in a short time.)
- Toward the beginning of April, you can look over the **European History Identifications**, making note cards for the ones you do not recall.
- The **Review Essays** are edited from a list suggested by AP Graders.
- The **Guide to Writing a Free Response Essay, Guide to Approaching a DBQ**, and **Guide to Writing a DBQ** will teach you the techniques needed to write successful AP European History essays. (Many of the skills you have learned in Language Arts do not apply to this type of writing.) How to approach POV is included on pages 88-89.
- The **Nine-point Rubric** and the **Core Scoring DBQ Rubric** are simplified so that you can use them as a guide to writing your essays. **These rubrics have been modified to show new standards from 2007 readings.**
- Because the multiple-choice section of the AP test constitutes 50% of the grade, The **Multiple Choice Tips** section will improve your chances of increasing your score and passing the test.
- The section on **Test Anxiety** will allow you to overcome one of the major reasons students struggle with test-taking—much less during an AP test.
- The section on **24 Hours Before The Test** will, if followed, have you ready to perform at your peak at test time.
- The **Glossary of European History** will allow you to quickly reference terms.

We would like to thank all of our fellow teachers and our students for all their work that we used to develop this study guide.

Alternative: ...all their help in developing this study guide?

Strategies

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Use the 45-page **Review Outline 1450-2000** to study as you near the test. Develop a study calendar and schedule your review completion about a week before the test.

Tear the **Short Outline of European History** out of the book and carry it with you to study whenever time permits.

Tear the **European History Timeline** out of the book and carry it with you to study whenever time permits.

Go through all the **European History Identifications** and use the **Glossary of European History** to construct flash cards for the ones you do not know.

Read the **Glossary of European History** in its entirety and again, as often as you come across terms you do not know, use it to make more flash cards.

Write theses for the **Review Essays**. If you have a group of friends, divide the essays and share written answers, if not, review the essays for which you cannot write a thesis.

Study the **Guide to Writing a Free Response Essay**. Use this guide to write future essays.

Study and apply the **Nine-point Rubric** to the essays you have written this year.

Study the **Guide to Approaching a DBQ**. Use this guide to break down future DBQs.

Study the **Guide to Writing a DBQ**. Use this guide to write future DBQs.

Study and apply the **Core Scoring DBQ Rubric** to any DBQs you have written this year.

Study the **POV** section.

Study and apply the **Multiple Choice Tips** to tests you have already written in class this year.

Study and apply the **Essay Writing Tips** to essays you have already written in class this year.

Use the **Essay Review Checklist** when writing future essays.

Read and apply **Test Anxiety** suggestions if needed.

Follow the **24 Hours Before The Test** suggestions.

Review Outline 1450–2000

Renaissance

The Italian Renaissance

- Italy jutted out in the Mediterranean and had easy access to the Middle East
- City-states became banking and trade centers during Crusades
- *Florence (Medici)* and *Milan (Sforza)* were city-states that were most famous during the Renaissance
 - ♦ **The Medici Family**
 - ♦ *Giovanni de Medici*—founder of Florence. World’s first modern man
 - ♦ *Cosimo de Medici*—son of Giovanni
 - ♦ *Lorenzo the Magnificent*—personified the Renaissance attitude of life. Great patron of the arts
- The Sacking of Rome by Charles V in 1527 ended the Renaissance

Renaissance Literature

- ♦ *Vernacular*—common, everyday language
- ♦ *Humanism*—literary movement where the individual is emphasized and religion is de-emphasized. Moral and civic values were answered by virtù
- ♦ *Virtú*—the belief than man has power and should be able to use it. Abided by the ethos “be all that you can be”

Authors

- ♦ *Petrarch*—father of humanism, wrote poems to Laura
- ♦ *Pico della Mirandola*—called for rise of human dignity in *Oration on the Dignity of Man*
- ♦ *Machiavelli*—author of *The Prince*, which said that a ruler should be feared rather than loved, and should do anything to gain and maintain power
- ♦ *Boccaccio*—wrote *The Decameron*, a series of tales told by people “hiding in the countryside” from the plague
- ♦ *Dante*—criticized the Roman Catholic Church by writing *Inferno: The Divine Comedy*, a tour through heaven and hell
- ♦ *Castiglione*—wrote *Book of the Courtier*, a practical guide to behavior

Renaissance Art

New styles were introduced. The concept of realism was introduced by Renaissance painters

- *Fresco* – painting on wet plaster
- *Linear perspective* – new style of art developed by Giotto
- *Chiaroscuro* – use of light to portray emotion

Artists

- *Donatello* – artist who sculpted the *Bronze David*
- *Leonardo da Vinci* – typified the Renaissance Man. He did everything—from art to new sciences, *Last Supper*, *Mona Lisa*
- *Michelangelo* – created the marble sculpture of David and painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel
- *Raphael* – painted the *Madonna* and *The School of Athens*
- *Botticelli* – painted *Birth of Venus*

The Northern Renaissance

Was basically same thing as the Italian Renaissance, but religious values were stressed more

- *Mysticism* – the belief that one could communicate without the Church to God

Authors

- *Erasmus* – Dutch Christian Humanist (“Prince of Humanists”), wrote *The Praise of Folly*
- *Sir Thomas More* – English Christian Humanist who wrote *Utopia*
- *Cervantes* – Spanish author of *Don Quixote*, a satire about Spanish feudalism

Artists

- *Rembrandt* – painted *The Nightwatch*
- *Rubens* – Flemish Catholic painter, used Baroque style
- *Durer* – famous for his wood engravings
- *Van Eyck* – Dutch artist
- *Velasquez* – royal portrait painter of the Spanish Monarchy

The Protestant Reformation

3 Church Abuses

- *Simony*—buying and selling of church property
- *Nepotism*—appointing family members to position of power
- *Pluralism*—holding more than one office at a time

The Babylonian Captivity

- The Catholic Church moved its papacy to Avignon, France
- Church lost prestige and showed that it is subservient to the French Monarchy

Great Schism

The *Great Schism* began when two popes, one in Avignon and the other in Rome, were elected. Moral decline of the Renaissance popes made people question papal infallibility.

Early Reformers

- *Wycliffe*—believed the church was corrupt and developed first ideas of reformation
- *Hus*—also believed that the church should reform
- *Council of Constance*—ended the Great Schism and Babylonian Captivity. Charles V took control. Hus burned at the stake
- *Martin Luther*—German monk living in Wittenberg, taught the study of God’s Word (The Bible) (He had reasons of reformation in the corruption of indulgences) “When a coin in the coffer rings, a soul from purgatory springs”
- Angered at *John Tetzel* selling indulgences for Pope Leo X, Luther posted 95 Thesis abuses of the Catholic Church on the church doors
- At first, he was viewed as a minor revolutionary, but gained support of many German princes hoping to gain political freedom from the Catholic Church

Views of Martin Luther

- Salvation by faith alone
- Bible is the Ultimate Authority, not the Pope. The grace of God brings absolution, and the seven sacraments are not needed
- Only the Lord’s Supper, not transubstantiation (bread and wine to body and blood), and baptism are necessary
- The clergy is not superior to the laity. The church should be subordinate to the state

- ♦ *Diet of Worms*—Martin Luther vs. the Catholic Church. Argued over religion. Luther said only the Bible could change him. He was excommunicated because he refused to recant his teachings
- The Holy Roman Empire (HRE) outlawed him, but Luther was safe in Saxony. By Frederick the Wise Lutheranism spreads to Northern Europe
- The *Schmalkaldic League* formed in fear of Charles V
 - ♦ *Peasant's War*—first modern peasant uprising. They revolted and said it was in the name of Luther. Luther said to crush them
 - ♦ *Peace of Augsburg*—allowed the ruler of the land to choose between Lutheranism and Catholicism—“Cuius regio, eius religio”—“Whose region, their religion” (subjects must accept their ruler’s religion)

John Calvin

- Calvinism began with Zwingli (Zwingli disagreed on the concept of Transubstantiation with both Calvin & Luther), Geneva known as the Protestant Rome
- Calvin believed basically the same thing as Luther, but differed on the role of the state in church affairs
- Wrote *Institutes of the Christian Religion*

Beliefs of Calvin

Most of what Luther believed except:

- Predestination—man is predestined to go to heaven or hell Church should be higher than the state and have a role in government
 - ♦ *John Knox*—Calvinist who spread Calvinism in Scotland, known as Presbyterianism
 - ♦ *Huguenots*—French Calvinists

English Reformation

Henry VIII (1509–1547)

- Was angry at Luther for breaking away from the Catholic Church and wrote *In Defense of the Seven Sacraments*
- Because of his book, the pope made him *Defender of the Faith*
- Henry wanted a divorce from *Catherine of Aragon* because she bore him no male heirs
- Pope said no and Henry broke from the Catholic Church due to anger
- He appointed Thomas Crammer as the *Archbishop of Canterbury*