

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

REVIEW: KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

AP European History Summer Assignment

Complete the Handouts for Chapter 1.

Define vocabulary on a separate sheet of paper and include dates when possible.

Please underline your vocabulary words and skip spaces in-between.

Complete the test for Chapter 1 ODDS only. Please use capital letters on the side for the multiple choice.

Short answers on a separate sheet of paper ODDS only. No less than 4 sentences and no more than 6 sentences.

Complete your review of the chapter by writing a brief definition of the following terms and people.

Black Death

flagellants

taille

Jacquerie

Hundred Years' War

Estates General

Joan of Arc

Avignon papacy

Pope John XXII

John Wycliffe

John Huss

Great Schism

Church Councils

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

Mongol

Ghengis Khan

Golden Horde

Tribute

Kulikov Meadow

Ivan III, the Great

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

Section 1 The Black Death

FOCUS QUESTION

What were the social and economic consequences of the Black Death?

Social Consequences	Economic Consequences
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

Using the information in your flowchart, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

OUTLINE

Read the section topic entitled “Preconditions and Causes of the Plague” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. Preconditions and Causes of the Plague

A. Population and food production

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

B. Crop failures and famine

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C. Rats, fleas, and trade routes

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

SECTION 2: THE HUNDRED YEARS' WAR AND THE RISE OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT

FOCUS QUESTION

How did the Hundred Years' War contribute to a growing sense of identity in France and England? Complete the flowchart to outline the causes and effects of the Hundred Years' War.

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • • •	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • • •

Using the information in your table, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

OUTLINE

Read the section topic entitled “The Causes of the War” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. The Causes of the War

A. Edward III of England

1.

2.

B. Friction between the French and English

1.

2.

3.

4.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Write a brief answer to the following questions. Each answer should highlight a primary idea using key words and supporting details.

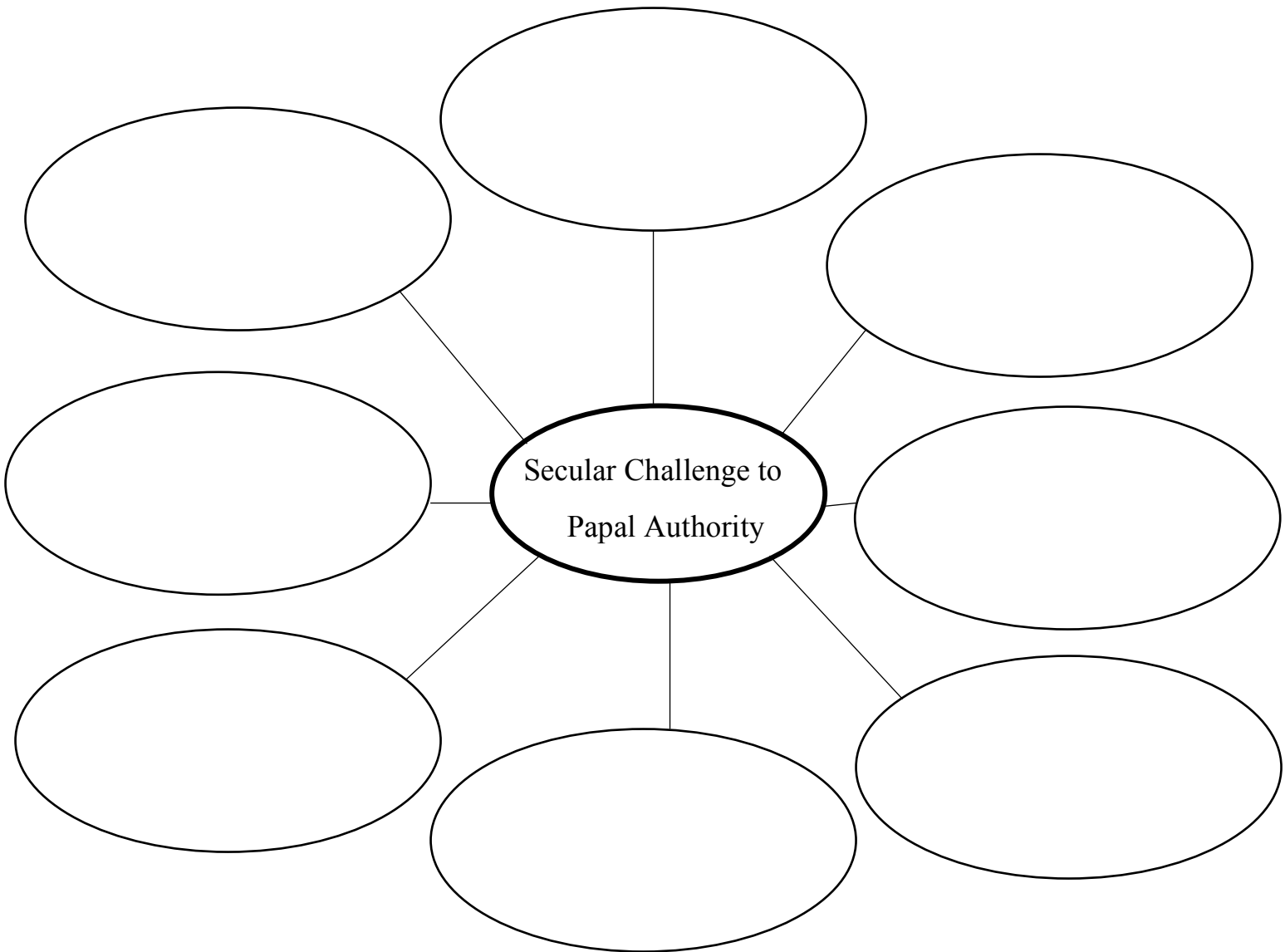
1. What were the underlying and precipitating causes of the Hundred Years' War?
2. What advantages did each side in the Hundred Years' War have?
3. Why were the French finally able to drive the English almost entirely out of France?

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

**SECTION 3: ECCLESIASTICAL BREAKDOWN AND REVIVAL:
THE LATE MEDIEVAL CHURCH**

FOCUS QUESTION

How did secular rulers challenge papal authority in the fourteenth and fifteenth century?



Using the information in your concept web, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

OUTLINE

Read the section topic entitled “The Thirteen-Century Papacy” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. The Thirteen-Century Papacy

A. Precedent: Innocent III (1198-1216)

1.

2.

B.

1.

2.

3.

C.

1.

2.

3.

D.

1.

2.

3.

E.

1.

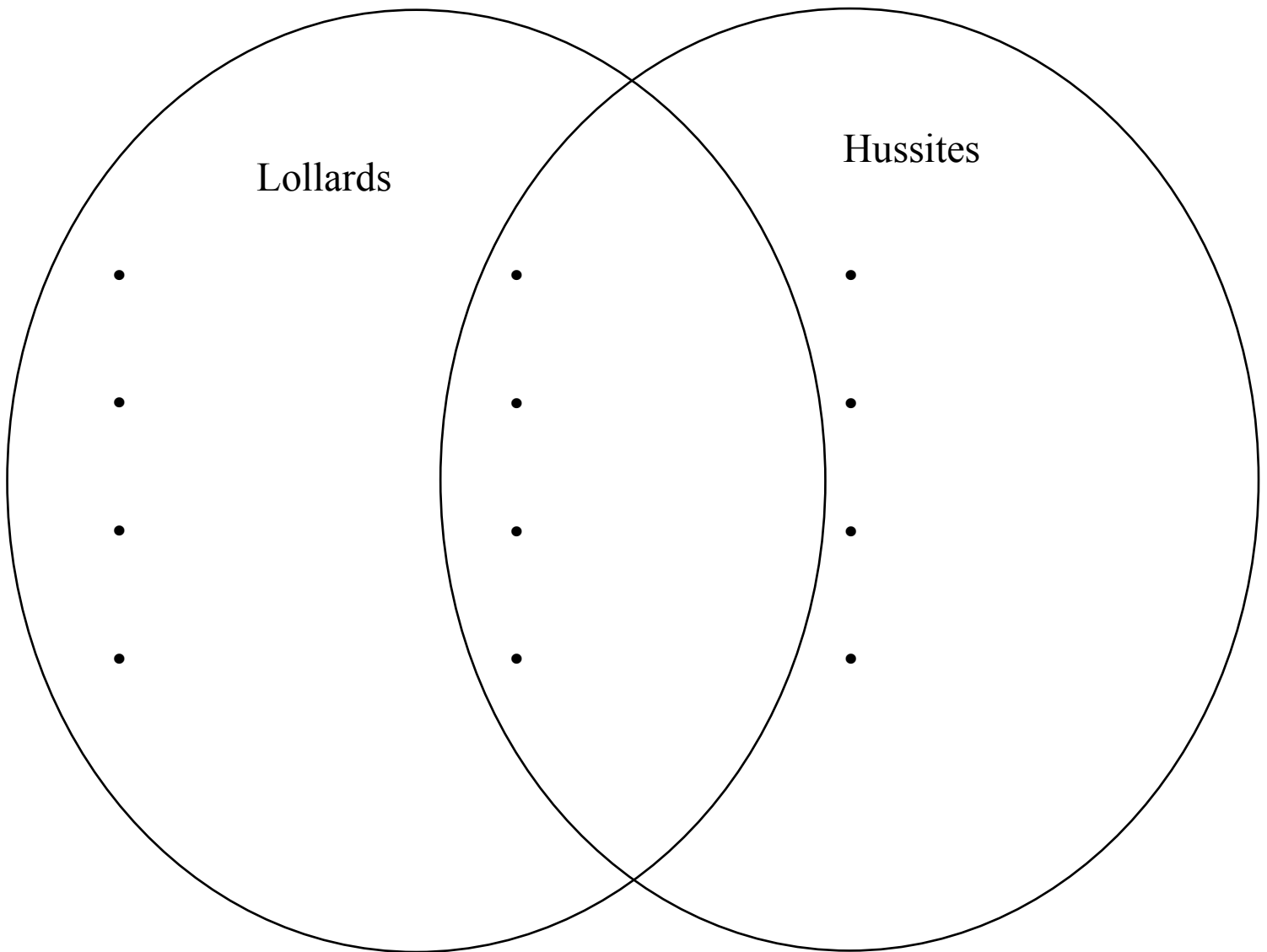
2.

3.

4.

READING SKILLS SUMMARIZE

Complete the Venn diagram below summarizing the main ideas held by Lollards and Hussites.



REVIEW QUESTIONS

Write a brief answer to the following questions. Each answer should highlight a primary idea using key words and supporting details.

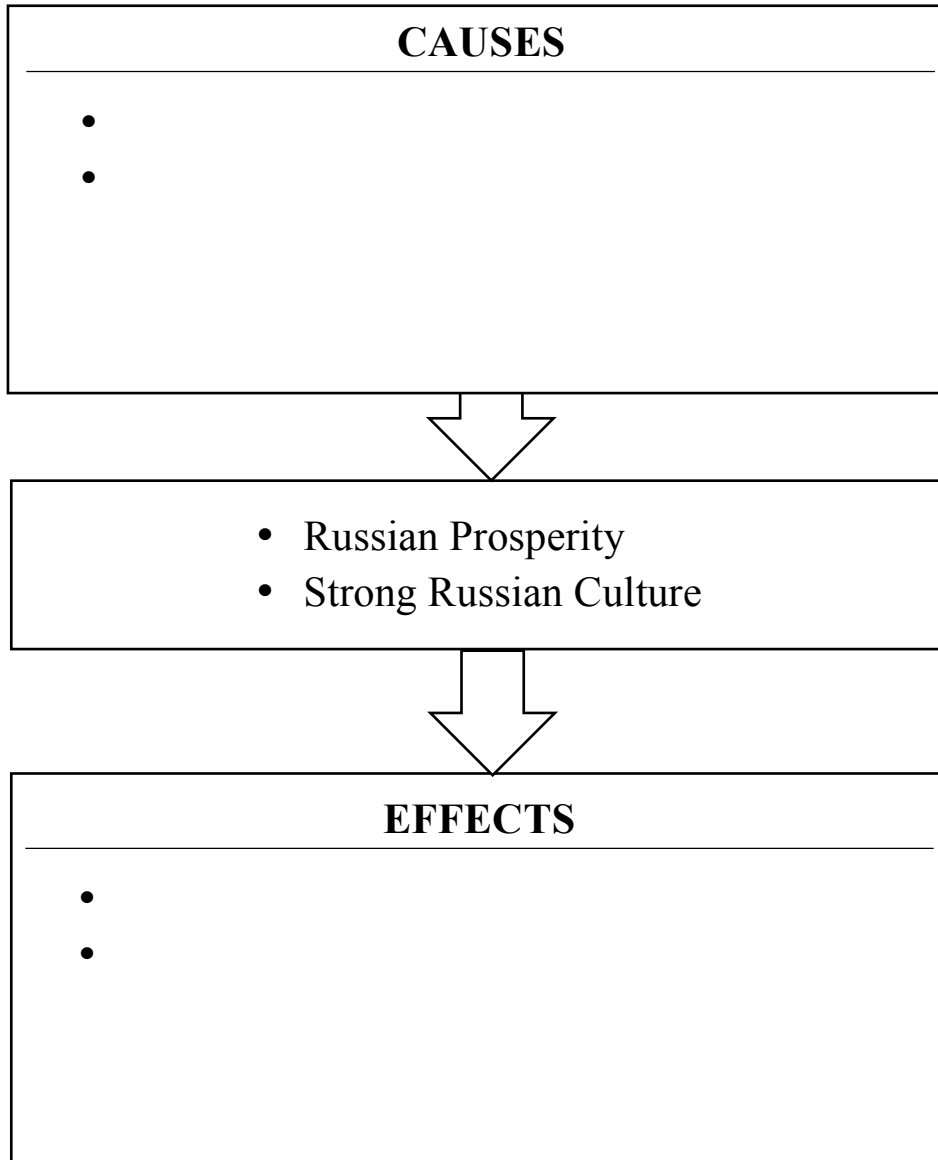
1. Why did Pope Boniface VIII quarrel with King Philip the Fair? Why was Boniface so weak in the conflict?
2. How did the church change from 1200 to 1450? What was its response to the growing power of monarchs?
3. What was the Avignon papacy, and why did it occur? How did it affect the papacy?
4. How did the church become divided and how was it reunited?
5. What was the conciliar movement? Why was it a setback for the papacy?

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

SECTION 4: MEDIEVAL RUSSIA

FOCUS QUESTION

How did Mongol rule affect Russia's development?



Using the information in your concept web, write a brief answer to the Focus Question.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

OUTLINE

Read the section topic entitled “Mongol Rule (1243-1480)” and create an outline of the section below. Note the key words that reflect the main ideas in each paragraph as well as the key words that inform those ideas.

I. Mongol Rule (1243-1480)

A. Mongol Invaders

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

B.

- 1.
- 2.

C.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

D.

- 1.
- 2.

E.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
4.
 - a.
 - b.
5.
 - a.
 - b.

F. The “third Rome”

- 1.
- 2.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Write a brief answer to the following questions. Remember, each answer should highlight a primary idea using key words and supporting details.

1. Why is it significant for Russian history that Mongol overlords used tribute as the principle name of subjecting the Russian to their rule?
2. Why did the Russian victory at Kulikov Meadow mark the beginning of the decline of the Mongol hegemony?

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

1. The Black Death refers to _____.
 - a. the famine that occurred from 1315 to 1317
 - b. a virulent plague that struck fourteenth-century Europe
 - c. a disease transmitted through African slaves
 - d. the collapse of the European economy in the fourteenth century

2. The Black Death _____.
 - a. is thought by most scholars to have been a form of smallpox
 - b. followed the trade routes into Europe from England
 - c. was preceded by years of famine that weakened the populace
 - d. was preceded by a gradual decline in population

3. Generally speaking, the Black Death moved _____ through Europe.
 - a. slowly
 - b. north and west
 - c. from north to south
 - d. from rural to urban areas

4. The Black Death found its way into Europe via _____.
 - a. North Africa
 - b. Italy
 - c. Spain
 - d. Scandinavia

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

5. The plague barely touched areas away from major trade routes such as _____.
 - a. Constantinople
 - b. Italy
 - c. France
 - d. Russia

6. Which of the following was thought by contemporaries to have caused the Black Death?
 - a. the pope
 - b. the Jewish community
 - c. bacteria
 - d. poor hygiene

7. The Statute of Laborers _____.
 - a. limited wages to pre-plague levels
 - b. guaranteed a minimum wage for artisans
 - c. barred laborers from moving from one city to another
 - d. governed working conditions in early factories

8. The French peasant uprising of 1358 is known as the _____.
 - a. Western rising
 - b. Ciompi
 - c. Jacquerie
 - d. Taille

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

9. The Hundred Years' War took place primarily in _____.
- France
 - Britain
 - Germany
 - Italy
10. The Hundred Years' War was fought between _____.
- France and Russia
 - England and the Netherlands
 - Germany and England
 - England and France
11. The use of the _____ gave the English the tactical advantage in the war.
- trebuchet
 - longbow
 - catapult
 - cannon
12. The Treaty of Troyes in 1420 disinherited the legitimate heir to the French throne and proclaimed _____ the successor to the French king, Charles VI.
- Henry V
 - Charles VII
 - Henry VI
 - Richard II

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

13. Joan of Arc was executed on May 30, 1431 for the crime of _____.
- treason
 - heresy
 - murder
 - kidnapping
14. The papacy's law court was called the _____.
- College of Cardinals
 - Curia
 - Rota Romana*
 - Unam Sanctam*
15. Who reestablished the papacy in Rome in 1377?
- Boniface VII
 - Gregory XI
 - Celestine V
 - Clement V
16. Boniface VIII found himself locked in a struggle over the limits of papal authority with _____.
- Richard II
 - Edward III
 - Philip the Fair
 - Henry V

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

17. John XXII tried to return the papacy from _____ to Italy.
- Paris
 - London
 - Milan
 - Avignon
18. Founded in 1348, the _____ became the center for both Czech nationalism and a religious reform movement.
- University of Kiev
 - University of Ostrava
 - University of Prague
 - University of Bonn
19. _____ supported the Great Schism.
- Pope Boniface VIII
 - Charles V
 - Philip of France
 - Martin V
20. England was opposed in its stance on the Great Schism by _____.
- France
 - the papacy
 - the Roman cardinals
 - Urban VI

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

21. In 1409, the Council of Pisa _____.
- dissolved in the face of deep divisions within its delegates
 - united the Catholic Church
 - nullified the position of pope
 - deposed both the Roman and Avignon popes, and elected a new pope
22. Under the rule of Prince Vladimir (r. 980–1015), what city was the most important in Russia?
- Minsk
 - Saint Petersburg
 - Kiev
 - Moscow
23. Wealthy landowners in medieval Russia were known as _____.
- serfs
 - streltsy*
 - boyars
 - cossacks
24. Between 1243 and 1480, Russia was ruled by _____.
- Poland
 - the princes of Kiev
 - the Persians
 - the Mongols

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

25. Golden _____ was the name for the segment of the Mongol Empire that included the steppe region of what is today southern Russia.
- Set
 - Horde
 - Faction
 - Flock
26. What happened to Europe's population between 1000 and 1300, and why?
- It was stagnant, because warfare prevented the population from experiencing natural growth.
 - It fell 20 percent because of widespread famine.
 - It doubled due to increased food supply.
 - It fell slightly due to outbreaks of disease.
27. The cultural response to the Black Death was _____.
- an obsession with fresh "wholesome" foods
 - deep pessimism and a focus on death and dying
 - widespread respect for doctors
 - greater faith in kings
28. Among the social and economic consequences of the bubonic plague was a _____.
- rise in agricultural prices
 - decline in the price of luxury and manufactured goods
 - shrunk labor supply
 - rise in value of the estates of the nobility

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

29. What social group suffered the greatest decline in power as a result of the Black Death?
- noble landowners
 - urban elites
 - peasants
 - clergy
30. Peasant revolts in the period of the Black Death were triggered by _____.
- attempts to reimpose pre-1340s economic conditions
 - anger at the disproportionate loss of life among the lower classes
 - religious ferment
 - the rapid growth of towns
31. The plague's impact on towns can be characterized as _____.
- devastating
 - fatal to the growth of towns
 - irrelevant, since only rural populations were hit by the plague
 - positive in the long run
32. Which of these was true of the impact of the Schism and the Black Death?
- They occurred a century apart and were unrelated.
 - Both had the effect of undermining the church.
 - Both fatally weakened monasticism.
 - They both tended to strengthen the peasantry.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

33. What two traditional “containers” of monarchy were put on the defensive after the Black Death?
- landed nobility and the church
 - the church and the townspeople
 - universities and landed nobility
 - the peasantry and rural priests
34. Which of these statements best summarizes trends in England and France in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
- Royal power centralized and national consciousness was extinguished by warfare and the plague.
 - Royal power centralized and national consciousness grew.
 - Royal power waned as townspeople asserted their new identity.
 - Royal power and national consciousness both suffered a steep decline.
35. Which of these provoked the Hundred Years’ War?
- a French claim to the English throne
 - an English claim to the French throne
 - disputes over Flanders
 - English possession of French land
36. Ultimately, the Hundred Years’ War was about _____.
- the instability of the English throne
 - social upheaval
 - new military technology
 - French sovereignty

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

37. The primary reason for early French failure in the Hundred Years' War was _____.
- poor military strategy
 - internal disunity
 - smaller armies
 - superior English financial resources
38. What was the impact of the Treaty of Troyes on the French?
- It shifted French loyalties from Charles VII to Henry VI.
 - It was largely ignored, and was therefore insignificant.
 - It led to the Second Crusade.
 - It sparked the Burgundians to ally themselves with Charles VII.
39. The burden of the Hundred Years' War fell mostly on the _____.
- clergy
 - nobility
 - military
 - peasants
40. The price of the papacy's greater centralization of authority was _____.
- declining popular support
 - the emergence of the College of Cardinals
 - diminished secular authority
 - the end of the Crusades

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

41. Which of the following statements most aptly applies to the bull *Ausculda fili*?
- The church and state are one.
 - The church has authority over the state.
 - The church and state are separate but equal entities.
 - The state is set above the church.
42. The papal bull *Unam Sanctam* declared that _____.
- only strong monarchies could fulfill the Christian gospel
 - the Holy Roman emperor could establish national churches in his realm
 - a new crusade was necessary in order to unify European spiritually
 - temporal authority was subject to the spiritual power of the church
43. *Defender of Peace*, written by Marsilius of Padua, depicted the pope as _____.
- subordinate to secular rulers
 - a Christ-like figure who was elected to save the world from its wickedness
 - the supreme ruler
 - the anti-Christ
44. Which of the following was recognized by the *Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges*?
- the right of the French to regulate ecclesiastical appointments and taxation in their country
 - the idea that religious rights and principles take precedent over national rights
 - the right of all French clergy to develop their own doctrines
 - the obligation of the state to pay the *annates* to Rome

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

45. Which of the following religious movements was most successful at assailing the late medieval church in England?
- Hussites
 - Waldensians
 - Lollards
 - Franciscans
46. The work of John Wycliffe most resembled that of _____.
- Thomas Aquinas
 - John Huss
 - John of Arc
 - Marsilius of Pauda
47. The phrase “Babylonian Captivity” refers to _____.
- the period of papal residence in Avignon
 - the persecution of the Lollards and Hussites by the church
 - the precarious position of the church in France during the Hundred Years’ War
 - the state of the church in Czechoslovakia after religious reformers took control of it
48. What finally resolved the Great Schism?
- the resignation of Clement VII
 - the abdication of Urban VI
 - the simultaneous imprisonment of both current popes
 - the Council of Constance

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

49. The broadest social division in eleventh-century Russia was between _____.
- freemen and slaves
 - clergy and principality
 - peasants and townspeople
 - army officers and freemen
50. Which of the following statements best characterizes the Mongol treatment of Russian political and religious institutions?
- They totally dismantled them.
 - They left them largely intact.
 - They incorporated some facets of Russian ideology and institutions but disregarded the rest.
 - They adopted Russian institutions as if they were of their own creation.
51. Which of the following exacerbated the initial effects of the Black Death?
- the Crusades
 - the Jacquerie
 - the famine of 1315 to 1317
 - the response of the clergy to it
52. The nobles lost power relative to other groups in the wake of the plague because they were the _____.
- largest landowners
 - most devout Christians
 - most malnourished
 - most influenced by the famines of the early 1300s

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

53. The French monarchs were particularly outraged by English control of any traditional French land because it _____.
- made Edward III a vassal of the King of France
 - contributed to deaths from the plague
 - threatened the French royal policy of centralization
 - sparked the Great Schism
54. What was the central theme of the three papal bulls Boniface VIII issued between 1296 and 1302?
- Kings and popes must work together as friends and equals.
 - God has placed popes above monarchs.
 - Kings have a right to expect service from everyone, even popes.
 - Popes are leaders only in spiritual matters.
55. Why might the Moscow nobility not have minded Mongol rule?
- They were treated as equals.
 - They were united in a determination to increase agrarian production.
 - Moscow became preeminent in Russia.
 - Their subjects were spared the duty of military service.
56. One of the most extreme reactions to the spreading plague were processions of _____, religious fanatics who beat themselves in ritual penance.
57. Centuries of Christian propaganda had bred hatred toward _____, and they were therefore cast as scapegoats for the spreading plague.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

58. The Black Death is estimated to have killed at least _____ million people in Europe.
59. In addition to limiting wages to pre-plague levels, the Statute of Laborers passed by the _____ in 1351 restricted the ability of peasants to leave their masters' land.
60. In 1355, in a bid to secure funds for the war, the French king turned to the _____, a representative council of townspeople, clergy, and nobles.
61. The first great battle of the Hundred Years' War took place in the _____ on June 23, 1340.
62. The _____ was a French tax, levied directly on the peasantry.

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

63. In March 1429, _____ presented herself to Charles VII, declaring that the King of Heaven had called her to deliver besieged Orleans from the English.
64. In 1296, the papal bull titled _____ prohibited taxation of the clergy by secular rulers without papal approval.
65. The year 1300 was deemed a _____ year by Pope Boniface VIII, which meant that all Catholics who visited Rome and fulfilled certain conditions had the penalties for their unrepented sins remitted.
66. In 1309, Clement V moved the papal court to _____, an imperial city on the southeastern border of France.
67. _____ was the teaching that the efficacy of the church's sacraments did not only lie in their true performance, but also depended on the moral character of the clergy who administered them.
68. Advocates of the _____ sought to fashion a church in which a representative council could effectively regulate the actions of the pope.
69. _____, the religion of Russia, added strong cultural bonds to the close commercial ties that had long linked Russia to the Byzantine Empire.
70. After _____ fell to the Turks in 1453, Moscow became, in Russian eyes, the "third Rome."
71. What caused the Black Death (bubonic plague), and why did it spread so quickly throughout Western Europe? Where was it most virulent? What does the case of the Black Death suggest about the role disease may play in shaping history?

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

72. Describe the psychological impact of the Black Death. How did Europeans respond to the devastation caused by the epidemic?
73. What were the social and economic consequences of the Black Death? Which groups in medieval society benefited the most from the altered social and economic landscape?
74. What were the causes of the Hundred Years' War? Could any of these factors have been avoided or was war inevitable? Explain.
75. How did the Hundred Years' War contribute to the growth of nationalism and the centralization of political power in both France and England?
76. What impact did Joan of Arc have on the French campaign? What was her primary role? What part, if any, did issues of gender play in this role?
77. What challenges did the late medieval church face? How did the Avignon papacy and the Great Schism affect the place of the church in European culture and society?
78. How did the church become divided, and how was it reunited? Why was the conciliar movement a setback for the papacy?

Chapter 1 The Late Middle Ages: Social and Political Breakdown (1300-1453)

79. Discuss the roles of John Huss and John Wycliffe in the lay religious movements that were disavowed by the late medieval church. Why might the church feel threatened by these movements? What explains their response?

80. Discuss the impact of Mongol rule on Russian social and political institutions. Do you believe the system of administration established by the Mongols contributed to their eventual collapse in the region? Explain.