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**AP Euro Chapter 11 Reading Guide**

**The Later Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration in the 14th Century**

**(p. 300-328)**

1. **A Time of Troubles: Black Death and Social Crisis**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=exZTuheTCVQ**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=exZTuheTCVQ)

*Focus Question: What impact did the Black Death have on the society and economy of Europe?*

* 1. **Famine and Population**

1. What led to the Great Famine of 1315-1317? How many people were killed?

* 1. **The Black Death: From Asia to Europe**

2.)  What was responsible for the spread of Bubonic Plague from Asia?

* 1. **The Black Death in Europe**

*Primary Source, p. 301: Causes of the Black Death*

      3.) How do the explanations for the cause of the Plague differ among Boccaccio,

Herman Gigas, and the earthquake explanation?

       4.) Should historians trust Herman Gigas’ view if evidence for it was extracted

under torture? Why or why not?

*Primary Source, p. 304: The Cremation of the Strasbourg Jews*

       5.) Why might someone believe Von Kongshofen’s claim that Jews were

 scapegoated and killed for their money?

        6.) Which European state/region was hardest hit by the Plague? How much of

  Europe’s population died?

        7.) What were some of the psychological effects of the Black Death on society?

        8.) Who were the **flagellants**? What did they do?

        9.) How did the Black Death impact *artistic expression*?

**Economic Dislocation and Social Upheaval**

       10.) Why did landed aristocrats want to lower wages for workers and peasants

   after the Plague?

       11.) What was the Statute of Laborers in England meant to do?

       12.) What was the *Jacquerie* in France? What caused it?

*Primary Source, p. 307: A Revolt of French Peasants*

 13.) What might have been the cause of the unrest among the peasants described

    in this passage?

        14.) What was the central cause of the English Peasants Revolt of 1381?

        15.) What was the cause of the *Ciompi* revolt in Florence?

        16.) Even though most revolts were crushed by aristocrats, what did this era of

   peasant revolts usher in?

1. **War and Political Instability**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tMihgdd0lx4&t=992s**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tMihgdd0lx4&t=992s)

*Focus Question: What major problems did European states face in the fourteenth century?*

* 1. **Causes of the Hundred Years’ War**

17.) What were the three main causes of the Hundred Years War?

* 1. **Conduct and Course of the War**

18.) What was the main difference between how the English army and the French army was organized?

19.) Why weren’t the English able to take over France in the first phase of the war, despite all their victories?

20.) What was the result of the Treaty of Troyes (1420)? What did it mean for England and France?

21.) When the war starts again 20 years later, who would come to try to save the French king? What did she do for the French army?

22.) What did Joan of Arc do for King Charles VII of France?

23.) What became of Joan of Arc after she was captured? What did they think of her?

*Primary Source, p. 312: A Feminist Heroine- Christine de Pizan on Joan of Arc*

24.) Why do you think it is so important for Christine de Pizan- an educated woman- to emphasize that Joan of Arc was “sent by God”?

25.) When the war concluded in 1453, what was the result?  What did it mean for France and England?

*Primary Source, p. 313: Account of the Hundred Years’ War*

26.) How did non-combatants (non-soldiers) fare during the war?

* 1. **Political Instability**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwQoW2Xb-ic&t=6s**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FwQoW2Xb-ic&t=6s)

27.) How did the use of money (rather than land) affect the relationship between

      King and nobles? Between nobles and other nobles?

28.) What happened to taxes as kings began to hire more mercenaries?

29.) In *England*, who actually decides when/how to raise taxes?

* 1. **The Growth of England’s Political Institutions**

30.) How did the current structure of Parliament begin to take shape in England? What are its two houses, and who made them up?

31.) After the death of Edward III, what problems plagued the reign of Richard II? Who eventually killed Richard II?

* 1. **The Problems of the French Kings**

32.) What happened to France’s wealth over the course of the 14th century?

33.) What was the French parliament called, and what did it compose of?

34.) Who is the Third Estate?

35.) What taxes did King Philip VI pass during the Hundred Years War? Which class of people were mostly affected by this?

36.) What did the Estates-General demand at the meeting in 1357?

37.) What happened to the French monarchy as the result of the insanity of King Charles VI (son of Charles V)?

* 1. **The German Monarchy**

38.) How was “Germany” different from France and England in its political structure? What “Empire” is Germany actually a part of?

39.) What was the Golden Bull of 1356?  Who issued it?

* 1. **The States of Italy**

40.) How was “Italy” politically divided?

41.) What two general tendencies occurred in 14th century Italy?

42.) How did northern city-states (which were often republics) of Italy come to be ruled by powerful and often tyrannical families?

43.) What types of soldiers did city-states rely on in order to fight other city-states?

44.) Who were the *condottieri,* and how did they operate?

45.) What three major states dominated Italy at the end of the 14th century?

46.) Which wealthy family ruled the Duchy of Milan? How did they acquire it?

47.) In Florence, who were the *grandi*? Did they have much political power?

48.) In Florence, who were the *popolo grasso*? Did they have political power?

49.) Who actually controlled Florence by the end of the 14th century?

50.) Why was the Republic of Venice so much more stable and wealthy than

      other Italian states?

1. **The Decline of the Church**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TcGRWdDOmg&t=3s**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TcGRWdDOmg&t=3s)

*Focus Question: How and why did the authority and prestige of the papacy decline in the fourteenth century?*

* 1. **Boniface VIII and the Conflict with the State**

51.) What did the doctrine of “fullness of power” mean in regards to papal authority?

52.) What issue started the conflict between pope Boniface VIII and King Philip IV of France?

*Primary Source, p. 318: Boniface’s Defense of Papal Supremacy*

53.) What was the papal bull of *Unam Sanctam* issued by Boniface?

55.) Why do you think Boniface VIII made such extreme assertions of papal authority?

56.) How would European politics have changed if his ideas had been accepted by European kings?

57.) How did Boniface VIII die?

58.) How did Philip IV then ensure a French Pope in the city of Avignon?

* 1. **The Papacy at Avignon**

59.) Why was it “unpopular” for the Pope to be in Avignon, not Rome?

60.) What lifestyle did the papacy lead in Avignon?  What did it come to symbolize?

61.) Who finally brought the Pope back to Rome in 1378, and *how*?

* 1. **The Great Schism**

62.) What caused The Great Schism, in which there were two recognized Popes at the same time?

63.) Which nations supported the French Pope, Clement VII?

64.) Which nations supported the Italian Pope, Urban VI?

65.) What effect did the Great Schism have on society’s faith?

* 1. **New Thoughts on the Church and State and the Rise of Conciliarism**

66.) What did the scholar Marsilio of Padua argue about the Church’s role in his book *Defender of the Peace*?

67.) What was the concept of conciliarism?

68.) What was decided about the Great Schism at the Council of Pisa in 1409? How did this lead to THREE popes?

69.) How did the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund finally resolve the crisis?

* 1. **Popular Religion in an Age of Adversity**

70.) What two events led to a decline in the prestige and respect for the Catholic Church?

71.) How did Christians respond to the crises of the 14th century? What did they emphasize in their religious life?

72.) What is mysticism?

73.) What was the *Modern Devotion*? What did its followers call themselves, and how did they live?

74.) What was the unique “mainstay” of females mystics?

* 1. **Changes in Theology**

75.) What did William of Occam’s radical interpretation of nominalism mean? *In particular, what did this mean regarding “proof” about the existence of God? What does one need in order to “know” the existence of god?*

1. **The Cultural World of the Fourteenth Century**

[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SIfYaa2n5hQ&t=27s**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SIfYaa2n5hQ&t=27s)

*Focus Question: What were the major developments in literature and art in the fourteenth century?*

* 1. **The Development of Vernacular Literature**

76.) What was the official language of the Church and the State?

77.) Which three Italian writers wrote in their Tuscan dialect (vernacular) to create the modern Italian language?

78.) What is Dante’s book *The Divine Comedy* about?

79.) What is Francesco Petrarca’s (Petrarch) main contribution to literature?

80.) How did Pertrach’s sonnets about unrequited love reveal a sense of individuality which usually wasn’t present in medieval literature? *(Note: most medieval literature was of a religious nature, and didn’t usually focus on an individual’s emotions or feelings.)*

81.) What was Giovanni Boccaccio’s book *The Decameron* about? Why do you think it was so popular at the time?

82.) What was Geoffrey Chaucer’s contribution to the English vernacular?

83.) What is Chaucer’s *The Canterbury Tales* about, and what did it say about the Church?

84.) What is unusual about Christine de Pizan’s method of earning an income? (Note: This would NOT be considered unusual today.)

85.) What is Christine de Pizan’s book “The Book of the City of Ladies” about? What did it encourage women to do?

* 1. **The New Art: Giotto**

86.) What was “new” about Giotto’s style of painting?

1. **Society in an Age of Adversity**

*Focus Question: How did the adversities of the fourteenth century affect urban life and medical practices?*

* 1. **Changes in Urban Life**

87.) What positive change came to cities as the result of the Black Death?

88.) Why had prostitution always been “tolerated as a necessary evil”?

89.) Why was prostitution more regulated (i.e. taxed) after the Black Death?

90.) What impact did the Plague have on the institution of marriage?

91.) How did Europeans view women in regards to their ability to work and/or master a craft?

92.) What economic opportunities presented themselves to women after the Plague?

93.) How did the care and raising of children change after the Plague?

*Primary Source, p. 326: A Liberated Woman in the Fourteenth Century*

94.) Do you think Grazida Lizier answered her questions truthfully? What might have happened to her after her inquisition? *(Note: The Inquisitors often tortured those they questioned.)*

* 1. **New Directions in Medicine**

95.) How were most physicians “trained” in medicine? What 4 “humors” needed to be in balance for a person to be healthy?

96.) What did the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, midwives, and barbers of the 14th century know about curing diseases like the Plague?

* 1. **Inventions and New Patterns**

97.) How did clocks change society in the 14th century?

98.) What other inventions changed modern life in the 14th century?