

Harkness Seminar Schedule for Unit 1: 1450 - 1648

AP European History – Mrs. Rivas

What to include in your seminar:

1. **Introduction** – Identify the era, states and main topics of your assigned pages.
2. Discuss the content – **tell the story(s)**
3. What **Historical Thinking Skill(s)** is most prevalent? What are they trying to explain?
 - Multiple causes and effects of an event
 - Identifying and analyzing changes or continuities in an era
 - Making comparisons between eras, states or rulers
 - Listing characteristics of an era? Turning points?
3. What **Theme(s)** are most prevalent?
 - Economic activities such as trade, new taxes, expanding or contracting economies
 - Intellectual thought, scholars, theorists, new knowledge is coming from where and spreading to where?
 - Social history, social classes, gender inequality, demographic shifts like population increase or decrease, migration
 - States and other Institutions of Power, rulers, governments, bureaucracies, the secular power of the church
 - Europe and the World (European states interaction with states in other continents through conquest, wars, trade, etc.)
4. What **Key Concepts** for Unit 1 are addressed in your readings?

Date of Seminar:	Group #	Chapter/Pg # 9 th Ed. Topic	Chapter/Pg # 10 th Ed. Topic:	Specific points to discuss:
Tues., 9/6 Ch. 12	1	Unit 1 Ch. 12 pp. 337-343 Italian Renaissance Art pp. 343 – 351 Italian Renaissance Art	Ch. 12 pp. 327 – 332 pp. 333 – 340 Italian Renaissance Art	The period between 1300 and 1526 has been known as the “golden age” of Europe. What evidence supports this and what evidence refutes it. You may talk about humanism, civic humanism, the Florentine Neoplatonist movement, specific writers and their ideas, specific artists and their works. To what extent was the Italian Renaissance a major change in European history? How did Renaissance secular and religious leaders use the arts to promote personal, political and religious goals?
Thurs. 9/8	2	Ch. 12 pp. 351 – 363 Northern Renaissance	Ch. 12 pp. 341 - 352	To what extent was northern European culture reflected in the Northern Renaissance? Analyze challenges faced by the Catholic Church between 1300 and 1500 (prior to Luther and the Protestant Reformation) and the Church’s response to these challenges?
Mon., 9/12 Ch. 13	3	Ch. 13 pp. 365 – 381 Challenges to the Church including Luther	Ch. 13 pp 355 - 370	Analyze challenges faced by the Catholic Church in the 1500s just prior to the arrival of Martin Luther. How was discontent shown in: literature and the arts and by commoners in the villages and intellectuals prior to 1517? Was Martin Luther’s Protestant movement simply a reform of the church or did it lead to attempts to reform society and governments? Did Luther himself intend to reform these three aspects of society or was that more a result of his follows? Compare the Northern and Italian Humanist movements.
Wed., 9/14	4	Ch. 13 pp. 381 – 393 Spread of Protestantism, response of Catholic Church	Ch. 13 pp 370 - 381	Compare the beliefs of Luther and Calvin and their views on the role of religion in reforming society. Explain how the Protestant Reformation occurred in England and to what extent did it involve political developments. How did the Catholic Church respond to the reformation?

Tues., 9/20	1	Ch. 14 pp. 395 – 407 Economic & Social Changes, Exploration & Colonization	Ch. 14 pp 385 - 400	Identify and explain demographic and economic changes occurring in Western Europe between 1400 and 1600. Identify and describe positive and negative effects of these demographic and economic changes that occurred between 1400 and 1600. Explain to what extent were these changes due to internal or external reasons. To what extent did European interact with the outside world change after the 1450s? You may want to: talk about specific regions and compare the level of interaction in each. What motivated their quest for outside lands and peoples? Effects: How did this new interaction affect Europe? Affect the non-European regions and peoples? Explain how the arts reflected changes occurring between 1400 and 1600. You must identify changes and specific works that reflect those changes.
Thurs., 9/22	2	Ch. 14 pp. 407 – 427 Rise of monarchs elsewhere, failure to centralize Machiavelli	Ch. 14 pp 400 - 415	Between 1450 and 1648, which states were able to centralize their power under new strong monarchs and which states failed to do so? Identify individual rulers and explain the process they used to centralize their power. Talk about Louis XI of France, Henry VII of England and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain and their control over the church, the nobility, the bureaucracy, the middle class, taxation and their ability to raise armies or not. When and where did Machiavelli write The Prince? How did Machiavelli's writing introduce new concepts on the proper way for rulers to rule their states?
Mon., 9/26	3	Ch. 15 pp 429 – 442 Religious Wars	Ch. 15 pp 419 - 431	Explain the religious wars in Spain against the Dutch, in France (civil war) and in Germany (Thirty Years' War). Explain how all three were fought for more than just religious causes (talk about political and economic motives for the wars). Discuss the role of individuals, families, social classes and how wars were fought internally as well as between states.
Wed., 9/28	4	Ch. 15 442 – 457 Military Revolution, English Civil War and revolts elsewhere	Ch. 15 pp 431 - 445	Explain how military technology impacted not only warfare but also the development of states and strengthened monarchical powers between 1500 and 1648. Discuss the impact of this military revolution on Spain, Sweden and France. Include new technology and forms of warfare. Bring in the ideas of Machiavelli as supporting or refuting this trend in warfare technology. Explain the causes of the English Civil War, the different phases of the war and the results of the war. Include the role of specific monarchs and corporate groups such as elites in Parliament, and the role of religion. Explain the results of the English Civil War. Besides religious wars and the English Civil War, what other factors explain the political instability that spread throughout Europe during the seventeenth century, specifically in France, Spain, Sweden, The United Provinces of the Netherlands, Poland, Russia and the Ottoman Empire
Wed., 10/5	1	Ch. 16 pp 460 – 471 Scientific Revolution	Ch. 16 pp 449 - 460	Describe the scientific ideas considered to be truths at the beginning of the 1500s. Identify and list the new scientific theories introduced throughout the 1500s (sixteenth century) and 1600s. Explain the response and actions of the Church to these new ideas. Explain the contributions of Isaac Newton. Compare the ideas of Bacon and Descartes. Explain how and why states became patrons of the art and science?
Fri., 10/7	2	Ch. 16 pp 471 - Art & Lit., witches and 17 th century society	Ch. 16 pp 460 - 476	How and why did traditional village life change in the seventeenth century? Describe the urban culture that emerged in the seventeenth century? What aspect of seventeenth century popular culture was seen in both urban and rural areas and how did religious institutions responded to it? How much intellectual change occurred in Europe between 1450 and 1648? Was it limited to elite urban dwellers or was the pop culture of the populous also affected by these intellectual changes? In other words, any continuities? Where?
Tues., 10/11		TBA		
Fri. 10/14				Unit 1 Test 1450 – 1648 (Ch. 12 - 16)