

Advanced Placement World History: 2017-18

Summer Assignment

Dear World History AP Student:

Congratulations on wanting to push yourself this up-coming school year. As an AP student, you will be held to a higher standard of excellence and personal responsibility for your performance in class. It is important that you possess strong time management skills, a strong work ethic, and the desire to learn. We will be moving at an accelerated pace through the curriculum and we encourage you to read ahead and work on your writing skills. We look forward to working with you towards a successful year in Advanced Placement World History. We applaud you on your choice to take AP World History (WHAP), a rigorous, college level history course. This course will prepare you for the challenges ahead, and certainly will allow you to get a head start on college in terms of college credit normally given for a score of 3, 4 & 5 on the AP exam, but also will prepare you to write well and think critically in all of your endeavors. Increasingly many universities assess rigor of courses undertaken in both admissions and in scholarship opportunities; your pursuit of an advanced track should serve you well.

While this course is challenging, persistent hard work and effort will pay off with great rewards. To that end, you are expected to complete the following assignment over the summer. Although summer is certainly a time of relaxation and family fun, it is also critical that we get a head start on this course due to the complexity of the task before us and the vastness of the course content, which begins at around 8,000 BCE and ends near the present. That is why we chose the AMSCO text **World History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination (2017 Edition)**, as our summer reading and it also will be used as an auxiliary text throughout the course. It encompasses the time frame we will cover, and it covers key themes of the course in an interesting way. The summer assignment serves two purposes: it is a test of the seriousness of your commitment to doing AP level coursework in World History and it helps you to gain a critical head start on your studies. A link to purchase this text can be found below or at <http://rchswhap.weebly.com/summer-assignment.html> If you would like to rent a used copy, please see Mrs. Arrington in room 702 the last week of school. (First come, first served.)

The following assignment is **MANDATORY**, and must be completed **before** school starts. The attached course work will be graded based on correctness, depth, and quality of answers. Therefore, please read the text and the assignments carefully, and complete the assignment with attention to detail as the book will also be tested in the first week of school. You will also be tested over the material when you return to school.

Text:

The book can be purchased directly from the publisher, and the link is also posted on the AP World website.
<http://rchswhap.weebly.com/summer-assignment.html>

World History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination (AMSCO)

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Link to purchase text: <https://www.perfectionlearning.com/social-studies/advanced-placement/world-history-ap-exam.html>

Rules

1. Read, don't skim, the book. Many WHAP students read this book, and it has become a favored choice by teachers because it is interesting and well-written.
2. Work independently. All of the questions must be answered in context of the book, so use of the internet will lead you astray, and will alert us to the fact that you weren't able to read and comprehend the book at the level needed for this course. Additionally, all plagiarism policies are in order for summer reading, so you must complete this task independently, using only a dictionary and the book.
3. Terms and Questions: All work should be **HANDwritten** in complete sentences, and you are required to cite the page numbers for your answers.
4. Due Date: **First Day of Class.**
5. You will also have a quiz over the material when you return to school.

Again: All work MUST be **handwritten**. You will have a test over the summer assignment the first week we return from break.

World History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination - AMSCO

This part of the assignment is due on the first day of class.

Purchase the review book, **World History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination** from Perfection Learning for approximately \$19. (See flyer on next page for purchasing information.) Please be sure that it is the **2017 edition** which is aligned to the new AP World History exam.

- Where in the world did early core and foundational civilizations develop? (6 locations total)

Historical Perspectives: Was Farming a Mistake? (p. 11)

- Write down evidence that would support each side of this argument.

Farming as an Advance	Farming as a Mistake

Chapter 1 Multiple-Choice Questions (p. 12 – 15)

Question #	Answer	Question #	Answer
1.1		2.2	
1.2		2.3	
1.3		3.1	
2.1		3.2	

AP WORLD HISTORY, AMSCO CHAPTER 1

Period 1: Pre-History to 600 B.C.E

From Hunter Foragers to Settled Societies, Pages 2-16

Answer Questions on notebook paper. They Must be handwritten and in Cornell Format. (Question on left of page, answer on right)

"Civilizations take ages to be born, to settle, and to grow."

1. Why is the spread of humans across the globe one of the most significant achievements for humans?
2. What are two tools humans developed during the Paleolithic Period?
3. What are two things the use of fire allowed humans to do?
4. Why are the early kin, clan, and tribe groups important to trade in the Paleolithic Period?
5. Why did early human groups divide themselves by gender and eventually become patriarchal?
6. What evidence do we have that early humans had religion and art?
7. What were two of the first domesticated plants?
8. Why is the domestication of plants important to the development of early civilizations?
9. What was the first animal to be domesticated?
10. Why is the domestication of animals important to the development of early civilizations?
11. Why are pastoralists so important to the cultural diffusion between people?
12. Why is specialization of labor so important to the development of civilization?
13. What are the five major groups that developed first through specialization of labor?
14. Why did social stratification occur in the first towns, villages, and cities?
15. Why are Jericho and Catal Huyuk so important considering neither became sites for civilizations?
16. What was the effect of surplus food on the creation of governments?
17. What lead to the creation of religious ceremonies?
18. What practice was first developed by the Hebrew people?
19. What did the Vedic religion emphasis?
20. What did the Zoroastrian religion focus their beliefs on?
21. What were the five technological inventions that were invented through specialization of labor?
22. What were the two metals found and or developed between 3300 and 2300 B.C.E?
23. What are some social struggles that plagued new civilizations that still plague us today?
24. Where did the first four civilizations develop? (Be Specific)
25. Why do historians have a hard time including the civilizations of Mesoamerica and the Andes mountains as major river valley civilizations?

Short Answer:

26. SAQ AMSCO page 15. Answer parts A, B and C for question #2.
 27. Compare and contrast how people in nomadic societies and people in the first settled societies interacted.
 28. Compare and contrast social stratification in hunter-forager societies and in the first settled societies.
 29. Analyze continuities and changes in religion before and after the Neolithic Revolution.
 30. What caused early agricultural and pastoral societies to become more stratified?
 31. Why does the amount of sculpture, painting, and other forms of art increase as a society moves from hunting and gathering to agriculture?
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Time Line:

25,000 B.C.E Migration	14,000 B.C.E End of Great Ice Age	10,000 B.C.E Farming	9,000 B.C.E Domestication of Animals	6,000 B.C.E Potter's Wheel	5,500 B.C.E Catal Huyuk	4,000 B.C.E Mesopotamia City-States	4,000 B.C.E Wheel and Plow	3,500 B.C.E Writing Cuneiform	3,000 B.C.E Bronze Metalwork
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Key Terms:

Bronze Age

Pastoralism

Nomads

Hunting and Gathering

Specialization

Monotheism

Judaism

Valley Civilizations

Agrarian Revolution

Polytheistic

Animism

Period 1: Continuities	Period 1: Changes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Animism still continues 2. Gender roles 3. Social stratification 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hunter Gather to agriculture 2. Specialization of Labor 3. Creation of government institutions 4. Animism to formal religions 5. Rise of priest class 6. Technological advances

SAQ AMSCO page 15. Answer parts A, B and C for question #2.

AP WORLD HISTORY, AMSCO CHAPTER 2

Period 1: Pre-History to 600 B.C.E

The First Civilizations, Pages 17-49

Answer Questions on notebook paper. They Must be handwritten and in Cornell Format. (Question on left of page, answer on right)

"Create Babylon, whose construction you requested! Let its mud bricks be molded, and build high the shrine!"

1. What are the two names used for Mesopotamia?
2. What two rivers allowed Mesopotamia to flourish?
3. What led to the development of city state governments in Mesopotamia?
4. What role did religion play in the Sumerians lives?
5. What relationship does trade have with the cultural diffusion of inventions and goods?
6. What was the social structure of Sumer like?
7. What role did women have in the social structure?
8. List four major inventions of Sumerians.
9. What was the language that Sumerians used to keep records?
10. Why did the Sumerians go into decline?
11. Why is Hammurabi code significant?
12. What were some of the rights that women had in Babylon?
13. What significant North African trade city was founded by the Phoenicians?
14. Why is the alphabetic script created by the Phoenicians significant?
15. What sacred writings have Christians today taken from the Hebrews?
16. What group was the first to adopt the religious belief of monotheism?
17. What was the Jewish Diaspora and why is it significant?
18. How did the Jewish people who lost their country maintain their cultural identity.
19. Why were the Egyptians able to trade transregionally?
20. Why was the use of theocrats significant in Egyptian history?
21. What effects did the development of a noble hierarchy have on Egypt?
22. What was the social groups at the top of Egyptian hierarchy?
23. What was the name of the writing system the Egyptians developed?
24. What was the affect of Axum trading with Rome and the interior of Africa?
25. What is the name of the people who founded the Indus Valley Civilizations?
26. What evidence do we have that Harappa had a strong central government with urban planning?
27. What caused the gradual decline of the Harappan society?
28. What effect did the Aryans have on the Harappan civilization?
29. What were some things the Aryans brought to India?
30. Why was the development of Sanskrit important to the culture of the Aryans?
31. What relation does the Upanishads have to Hinduism?
32. The Shang Kings were ruthless what evidence do we have to support this?
33. What was the Shang Kings religion like?
34. What caused the Shang to go into decline as a civilization?
35. What was the greatest political achievement that the Zhou managed to accomplish while centralizing control?
36. How did the development of Iron change China?
37. Why is the Zhou kingdom considered a golden age?
38. What led to the decline of the Chavin civilization?
39. What affect did the Olmec have on latter Mesoamerica cultures?
40. What was typical of the settlement of Polynesia?
41. SAQ AMSCO page 44. Answer parts A and B for question #1.
42. SAQ AMSCO page 44. Answer parts A and B for question #2.

Time Line:

5,000 to 2500	5000 to 1900	1200 to 1100	2000 to 539	2660 to 1070	2500 to 2000	1200 to 400	2100 to 1750	1750 to 1045	1045 to 800
B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E	B.C.E
Pacific Island Settlements	Sumerians Middle East	Phoenician Golden Age	Hebrews Middle East	Egyptian Kingdoms	Dravidians India	Aryans India	Xia Kingdom China	Shang Dynasty China	Zhou Dynasty China

Key Terms:

Cuneiform

Sumerians

Phoenicians

Hammurabi Code

Iron

Carthage

Aryans

Rig-Veda

Patriarchal

Mandate of Heaven

Sanskrit

Hebrews

Torah

Caste System

Hinduism

P	Political	The River valley civilizations were defined by new semi centralized governments.
E	Economic	The River valley civilizations had regional trade in animals, metals, minerals, textiles, and foods.
R	Religious	The River valley civilizations developed new formal religions of Judaism and Hinduism.
S	Social	The River valley civilizations became less egalitarian and more patriarchal with class structures.
I	Intellectual	The River valley civilizations gave us technologies, writing, math, time, geometry, wheel, and pottery.
A	Area	Civilization developed along rivers facilitating the agricultural revolution.

Chapter 2 Multiple-Choice Questions (p. 41 – 43)

Question #	Answer	Question #	Answer
1.1		2.2	
1.2		2.3	
1.3		3.1	
2.1		3.2	

Period 1 Review: Turning Point (p. 46)

- Why 600 B.C.E.?

Key Concepts: Our curriculum was developed by the College Board and is divided into **six periods of world history**. Within each period, there are key concepts that guide the course. We would like you to examine the first period of world history and the corresponding key concepts before the official start of the school year. **This is the part of the summer assignment you must hand-write and turn in to your teacher the first week of school. We will have a TEST over this material the second week of school.**

After reading all materials in the text, answer the following questions. Period One of AP World History: Technological and Environmental Transformations (c. 8000 BCE. to c. 600 BCE.)

Key Concept 1.1 – Big geography and the Peopling of the Earth

Using the AMSCO Text, answer the following question.

1. How did the environment affect the earliest human migrations?
2. What tools did people use to adapt to the environment? How were those tools disseminated?
3. Compare the effects of pastoral nomads and Neolithic communities on the environment.
4. Explain how the change from hunting and gathering to pastoralism and farming affected social and gender structures.

5. How did increased economic production lead to more stratified societies?

6. How did the development of specialized labor systems interact with the development of social hierarchies?

7. How were the activities of pastoralists important to settled people?

8. How did religions develop and affect societies?

9. How have the functions of governments changed over time?

10. How did environmental factors impact human societies?

11. How were cultural factors used in the creation and maintenance of political power?

12. How did law codes function as a means to maintain social continuities?

13. How were cultural factors used in the creation and maintenance of political power?

14. How did the environment shape the nature of Egyptian civilization?

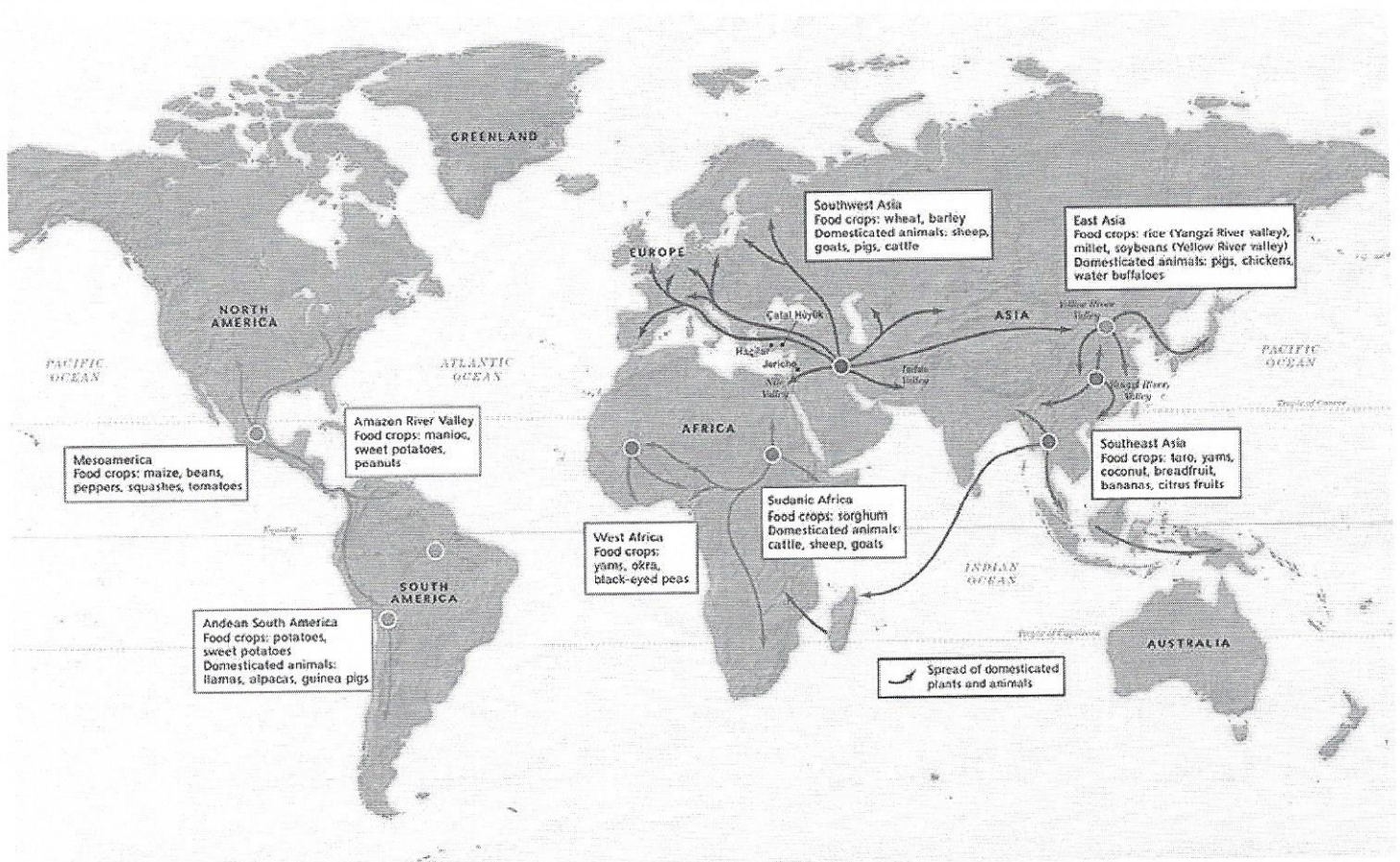
15. How did beliefs and practices spread as a result of expanding networks of communication and exchange?

16. How did cross cultural interaction between Egypt and Nubia result in the diffusion of technology and culture?

Key Concept 1.2 – The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies

1. What was the Neolithic Revolution, and what caused this huge transformation? What regions of the world experienced Neolithic Revolutions, and when did they take place?
2. What were the main changes caused by the Neolithic Revolution? **Make a chart** showing the following types of changes:
 - social
 - demographic
 - environmental
 - political
 - economic
3. Study the map below. What were the main crops and animals that were domesticated during the Neolithic Revolution? What differences do you notice between Eurasia and the Americas? (If you have trouble reading the map, search the title of the map and you should get several images that will help. But, make sure the site you use is reliable!)

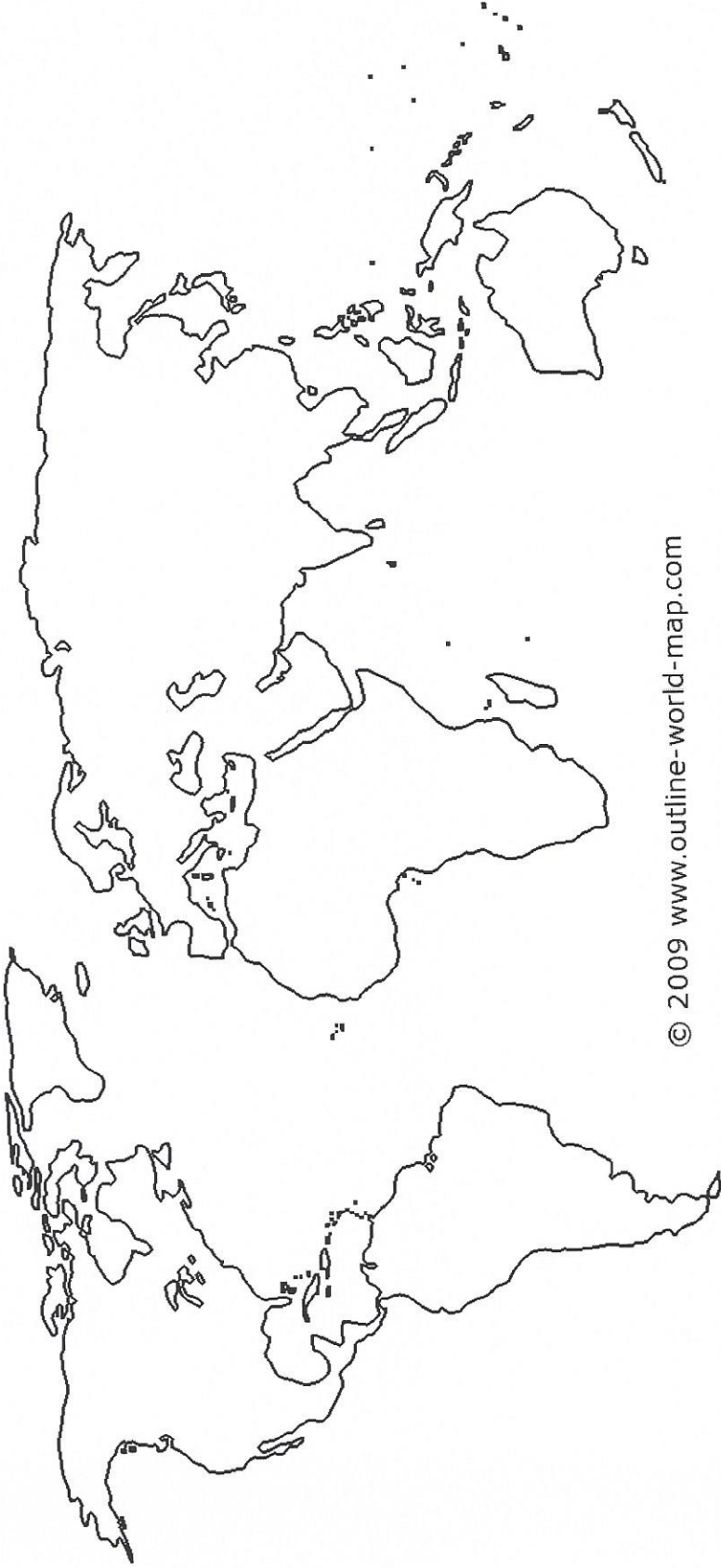
Early Spread of Agriculture (c. 10,000 BCE – 1,000 BCE)



Key Concept 1.3 – The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies

1. Where were the first four river valley civilizations located, and what did geography have to do with their development?
2. What are the **seven** key characteristics of civilizations?
3. Locate the following core and foundational civilizations and label them on the map below:
 - a. Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys
 - b. Egypt in the Nile River Valley
 - c. Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in the Indus River Valley
 - d. Shang in the Yellow River or Huang He Valley
 - e. Olmecs in Mesoamerica
 - f. Chavin in Andean South America

4. Where did early pastoral societies emerge? Label some regions in which pastoral societies emerged on the map below. Feel free to print out a larger world map if necessary.



© 2009 www.outline-world-map.com

5. What characterized pastoral societies? <http://history-world.org/nomads.htm>
6. How did pastoral societies interact with early agricultural civilizations? <http://history-world.org/nomads.htm>

MAP ACTIVITY

On the outline map of the ancient Near East below, identify the locations of the following:

Tigris River

Red Sea

Persian civilization

Nineyah

Euphrates River

Sahara Desert

Hebrew civilization

Jerusalem

Nile River

Sumerian civilization

Egyptian civilization

Memphis

Mediterranean Sea

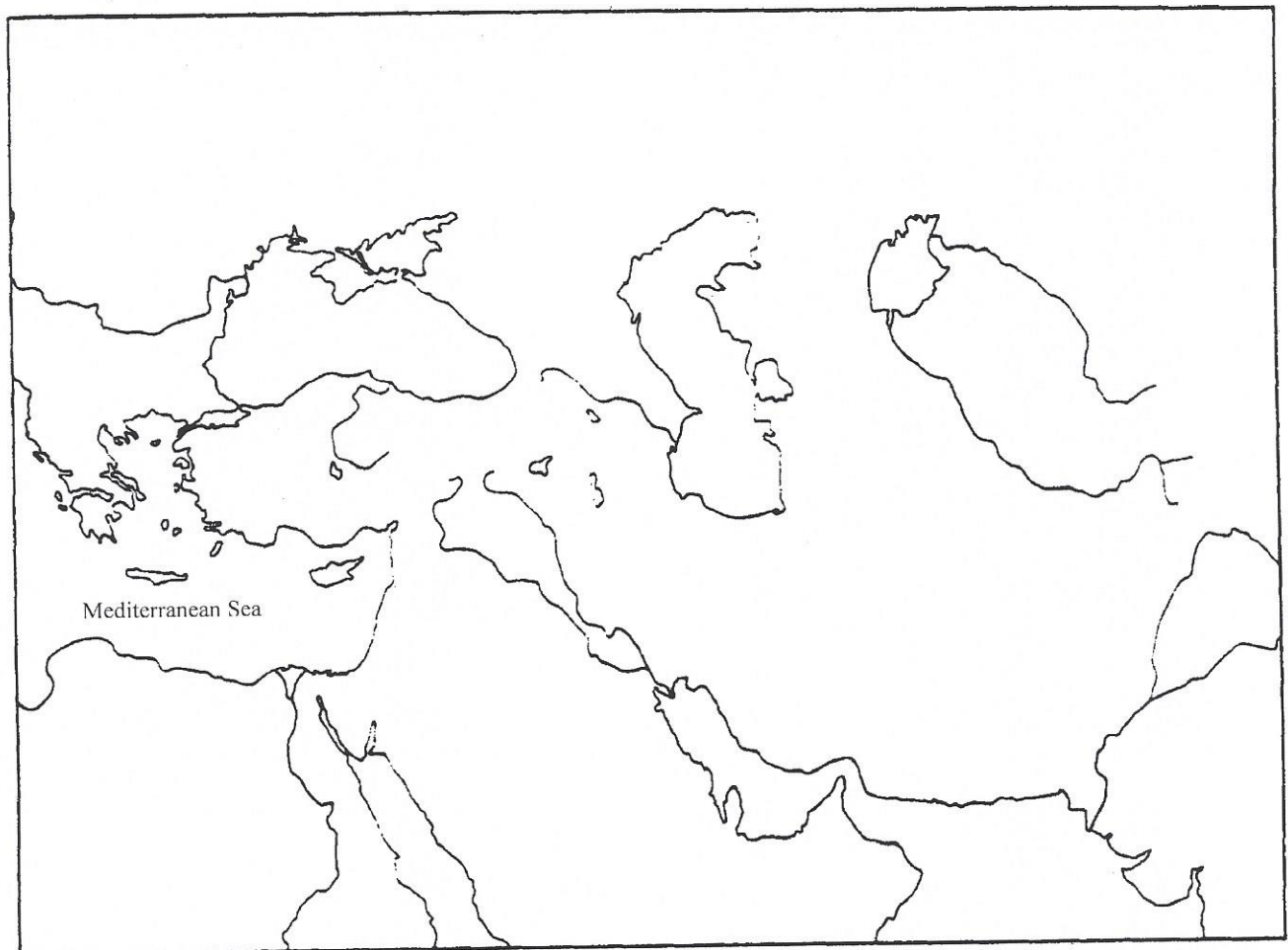
Hittite civilization

Babylon

Persepolis

Persian Gulf

THE NEAR EAST



On the outline map of the ancient East below, identify the locations of the following:

China

Indus River Valley

Ganges River

Huang He

Harrapa

Yangtze

Mohenjo Daro

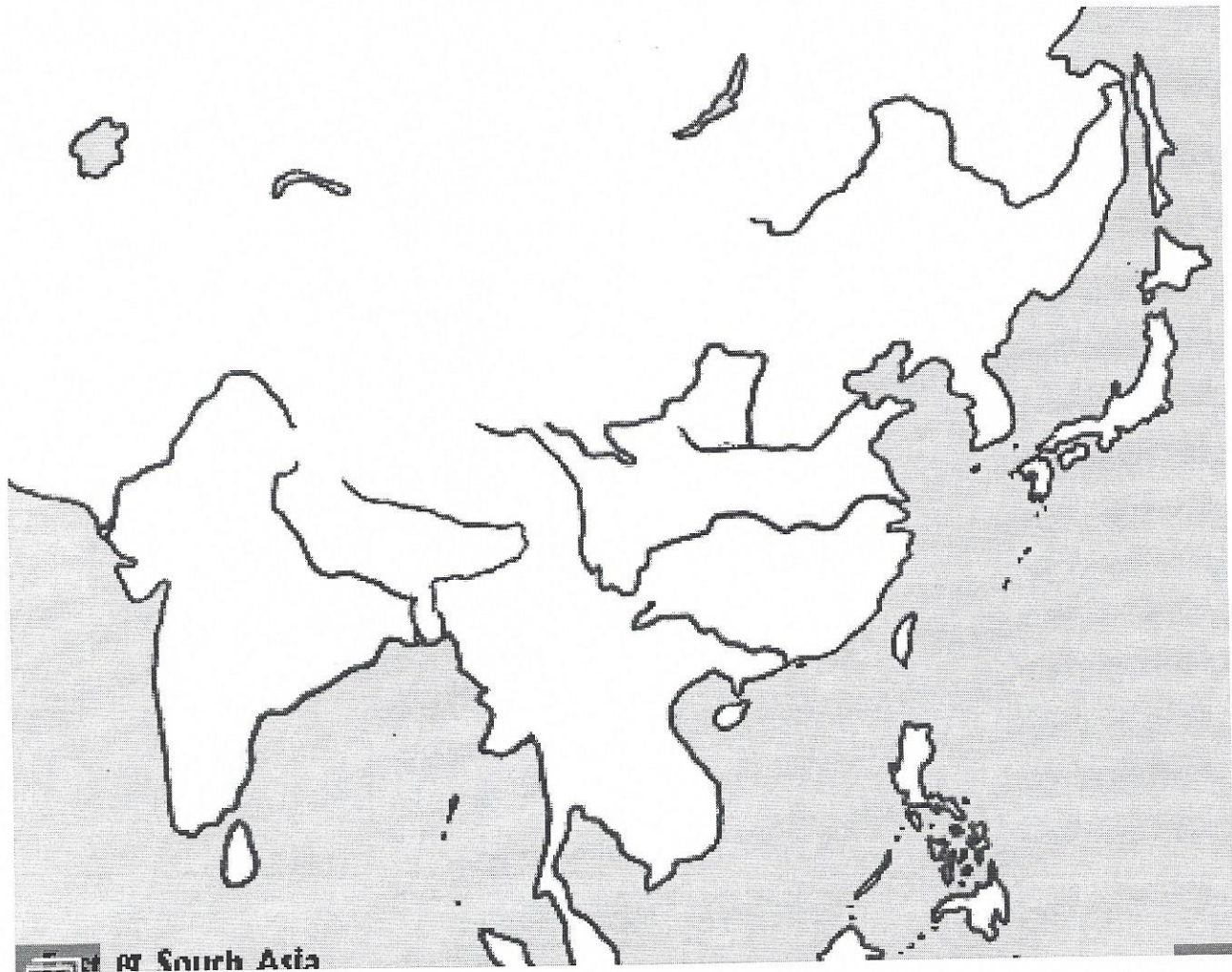
Indian Ocean

Shang Dynasty

South China Sea

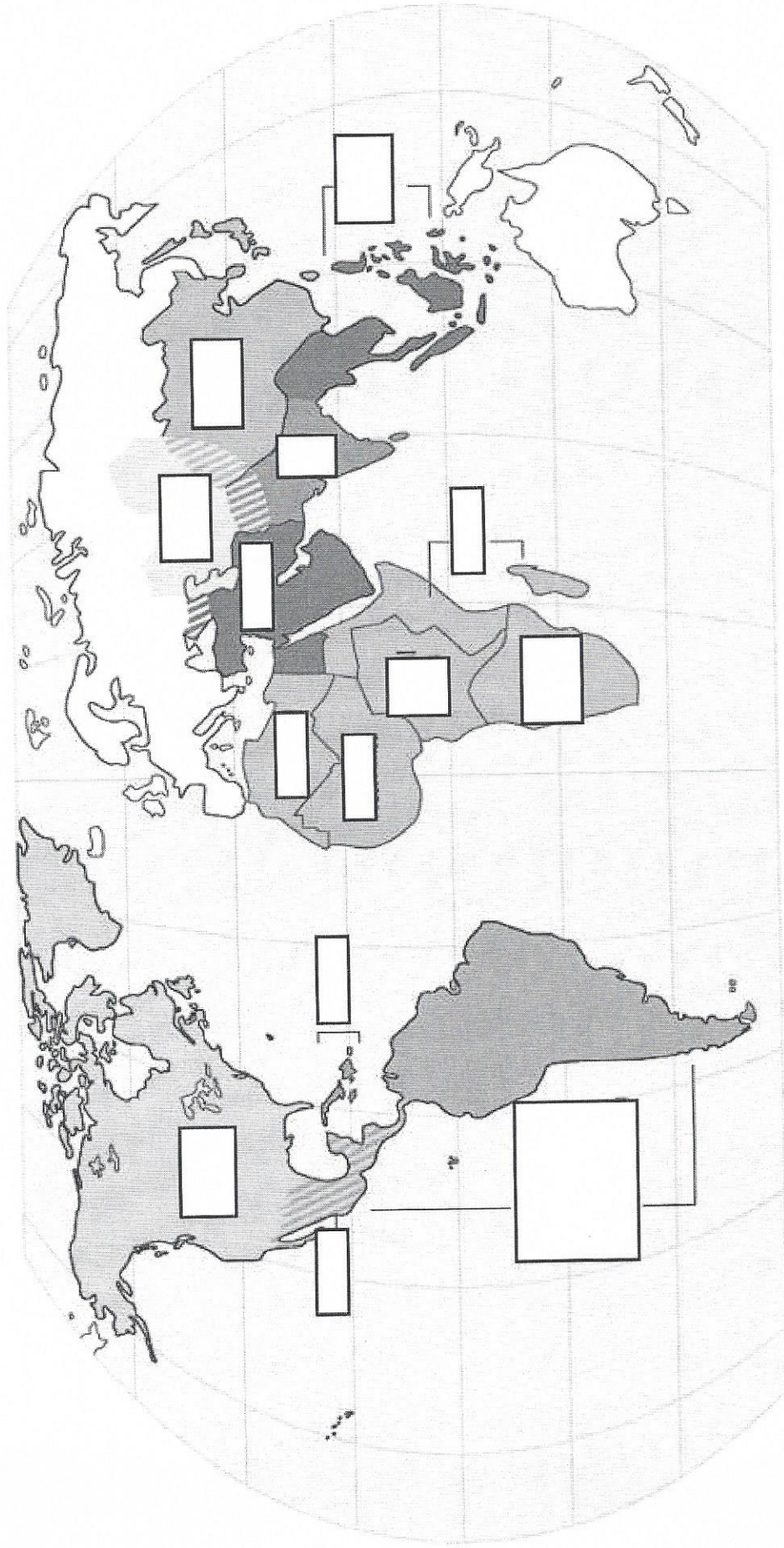
Zhou Dynasty

THE EAST



Click on the link below to help you label the AP World Regions

AP World History: World Regions — A Closer Look



Label the following AP World regions. Refer to the map posted on the WHAP website.
<http://rchshwap.weebly.com/summer-assignment.html>



Label the following:
 U.S.A
 Brazil
 Mexico
 Peru
 Cuzco
 Cuba

Egypt
 South Africa
 Ghana
 Ethiopia
 England
 France
 Spain

Germany
 Italy
 India
 Pakistan
 Russia
 Kiev
 China

Mongolia
 Japan
 Greece
 Iraq
 Syria
 Iran
 Israel

Istanbul
 Africa
 Europe
 Asia
 South America
 Yucatan Peninsula

Atlantic Ocean
 Pacific Ocean
 Indian Ocean
 Mediterranean Sea
 Black Sea
 Moscow
 St. Petersburg

Portugal
 Saudi Arabia
 Vietnam
 Korea
 Caribbean Sea
 Strait of Malacca