

Summer Assignment 2017 AP World History

Dear AP World History Students,

Welcome to Advanced Placement World History! This course will introduce you to new ideas, people, religions, theories, and events and prepare you to take the AP World History test in May. AP World History will definitely challenge your thinking and preconceived ideas about peoples and events. You will be asked to seek out the broad patterns that make up history and to think globally. To help ease you into this new way of thinking, you will be completing a summer assignment.

I would also suggest purchasing the binder you will need for AP World this year. We cover a lot of content, so I suggest purchasing a 3 inch binder for it. You will also need 7 binder dividers/tabs. This will help you in the long run to stay organized!

Step 1: Sign Up for Edmodo

Edmodo is an educational site that allows teachers to stay in communication with their students as well as students to keep in contact with each other. I will be using Edmodo as a way to both communicate with you and to upload any documents you may need. You need to sign up and make sure you check it regularly.

Sign up for Edmodo **TODAY!**

Group Code is: **q87zaj**

Once you are part of our Edmodo group, answer the few questions that I posted on the site.

Step 2: Vocabulary

Our textbook is written at the college level and requires strong reading comprehension skills. Familiarizing yourself with the following list of words will help you with reading our textbook. The list of words is attached to the packet! I would suggest defining these before reading *World Civilizations* Ch. 1-3.

Step 3: AP World Region Map

First, visit the AP Website (<https://apstudent.collegeboard.org/apcourse/ap-world-history>) and find the AP World History Course and Exam Description. On page 33 of the Course Description you will find the AP Regions. Using the attached world map provided, draw and label the AP Regions based on the “closer view.” Please make sure to color the regions different colors and make a key. In addition, please show striping to indicate if regions overlap. Expect to take a quiz on these regions within the first few weeks of school.

This map will be due the first day of school, September 5th, 2017.

Step 4: *World Civilizations* Reading and Questions

You will read chapters 1-3 of your textbook over the summer. As you read, **you should take notes of big ideas**. These notes will be valuable to you as we will be taking a test over these three chapters the first week of school.

In addition, for each chapter you will answer a set of reading questions to help focus you. The questions are attached to this assignment. **THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE HANDWRITTEN ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER!**

I will post all chapters on Edmodo. This means that the only way to access the text is to either view it online or print off a copy of each chapter. I would suggest if you prefer to have a paper copy, printing it at home, school (before we get out for break), or at the public library. Please make sure your settings are in black and white before you print as these are color copies.

I will collect the handwritten questions on the first day of school, September 5th, 2017.

APWH Reading Guide

Name _____

Chapter 1: From Human Prehistory to the Early Civilizations

Human Life in the Era of Hunters and Gatherers

1. What is meant by “pastoral peoples?”
2. What key innovations occurred during the Paleolithic (Old Stone) Age?
3. Where did *Homo sapiens* originate?
4. What are some of the disadvantages for hunter-gatherers? Why did they live in small groups? What were some of the advantages for hunter-gatherers?
5. What ultimately caused human migrations? To what continents did they migrate during the Paleolithic era?

The Neolithic Revolution

6. What is meant by the “Neolithic revolution” that began 10,000 years ago? Explain why it was such a fundamental shift.
7. What two phenomena at the close of the ice age probably triggered the initial development of agriculture?
8. What uses did domesticated animals provide?
9. Where did farming initially develop? What other regions *independently* developed agriculture around the same time?
10. In what way is the term “Neolithic revolution” misleading, and in what way is it a very appropriate term?
11. Compare the pros and cons of agriculture with hunting and gathering. Did everyone adopt agriculture in this era? Explain.
12. Demonstrate how agriculture led to other key changes by using arrows to connect these changes.
13. What were the key applications of metalworking?

Civilization

14. What is the relationship between agriculture, irrigation and the rise of villages?

15. Which early civilization centers had some interaction, and which remained independent of the others.
16. Why is it difficult to define “civilization.” What characteristics did civilizations typically have? What is the root of the word civilization?
17. What benefits did writing systems create for civilizations? How have writing systems affected our understanding of and study of history?
18. What types of negative impacts on the environment did civilizations create?
19. What were the first four river valley civilizations, and where did they emerge?
20. As you read about the early civilizations described in the textbook, describe the *typical* purposes for each of the following.
 - a. Art and architecture:
 - b. Science:
 - c. Government:
21. Describe the evolution of cuneiform that was developed by the Sumerians in Mesopotamia.
22. What was a ziggurat, and what was its purpose?
23. What is polytheism, and why was this religion typical among early agricultural peoples?
24. In your own words, define city-state.
25. How did the practice of slavery promote warfare?
26. Why were the Babylonians able to conquer the Mesopotamian region? What was the Babylonian “Code of Hammurabi?”
27. How did Egypt’s location influence its interactions with the Mesopotamians?
28. With which other civilization did the Indus River civilizations have some interactions? Why do we know so little about the Indus River civilizations?
29. Where was the first Chinese civilization?
30. Who were the Shang, and what was their role in Chinese history? How did they benefit from horses, chariots and bronze weapons?

31. What is the overall legacy of the early civilizations? What ultimately happened to them? Which civilization had the strongest influence and connection to later civilizations/ dynasties in that region?
32. For what are the Phoenicians in the Middle East most known?
33. What were the Jews the first to develop? Which later religions would be influenced by this development?
34. Did the early civilizations develop mostly independently of each other or as a result of heavy borrowing from each other? How does this trend explain both their similarities and differences?

APWH Reading Guide

Name _____

Chapter 2 – Classical Civilization: China

1. According to Confucius, who should hold leadership positions? What skills and talents should leaders in this society develop?

Establishment of Political Order

2. Put in order the “classical” Chinese dynasties (which followed the rule of the Shang) that emerged. Which was most successful in consolidating Chinese civilization?
3. Describe the political system put in place by the Han dynasty.

Patterns in Classical China

4. What is a dynasty? Explain the “dynastic cycle.”
5. What is the Middle Kingdom? What crop was grown in the north, and what crop was grown in the south?
6. Explain the “Mandate of Heaven.”
7. From which dynasty does China get its name? Describe the ruling style of this dynasty.
8. What monumental structure was built under the Qin dynasty? What was its purpose?
9. How was the Han dynasty’s ruling style different from the Qin’s? How was it similar?
10. What philosophy did the Han dynasty embrace?

11. What factors led to the decline of the Han dynasty?

Political Institutions

12. What factor more than any other explains China's historic success in ruling vast territory?

13. What was the process of becoming a scholar-bureaucrat? From which class were bureaucrats typically drawn? Why?

Religion and Culture

14. While the Chinese bureaucracy reinforced Confucianism (beginning with the Han dynasty), was it tolerant of other philosophies and/or religious beliefs? Explain.

15. Why did Confucianism become more prominent than a specific religion in China?

16. What were the main virtues stressed by Confucian doctrine?

17. Contrast Legalism to Confucianism. How did Legalist's view of human nature influence their views on the proper style one should use to govern?

18. Why did polytheism continue to be popular among the peasant class in China? Did this conflict with Confucianism?

19. What is Daoism, and what are its key components?

20. Do Confucianism and Daoism conflict? Explain.

21. What type of literature was especially valued in Chinese culture?

22. What form of writing became an art form in China?

23. What monumental structure remains one of China's most famous? Why were so few monumental buildings constructed in China?

24. Describe China's general approach to science and math. Which classical society developed a very different approach?

Women in Patriarchal Societies

25. Why was patriarchy so pervasive in ancient and classical societies? What social classes tended to treat women with less inferiority? Why?

26. In what sphere did women find some opportunities to hold a certain level of power? In what way did they sometimes hold indirect power in the home?

Economy and Society

27. What occupation did most members of Chinese society hold at this time?

28. Who were "mean people?"

29. Make a pyramid indicating the social hierarchy in China (we will work on this in class as well; get in the habit of doing this when you study a new civilization).
30. Which class and which types of products drove most of the trade business? Why were merchants low in the social hierarchy?
31. List four technological advances developed by classical China. How did China's technological advancements compare to other classical societies?
32. How did the family structure in China solidify and reinforce the larger social and political systems?
33. What is primogeniture?

How Chinese Civilization Fits Together

34. How did the Chinese view the "outside world?"
35. Even though Confucian officials believed in the fundamental goodness of humanity, they inflicted harsh punishments. Why?
36. What Chinese luxury good inspired the creation of an elaborate trade network?

APWH Chapter 3 Reading Guide
Classical Civilization: India

Name _____

1. Which group laid the foundation for India's classical civilizations? Were they from within or outside of India? What was a Brahman?

The Framework for Indian History: Geography and a Formative Period

2. How did the focus in classical India contrast with the focus in classical China?
3. In what ways were India and China similar, due to both being agricultural societies?
4. How did India's location affect its interactions with neighboring societies?
5. What famous leader invaded India and thereby facilitated contacts between Indian and the Hellenistic world?
6. How did India's geographic features influence its political structure and overall unity? In what ways did India's geography affect its diversity?
7. What are monsoons, and how did they affect India's agricultural production?
8. From where did the Aryans migrate? What is Sanskrit? What are Vedas?
9. What probably triggered the development of the caste system?

10. Who are untouchables? What didn't anyone else associate with them?
11. What determined the class to which one belonged? What happened if someone tried to marry someone else from another caste?

Patterns in Classical India

12. What was the first classical Indian dynasty? What did the first rulers of this dynasty achieve?
13. What religion did Ashoka, the most famous Mauryan leader, adopt? How did this influence his ruling style?
14. Define dharma and explain it in your own words.
15. Which empire was larger, the Mauryan or the Gupta? For what achievement is the Gupta empire remembered? Who defeated the Gupta empire?

Political Institutions

16. Contrast classical India's overall political features to those of China, Greece and Rome.
17. What did the caste system accomplish for India that more conventional government structures did in other classical societies? From what caste did most rulers arise?
18. In what way did the caste system *promote* tolerance?

Religion and Culture

19. How was Hinduism the "cultural cement" (glue) of Indian society?
20. From what religion did Hinduism originate? How did the lack of a single founder influence its development?
21. What is a guru?
22. What ultimately is the Hindu's goal in life?
23. Explain how Hinduism justifies the simultaneous pursuit of worldly and spiritual goals.
24. What are the main reasons Hinduism attract so many adherents?
25. What aspects of Hinduism did Buddha embrace, and what aspects did he reject? Why, according to Buddha, were priests unnecessary?
26. What themes and genres were prominent in Indian literature?
27. In what science disciplines did Indian society make key discoveries? For what mathematical developments is classical India best known?

Economy and Society

28. What are arranged marriages, and what was their purpose?
29. While life was difficult for Indian women, in what ways were they shown respect by their spouses? How did Indian culture reflect a level of respect for women?
30. How did classical India compare to China regarding technological sophistication? For what technological developments was India primarily known?
31. How did India's level of trade compare with other classical societies? How were merchants viewed?

Indian Influence and Comparative Features

32. What were the two most active linkage points in the classical era? How did this affect India's influence on other regions? What did China borrow from India by the end of the classical era?
33. Compare and contrast China and India in the following areas:
 - art:
 - "glue:"
 - social rigidity:
 - merchant activity:
 - openness to outside influences:
 - influential in cross-cultural exchanges

The Pattern of Trade in the Ancient Eurasian World

34. During the classical era, what types of products traversed the entire length of this network? What types of goods were traded between neighboring regions? Were most merchants traveling long distances or short "legs" of this trading network?
35. What type of textile became a popular Indian export?