

Advanced Placement World History 10



**Seaford High School
Mandatory Summer Assignment
Fall 2015**

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**Due Date: September 1st
NO LATE ASSIGNMENTS WILL BE
ACCEPTED!!!**

The Basics

MATERIALS

Textbook (provided by school – you should still have the one from 9th grade!)

Bentley, Jerry H. Traditions and Encounters: Cross Cultural Contacts and Exchanges in Pre-Modern Times. New York: McGraw Hill, 2007

ASSIGNMENT

Part I – Writing Assignment: Comparative.

Part II- John Green Crash Course viewing and questions (YouTube). 12/18 videos of your choice.

POINT VALUE

Part I – will count as a writing assignment

Part II- will count as 10 homeworks

DUE DATE

ALL ASSIGNMENTS DUE September 1st , 2015 (the first day of school). No late assignments will be accepted.

Part I – Comparative

Directions: Make sure all parts are answered. Must be handwritten. Any forms of plagiarism will not be tolerated. If paper is copied from another student, taken from the internet, the student will face all penalties outlined in the student handbook.

Choose 1 of the following essay choices:

1. Analyze similarities and differences in how TWO of the following empires used religion to govern before 1450. (Byzantine Empire, Islamic Caliphates, Mauryan/Gupta Empires)
2. Compare and Contrast the political and economic effects of the Mongol rule in TWO of the following regions. (China, Middle East, Russia)
3. Analyze similarities and differences in TWO of the following trade networks in the period 600 C.E. to 1450 C.E. Your response may include comparisons of biological, commercial, or cultural exchanges. (Indian Ocean, Silk Roads, Trans-Sahara)

Part II – Crash Course World History

Directions: Choose 10 out of the following videos to watch on youtube and answer the questions on the corresponding worksheet.

The videos are from number 1 to 18. Choose wisely- the ones you feel you need the most review from.

Crash Course World History Episode #1: The Agricultural Revolution

1) What has to be done in order to make a cheeseburger?

THINK! How has getting food changed over human history?

2) What does “foraging” mean?

3) What did people around the world abandon foraging for?

4) Describe two advantages of agriculture

5) Describe two disadvantages of agriculture

6) What types of jobs come about because of surpluses (steady food supply)

7) Farming was important. But domestication of animals was also very important. What is it and why is it important?

8) What evolutionary desire might explain the Agricultural Revolution besides the standard reasons?

9) What are some “bad things” that come about because of complex agriculture?

10) Why are revolutions more “processes” than “events”?

Crash Course World History Episode # 2:
Indus River Valley

1) Where did the idea of a “barbarian” come from?

THINK! How is this term *ethnocentric*?

2) Describe at least 2 characteristics of civilization

3) Why was the Indus River civilization the best place to have a civilization?

4) How do we know this was the largest river valley civilization?

5) What are Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro?

6) What advancements did these cities have?

7) How do the “seals” reveal that the Indus River Valley traded?

8) How do we know that the Indus people were peaceful?

9) What is one of the reasons historians give for the fading out of the Indus River Valley civilization?

10) What is human life all about then and now?

Crash Course World History Episode #3: Mesopotamia

- 1) What two of John Green's favorite things were created in Mesopotamia?
- 2) How did Mesopotamia have an ancient form of "socialism"?
- 3) What was Gilgamesh?
- 4) How was Uruk advanced?
- 5) How were the Mesopotamian gods characterized?
- 6) How are the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers different than the Indus River Valley?
- 7) What was CUNEIFORM?
- 8) How does writing impact class structure?
- 9) In order to get things besides food and writing, what did Mesopotamia have to do?
- 10) What important thing do taxes create?
- 11) Hammurabi ruled _____ and his famous claim to fame was:
- 12) What reputation do the Assyrians have?
- 13) How did the Assyrians create, what is probably, the first empire in history?
- 14) In a meritocracy, how were generals chosen?

Crash Course World History Episode #4: Egypt

- 1) Why do we know so much about Egypt compared to other civilizations?
- 2) What river shaped the world view of the Egyptians?
- 3) Was the Nile predictable or not predictable?
 - i. THINK! How might this influence culture?
- 4) What types of resources did people carry down the Nile River?
- 5) How could the Nile be easily tamed?
- 6) How was the afterlife/religion different in Egypt than in Mesopotamia?
- 7) What were the three “kingdoms” that historians have broken Egyptian history into?
- 8) Who built the pyramids?
- 9) What did the New Kingdom continue?
- 10) How old was King Tut when he died?
- 11) Why was King Tut more famous than other Kings?
- 12) What happens to Egyptian history because of the length of time it lasted?

Crash Course World History Episode #5: The Persians and Greeks

- 1) What did the Persians become a model for?
- 2) Who was Herodotus?
- 3) What are some places that the Persians took control of?
- 4) Name two things the Persians did in places that they conquered:
- 5) What government did the Greeks in Athens have that we got from them?
- 6) Which city-state of Greece are we really thinking about when we think about cultural advancements of Greece?
- 7) Who was citizenship limited to in all of the Greek city-states?
- 8) What did it take for the Greek city-states to stop identifying as just their own city-state and more as "Greek"?
- 9) Name some examples from the Athenian Golden Age?
- 10) Who was the Peloponnesian War between? How long did it last?
- 11) Who took over the Greek city-states because the Peloponnesian War had weakened them?
- 12) REFLECT! John Green stated that it might have been better if the Persians beat the Greeks. Do you agree with him? Why or why not?

Crash Course World History Episode #6:
Buddha and Ashoka

Bureaucracy: _____

Edict: _____

- 1) Where does most of what we know about India history come from?
Why is this a problem?
- 2) What was the earliest text that the Aryans had?
- 3) What is DHARMA defined by?
- 4) Why did Siddhartha sneak out of the palace?
- 5) What did he see when he snuck out?
- 6) How did “enlightenment” come to Siddhartha?
- 7) Name TWO things Buddhism involves as a religion?
- 8) Why did Ashoka of the Mauryan Empire convert to Buddhism?
- 9) What did Ashoka build? What are they?
- 10) What did Ashoka put on his pillars?

Crash Course World History Episode #7:
2,000 Years of Chinese History!

I. China was the first _____

✓ Which means it had what:

1) History in China was divided into _____

2) How do dynasties end?

3) What is the Warring States Period?

4) What is the Mandate of Heaven?

5) Why have it?

6) Why are the Qin important?

7) Describe Confucius and what he believed in

8) Describe the 5 Relationships.

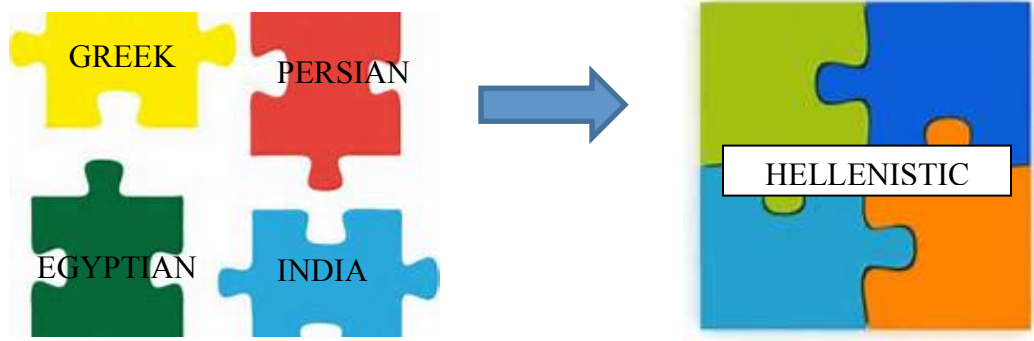
9) What else did the Mandate of Heaven explain?

Crash Course World History Episode #8: Alexander the Great

Start at 2 minutes...

- 1) How old was he when he died?
- 2) Who was he the son of? Why was his father impressed with him?
- 3) What is he famous for?
- 4) What did Alexander do that the Athenians and Spartans fail to do?
- 5) What did he have a reputation for?
- 6) What was Alexander not good at?
- 7) What happened after his death?
- 8) How did he impact the world after his death?
- 9) Why was Alexandria, Egypt important?
- 10) How did Alexander impact culture?
- 11) Why were Alexander's stories probably exaggerated?
- 12) How did other leaders try to be like him?
- 13) Who made Alexander "great"?

HELLENISTIC CULTURE



Crash Course World History Episode #9:
The Silk Road and Ancient Trade

- 1) What did the Silk Road expand?
- 2) What areas did the two routes of the Silk Roads connect?
- 3) Besides land routes, what other routes were there?
- 4) What should we think of the Silk Road as instead of an actual road?
- 5) How was silk mainly exported?
- 6) What other goods, beside Silk, were trading along the Silk Road?
- 7) How did the merchant class get political power?
- 8) Even though most people could not afford silk, how did it impact so many lives?
- 9) What was, arguably, the most important thing traded along the Silk Roads?
- 10) What is the third way that the Silk Road changed lives?

Crash Course World History Episode #10:
The Roman Empire... Or Republic.

- 1) What does SPQR stand for?
- 2) What two broad classes was the Roman Republic divided into?
- 3) What was the Senate's main job?
- 4) What was the job of the Dictator? How is this different than how we usually think of dictators?
- 5) Who were the three men in the First Triumvirate?
- 6) What word did Romans have for "army"?
- 7) What was Caesar in command of by 48 BCE?
- 8) What were some of Caesar's reforms he made?
- 9) By 44 BCE what did Senators decide about Caesar? What did they do to him?
- 10) Why was the Second Triumvirate a failure?
- 11) Who gets complete power as Roman Emperor of the Roman Empire?
- 12) What did Rome start out as? How did it expand? Who did it incorporate into the empire?
- 13) What were the Punic Wars? Who were they with?
- 14) By what year was Rome an Empire according to John Green?
- 15) What, in actuality, destroyed the idea of Rome as a Republic?

Crash Course World History Episode #11:
Christianity... from Judaism to Constantine

- 1) What does any understanding of Christianity have to start with?
- 2) What ancient river valley did the people who would eventually become the Jewish people originally live in?
- 3) The Hebrews developed the idea of monotheism. What was the second major idea they developed?
- 4) Why is Abraham important to Jewish people?
- 5) Jewish people are considered God's _____
- 6) Jesus's message was particularly resonant to who? Why do you think?

THINK! What other religion appealed to this group of people?

- 7) What is a crucifixion? Was Jesus the only person to experience this?
- 8) Who killed Jesus? Why?
- 9) So why would people believe that Jesus was the Messiah?
- 10) What is the Jewish Diaspora?
- 11) Why was Paul important to Christianity? Why was his status as a Roman citizen important?
- 12) What was the secret symbol of Christianity?
- 13) What didn't Roman religion promise that Christianity did?
- 14) What Emperor converted to Christianity? Why is this important?

Crash Course World History Episode #12:
Fall of the Roman Empire

- 1) What year was the city of Rome conquered by Barbarians?
- 2) Why was Rome due to fall once it spread out of Italy?
- 3) What really bad decision contributed to the fall of Rome?
- 4) What was the Eastern Roman Empire commonly known as?
- 5) What did the Western Roman Empire fall into?
- 6) What was Constantinople?
- 7) How were the Eastern and Western Roman Empires similar?
- 8) Who is the most famous Byzantine Emperor, credited with a law code?
- 9) What great church did Justinian have built?
- 10) Who did Theodora argue on behalf of for more rights?
- 11) What different form of Christianity did the Byzantine Empire follow?
- 12) Who is the head of the Roman Catholic Church?
- 13) Who was the Patriarch in Eastern Orthodox religion always appointed by?
- 14) REFLECT: How did the Byzantine Empire preserve Greek and Roman culture?

Crash Course World History Episode #13:

Islam, The Koran, and the 5 Pillars

- 1) How many years did it take for Islam to be nonexistent to a major influence in the world?
- 2) What angel appeared to Muhammad, the founder of Islam?
- 3) What did Muslims believe about Muhammad?
- 4) What are some of the themes of the Quran (Koran)?
- 5) What are the 5 Pillars?
- 6) What does Islam have that is like Christianity and Judaism?
- 7) What is the Hijra (not Hajj!)?
- 8) What happened in 630?
- 9) Besides being a religious influence, what other influence does Islam have that is different from Christianity and Judaism?
- 10) What did Abu Bakr do after Muhammad's death?
- 11) What was the early Islamic Empire really good at?
- 12) Besides being great conquerors, what else did Muslims influence?

Crash Course World History Episode #14: The Dark Ages

- 1) Why is this era called the “Middle Ages”?
- 2) Outside of Europe what was it an age of?

THINK: Why do you think history refers to this era as dark then?

- 3) Instead of centralized governments (like Rome), what did Europe have?
- 4) Peasants did the work on the land in exchange for?
- 5) Where did the Abbasids (Islamic Empire) move their capital to?
- 6) What were some of the things that happened during the Islamic golden age in Baghdad?
- 7) What was going on in China during “The Dark Ages”?
- 8) Discuss why is the label “The Dark Ages” an inaccurate statement for that time period in history?

Crash Course World History Episode #15: The Crusades

- 1) Why do the crusades feature so prominently in history?
- 2) What were the crusades driven by?
- 3) John Green states that if the crusades were exclusively about religion, they would have started earlier in history. However, Muslims in the Middle East actually allowed other religions to live there and benefitted from Christian pilgrimages. What Islamic Empire changed this and created an environment that led to hostility and the crusades?
- 4) Who called for the first crusade?
- 5) What was the benefit of calling all of Europe to join the crusades?
- 6) The Christians saw the win of the first crusades as a miracle. But what was one of the main reasons the Muslims did not win?
- 7) Who was the leader of the Muslims in the third crusade?
- 8) Were all of the crusades fought exclusively in the Middle East?
- 9) Who did the fourth crusade doom?
- 10) Why were the crusades, ultimately, a total failure?

Crash Course World History Episode #16:
Mansa Musa and Islam in Africa

- 1) How was most of African history preserved?
- 2) What empire did Mansa Musa rule?
- 3) What is important about the story of Mansa Musa?
- 4) What stereotypes of Africa are proven wrong by the story of Mansa Musa?
- 5) What was the largest and best known city of Mali?
- 6) What did the Berbers exchange in trade?
- 7) How did Islam expand?
- 8) What was probably the first empire of West Africa?
- 9) What did Mansa Musa bring back from his hajj?
- 10) What empire did Mali fall to?
- 11) What does studying Africa remind us of...

Crash Course World History Episode #17:
Wait for it... The Mongols!

- 1) How are the Mongols stereotyped?
- 2) What type of group can we categorize the Mongols into?
- 3) Who was the one guy that the Mongols really came to conquer parts of the world?
- 4) What were the two innovations he used to win the civil war?
- 5) What was he declared in 1206?
- 6) By the time Genghis Khan died, where did the empire stretch from?
- 7) Approximately how many direct decedents of Genghis Khan are there on earth today?
- 8) How many Khanates were there as a result of Genghis Khan's conquests?
- 9) What were the Mongols strength built on?
- 10) People were often terrified of the Mongols. What would they do to avoid slaughter by the Mongols?
- 11) What trade route did the Mongols keep safe and help restore?
- 12) How did they treat other religions?
- 13) Why were the Mongols probably responsible for the Black Death?
- 14) REFLECT! What do you think of the Mongols? Should we look at them in a positive or negative light in history? Why?

Crash Course World History Episode #18:
International Commerce

- 1) What ocean does this episode focus on in terms of trade?
- 2) What trade route can the Indian Ocean trade routes be compared to?
- 3) Why is the Indian Ocean trading network less famous/well known?
- 4) What natural element helped with the trade and made it less risky?
- 5) Who dominated the trade? Why?
- 6) Who set the rules of trade? Who did not?
- 7) Besides products, what else spread over the Indian Ocean?
- 8) What main idea spread because of the Monsoon Marketplace
- 9) How can a city become a center of trade?

THINK! What city in the Byzantine Empire was a center of trade because of this reason?

- 10) What is the problem with a reliance on trade?