

AP WORLD HISTORY SUMMER ASSIGNMENT 2017-18

A major part of this course will be thinking about the division of history into time periods. We will look at history in six periods, but I want you to realize from the very beginning that these six time periods are only one way to think about history!

PLEASE WRITE A 1-2 SENTENCE SUMMARY OF EACH TIME PERIOD BELOW. WRITE THESE IN YOUR OWN WORDS!

PART I- Periodization summaries

It should come as no surprise that historians examine and explain history by breaking it into time periods. This course is arranged into six time periods and the reasons why we are using this “periodization” will constantly be at the heart of this course. (Please note that BCE is the same as B.C. and CE the same as A.D., something we will talk about in the beginning of the course.)

1) to c. 600 BCE- “Technological and Environmental Transformations”- Though in many ways it is may be the most important era of history as far as human existence is concerned, we will spend the least amount of time on this era. The “Neolithic Revolution” saw the rise of agriculture allowing for the permanently settled societies to exist for the first time as many humans gave up nomadic lifestyles to become sedentary. Sedentary societies developed and humanity experienced a major population boom that has never stopped and which allowed for many things that had not previously been possible.

2) c. 600 BCE to c. 600 CE- “Organizations and Reorganizations of Human Societies” – This period is known as the “classical age.” The classical age witnessed the birth of much more complex ideas about government, religion, art, literature, science, etc. that still survive to this day and in many ways, solidified the differences found between regions around the world today. At the same time, interactions between societies increased through trade, war, and migrations.

3) c. 600 CE to c. 1450- “Regional and Transregional Interactions”- With the fall of the “classical societies,” the postclassical age saw peoples struggle to adjust to the tremendous instability that followed collapse. The early part of this era was greatly dominated by the rise of Islam and later by the power of nomadic peoples from Central Asia— the Mongols and Turks. Throughout most of this period, Western Europe experienced a Dark Age in which it was relatively isolated from much of the world, while places like China and the Middle East flourished. Toward the end of the period, Europe began to rise out of the ashes as the Renaissance (“rebirth”) foreshadowed its rise in the “early modern era” that followed.

4) c. 1450 to c. 1750- *“Global Interactions”*- This period marks the beginning of the permanent interaction between the Western and Eastern hemispheres which had never previously been in ongoing contact. The exchanges that resulted brought about a huge shift for many of the world’s peoples. As it was Western Europeans who began these new contacts when their search for trade routes to Asia brought about the “discovery” of the Americas, this period saw the beginning of their rise to power. A brand new world was created in the Americas as the decline of native populations, the rise of the trans-Atlantic slave trade, and European migrations led to major changes in the western hemisphere’s population and way of life. The Protestant Reformation, scientific revolution, and “Enlightenment” further shook up Europe as established ideas were questioned.

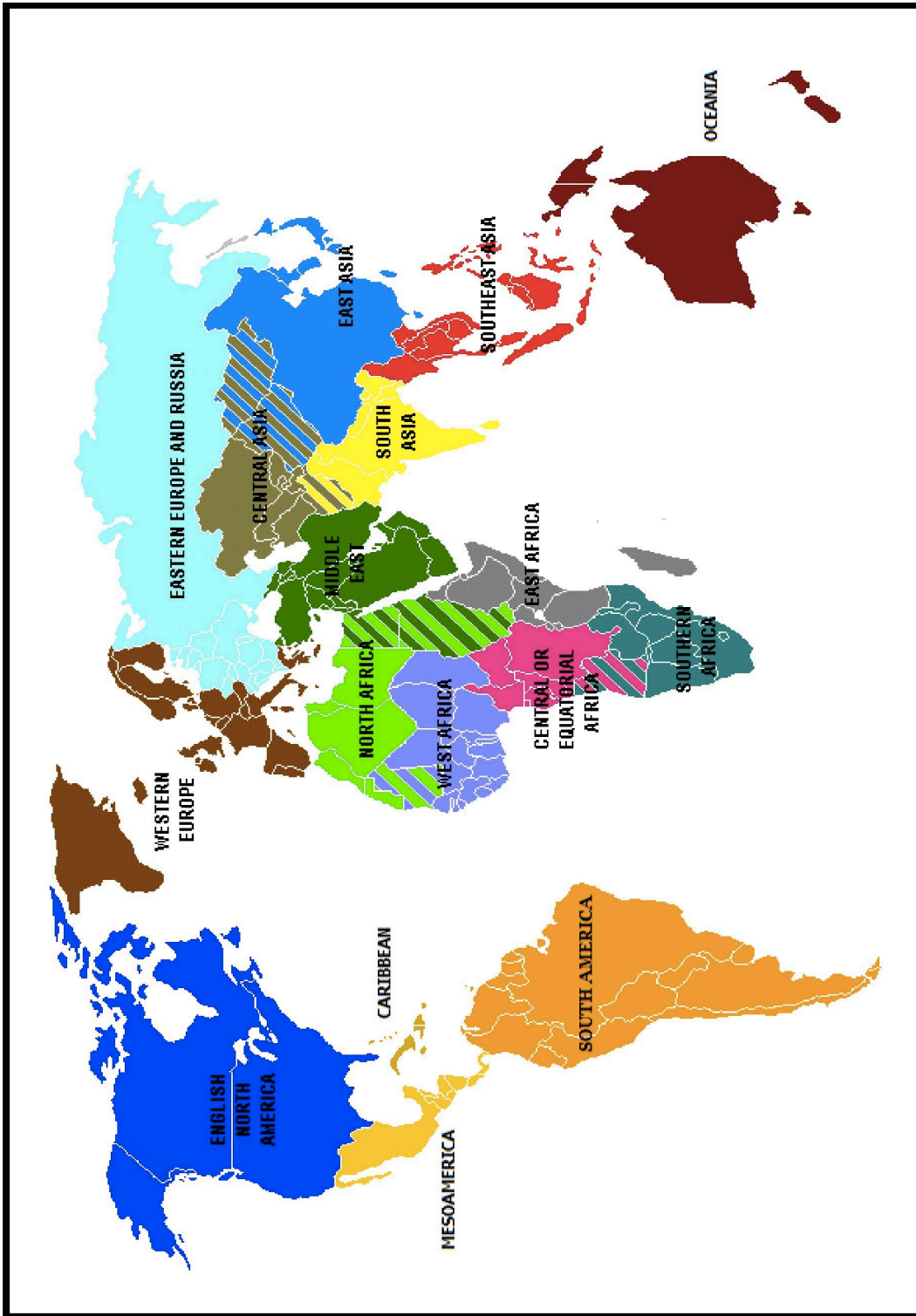
5) c. 1750 to c. 1900- *“Industrialization and Global Integration”*- This period saw the growth of European dominance of world affairs. Sparked by the American Revolution, this era also witnessed a wave of revolutions which brought independence to most of the western hemisphere which had previously been colonies under the political control of Europeans. The revolutionary spirit spread to Europe and led to a tremendous growth of nationalism on both sides of the Atlantic as huge amounts of peoples began to define themselves in terms of a national identity. Meanwhile, the Industrial Revolution allowed Europeans (and the U.S. and Japan) to expand their power and build truly global empires during the “age of imperialism.”

6) c. 1900 to the Present- *“Accelerating Global Change and Realignment”*- The long 20th century witnessed world wars and a worldwide depression. It saw the decline of European empires and the dramatic rise of the U.S. As European power weakened, nationalism spread to the colonized peoples of their empires, and independence spread across Asia and Africa in an era of “decolonization.” The rise of a new political ideology, fascism, led to World War II and the defeat of fascism led to nearly half a century of Cold War between two competing ideologies backed by two world superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Today in a post-Cold War era, the world is, in a sense, smaller than ever, as computer technology and the rise of “globalization” has brought us into greater contact than ever before. During this century, changes to human lifestyles were as dramatic as ever as the middle class exploded and cheap energy in some ways allowed for more change than in the previous 10,000 years of the course.

Part II- Short Map Activity

Students need to be thoroughly familiar with the following regions and countries. This is an integral aspect of the course and a skill that needs to be mastered prior to the beginning of the year.

Identify the following AP World Regions and at least three countries within each region (except for South Asia since there are only two countries).



Part III- Reading Guide for *The History of the World in Bite Sized Chunks*

Introduction

1. The author states that she wants to “provide a history of the world that would also venture beyond the well-trodden paths of European history.” Why is this important? Are there areas of the world that you feel have been neglected in your previous history course(s)? Why do you think they are neglected?
2. What does J.M. Roberts’ quote, “Distant history still clutters up our lives, and our thinking” mean to you? Provide a specific example with an explanation.

Throughout the rest of the reading guide, you should label each question with one of the AP SPICE categories. You might have to do a bit of outside research for a few of them.

Example- What was the impact of the Black Death being spread? (**Environmental or simply put E**) **Some could correspond to several SPICE categories, like this one...it could also be cultural, economic, etc**

Below is a list of these SPICE categories:

<u>S</u>ocial	S	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔Class Structures➔Social Mobility & Barriers➔Gender Roles & Relations➔Family & Kinship➔Racial & Ethnic Constructs➔Urbanization➔Freedoms & Rights
<u>P</u>olitical	P	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔Government / Leadership➔Nations / Nationalism➔Revolts / Revolutions➔Conflict / War➔Legal / Court Systems➔Regional / Trans-Regional / Global Structures & Organizations
<u>I</u>nteraction with Environment	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔Demography➔Disease➔Migration➔Natural Resources➔Settlement Patterns➔Impact of Natural Barriers➔Flora / Fauna / Climate➔Technology
<u>C</u>ultural	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔Religions / Beliefs / Ideologies➔Language➔Writing➔Art & Architecture➔Clothing, Food, Music➔Education➔Science & Technology➔Nationalism
<u>E</u>conomic	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔Material Wealth➔Production (Agric. & Pastoral)➔Distribution (Trade & Commerce)➔Consumption (use)➔Labor Systems➔Industrialization➔Wealth Distribution➔Banking & Currency

Chapter One

If a question has OE next to it, that means you might need to do some research for outside evidence

Middle East and Africa

1. Where was the Civilization of Sumer?
2. Why were the Sumerians able to settle in one place?
3. What did they do with the surplus food they produced?
4. What was cuneiform? Describe how it worked.
5. Define Ziggurat (OE).
6. Who was Sargon?
7. Where was the first Egyptian civilization located? Why?
8. What is a pharaoh? Who was Menes?
9. What are some accomplishments of the Old Kingdom?
10. Why were pyramids built?
11. Who was Osiris?
12. Who was Hatshepsut? Tutankhamen? Akhenaten? Rameses the Great? (OE)

Hatshepsut	
Tutankhamen	
Akhenaten	
Rameses the Great	

13. Who was Hammurabi? Why is he famous?

14. Who were the Hittites? Why were they able to dominate Mesopotamia? (OE)
15. Name several accomplishments of the Assyrians.
16. Provide an example of Assyrian propaganda. (OE)
17. Why were the Phoenicians prosperous? Be specific.
18. As you have seen, civilization after civilization conquered each other in Mesopotamia (last 2 sections). What does this say about this region?

Far East

1. Where was the Indus Civilization located?
2. Name the largest settlements of the Indus Valley civilizations. Describe several features of these settlements.
3. Why don't we know much about the Indus Valley Civilization?
4. What are the Vedas?
5. What does the author mean when she states "Northern India was gradually Aryanized?"
6. Describe the rigid caste system. Did you notice any groups missing from the Caste system based on this section.
7. How did Hinduism form?
8. Name several characteristics of the Shang Dynasty?
9. Write a brief summary of the highlights of the Zhou Dynasty. (OE)

Europe

1. What was unique about Minoan civilization compared to other early civilizations?
2. What did the Minoans farm? Who did they trade with?
3. What was the Minoans writing system?
4. Mycenaeans and Minoans worshipped Greek gods and incorporated Greek legends. What is the name of this incorporation of another culture's characteristics?



Americas

1. Where were the Olmec? The image to the left is of a stone head carved by the Olmec. What do you think the purpose of this carving was?
2. Where was the Chavin civilization?

Chapter 1 wrap-up- Which of the civilizations covered in chapter 1 was/is the most significant? Explain.

Chapter 2- The Ancient World

Middle East and Africa

1. Who was Cyrus the Great?
2. What was the Royal Road? What is the Satrap system? (OE)
3. How tolerant was the Persian Empire? (OE)
4. What is the Jewish Torah?
5. What is monotheism? How did this idea influence other religions?
6. What was the message of Jesus? How did this bring him into conflict with both Jewish and Roman authorities?
7. Who was Paul of Tarsus (St. Paul)?
8. Why is Constantine so important to the spread of Christianity?
9. What were the Punic Wars?
10. Who was Hannibal?

Far East

1. Who was the founder of Buddhism (and do not simply say the Buddha!)?
2. Why did he give up his riches and live as a beggar?
3. What are the Four Noble Truths? In the reading, but could also look it up. (OE)
4. Who was Ashoka?
5. How did Buddhism spread to China?
6. Why is the Gupta dynasty often called the “Golden Age of India?”
7. Name three reasons why the Guptas collapsed. (OE)
8. What is unique about the Qin dynasty? Name some of the accomplishments of the dynasty as well.
9. What were some of the accomplishments of the Han Dynasty? Include some specific innovations.
10. What was the Silk Road?
11. The Qin utilized Legalism and the Han utilized Confucianism. Fill out the chart below to describe each.

Legalism beliefs	Confucianism beliefs

Europe

1. Name some characteristics of the Etruscans.
2. Name three Greek city-states. Why do you think these city-states were so different from each other?
3. The Greeks are known for cultural and scientific achievements. Who as Homer? Pythagoras?
4. Define these wars: Persian War and Pelopenesian War.
5. Why did Athens become the world's first "democracy?" Why wasn't it a true democracy?
6. Alexander the Great conquered a vast amount of land. Because of this, Hellenism spread. What was the Hellenistic Age (feel free to look up OE if needed)?
7. Who was Julius Caesar? How did he die?
8. The book mentions several emperors including Claudius, Nero, Trajan, and Hadrian. Pick two and briefly describe.
9. Provide 3 reasons (with brief explanations) as to why the Roman Empire collapsed. (OE)

Chapter 2 wrap-up- What was the most important development of this time period. Explain.

Chapter 3: The Middle Ages

Africa and the Middle East

1. What is Aksum (Axum) known for? Hint: think religion
2. Ghana was an important trading center. Which items were important for trade in Ghana?
3. What was significant about the Bantu migrations? (Could include OE if so desired)
4. What was the Swahili Coast? (OE)
5. What was Muhammad's profession?
6. What similarities can you see between the life of Jesus and Muhammad?
7. What is the Qur'an?
8. Describe some of the advancements that were made during the Abbasid Caliphate.

Far East

1. What was the capital of the Tang Dynasty?
2. What happened to the Silk Road under the Tang Dynasty?
3. Describe the capital of the dynasty during this time. Name some accomplishments of the Tang dynasty.
4. Describe how Buddhism spread into Japan. What was Shintoism? Did these two religions co-exist?

Europe

1. What was the capital of the Byzantine Empire?
2. Why was the capital the hub of commercial activity in the area?
3. Name several accomplishments of Justinian.
4. Name several groups that sacked Rome.
5. What was the Holy Roman Empire? Who was the first emperor of it? Describe some characteristics of this emperor. It became a driving force behind what event?
6. Why were the Vikings so successful?
7. What was the East-West Schism (the Great Schism)?

The Americas

1. Describe the first great city in the Americas (Teotihuacan). This might take a more lengthy response.
2. Where were the Maya based?
3. Describe the city-state system of the Maya.
4. Why did the Maya collapse? Name at least three possible reasons. (OE)
5. Describe the Maya writing system.
6. What else did the Maya become experts in?
7. Describe Mayan religion. Jaguars, sacrifice, and ball courts, oh my!
8. Who was Quetzalcoatl?

Chapter 3 wrap-up- What was the most important development of this time period. Explain.

Chapter 4: World on the Move

Middle East and Africa

1. Describe the Islamic state of Mali.
2. What was Ife known for?
3. How did Benin grow rich?
4. Why did Zimbabwe emerge? What was its capital city?
5. Why did city-states develop along the Swahili coast? Name three of these city-states. (OE)
6. Why did the Portuguese start to explore the western coast of Africa? How did they interact with the kingdoms of West Africa?
7. What were the accomplishments of Bartolomeu Dias? Vasco de Gama?
8. Which European nations participated in the Atlantic slave trade?
9. Why did Pope Urban II call for a holy war against the Seljuk Turks?

10. What were some of the motivations for Crusaders to participate in the Crusades? Which do you think is the most significant?
11. How did Europe greatly benefit from the Crusades (see last paragraph of this section)?
12. How did the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople mark a turning point in world history?
13. Who was Suleiman the Magnificent? Describe some of his accomplishments.
14. What was the Safavid Dynasty? Describe the leader Abbas I (Abbas the Great).

Far East

1. Create a social pyramid of the Japanese hierarchy. Place the emperor on top. Include Shogun, Daimyo, Samurai, Peasants, and Merchants.
2. Who was Genghis Khan?
3. Describe the military skill of the Mongols. Why could the Mongols be described as destructive?
4. Who was Kublai Khan? What happened to the Silk Road under the rule of the Mongols?
5. Who was Tamerlane?
6. This author focused on the destruction leveled by the Mongols. Do you think this a fair depiction of the Mongols? Why or why not?
7. How many people died due to the Black Death?
8. How did the Black Death spread?
9. What social and economic changes occurred because of the Black Death?
10. How did Ming China improve under Hungwu?
11. Who was Zheng He?
12. Why did the Ming Empire collapse?
13. Describe the rule of Akbar.
14. What was Sikhism?

Europe

1. What was Feudalism? Describe how it worked. Create a social pyramid that depicts the different social classes of European feudalism.
2. Why did trade increase around the 11th and 12th centuries?
3. What was the 100 Years War? How was Joan of Arc a turning point in the war?
4. What sparked new learning and thought in Europe during this time?
5. What was the Renaissance?
6. Define Humanism.
7. What are the names of the 4 teenage mutant ninja turtles? See a connection to the Renaissance?
8. Why did the Protestant Reformation happen?
9. Who was Martin Luther? What technological innovation helped Luther's message get spread?

10. Name several other key figures of the Reformation.
11. What sparked the beginning of a great age of European exploration in the 16th century?
12. Which nations were the early leaders in exploration? Who quickly followed?

The Americas

1. Where were the Aztec? What was the name of the capital city they built?
2. Describe the Aztec economy.
3. Name some Aztec words that have been incorporated into English.
4. Why did the Aztec sacrifice?
5. Why did the Aztec empire collapse? Who was Hernan Cortes?
6. What was the capital of the Inca Empire?
7. What was quipu?
8. Describe the Inca road system.
9. What was Inca agriculture based on? Why? (OE)
10. Describe the collapse of the Inca. Who was Francisco Pizarro?

Oceania

1. Pacific islands had originally been settled by whom? How did they get there?
2. Who was Ferdinand Magellan? What else is he known for? (OE)
3. Who were the Maori? Look up haka on youtube. Whoever performs the haka for me in class first, gets extra credit. You can do it alone, or with a group.

Chapter 4 wrap-up- What was the most important development of this time period. Explain.

Chapter 5: Revolution and European Imperialism

Middle East and Africa

1. How did the Europeans work with African kingdoms to facilitate the Atlantic Slave trade?
2. What was the Ashanti Empire's wealth now based on? What did they get in return from the British and Dutch traders?
3. Who was David Livingstone?
4. Draw and label a diagram of the Triangular system used during the Atlantic Slave trade.
5. Britain abolished the slave trade in 1807, but why didn't it stop?
6. What heightened the interest of European powers for the interior of Africa?
7. What was the "Scramble for Africa?" What was the impact of the Europeans dividing up Africa?

9. Which European nations fought over control of Southern Africa? Why did they want this land?

Far East

1. Who founded the Qing Dynasty?
2. Why were officials forced to wear pigtails?
3. What philosophy did the Qing promote? What was their relationship like with Christianity?
4. Describe the reign of Qianlong.
5. Name several internal revolts did the Qing have to deal with?
6. What was the British East India Company? (OE, perhaps)
7. How did the Industrial Revolution impact the British rule of India?
8. How was opium used to help the British open up trade in China? What was the impact of the Opium Wars?
9. Who was Hong Xiuquan? What was the impact of his Taiping Rebellion?
10. What was the foreign policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate in Japan? Describe. How did this policy come to an end?
11. Why do you think the slogan of the Meiji became “wealthy country and strong arms?”
12. Why did the Meiji implement a series of reforms? Make a list of the reforms (there are a bunch).
13. Who won the Sino-Japanese war? The Russo-Japanese war? Why are these victories significant?

Europe

1. What was Peter the Great’s mission in Russia? What did he do to promote these changes?
2. What was the Enlightenment? How was it influenced by scientific knowledge prior to this?
3. How did Enlightenment thinkers question established institutions (governments, churches, etc)?
4. Who were these people? Voltaire, Rousseau, Adam Smith, Thomas Paine
5. Frederick the Great and Catherine the Great are known as enlightened absolute rulers. What does this mean?
6. What helped spread these Enlightenment ideas and what did this lead to?
7. Describe how taxes worked in France prior to the French Revolution?
8. Why was France experiencing an economic crisis?
9. Define- Storming of the Bastille and Declaration of the Rights of Man (OE)
10. What was the Committee of Public Safety?
11. What were the Napoleonic Wars? Who was taller- Napoleon or Coach Bowkett?
12. What was the Congress of Vienna? What did it do?
13. What triggered the Industrial Revolution (IR) in Britain?
14. Name the innovations listed that were a result of the Industrial Rev. What were some of the impacts of industrialization. (include 5)?

15. What was life like for the workers during the IR? Who were Marx and Engels? What did they believe?
16. What led to large scale migrations from Europe? Where to a vast majority of the emigrants go?
17. Name several reasons why these people emigrated out of Europe.
18. Why did so many Irish go to North America in the 19th century?
19. What is the definition of Nationalism?

The Americas

1. Describe several reasons why relations between Britain and its American colonies deteriorated.
2. What was the Boston Tea Party? It happened on December 16th...a very important date.
3. What inspired the Spanish colonies in the Americas to fight for independence?
4. How was the Peninsular War back in Spain a trigger for these movements as well?
5. Who were Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin?
6. What was Manifest Destiny? Does that way of thinking still exist? If so, provide an example.
7. What was the result for Native Americans (demographic shifts, where were they forced to live)?

Oceania

1. What was the impact of Captain James Cook?
2. Who was sent to Australia starting in 1788? What was the impact on the Aboriginal population?
3. How did the gold rushes impact Australia?
4. How does European trade with the Maori compare to European trade with African kingdoms during the Atlantic Slave trade?

Chapter 5 wrap-up- What was the most important development of this time period. Explain.

Chapter 6: A New World Order

Middle East and Africa

1. Why did African resistance to European oppression ultimately fail for most uprisings?
2. Describe the Herero uprising in German South-West Africa. What was the result of the uprising?
3. Describe the impact of the Maji Maji Rebellion on the people of what is now Tanzania.
4. What was distinct about Ethiopian resistance to the Europeans?
5. Who was Haile Selassie?
6. Why had the Ottoman Empire been called the “Sick Man of Europe?”
7. What finally led to the complete dissolution of the Ottoman Empire?
8. How did Ataturk try to make Turkey a modern, secular state? (You should probably look up secular if

9. What was the Balfour Declaration? What was the Arab response to this mandate?

Far East

1. What caused deep resentment in China during the early 20th century?

2. What was the Boxer Rebellion?

3. Where was Japan trying to dominate in the early 20th century? Why did they want this land?

4. How did WWI benefit Japan?

5. Identify Rape of Nanking. Pearl Harbor. Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

6. What was the Long March?

7. Who won the civil war between the Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang? Who became the first head of state of the People's Democratic Republic of China?

8. Who was Gandhi? What was his goal?

Europe

1. Who was in the Triple Alliance? Who was in the Triple Entente?

2. How did the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand lead to the start of WWI? Explain through alliances.

3. Describe trench warfare. Why did it lead to so many casualties?

4. What was the Treaty of Versailles and what were the results?

5. Describe the Spanish Flu. What was its impact?

6. What was the first nation to give women the right to vote?

7. Who won the civil war in Russia between the Bolsheviks and the anti-Bolsheviks? What happened to Czar Nicholas II and his family?

8. What did Stalin try to do? What was the result?

9. Who was Benito Mussolini? What was the Fascist movement?

10. How was Hitler able to take control in Germany?

11. Why do you think the British and French practiced the policy of appeasement (non-intervention) and allowed Hitler to do these things?

12. What did Stalin, Truman, and Churchill agree upon at the Potsdam Conference?

13. The United Nations replaced the ineffective League of Nations. What was its aim?

14. Describe the Holocaust.

The Americas

1. What led to the Roaring Twenties, a period of economic boom, in the US in the 1920s?

2. How did the stock market crash trigger a worldwide depression?

Final Question- What are you most interested in learning about this year? Why?

Part IV- Learning the different types of questions

AP World History has many specific skills you will be learning this year along with 4 types of essay questions (besides the Document Based Question) that we will learn how to write this year. They are Comparative, CCOT (Continuity and Change over time), Causation (Cause and Effect), and Periodization.

Please answer the following questions below as an introduction to these types of questions. You could do this in a chart, Venn diagram, or any other way you'd like.

- 1) Compare your freshmen year of high school (or last school year if you are not a sophomore) to your last year of middle school. Identify both differences and similarities. (Comparative)**

- 2) Examine your schooling experience from elementary school to the present. What has changed and what has stayed the same? (CCOT)**

- 3) What caused you to sign up for AP World History this year? (Causation)**

- 4) To what extent is your decision to attend Lake Forest Academy a turning point in your life? Please identify several ways it has been a turning point and at least one way that it has not been a turning point. (Periodization)**