***2021 AP World History Summer Assignment***

Welcome to Advanced Placement World History. Over the course of the school year, we will be covering 1,000+ years of human history. That is a lot of time!! In order to help establish a foundation for the course, there will be a few assignments that must be completed by the time you return to school. It will also allow us to move past the first part of the textbook and the early civilizations. Three things you need to do:

1. Sign up for BAND, by  so that I can stay in touch
2. Sign up for GOOGLE CLASSROOM. The CODE: **ktje4ax**
3. You will need to acquire one book (and borrow another from me- the textbook).

You’ll want to get the **PRINCETON REVIEW GUIDE for AP WORLD**. If you can’t get a 2021 copy from a current AP kiddo, I would suggest purchasing the new 2022 edition, which usually drops sometime in August. Amazon.com is a great place to purchase this book.

**Part I: Chapter 2 & 3: River Valleys & Classical Empires**

The following assignment is based on the early chapters from your textbook that build foundations of history. It is due on ***August 15th*** via Google Classroom. There will be a tab for submission. I will include a digital copy there to, if you’d rather type the answers on that and submit, rather than take pictures of your completed one. My email is [jhundey@armadaschools.org](mailto:jhundey@armadaschools.org), if you are having any problems. The reason I’m doing this, is to force you not to procrastinate and to give me some time to begin grading the first part of your summer reading.

AP WORLD is about big patterns for cultures and civilizations. It is not about the little details. However, historical terms and vocabulary are important. Get used to these types of guides. There are no historical thinking skill practice questions for Chapter 2, but… with Chapter 3- you get a practice round to try out these new skills- CCOT and Causation.

Chapter 2 is focused on the world’s first civilizations, while chapter 3 introduces the Classical Era (600 b.c.e.- 600 c.e.), the first major time period that all future civilizations are built upon. Here you will continue to read and take notes with the Reading Guides, but now you will begin practicing the Historical Thinking Skills that are the foundation of this entire AP course. Page 14 is where these skills are practiced. These skills are coupled along with **the opportunity to ask informed, pointed questions** of confusion (or simply more in-depth follow-up questions), and is where all your weekly chapter guide grades will come from- so create good habits now.

**If you feel the need to copy from each other, then I would suggest not bothering to take this class. Fair warning.**

**Part II: Chapter 4 & 5: Classical Civilizations & Historical Thinking Skills**

These two chapters continue to add onto the foundations of the Classical Civilizations and are due on the first day of school, completed. If you have questions, please email me and I will do my best to answer questions in a timely manner. You can collaborate and work together to assist each other on your questions, as long as it is your finished work I am seeing.

**Good luck and have a wonderful summer. It’s hard work, but if you love learning, thinking and being challenged- you’ll love this class…**

**Chapter 2 Learning Guide – The First Civilizations**

**Main Idea 1 – Early civilization began around a water source and was an effect of the Agricultural Revolution.**

1. Cradle of civilization – Definition:

Significance:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Briefly describe the early civilizations (Pages 60 – 68) | |
| Egypt |  |
| Norte Chico |  |
| Indus River |  |
| China |  |
| Olmec |  |

1. Why did not all chiefdoms turn into a civilization? What makes turns chiefdom into a civilization?
2. How was Norte Chico unique (Zooming In on p.64)?

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. What caused the Indus River Valley to be abandoned?
2. Why were the Chinese dynasties different from other civilizations especially the Indus people?
3. How were the Shang and Zhou Dynasties different from the Xia Dynasty?
4. What is the **Mandate of Heaven?**
5. Nubia – Definition:
6. What does the author of the book mean when he says: “It is the search for “something else” that has provoked such great debate among scholars.” (page 68 near the middle)
7. What 3 things do **ALL** of the early civilizations have in common?
8. Describe the city of Uruk.
9. Describe Mojenjo Daro and Harappa
10. Describe Teotihuacan.

**Main Idea 2: Early civilizations had social hierarchies that they used to control people and the government.**

1. In what way was social inequality expressed in the early civilizations? Describe an urban city at this time. What purpose did cities serve? (at least 4 sentences)
2. Describe the roles of the social hierarchy.
   1. Monarchs in China -
   2. Commoners in Mesopotamia –
   3. Farmers (in all early civilizations) –

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Males** | **Females** |
| **Treatment of slaves** |  |  |
| **Roles of slaves** |  |  |

1. **Patriarchy – Definition**

Significance:

1. In what ways have historians tried to explain the origins of patriarchy?
2. According to your book, how were women treated during the early civilizations?
3. How were “respectable women” different from non “respectable women”

**Main Idea 3: People did not overthrow the government or protest because each civilization was held together by a King (or any ruler really) who controlled society by using ranked officials.**

1. What was the purpose of the state? (4 reasons)
2. Read the excerpt near the bottom of page 76. What happens to the peasant who cannot pay his tax in grain?
3. Son of Heaven – Definition:

Significance:

1. What did these early cultures use to justify the unequal power?
2. Why was writing important to your status?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Egypt** | **Mesopotamia** |
| **Environment and Culture** |  |  |
| **Cities and States** |  |  |
| **Interaction and exchange** |  |  |

1. Answer the Short Answer Question 4) on p. 95-b:

a.

b.

c.

**Chapter 3 Learning Guide – Eurasian Empire**

**Main Idea 1 – Each Empire developed its own political organization based on its location, its needs, and who was in power.**

1. Who did the Persians model their government after?
2. Who was Cyrus? What did he do that was significant to history?
3. Who was Darius? What did he do that was significant to history?
4. Their king was very important to the Persians. Explain the importance of the Persian King. What types of rituals did the Persians follow after the death of the King?
5. Ahura Mazda – Definition:

Significance:

1. Satraps – Definition:
2. Look at the map on page 109. Locate the Royal road. Based on what you see, why do you think the road followed the path it did? What was the purpose?
3. Persepolis:
4. What Held the Persian Empire together?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

1. What was the Royal Road? Why was it important to Persia and Egypt?
2. How was the Greek civilization distinctive compared to Persia? (pages 110 – 113)

1.

2.

3.

4.

1. How was Greek expansion different from the Persian expansion?
2. Describe the voting history in Greece?
3. Hoplites – Definition
4. Helots – Definition:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Government of Sparta** | **Government of Athens** |
|  |  |

1. Who were Solon and Pericles? What did they do? (you might have to look this up online also to get more detail then your book gives)
2. How was Athenian Democracy different from our democracy today?
3. What caused the Persians to declare war on the Greeks?
4. The Greeks defeated Persia, but it did not seem to bother the Persians much. What kind of affect did the defeat of the Persians have on the Greeks?
5. What was the Greeks’ Golden Age?
6. Alexander the Great was Philip II’s son. Explain why Alexander was hailed as “King of Asia”.
7. In your own words, how does the quote on page 115 describe Alexander?
8. What was significant of Alexander’s role as Emperor?
9. What is the Hellenistic Era as it relates to ancient Greece?
10. Explain how Greek culture influenced places outside of the Greek Empire (page 115-117).

**Main Idea 2 – Most large empires have similarities in how they rose and how they declined.**

1. In your own words, describe the beginning of Rome.
2. Patricians – Definition
3. Plebeians – Definition
4. What was the point of the Roman tribune?
5. Describe the Roman political system (page 117-121)
6. The Romans began to grow their empire in 490 B.C.E. It took them over 500 years to grow until they reached their pinnacle. How did they get to the top?
7. What did the poor soldiers want to get from Roman expansion? The Wealthy?
8. Pax Romana – Definition (more than just the Roman Peace)

Significance -

1. What did the Chinese think of the warring states?
2. Who was Qin Shihuangdi and what did he do for China?
3. What happened when scholars opposed Shihuangdi?
4. How did Rome collapse?
5. How did **Han China** collapse?
6. Why were centralized empires less prominent in India than in China?
7. Describe Characteristics of **Mauryan Empire**. (Social, Political, Intellectual, Cultural, Economic)
8. Describe the **Gupta Empire**. (Social, Political, Intellectual, Cultural, Economic)

Why is it considered the Golden Age of India?

1. Who is **Ashoka**? What did he do for India? Why is he the 2nd most important Indian in this chapter after Buddha?

What are questions that you still have about the major concepts or ideas from the chapter?

Select ONE Major Historical event from this chapter and explain several reasons that **Caused** this event, development, or process to take place and several **Effects** it had on the society/history.

**CAUSES:**

**Analysis:**

**EVENT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**EFFECTS:**

**Analysis:**

Select ANOTHER Major Historical event from this chapter and explain several reasons that **Caused** this event, development, or process to take place and several **Effects** it had on the society/history.

**CAUSES:**

**Analysis:**

**EVENT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**EFFECTS:**

**Analysis:**

Pick a **culture/civilization** from the chapter. What are TWO major changes that occurred for this civilization from the beginning of the era to the end? What are TWO continuities (things that stayed consistent or the same)?

1.

Changes

2.

Analyze ONE Change- why did it change?

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1.

2.

Continuities

Analyze ONE Continuity- why did it stay the same?

**Chapter 4 Learning Guide – Eurasian Cultural Traditions**

**Main Idea 1 – The Chinese are going through their Warring States Period. They are looking for a way to unite China again.**

1. In your own words describe Legalism.
2. In Legalism, how were farmers and soldiers seen? How were artisans, merchants, aristocrats, and scholars on the social ladder?
3. Who was Confucius and what did he do?
4. Confucius said “The relation between superiors and inferiors is like that between the wind and the grass. The grass must bend when the wind blows across it.” (page 152) What does this quote mean?
5. Why has Confucianism been defined as a “humanistic philosophy” rather than a supernatural religion? (the answer is not directly stated in the book. You need to think about this section and come up with a comprehensive answer)
6. How is the family important to the Confucius beliefs? Describe what the role of the family was.
7. Read the quote on page 153 by Ban Zhao. What is the quote saying about the women’s role in Confucianism?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. How did the following beliefs think China’s problem of disorder should be solved? | |
| Legalism (pg 150) |  |
| Confucianism (pg 151-154) |  |
| Daoist (pg 154-156) |  |

1. How was Daoist thinking different from Confucianism?
2. How did classical Hinduism differ from other world religions?
3. What is the fundamental assertion of philosophical Hinduism?
4. How are moksha, karma, and reincarnation connected?
5. In what ways did Buddhism reflect Hindu traditions, and in what ways did it challenge them?
6. What is the difference between the Theravada and Mahayana expressions of Buddhism?
7. Why did Buddhism decline in India?
8. Karma - Definition:
9. Moksha – Definition:
10. Atman – Definition:
11. Describe how karma works.
12. Siddhartha Gautama – Definition:

Significance:

1. Nirvana – Definition:

Significance:

1. What did a revived Hinduism indicate?
2. What religious path was also becoming increasingly prominent in Hinduism?
3. What was the Bhagavad Gita?

**Main Idea 2: As cultures developed and spread ideas, people in the Middle East moved towards monotheism**

1. Explain the relationship of Ahura Mazda and Angra Mainyu under Zoroastrianism.
2. What aspects of Zoroastrianism and Judaism subsequently found a place in Christianity and Islam?
3. What was distinctive about the Jewish religious tradition?

**Main Idea 3: The Greeks were willing to let go of their mythology to prove that the world was physical and that people could understand this and live a moral life.**

1. In what ways was the mythical religion of the Greek city-states brought together and expressed?
2. Why do you think many Greek intellectuals abandoned this mythical religious framework?
3. What are the distinctive features of the Greek intellectual tradition?
4. What did the earliest classical Greek thinkers have in common?
5. After the 12th century C.E., how was the Greek legacy viewed?
6. How had Greek works of science and philosophy been preserved for Europeans and how had it stimulated Muslim thinkers?
7. Socrates – Definition:

Significance:

1. Thales— Definition:

Significance:

1. Pythagoras— Definition:

Significance:

1. Hippocrates— definition:

Significance:

1. Plato— definition:

Significance:

**Main Idea 4: Even though religions may seem like that are completely different from each other, they all have commonalities that they share.**

1. Compare the lives and teachings of Jesus and the Buddha.

2. In what ways was Christianity transformed in the five centuries following the death of Jesus?

3. What are some of the problems with Religion’s relationship with Historians, as stated on 180/181?

4. Why do you think people found appeal with supernatural religions such as Buddhism and Christianity as opposed to the more rationalist approaches of Greek and Confucian philosophy?

What are questions that you still have about the major concepts or ideas from the chapter?

Select ONE Major Historical event from this chapter and explain several reasons that **Caused** this event, development, or process to take place and several **Effects** it had on the society/history.

**CAUSES:**

**Analysis:**

**EVENT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**EFFECTS:**

**Analysis:**

Select ANOTHER Major Historical event from this chapter and explain several reasons that **Caused** this event, development, or process to take place and several **Effects** it had on the society/history.

**CAUSES:**

**Analysis:**

**EVENT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**EFFECTS:**

**Analysis:**

Pick a ***religion*** from the chapter. What are TWO major changes that occurred for this religion from the beginning of the era to the end? What are TWO continuities (things that stayed consistent or the same)?

1.

Changes

2.

Analyze ONE Change- why did it change?

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Continuities

1.

2.

Analyze ONE Continuity- why did it stay the same?

**Chapter 5 Learning Guide – Eurasian Social Hierarchies**

**Main Idea 1 – Chinese society has changed very little on the last 2000 years. The Han dynasty began the civil service exam in full force.**

1. Wu Di – Who was he?

Why is he significant?

1. Describe what the **civil service exam** is.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. How would you describe the social hierarchy of classical China? (make sure you completely fill in the chart. There should be a few descriptions in each box.) | |
| Officials |  |
| Landlords |  |
| Merchants |  |
| Peasants |  |

1. Describe the Yellow Turban Rebellion and its consequences on China.

**Main Idea 2 – Even though China and India shared a broad similarity in their social organization, India was distinctive in its own right.**

1. Caste system – Definition

Significance to India**:**

1. What is the current theory of how the caste system developed in India?
2. *Varna* – Definition:
3. Fill in the following triangle of with the social classes (top to bottom) of India and who was included in each class and what they did.
4. What class ranked lower than the sudras? Describe their life.
5. What are jatis? What are the rules of the jatis?
6. How was the Chinese and Indian social system different?
7. How can you change your social caste in India?
8. What are 3 functions of the caste system?

1.

2.

3.

**Main Idea 3 – All throughout human history slavery has existed. Its forms have changes over the millennia, but it has always had a presence.**

1. What does one scholar suggest as a model for enslaving people?
2. How did the inequalities of slavery differ from those of caste? (Think status, work, rights, and

opportunities.)

1. Describe slavery in Roman society.

**Main Idea 4 – Throughout history men have often been regarded as superior to women. Women in the upper classes generally had fewer rights and responsibilities then the lower class women.**

1. In what ways did the expression of Chinese patriarchy change over time, and why did it change in the first place?
2. Describe life of upper class women in China?
3. Following the collapse of the Han Dynasty in the third century, what were the signs of a weakening patriarchy? Did patriarchy end in China?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. How did the patriarchies of Athens and Sparta differ from each other? Pages 213-217 | |
| Athens | Sparta |

1. How were women’s lives in Greece similar and different than in China?
2. Helots – Definition:
3. Latifundia – Definition

Significance:

1. How did Spartan society solve the problem of a permanent threat from the helots?
2. List the changes and continuities of the classical era. (pages 217 – 218)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Changes** | **Continuities (things that stay the same)** |
|  |  |

What are questions that you still have about the major concepts or ideas from the chapter?

Select ONE Major Historical event from this chapter and explain several reasons that **Caused** this event, development, or process to take place and several **Effects** it had on the society/history.

**CAUSES:**

**Analysis:**

**EVENT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**EFFECTS:**

**Analysis:**

Select ANOTHER Major Historical event from this chapter and explain several reasons that **Caused** this event, development, or process to take place and several **Effects** it had on the society/history.

**CAUSES:**

**Analysis:**

**EVENT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**EFFECTS:**

**Analysis:**

Pick a ***civilization*** from the chapter. What are TWO major changes that occurred for this civilization from the beginning of the era to the end? What are TWO continuities (things that stayed consistent or the same)?

1.

Changes

2.

Analyze ONE Change- why did it change?

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Continuities

1.

2.

Analyze ONE Continuity- why did it stay the same?