

## AP World History Summer Assignment 2018-19

Dear Students:

I am really excited that you have decided to enroll in AP World History. Advanced Placement World History (APWH) is a thematic, college-level course designed to familiarize students with the broad patterns of the human experience. Students will concentrate on change and continuity over time, the unique aspects of social institutions and the common characteristics that tie them together, and the dynamics of how cultural interactions have shaped history since recorded history. **Students are charged with the role of historian and will engage in a plethora of activities that encourage critical thinking and hone their ability to debate established historical interpretations and express their educated views using primary source documents.** Throughout the academic year, students will actively compare cultures and look for historical patterns that stretch across units and tie all human populations together throughout history. The primary purpose of this summer assignment is to help you acquire the base geographical and vocabulary knowledge necessary for instant immersion in AP World History once the academic year begins. **Be prepared to take a quiz over this material the first week of school.**

### Part 1) Vocabulary Development:

Below you will find a list of vocabulary terms that will be repeated throughout the school year. These words will apply to many different cultures throughout history. It is important for you to become familiar with these words and their meanings. Don't assume you know the meaning. It is encouraged that you define these words, but ultimately you are responsible for knowing and applying these concepts throughout the year. There will be several grades or assignments utilizing these terms throughout the school year.

Absolutism	Agriculture	Aristocracy	Bureaucracy
Chiefdom	City-state	Civilization	Colonialism
Demography	Diaspora	Divine	Dynasty
Empire	Globalization	Feudalism	Forager
Genocide	Medieval	Imperialism	Indentured servant
Interregional	Nomad	Monotheism	Neolithic
Nobility	Patriarchal	Pandemic	Papacy
Pastoral	Primary source	Periodization	Polytheism
Prehistoric	Secondary source	Revolution	Rural
Scribe	Syncretism	Serf	Shaman
Socialism		Theocracy	urban
synthesis			

### Part 2) Geography and World Regions

Knowing geography and the world regions as divided by the College Board is a big part of this AP course. In particular make sure you memorize the World Regions – A Closer Look map for these are the core regions we will focus on throughout the time. We will spend a lot of time analyzing continuities and changes over time from region to region and how they interact with one another. Apart from memorizing the world regions it is helpful throughout the year to know what current nations belong in each period. On the maps provided you will do 2 things:

1. Label all of the countries listed for each region.
2. Color each **region** a different color (not each country a different color but each **region**)

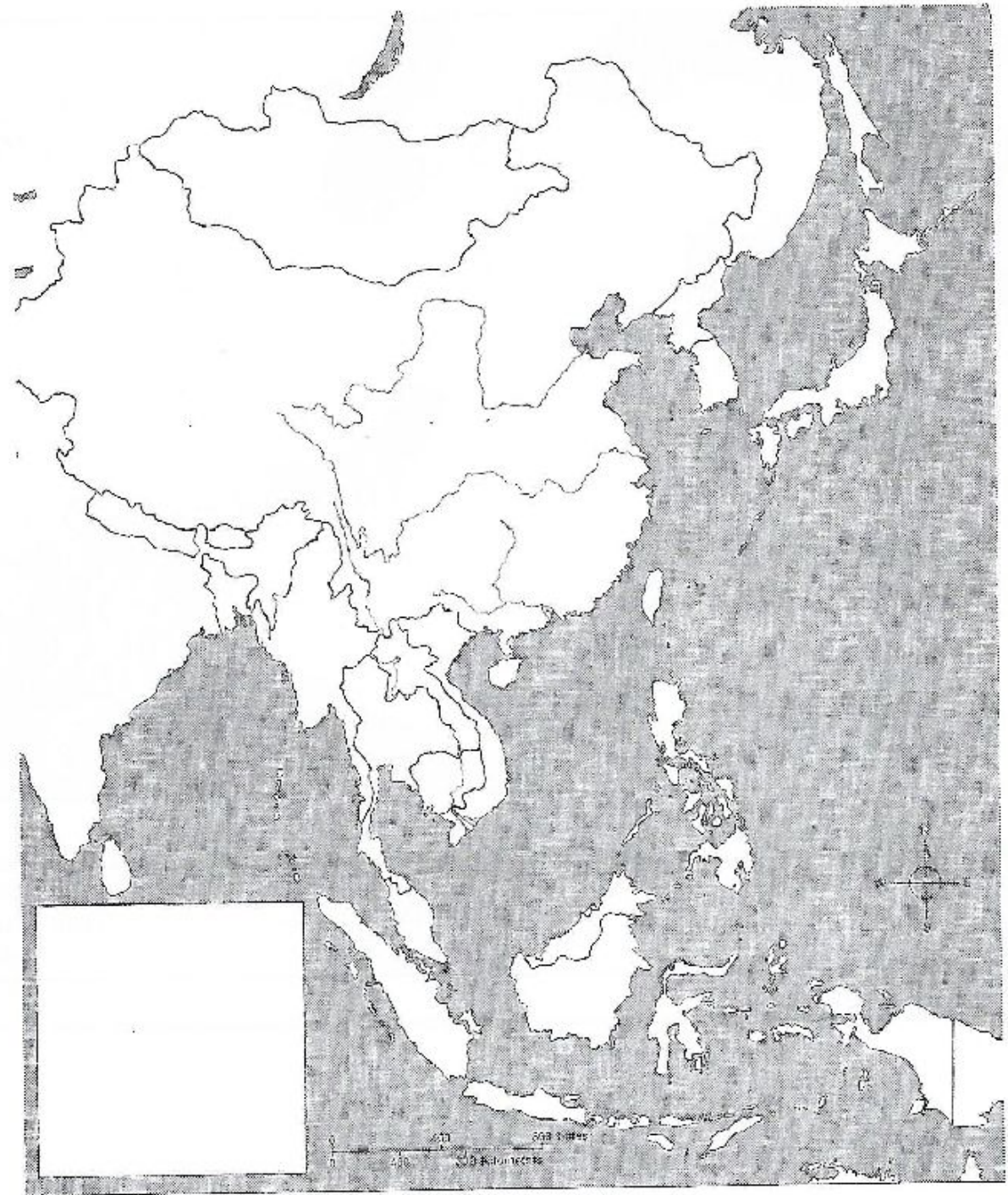
### Part 3) Notes on Period 1

There are a lot of skills and content to cover throughout this year and it is important that we get a head start. You will be reading and taking notes on Chapters 1 and 2 of our textbook on the provided notes sheet. Please summarize the main points for each section. The book you will need is **World History – Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination** published by AMSCO. You have to have one no later than the 2017 edition due to the change in curriculum. We may issue you one here from the school or you can purchase your own. I highly suggest purchasing your own as they are inexpensive and by having your own you may write, highlight, or annotate anything you need but may not do so to our school textbooks. If you are interested in purchasing your own you can find them at [perfectionlearning.com](http://perfectionlearning.com) and the ISBN # is - **978-1-68064-800-3**.

#### AP World History Geographical Regions

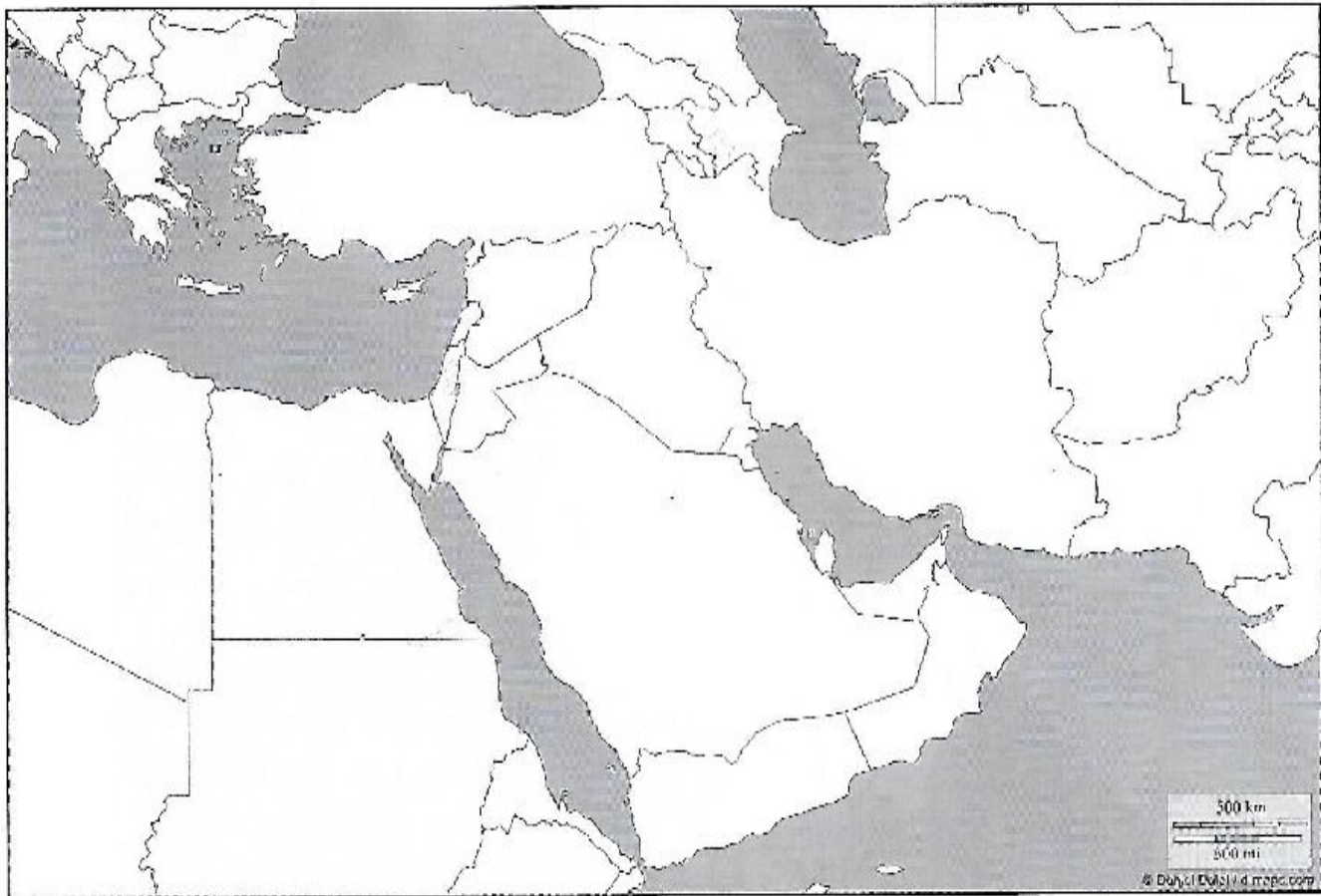


**AP World History  
"Must Know" Geography Map**

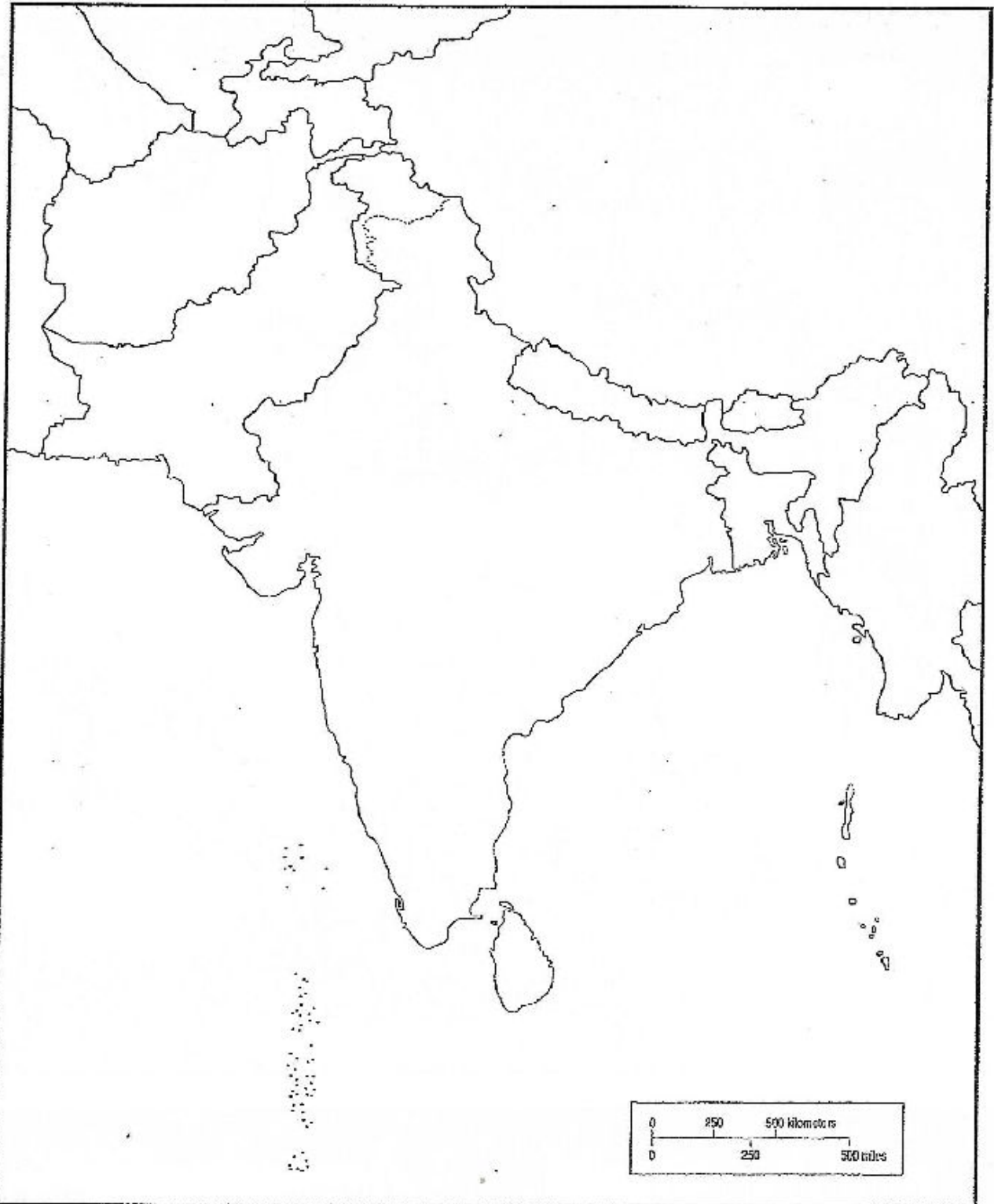


<b>East Asia:</b>	China	Japan	<b>SE Asia:</b>	Cambodia	Indonesia
	Republic of China (Taiwan)	South Korea		Malaysia	Myanmar (Burma)
	North Korea		Philippines	Singapore	
			Thailand	Vietnam	

**AP World History**  
**“Must Know” Geography Map**



<b>South Asia:</b>	Afghanistan India	Bangladesh Pakistan	<b>SW Asia (Mid-East)</b>	Iran Jordan Syria	Iraq	Israel Saudi Arabia Turkey
<b>Central Asia</b>	Kazakhstan					



**SOUTH ASIA:**

India

Pakistan

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

## AP World History "Must Know" Geography Map



Europe				
West	England/Great Britain/U.K. France Portugal	Germany Spain	East	Hungary Romania Ukraine Poland Russia Yugoslavia
Northern	Finland Sweden	Norway	Southern	Italy Greece

**AP World History  
"Must Know" Geography Map**



<b>Africa</b>					
<b>North Africa:</b>	Algeria Libya	Egypt Morocco	<b>East Africa:</b>	Ethiopia Madagascar Sudan	Kenya Somalia Tanzania
<b>West Africa:</b>	Chad Mali Niger	Côte D'Ivoire Mauritania Nigeria	<b>Equatorial Africa:</b>	Cameroon Rwanda Uganda	Cent. Afr. Rep. Sudan Dem Rep of Congo (Zaire)
<b>Southern Africa:</b>	Angola Dem Rep of Congo (Zaire)	Botswana		South Africa Zambia	Zimbabwe

“Must Know” Geography Map



Americas						
Central	Mexico		Nicaragua	Caribbean	Bahamas	Cuba
	Panama				Jamaica	Puerto Rico
South	Argentina	Brazil	Colombia	Ecuador	Peru	Venezuela



**PERIOD OVERVIEW PG 1**

Nomadic hunters...

Villages grew...

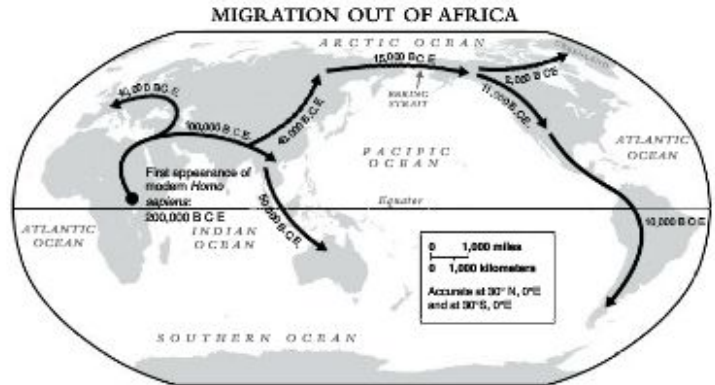
Trade...

By 600BCE...

**FROM HUNTER-FORAGERS TO SETTLED SOCIETIES**  
**Chapter 1 (pg 2-11)**

**Introduction**

**Migrating across the Globe**



**THE PALEOLITHIC PERIOD**

**Introduction: What is the Paleolithic Period?**

## Adapting to the Environment

## Control of Fire

## Hunter-Forager Society



Source: iStockphoto  
The oldest known paintings were created about 40,000 years ago.

## Rules in Society

**Religion and Art**

**NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION**

**Introduction: What is the Neolithic Revolution and what major developments characterized it?**

**Agriculture**

Period 1: Technological Environmental Transformations to c. 600 BCE

**Pastoralism**

Domestication of Plants and Animals						
Area	18,000 to 15,000 B.C.E.	15,000 to 12,000 B.C.E.	12,000 to 9,000 B.C.E.	9,000 to 6,000 B.C.E.	6,000 to 3,000 B.C.E.	3,000 to 1 B.C.E.
Europe	• Dogs			• Sheep • Pigs • Goats • Cattle	• Wheat	
Middle East			• Cattle • Barley • Wheat	• Goats • Sheep		
Africa				• Cattle	• Sorghum	• Rice
Asia			• Rice • Pigs	• Millet • Cattle		
Americas				• Maize • Squash	• Beans	

**Specialization of Labor**

**Growth of Villages and Towns**

**Governments**

**Religions**

**Technological Innovations**

**The First Civilizations**

**Historical Perspectives: Was farming a mistake?**

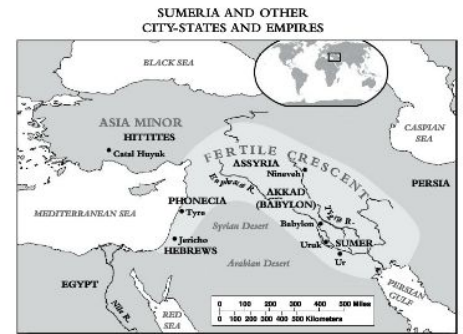
**THE FIRST CIVILIZATIONS  
Chapter 2 (pg 17-40)**

**Introduction**

**THE SUMERIANS**

**Introduction**

## Sumerian Government



## Sumerian Religion

## Sumerian Economy and Trade

## Sumerian Social Structure

## Women in Sumer

## Cultural and Scientific Contributions



Sources: Thirionack (left and above)

Cuneiform wedges (left) were the first writing system. Phoenician letters (above) became the basis for the modern alphabet used by writers of English and many other languages.

**Sumerian Decline**

**THE BABYLONIAN EMPIRE**

**Introduction**

**King Hammurabi**

**Babylonian Society and Culture**

**THE PHOENICIANS**

**Introduction**

**THE HEBREWS**

**Introduction**

**Monotheism**

## Division and Diaspora

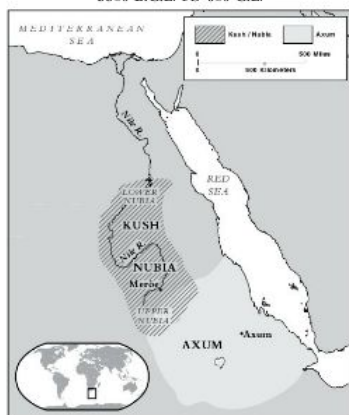
## THE GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA

## ANCIENT EGYPT

### Introduction

### Introduction of Agriculture and Pastoralism

NUBIA, KUSH, AND AXUM,  
3500 B.C.E. TO 600 C.E.



### Transportation and Trade

### Early Governments



**The Old Kingdom**

**The Middle Kingdom**

**The New Kingdom**

**Egyptian Society**

**Religion**

**Continuous Egyptian Culture**

## Egyptian Writing

## Scientific Contributions



Source: Thinkstock



Source: Thinkstock

Monumental architecture such as pyramids in Egypt (upper) and ziggurats in Mesopotamia (lower) reflected the power of early governments to organize workers to build large structures.

## NUBIA, KUSH, AXUM

## Introduction

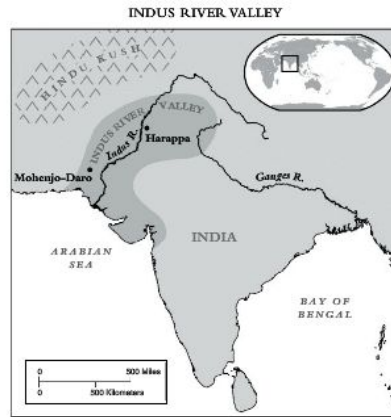
## Nubia

## Kush

## Axum

## INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

### Introduction



### Agriculture and Environment

### Aryan Migrations and Interactions

### Importance of Clans

### Aryan Language

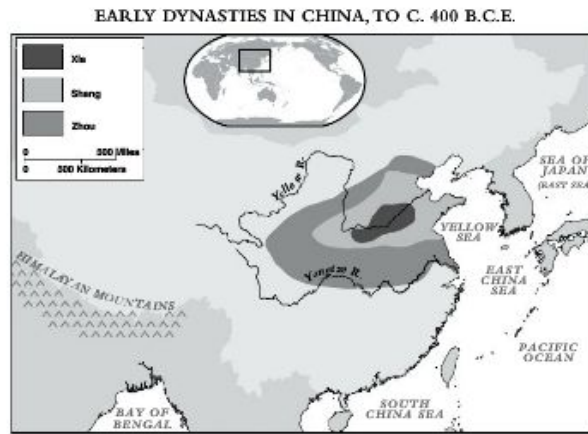
### Aryan Religious Traditions

## Aryan and Dravidian Beliefs

More space on next page

## CHINA'S FIRST CIVILIZATIONS

### Introduction



### China's first rulers

### The Shang dynasty

## Economy, Technology and Trade

## Religion

## Cultural and Scientific Contributions



Source: Shutterstock

## The End of the Shang Dynasty

Period 1: Technological Environmental Transformations to c. 600 BCE

**The Zhou Dynasty**

**Government**

**Trade and Agriculture**

**Urbanization**

**Zhou Achievements**

**The Decline of the Zhou dynasty**

**THE FIRST AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS**

**Introduction**

**The Chavin**

**The Olmec**

**THE PACIFIC PEOPLES**

**Introduction**

**The Austronesian Speakers**

**Easter Island**

**Historical Perspectives: Why do civilizations rise and fall?**

**Turning Point: Why 600 BCE?**