

AP WORLD HISTORY SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

DURING THE NEXT SCHOOL YEAR, WE WILL COVER 'EVERYTHING THAT'S EVER HAPPENED EVER'. TO GET US A BIT OF HEAD START, YOUR TASK THIS SUMMER IS TO COVER THE FIRST PERIOD (USING www.freeman-pedia.com, [KONONCHUK/FOSTER TEACHER SITES & CRASH COURSE](#) AS YOUR GUIDE)

[FREEMAN-PEDIA](#)



STEP ONE: 13.8 BILLION YEARS OF HUMAN HISTORY

REGION	13.8 Billion-Paleolithic Era	Paleolithic Era (2.6 Million BCE – 8,000 BCE)	Neolithic Era (10,000 BCE- 2,000 BCE)	Foundations Era (2,000 BCE- 600 BCE)
Middle East				
East Asia				
South Asia				
S.E. Asia				
Africa				
Europe				
Latin Amer.				
North Amer.				
Oceania				

PLOT THE FOLLOWING ON THE ABOVE TIMELINE. BE SURE TO INCLUDE THE EVENT, APPROXIMATE LOCATION (SOME OF THESE WILL SPAN MULTIPLE LOCATIONS AND TIME PERIODS):

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. BIG BANG | 6. FIRST USE FIRE | RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS: | 17. METALLURGY | 22. ZIGGURAT OF UR | 26. HITTITES | 31. VEDIC RELIGION | 36. LASCAUX |
| 2. EARTH FORMS | 7. FIRST TOOL USE | 10. TIGRIS/EUPH. | 14. INDUS | 18. MOHENJO-DARO | 23. GREAT PYRAMID | 27. BABYLONIA | 32. HEBREW MONOTHEISM CAVE |
| 3. DINOSAUR EXTINCTION | 8. NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION | 11. NILE | 15. ANDEAN | 19. HARAPPA | 24. HARAPPAN | 28. CUNEIFORM | 33. ZORASTRIANISM |
| 4. HUNTER-GATHERERS | 9. DOMESTICATION OF ANIMALS | 12. YELLOW | 16. MESO-AMER | 20. SHANG DYNASTY | SEWER SYSTEM | 29. HIROGLYPHICS | 34. GIGLAMESH BONES |
| 5. OUT-OF-AFRICA THEORY | | 13. PAPA NEW GUINEA | | 21. OLMECS | 25. CHAVIN CITIES | 30. QUIPU | 35. BOOK OF THE DEAD |

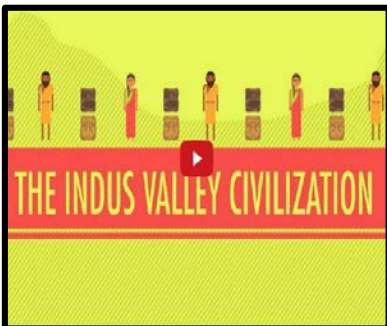
STEP TWO: AN EVENING WITH JOHN GREEN



WORLD HISTORY



1. How do we have evidence of hunter-gatherers (H-G) & their lifeways?
2. What advantages did H-G have over early agriculturalists?
3. Where did agriculture emerge? Which food crops are associated with which areas?
4. What are the advantages & disadvantages of agriculture?
5. What impact does agriculture have on the environment?
6. What advantages do you think that Eurasia had with its zoological Set of animals compared to the Americas?
7. If H-G had a "Better and Healthier" lifeway, why did people become agriculturalists?
8. What do historians say are the drawbacks to complex civilizations and agriculture?



1. How was the concept of "civilization" a useful construct? When is it not useful?
2. How does John Green define what constitutes a civilization? How does this compare to other definitions of civilization you have learned?
3. Where did the earliest civilizations emerge? Why there?
4. Why was the Indus River Valley a prime location? How did the environment impact the people who lived there?
5. What evidence exists of long-distance trade and with whom?
6. What appears to be unique about the IVC, based on your knowledge of other civilizations?



1. John Green begins by discussing one of the MOST obvious consequences of agriculture... What is it AND what were they MOST immediate consequences for those societies?
2. How does Mesopotamia compare with the Indus River Valley (IRV)? Identify both similarities and differences. Think of why a specific similarity and a specific difference might exist. (This is ANALYSIS; One of the more challenging skills you will need to develop).
3. CUNEIFORM: What 3 points does John Green make about the advent of writing?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
4. What was Hammurabi's most significant contribution?
5. What are the challenges of empire? What is the usual result? Or to put it in math terms:
 _____ + _____ = _____



1. What point is John Green making about the different "lenses" we use when we study history?
2. How did the Nile River shape the worldview of the Egyptians? How did this compare to the Mesopotamia worldview?
3. How was Egyptian civilization different from MOST other river valley civilizations? Why do you think this was?
4. What does the construction of the pyramids represent? (Not "what was the purpose of the pyramids?")
5. What was the motivation for building the pyramids? (Not "what was the purpose of the pyramids?")
6. What protected Egypt from outside peoples? How were the Egyptians eventually conquered by Semitic peoples of the Middle East?



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What do textbooks normally do to the river valley civilizations? | 3. What are we really talking about when we use the word 'civilization'? |
| 2. What do Egypt, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, etc. have in common? | 4. What happened around 1200 BCE to Mycenaeans, Minoans, Hittites, And (partially) Egypt? |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. TRADE: What did underwater archaeologists find on the shipwreck? b. WAR: What was one of the main drivers of economic growth? c. FAMILY: How did these civilizations share familial relationships? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What caused this? b. What is the theory of 'Archaeoseismologists'? |
| | 5. How does interdependence in the Bronze Age help lead to its downfall? |

STEP THREE: THE BIRTH OF THE WRITTEN WORD



HISTORY LITERALLY BEGINS WITH THE BIRTH OF WRITING. (*PREHISTORY* BEING THE TERM USED TO DESCRIBE THE TIME BEFORE). MOST OF EXISTENCE TOOK PLACE IN PREHISTORY. THIS YEAR, OUR TASK IS TO COVER HISTORY; THE TIME AFTER WRITING.

OVERARCHING QUESTIONS:

Why was writing developed?

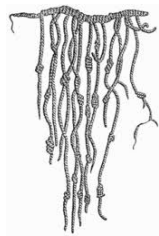
What key events or features of civilizations enabled people to develop writing?



1. What do you see in this image?
2. What symbols do you see in this image?
3. What type of source is this?

Make a Venn diagram in the space below comparing these 3 writing systems!

1. What do you see in this image?
2. What symbols do you see in this image?
3. Who was the audience?



1. What do you see in this image?
2. What method did they use here?
3. Who was the audience?

STEP FOUR : USE the POWERPOINT on the SUMMER ASSIGNMENT Website to COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SPRITE+G CHARTS



RIVER VALLEY

USE THE CHART BELOW TO ORGANIZE YOUR RESEARCH FOR EACH CIVILIZATION

	Social S <i>Family-Labor Demography Stratification</i>	Political P <i>Leaders—Wars Laws-States Government</i>	Religious R <i>Leaders-Beliefs Worship-Books Afterlife</i>	Intellectual I <i>Art-Music Math-Science Literature</i>	Technology T <i>Inventions Innovations Inventors</i>	Economic E <i>Industry-\$\$\$\$ Trade Business</i>	Gender G <i>Male Relations Female Relations Interactions</i>
Society							
MESOPOTAMIA (TIGRIS- EUPHRATES)							
EGYPT (NILE)							
MOHENJO- DARO/HARAPPA (INDUS)							
SHANG CHINA (HUANG HE/YELLOW)							



CIVILIZATION 2.0

Beyond the River Valley Civilizations, other key groups emerged with MAJOR historical consequences

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HITTITES (ANATOLIA)							
PHOENICIANS (ANATOLIA)							
HEBREWS (MIDDLE EAST)							
AMERICAS- MAYANS							



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AMERICAS- ANDEAN							
OCEANIA (AUSTRALIA/PAPA NEW GUINEA/ POLYNESIAN)							
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA							
PERSIANS (PERSIA)							

QUESTIONS? EMAIL: kkononchuk@cnusd.k12.ca.us - or - sfoster@cnusd.k12.ca.us

STEP FIVE : COMPARING THE INDO-EUROPEAN & BANTU MIGRATIONS

Define MIGRATION:

Directions: Determine which element(s) from SPRITE+G apply to the following facts about the Indo-European and Bantu Migrations.

SPRITE+G	Indo-European Fact	SPRITE+G	Bantu Fact
	**originated in steppes of southern Russia north of the Black and Caspian Sea		**originated in the eastern part of Nigeria
	3000 BCE; migrations lasted until 1000BCE		migrating from 2000 BCE to 1000 CE
	**Area of migration-Hittites to Anatolia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Phoenicia; western China; Greece; western Europe; Iberian peninsula; Iran; India		**move south and west in Africa (sub-Saharan)
	bronze metallurgy allowed them to use carts, wagons, chariots; later used iron		iron tools and weapons allowed for dominance
	domesticated horses and chariots allowed for military dominance		canoe helped them move on rivers and establish new communities
	pastoral nomadic; tribe/clan w. a chief		sedentary farmers; tribe/clan with a chief
	Indo-European language base for many dialects in Europe and South Asia		became the base for many sub-Saharan dialects
	herded horses, cattle, sheep, goat herds		herded goats; and raised domesticated chickens
	minimal farming until they settle		farmed: yams, oil palms
	horses allowed them to move between civilizations and become traders or messengers		canoes allowed them to move around sub-Saharan Africa; as a more advanced society than those they encountered, probably developed trade for the farm goods they produced
	Women have some status		women (as part of a farming culture would have had a low status



