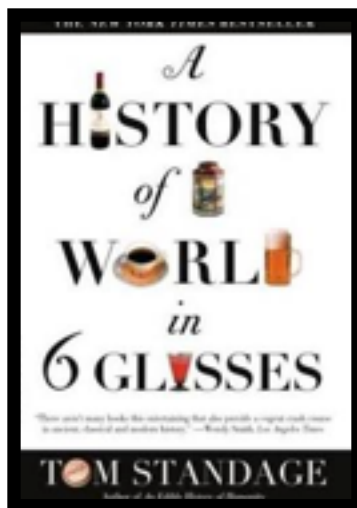


Welcome to AP World History!

We are looking forward to a great year!

- The APWH course begins from 1200 CE on you will be responsible for learning.
- I believe that it is imperative that you have knowledge of major events that happened before this date, so we will do a quick review.
- To make this review easier and more valuable, I am requiring you to read a fascinating book, *The History of the World in Six Glasses* by Tom Standage, ISBN – 9780802714473. There are new and used copies available on Amazon and other book dealer websites. Many APWH teachers across the nation assign this book as a summer reading project, so finding cheap copies of the book is no problem. I also will have a PDF link to the book for you to use to read that I will put on the Collegiate website.



- There is an assignment below explaining what you must do while reading the book this summer! This assignment will be due the third week of school, but PLEASE have it completed before school starts!
- If you have any questions about this summer assignment or the course in general please contact me by email at dhairgrove@duncanvilleisd.org
- You will need to complete your reading and assignments by Friday, September 4th, 2020.
- As you are reading, pay attention to the overall thesis of the book, and the themes of each chapter.
- Please take notes over each chapter, using the guiding questions below to help you.

- Then, choose FIVE of the seminar questions to answer thoroughly.
- Finally, choose ONE of the projects to complete!
- A HARD COPY of all parts of this assignment is due at the beginning of the day on September 4th. Nothing digital will be accepted for this particular assignment.

Make sure to do your own, original work!

BEER: Chapters 1 & 2

"In both cultures (Egypt and Mesopotamia), beer was a staple foodstuff without which no meal was complete. It was consumed by everyone, rich and poor, men and women, adults and children, from the top of the social pyramid to the bottom. It was truly the defining drink of these first great civilizations." (p. 30)

"It (grain) was a sort of edible money, and it was consumed in both liquid and solid forms, as bread and beer." (p. 16)

1. According to Standage, how did the Fertile Crescent get its name?
2. How might beer have influenced the transition from hunting and gathering to agriculturalbased societies?
3. How is beer production an example of plant domestication?
4. What effect did storing grain have on hunter-gatherer societies?
5. How was beer used by the Sumerian and Egyptian civilizations?
6. How did farming pave the way for the emergence of civilization?
7. What were some of the uses of beer by ancient cultures? (nourishment, commerce, health.....)
8. What is the relationship between beer and writing, commerce, and health?
9. How did beer "civilize" man, according to Standage?
10. Enkidu ate bread and "turned into a human." Please explain your thoughts about this in relation to your reading and interpretation of Epic of Gilgamesh and History of the World in Six Glasses.

WINE: Chapters 3 & 4

"Thucydides: the people of the Mediterranean began to emerge from barbarism when they learned to cultivate the olive and the vine." (pp. 52-53)

Plato paraphrased: "Power, in other words, is like wine and can intoxicate when consumed in large quantities by people who are not used to it." (p. 65)

1. What did drinking wine symbolize in ancient Greece?
2. What role did wine play at the symposium?
3. What opportunities associated with wine drinking did men have in ancient Greece that women did not?
4. How was wine consumed? What does this tell us about the ancient Greek culture?
5. What did drinking wine symbolize in ancient Rome?
6. What was a convivium and how did it reflect social status?
7. Why do Christians drink wine and Muslims do not?

SPIRITS: Chapters 5 & 6

“Rum was the liquid embodiment of both the triumph and the oppression of the first era of globalization.” (p. 111)

John Adams: “I know not why we should blush to confess that molasses was an essential ingredient in American independence.” (p. 121)

Jefferson lost out because: “wine was far more expensive, contained less alcohol, and lacked the American connotations of whiskey, an unpretentious drink associated with independence and self-sufficiency.” (p. 127)

“Distilled drinks, alongside firearms and infectious diseases, helped to reshape the modern world by helping the inhabitants of the Old World to establish themselves as rulers of the New World.” (p. 129)

1. From which advanced civilization did Europeans get the “science” of making spirits?
2. In what ways was the “discovery” and use of distillation important to the rebirth of science in Europe? How was distillation seen and which infant science did it go hand in hand with, thus leading to further work/discovery?
3. What is the name of the process which involves vaporizing and then recondensing a liquid in order to separate and purify its constituent parts?
4. Name one proposed therapeutic power of distilled wine from the time period discussed.
5. Why was distilled alcohol more desired by explorers and colonizers?
6. How did spirits advance and accelerate colonialism?
7. How was the production of spirits connected to slavery?
8. What role did spirits play on the high seas?
9. In the 18th century, how did spirits help Britain become a more superior navy than France?
10. How did spirits help America.... From getting build the colonies off the ground to establishing our independence to the consolidation of power by the Federal government.....
11. What were the negative effects and use of spirits?
12. According to Standage, what was the main difference between beer/wine and rum?
13. How did rum play an important role in election campaigns?
14. Why did John Adams say that “molasses was an essential ingredient in American independence?
15. Which of the following did NOT help inhabitants of the Old World to establish themselves as rulers of the New World?
 - a. Firearms
 - b. infectious diseases
 - c. distilled drinks
 - d. taxation
16. How does the Whiskey Rebellion represent presidential power over states’ power?

COFFEE: Chapters 7 & 8

“Europe’s coffeehouses functioned as information exchanges for scientists, businessmen, writers and politicians. Like modern web sites.” (p. 152)

“Coffeehouses were centers of self-education, literary and philosophical speculation, commercial innovation, and in some cases, political fermentation.” (p. 157)

“Just at the point when the Enlightenment is getting going, here’s a drink that sharpens the mind. The coffeehouse is the perfect venue to get together and exchange ideas and information. The French Revolution started in a coffeehouse.”

1. Who did Europeans get coffee from and how did it spread to Europe?
2. What was the significance of people switching from alcohol to coffee?
3. Why was it so important to Europe’s development that many people’s beverage of choice switched from alcohol to coffee?
4. Describe coffee’s effect on the global balance of power in terms of commerce.
5. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the scientific revolution?
6. How did coffee play a role in the “financial revolution”?
7. How did coffee play a role in the Enlightenment and the French Revolution?
8. Why can coffee be considered the drink of the Enlightenment?
9. Explain the relationship between the Greeks & Romans and coffee.
10. How might a goat have led to the discovery of coffee?
11. Why did a Muslim governor put coffee on trial?
12. Which people first broke the Arabic monopoly of coffee production?
 - a. French
 - b. Dutch
 - c. British
 - d. Spanish
13. Give one example of how coffee played a pivotal role in the scientific revolution.
14. Give one example of how coffee played a pivotal role in the French Revolution.
15. According to Standage, what did the first British coffeehouses encourage the development of?
 - a. Human trafficking and the sex trade
 - b. Science of the Enlightenment
 - c. A black market in spices and silk
 - d. The Counter-Reformation
16. To what modern-day innovation does Standage compare coffeehouses?
17. Edward Lloyd used his coffeehouse to begin his very successful _____ company.
18. Were women allowed in coffeehouses in France? In England?

TEA: Chapters 9 & 10

“The story of tea is the story of imperialism, industrialization and world domination one cup at a time.” (p. 177)

“Tea drinking is not the cause, but the consequences of the distresses of the poor. The drink of queens had also become the drink of last resort... Tea had reached around the world from the world’s oldest empire and planted itself at the heart of the newest.” (p. 196)

“Factory workers had to function like parts in a well-oiled machine, and tea was the lubricant that kept the factories running smoothly.” (p. 200)

“...state sanctioned drug running on a massive scale, which created thousands of addicts and blighted countless lives merely to maintain Britain’s supply of tea.” (p. 210)

“Englishmen around the world could drink tea, whether they were a colonial administrator in India or a London businessman. The sun never set on the British Empire—which meant that it was always teatime somewhere.”

1. “If the sun never set on the British Empire, then it was always _____ somewhere.”
2. What were the health benefits of tea?
3. Which conquering people established the largest contiguous land empire in history?
4. Compare and contrast Europe and China in terms of balance of trade, civilizations, etc.
5. Why was tea important to China’s economy and its relationships with other countries?
6. How did the relationship between the government of Britain and the British East India Company change over time?
7. When did tea first become a mainstream drink in Asia? In Europe?
8. How did the consumption of tea in Europe differ from how it was consumed in China and Japan?
9. If tea arrived in Europe around the same time as coffee, why did it not find the immediate success that coffee had?
10. How did tea transform English society? Who were its main consumers and what were some of the new rituals that surrounded tea?
11. How was tea an integral part of the Industrial Revolution?
12. What was the connection between tea and politics?
13. How was tea connected to the opium trade and the Opium War of 1839 – 1842?
14. What role did the tea trade and production play in the British rule over India?
15. How did tea change history in India?

COKE: Chapters 11 & 12

“To my mind, I am in this damn mess as much to help keep the custom of drinking Cokes as I am to help preserve the million other benefits our country blesses its citizens with...” (p. 253)

“It (Coke) may be the second most widely understood phrase in the world after ‘OK’.”

“Coca-Cola encapsulates what happened in the 20th century: the rise of consumer capitalism and the emergence of America as a superpower. It’s globalization in a bottle.”

1. What was America’s unique contribution to manufacturing?
2. Why is the 20th century referred to as the “American century”/
3. How did Coca-Cola become an American icon?
4. What was meant by Cola-Colonization?
5. Is Coca-Cola an appropriate symbol of globalization? Why or why not?
6. What was the origin of Coke?
7. How was this beverage used medicinally and what were the additives?
8. What was the relationship of Coke and WWII?
9. How was coke thought of by the communists during the Cold War?
10. What is meant by “globalization in a bottle”?
11. How did Coca-Cola become basically seen as an American value? How did this help and hurt Coca-Cola, and, in some ways, America itself?
12. How did Coca-Cola become the world’s most recognized product?
13. How does Coca-Cola affect, and how is it affected by, people’s views of the United States?

WATER

“Six beverages have defined humankind’s past, but which will embody its future? One drink has already emerged as the most likely candidate. Like many defining drinks of history, it is highly fashionable, is the subject of conflicting medical claims, and has unseen but far-reaching geopolitical significance.” (p. 266)

1. Describe how the scientific advancements of the 19th century brought the history of beverages full circle.
2. Which water’s quality is more tightly controlled—tap or bottled?
3. How many people have no access to safe water today?
4. How has access to water affected international relations?
5. What evidence does S. use to support his thesis that water has emerged as the beverage of the future? Do you agree with his thesis? Explain and provide rationale.

SEMINAR QUESTIONS: Choose FIVE to answer!

1. What global processes are revealed by reading this book?
2. What do these beverages have in common, according to the narrative that Standage tells? Possible topics: medicine, currency, social equalizer, revolutionary brewing, nutrition supplement.....
3. What can one learn about religion and class / social structure in studying beverages (and food)?
4. Does the structure of the book work as a way of thinking about the history of the world?
5. How is the idea of “civilized” used in this book?
6. How do these new drinks become accepted in part through their supposed medicinal value?
7. If you knew nothing about world history, could you read this book and get a global picture of world history through time?
8. Do you think this book has a universal point of view or is it culturally specific?
9. Do you think water may be the global drink of the future?
10. Identify some of your favorite quotes.
11. One criticism of this book is that Standage focuses too much on Europe and not on other parts of the world. Do you agree or disagree with this criticism? Which parts of the world do not receive much attention in this book?
12. What do you think of S’s approach to history? Is this a useful way to think about history? What other approaches might one take?
13. Do you think that S. adequately addresses the dangers of alcohol in this book? Should he put more emphasis on the negative consequences of drinking the beverages he discusses?
14. Did you like this book? Why or why not?

ASSIGNMENT OPTIONS: Choose ONE to complete!

1. Create a picture book explaining the history of the world through the development of each commodity. Each page in your book will depict a chapter from the book. Your audience for this book is someone who knows little or nothing about world history, so your descriptions and illustrations must convey the message of each chapter in a very concise manner. There should be no more than 2 – 5 sentences and at least one illustration per page. Use as many pictures, colors, symbols, etc. to get your message across. All information and illustrations must be school appropriate.

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2. Timeline through the “6 Glasses”—create an illustrated timeline of history including each “glass”. Your timeline should include at least 2 regions of the world affected by the “glass” and 5 dates with facts for each “glass”. Use as many pictures, colors, symbols, etc. to get your message across. All information and illustrations must be school appropriate.

Please note:

“6 Glasses” is a book that takes an innovative approach to world history. Many AP World History teachers throughout the United States use it as a standard supplemental text. The author looks at the development of world civilization through the prism of the beverages that people drank in various time periods. These are (in chronological order): beer, wine, spirits, coffee, tea and CocaCola. The use of this book as a summer reading assignment in no way represents any endorsement by Duncanville Collegiate Academy or Duncanville ISD of the use or misuse of any of these beverages, alcoholic, caffeinated or otherwise. The book merely offers an innovative and interesting perspective to world history. The purpose in reading this book is to get a sense of how civilizations and cultures develop and how numerous forces (political, technological, social, religious, cultural, ecological) all affect aspects of people’s daily lives.

Helpful Hints:

Commit yourself to reading a pre-determined number of pages per day so that you are not overloaded with work the last few weeks of summer! Also, set aside a specific time during the day for reading and make sure your friends and family know that you are not to be disturbed during this time. Complete the written portion of this assignment as you are reading! If any part of this assignment/project is plagiarized to any extent, the entire assessment will be given a zero. DO YOUR OWN WORK! This assignment is geared to illicit YOUR interpretations, insights and ideas!
GOOD LUCK!!!