

A.P. World History Summer Assignment 2021

Welcome to APWH! If you work hard during the next year, you will develop a sophisticated understanding of the world's history.

Who am I?

Bryan Barahona and this is my third year at Eisenhower

Why summer work?

There are two main reasons why I am assigning summer work: (1) To give you a chance to refresh the source analysis skills that you will need for next year, and (2) To review key topics from world geography that also covered in A.P. World History.

When is it due?

Due Date: Suggested Tuesday Aug 17th. Please reach out if you are having difficulty with technology or have another obstacle to completing the assignment and we can work together to find a solution and move the deadline if needed.

Why should I do this assignment?

- (1) It will help you be successful in the course (Most important reason!)
- (2) It counts for a grade towards your first formative assessment

What do I have to do?

YOU ONLY HAVE TO COMPLETE THE TABLES PROVIDED. DO **NOT** WRITE FULL ESSAYS ON ANOTHER PAPER.

Instead annotate the sources and fill out the questions.

What do I do if I have questions?

Email me at bryan.barahona@yesprep.org or send me a message on Teams.

How long should this take?

It should take about five hours. Please contact me if you have spent seven focused hours working on it and have not finished (Focused hours do not include doing work while watching T.V.!).

Topic 1: Belief Systems

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which religion shaped society before 1200 CE.

Background Reading 1:

Glossary

To *convert* someone means to get them adopt your religion. For example, he *converted* to Christianity.

Missionaries are people who travel to spread religion.

A *prophet* is someone who carries a message from god. Jewish people believe Abraham was a *prophet*.

Hinduism

One of the first major world religions to develop was Hinduism. Hinduism began in South Asia (what is today India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh). Although Hindus did not normally actively seek to *convert* people, Hinduism did spread to Southeast Asia.

Hinduism is a polytheistic religion, meaning Hindus believe there are many gods. Different Hindus worship different gods. However, all Hindus are bound together by a set of shared beliefs. First: Hindus believe in reincarnation. Hindus believe that when you die you are reborn as another living being. According to Hinduism, the only way to escape the cycle of reincarnation is to understand the nature of the soul. According to Hinduism, each person has his own individual soul, but each person also possesses one small part of a universal soul that connects all people; this understanding of the soul and often takes multiple lifetimes to acquire. Second: Hindus also believe in *karma*. The basic idea of karma is that you get what you deserve; the universe rewards good deeds with positive results; evil deeds with negative results. Third: Hindus believe in the caste system. Traditionally, Hindus believed their position in this present life was determined by their actions in a previous life. They believed a person's karma in past lives determines your position in the caste system in this life. Thus, traditionally Hindus believed that people were born into a lower caste because they had done bad things in a previous life. In traditional Hindu societies, people could not change caste during one lifetime and castes were generally *isolated* from one another and did not socialize with each other.

Buddhism

Buddhism was initially founded in South Asia by Siddhartha Gautama. He was a former Hindu who later became known as the Buddha (hence the name Buddhism). Buddha rejected Hinduism's formal rituals such as animal sacrifice. He also rejected the caste system, stressing the equality of all people. Unlike most religions, Buddhism has no deity. Instead their beliefs are centered around the idea that life is about escaping suffering and reaching nirvana (enlightenment). Buddhists believe in spreading their religion. Buddhist *missionaries* spread Buddhism to East and Southeast Asia.

Give one example of religion that spread through missionaries.	
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Glossary

The place where something *originates* is where it begins. For example, Judaism originated in The Middle East.

To *underpin* something is to provide a strong foundation for something; for example, the knowledge I gained in high school *underpinned* my success in my university studies.

Something is *hierarchical* if different people have different amounts of power; for example, our school is *hierarchical* with the principal having the most power and students the least.

Judaism

Judaism was the first monotheistic religion and originated in the Middle East. Judaism believes there is only one true God. Judaism developed a series of rules that had to be followed by Jewish People, most notably the ten commandments (which include “Do not kill,” “Do not commit adultery.”).

Abraham is traditionally considered to be the first Jew. According to Jewish tradition, he made a covenant with God. Because Judaism, Christianity, and Islam all recognize Abraham as their first *prophet*, they are also called the Abrahamic religions.

Christianity

Christianity is a monotheistic religion that emerged out of Judaism. It was established by Jesus Christ who was Jewish and lived in modern-day Israel. It differed in the belief that Jesus was the messiah (Son of God). Christians believe they can achieve salvation through God’s grace and forgiveness. Christians believe that Jesus gave his life to wash away their sins and help them to achieve salvation. Christians believe that people who are saved by Jesus go to heaven.

Like Buddhists, Christians actively sought to convert people to their religion. Although Christians were initially widely persecuted, Christianity eventually became the official religion of the Roman Empire.

Islam

Islam is a monotheistic, Abrahamic religion that originated in the Arabian Peninsula in the Middle East. It was founded by the *prophet* Muhammed.

Islam spread successfully among the outcasts and lower classes of Arabic society due to its emphasis on caring for the poor. The Arab Empire was part of the Indian Ocean trade network and Islam spread along the trade routes to South Asia, Southeast Asia and the East coast of Africa.

Confucianism

Confucianism provided the philosophy that *underpinned* the Han Dynasty in classical China. It became the official state *ideology* as the empire expanded.

Filial Piety is a key principle in Confucianism. Filial Piety has several requirements. First, one must obey one's superiors; for example, one must obey one's father and the emperor. Second, one must follow one's assigned role in society; for example, a clan leader has a duty to fulfill the responsibilities of clan leader and a minister the responsibilities of a minister. Finally, one is required interact with one's direct superiors in submissive ways, for example, by bowing. This idea influenced how the Han Dynasty's government was set up in that the Han Dynasty's politics and society emphasized proper respect for these *hierarchical* roles. Much in the same way that a father's authority over his sons is justified, Confucianism justifies governmental control by a ruling elite, which watches over its people like a father watches over his son. Thus, Confucianism served to justify the power of the Han Dynasty.

Give three examples of monotheistic religions	
Give one example of a polytheistic religion	

Essay Outline 1:

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which religion shaped society before 1200 CE.

Brahma and the origins of caste

Diagram of the Indian caste system



Source: Alamy

BBC

Instructions	Answer	Criteria for Success
Write a body paragraph using this source to answer the prompt.		1. Topic sentence 2. Detail from the source in your own words 3. Explanation of how evidence supports topic sentence
Write a body paragraph explaining one other way religion shaped society using evidence from the background reading.		1. Topic sentence 2. Description of evidence from reading 3. Explanation of how evidence supports topic sentence
Write a thesis for this prompt.		1. Claim about how much religion shaped society 2. At least one reason to support the claim

Essay 2: Comparing Methods of Administration in Classical Empires

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which the Han and Romans used similar methods to rule their empires.

Background Reading 2:

Glossary

Something is *extensive* if it is large. For example, the United States has an *extensive* network of highways.

If someone's power is seen as *legitimate*, it means people think it is right for that person to have power.

To *assimilate* is to join the dominant culture; many immigrants *assimilate* into the culture of their new home.

Han Dynasty

The Han *Dynasty* created an empire that covered most of modern China. They were able to rule over such a large area through centralization and creation of an *extensive* bureaucracy. Government under the Han was more centralized than it had been under previous dynasties with the central government in the capital city making most of the decisions for the entire empire. In order to govern such a large area centrally, the Han needed a very large number of bureaucrats to keep records and transmit messages from the capital to outlying regions. In order to recruit such a large number of bureaucrats, the government created an exam system. Young men would study traditional Confucian tests and then sit for a national exam. Students with the highest scores would then get the opportunity to become government bureaucrats. This system was relatively meritocratic because in theory bureaucrats were chosen by their skills and knowledge, not their father's status in society. However, many poor people could not afford to study for the exams, so were effectively prevented from becoming bureaucrats and having a role in the government.

During the Han Dynasty, Chinese philosophers promoted belief in the idea of "the Mandate of Heaven." The Mandate of Heaven is a Chinese political and religious teaching used since ancient times to justify the rule of the king or emperor of China. According to this belief, Heaven—which embodies the natural order and will of the universe—gives the mandate to a just ruler of China. Included in the concept of the Mandate of Heaven was the right of rebellion against an unjust ruler. If a ruler was overthrown, this overthrow was interpreted as an indication that the ruler was unworthy and had lost the mandate.

The Mandate of Heaven does not require a legitimate ruler to be of noble birth, depending instead on the just and able performance of the rulers and their heirs. For example, the Han Dynasty founded by men of common origins, but they were seen as having succeeded because they had gained the Mandate of Heaven. The concept of the Mandate of Heaven helped to *legitimize* their rule.

As the territory under the Han expanded, many people who were regarded as non-Chinese came under Han rule. The Chinese intermarried with these non-Chinese people and eventually the non-Chinese people were culturally *assimilated* and came to be considered ethnically Chinese. However, one group in particular resisted both conquest and *assimilation*—the Xiongnu in the North (rough pronunciation: Shong-New). The Han Dynasty built what would become part of the Great Wall of China to stop the Xiongnu raids.

Describe TWO ways Chinese people interacted with non-Chinese people under the Han Dynasty.	
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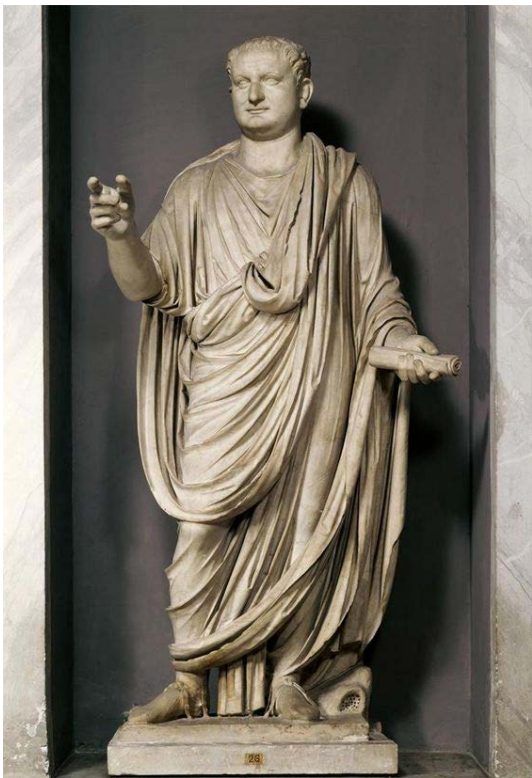
Roman Empire

Rome began as a small city-state, but with its powerful and well-disciplined army it gradually gained more and more territory. Eventually, Rome was the capital city of an *extensive* empire that covered most of Europe. The Romans now had to administer and defend an *extensive* empire. To achieve this goal, they created a bureaucracy and staffed it with skilled workers. They also created a unified set of laws. The Romans developed a detailed set of laws that applied to everyone in the empire, dealing with matters of justice, property, business, and family life.

Despite its power and size, the Roman army could not be everywhere at once. The Romans built walls in certain key locations to keep out invaders. For example, they built a wall across Northern England to stop raids by the Picts to the North.

Rome's beginnings as a small city-state meant that Romans, and even Italians, were always a distinct minority within the empire. Gradually and somewhat reluctantly, the empire granted Roman citizenship to various individuals, families, or whole communities for their service to the empire or in recognition of their adoption of Roman culture. Eventually, Roman citizenship was bestowed on almost all free people of the empire. Citizenship offered clear advantages—such as the right to hold a job in the government— but it was a legal concept rather than an ethnic one. Just because someone was a Roman citizen did not mean that they didn't still identify as "Egyptian" or "Greek" or as any other ethnicity.

Describe one way expanding into an Empire forced Roman society to change.	
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Statue 81 CE, showing a man in a toga. Togas were a symbol of Roman citizenship.

Essay Outline 2:

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which the Han and Romans used similar methods to rule their empires.

Source: Robert Strayer, *Ways of the World* (adapted)

By the first century CE, Romans began to regard their deceased emperors as gods and established a religious cult to bolster the authority of living emperors. The tradition began shortly after the death of Julius Caesar when Haley's Comet appeared in the daytime hours for seven successive days. As this occurred during Caesar's birth month, people began to believe that the comet was a representation of the soul of Caesar and proof of his divinity. The comet became a powerful symbol in the political propaganda that launched the career of Augustus, who facilitated the belief that he, himself, was divine.

Instructions	Answer	Criteria for Success
Explain one way the Romans maintained power based on the source below.		1.Detail from the source in your own words 2.Explanation of how it helped to Romans maintain power
Using the reading, identify one piece of evidence about the Han Dynasty that was similar to the technique used by the Romans described in the source.		1. Identification of a relevant piece of evidence from the reading
Write a body paragraph comparing the two techniques from above.		1. Topic sentence about similarity or difference 2. Description of evidence about from source about Romans 3. Description of evidence about from reading about Han

Essay 3: Fall of Classical Empires

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which the fall of Classical Civilizations changed Eurasian society.

Background Reading 3:

Glossary

Nomadic people move from one place to another instead of settling.

Isolation is when you are alone and do not interact with others. For example, someone without many friends may feel *isolated*.

The Decline and Fall of Classical Civilizations (adapted from History Haven)

The classical civilizations of Rome, China (Han) and India (Gupta) all fell to Hun invaders, but only after they had begun to fall apart internally. The Huns were from the area of Europe that is now Germany. They were a largely *nomadic* people who traded with the Romans but were largely outside of the control of the Roman Empire and had their own unique culture.

China

The Han Dynasty faced several problems that combined to lead to its collapse. First were its efforts to deal with neighboring nomadic peoples. The Han Dynasty was bordered by Xiongnu. The Xiongnu were a nomadic people. The Han regarded them as a threat, likely because the Han were prejudiced against nomadic people. The Han successfully defeated the Xiongnu in 89 CE. However, the Han failed to realize that there were actually more hostile nomads on the other side of the Xiongnu. Previously, these groups had been stopped from attacking Han because the Xiongnu's territory was in the way. With the Xiongnu defeated, the Han now had to defend against these groups.

Defending against attacking nomads cost the government a great deal of money and required high taxes. The Han collected most of the taxes from small farms; larger farms paid a lower tax rate. This difference in tax rates caused the owners of small farms to sell to owners of bigger ones, thus reducing the taxes that had to be paid. This action reduced the amount of revenue available for the government to defend the border.

The Han dynasty was also weakened by **corruption**. Some Han officials spent government on luxuries rather than on infrastructure and officials often took **bribes** in exchange for not collecting taxes. Thus, corruption caused the government to have even less money to defend its borders.

Ordinary citizens became increasingly angry—especially small farmers who were upset by the high taxes on their farms. In 170-190 CE, these tensions grew worse because there was a plague and people felt the government was not doing enough to stop it. These tensions led to widespread internal conflict, with at least one major rebellion led by poor people.

The state controlled by the Han Dynasty ultimately broke in three in c. 220 CE, with each part led by a someone who had previously been a general under the Han. Even though the Han fell and initiated a period of chaos, there was not a permanent disruption of Chinese civilization. Briefly, the Sui dynasty ruled. Then in 618 the Tang dynasty emerged as one of the most glorious in Chinese history. They reinstated Confucian thought and revived and improved upon the Han style of bureaucracy.

Describe one unintended effect of conquering the Xiongnu.	
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India

In the second part of the Classical Age, the Guptas ruled over most of Northern India. However, their empire was not very centralized. Each region had its own local politicians and made most of its own laws and decisions. When the Huns attacked, the empire easily fell apart along the fault lines of the local regions.

Interestingly, after the fall of the Guptas the invading Huns simply integrated into the warrior caste of Hinduism and ruled the regions locally. With the social structure of India intact, much of its culture survived. The ruling warriors, however, had no use for the peaceful religion of Buddhism, and its influence declined during this time as a result. Hinduism gained ground that it had lost under Ashoka. After the Guptas, Indian trade and prosperity hardly missed a beat until Muslim traders gained control of the Indian Ocean. However, Indian classical culture was preserved through Hinduism and the caste system. India remained divided into separate regions until the 16th Century.

In which region did the fall of Classical empires have a bigger effect: China or India? Explain your reasoning.	
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Glossary

A *recurring* event happens repeatedly. For example, I set a *recurring* alarm every day to wake me up for school.

“*Finacial*” means relating to money. For example, his goals were primarily *finacial*; he wanted to earn more money.

Tax revenue is the money governments get from taxes.

Like most classical empires, the Roman Empire became a victim of its own success. The groups of “barbarian” tribes living on the frontiers of the Roman Empire were a *recurring* threat, and as the Roman Empire expanded, it created borders that were ever larger and required more troops and resources to defend. In c 150 CE, the Roman Empire experienced a plague; this plague harmed the Roman economy, this created *financial* problems for the government because a weaker economy resulted in lower *tax revenues*. With lower tax revenue, the Roman government could no longer afford to effectively defend all its borders. That started a vicious cycle. Rome's wealthy and weakly defended interior became a juicy target for raiders. Frustrated people in the Roman provinces began fortifying their towns and organizing their own local militias for self-defense. People were increasingly forced to stay close to fortified towns for safety, making them less productive and more dependent on local lords. People in the provinces became less willing and able to pay taxes to a central government that wasn't protecting them anyway. And so, the Roman army grew weaker and the empire as a whole became more vulnerable to barbarian attack. In 410, Barbarians successfully looted the city of Rome itself, symbolizing the end of the Roman Empire's power in Western Europe.

Identify one long-term cause of the collapse of the Roman Empire.	
Identify one short-term cause of the collapse of the Roman Empire.	

The fall of the Roman Empire had different effects in Western and Eastern Europe. In Western Europe, the Empire's collapse meant the end of the centralized super-state, which had been in existence for 500 years. Under the empire, one emperor had ruled a vast state, after the collapse, dozens of kings ruled small states in the same area. However, the eastern half of the Roman Empire survived and became known as the Byzantine Empire. The eastern half of the Roman Empire had its own capital city known as Constantinople or Byzantium. Constantinople was located at the end of the Silk Road and the beginning of the Mediterranean water routes. This strategic location meant that Constantinople could control the trade, bringing it wealth and allowing the Byzantine Empire to survive long after the Western Roman Empire fell.

Explain one difference between the Western and Eastern Empire in the 5th Century.	
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Essay Outline 3:

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which the fall of Classical Civilizations changed Eurasian society.

Source: Wilson Quarterly, 1998

By medieval standards, and in some respects by ancient ones as well, Byzantium was an advanced society. Its cities were larger, its literacy rates higher, and its economy more monetarized and diversified than those of medieval Western Europe, at least up to the 13th century. By comparison with most ancient empires, including Rome, Byzantium was well governed....Byzantium was blessed with a cadre of officials that was generally efficient, well educated, well paid, and relatively small in number--perhaps 2,500 in the central bureaucracy toward the beginning of the empire's history, and around 600 by the ninth century.

Instructions	Answer	Criteria for Success
Write a body paragraph using the source above to answer the prompt.		1. Topic sentence 2. Detail from the source in your own words 3.Explanation of how evidence supports topic sentence
Write a body paragraph explaining one other way the fall of Classical Empires did (or did not) affect Eurasian society using evidence from the background reading.		1. Topic sentence 2. Description of evidence from reading 3.Explanation of how evidence supports topic sentence
Write a thesis for this prompt.		1. Claim about how much the fall of Classical civilization changed society 2. At least one reason to support the claim

Essay 4: The Golden Age of Islam

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which long-distance trade caused the Golden Age of Islam.

Background Reading 4:

Glossary

Cultural diffusion is when ideas, beliefs and technologies travel from one region to another.

A *tax base* is wealth that the government can tax.

High culture is the culture of elite people rather than ordinary people.

Tolerance is not harming people different than you; for example, homosexuals were *tolerated* but not embraced.

To *exile* someone is to send them away; for example, he was *exiled* for his crimes.

To *alienate* someone is to refuse to interact with them; he felt very alienated when no one sat next to him.

To *incorporate* something is to make something or someone part of something bigger.

The Golden Age of Islam was a period of stunning intellectual and cultural achievements. For example, in this period Muslim scholars made significant advances in medicine. They translated on ancient Greek texts and built upon the knowledge that they contained. Furthermore, in this period, Muslims decorated their buildings with beautiful geometric designs made up of tiles. The Golden Age of Islam had two main causes: long-distance trade and religious tolerance.

The Golden Age of Islam was made possible by long distance trade. In the Golden Age of Islam, traders often traded by land and across oceans such as the Indian Ocean. Long-distance promoted *cultural diffusion*. Technology and ideas can spread along the trade routes and benefitted new regions. For example, new ideas about medicine spread along the trade routes. Ibn Sina wrote an encyclopedia about medicine that spread not only in the Islamic world but also to Europe.

Long-distance trade also generated the income necessary for many specialists—such as doctors, philosophers, artists or writers—to be supported. Because the trade routes helped the economy, some specialists were able to earn enough money to fund their artistic or intellectual activities. Other specialists were funded by the government. The government could tax the wealth generated by the trade routes. In other words, the government had a larger *tax base*. The government used this money to employ specialists and bureaucrats. The government also used this money to invest in *high culture*, by funding the construction of exquisitely decorated buildings for example.

Tolerance also contributed to this Golden Age. Many other empires killed, *exiled*, or *alienated* people whom they conquered. Instead, rulers of the Arab Empire were able to *incorporate* diverse groups of people into one empire. Therefore, the conquered people could make use of their specialized skills and knowledge to benefit the empire. For example, Arab leaders allowed many Jewish people to live in the Arab empire. Many Jewish people were bankers and traders and helped generate wealth for the empire.

Explain one way long-distance trade affected the Arab Empire.	
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Essay Outline 4:

Prompt: Evaluate the extent to which long-distance trade caused the Golden Age of Islam.

Source: Najib Saliba, "Christians and Jews under Islam," 2008

Muhammad considered Christians and Jews possessors of divine revelations, *Ahl-al- Kitab*, "people of the Book," or *dhimmis*, entitled to protection in return for submission and tribute. The Koran addresses Muslims saying: "Be courteous when you argue with the People of the Book, except with those among them who do evil. Say: 'We believe in that which is revealed to us and which was revealed to you. Our God and your God is one. To Him we surrender ourselves.'" Accordingly, Muhammad concluded treaties with both communities assuring them peace, toleration and freedom of work and worship.

Instructions	Answer	Criteria for Success
Write a body paragraph using the source above to answer the prompt.		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Topic sentence2. Detail from the source in your own words3. Explanation of how evidence supports topic sentence
Write a body paragraph explaining one other way that long-distance trade (or something else) led to a Golden Age of Islam using evidence from the background reading.		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Topic sentence2. Description of evidence from reading3. Explanation of how evidence supports topic sentence
Write a thesis for this prompt.		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Claim about the extent to which the golden age was caused by tolerance2. At least one reason to support the claim