

**Due date:** *First day of the 2021-22 academic year. Failure to turn in the summer assignment on the first day will have a severe and irreversible impact on your grade.*

### **Course Overview—AP World History: Modern**

AP World History: Modern is an introductory college-level modern world history course. Students cultivate their understanding of world history from c. 1200 CE to the present through analyzing historical sources and learning to make connections and craft historical arguments as they explore concepts like humans and the environment, cultural developments and interactions, governance, economic systems, social interactions and organization, and technology and innovation.

### **Assessment Overview – Exam Information**

**Exam date: TBD THE 1<sup>ST</sup> WEEK OF MAY**

-Go to <https://apstudent.collegeboard.org/apcourse/ap-world-history> for the complete course description.

The exam consists of 4 parts:

- 55 multiple-choice questions (55 minutes, 40 percent)
- Three short-answer questions (SAQs, 50 minutes, 20 percent)
- One document-based question (DBQ, 55 minutes, 25 percent)
- One long essay question (LEQ, 35 minutes, 15 percent)

### **Required Historical Thinking Skills and Reasoning Processes**

*The AP World History course and exam emphasize the development of thinking skills used by historians and align with current scholarly perspectives on major issues in world history. The course is designed to encourage you to become an apprentice historian that is able to use historical facts and evidence in order to build deeper conceptual understandings of critical developments in world history. There are different types of AP historical thinking skills and reasoning processes while learning about the past. They are:*

#### **1) Analyzing Historical Evidence (Developments & Processes, Sourcing & Situation, Claims & Evidence, Contextualization, and Making Connections)**

- Required to learn, understand, and apply historical content knowledge
- Read, analyze, and interpret text, quantitative data, visual sources, and artifacts in the same way historians do when they study the past.

#### **2) Argument Development (Argumentation)**

- Make a historically defensible claim
- Support an argument using specific and relevant evidence
- Use historical reasoning to explain relationships among pieces of historical evidence
- Corroborate, qualify, or modify an argument using diverse and alternative evidence in order to develop a complex argument.

#### **3) Historical Reasoning**

- **Comparison**
  - Describe similarities and/or differences between different historical developments or processes
  - Explain relevant similarities and/or differences between specific historical developments and processes
  - Explain the relative historical significance of similarities and/or differences between different historical developments or processes

- **Causation**
  - Describe causes and/or effects of a specific historical development or process
  - Explain the relationship between causes and effects of a specific historical development or process
  - Explain the difference between primary and secondary causes and between short-and long-term effects
  - Explain how a relevant context influenced a specific historical development or process
  - Explain the relative historical significance of different causes and/or effects
- **Continuity and Change**
  - Describe patterns of continuity and/or change over time
  - Explain patterns of continuity and/or change over time
  - Explain the relative historical significance of specific historical developments in relation to a larger pattern of continuity and/or change

**Summarize in your own words what is expected of you as a student in AP World History?**

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## **Historical Themes and Periodization**

Themes are the central concepts, which you as a student will frequently encounter throughout the course. The themes are the connective tissue of the course and enable you as a student to create meaningful connections across historical periods. There are six themes with four historical periods that span from 1250 to the present. The College Board wants to see if you understand these themes with respect to periodization in the study of human history.

### **Theme 1-Humans and the Environment (ENV)**

- Demography
- Migration
- Patterns of settlement
- Environmental impact

### **Theme 2-Cultural Developments and Interactions (CDI)**

- Religions
- Belief systems and ideologies
- Scientific ideas
- Arts and architecture
- The way groups in society view themselves
- Interactions of societies

*Themes **MUST** be committed to memory. They are the basis for the historical thinking skills in the MC and essay sections of the AP examination.*

### **Theme 3-Governance (GOV)**

- Internal/external factors that contribute to state formation/ expansion/ decline
- Maintenance of order
- Administrative institutions/ policies/ procedures
- Government methods to obtain/ retain/ exercise power

### **Theme 4-Economic Systems (ECN)**

- Agriculture production
- Trade and commerce
- Labor systems
- Industrialization
- Capitalism and socialism

### **Theme 5-Social Interactions and Organization (SIO)**

- Gender roles and relations
- Family and kinship
- Racial and ethnic constructions
- Social and economic classes

### **Theme 6-Technology and Innovation (TEC)**

- Increased efficiency, comfort, security
- Inventions with intended/ unintended consequences
- Racial and ethnic constructions
- Social and economic classes

## AP World: Modern Periodization

The updated course exam description (CED) organizes the course into **9 units** structured by **four historical periods**:

Units	Historical Period (Periodization)	Exam Weighting
<b>1. The Global Tapestry</b>	<b>Period I</b> ca. 1200 – ca. 1450	8 – 10%
<b>2. Networks of Exchange</b>		8 - 10%
<b>3. Land-Based Empires</b>	<b>Period II</b> ca. 1450 – ca. 1750	12 -15 %
<b>4. Transoceanic Interconnections</b>		12 – 15%
<b>5. Revolutions</b>	<b>Period III</b> ca. 1750 – ca. 1900	12 – 15%
<b>6. Consequences of Industrialization</b>		12 – 15%
<b>7. Global Conflict</b>	<b>Period IV</b> Ca. 1900 – the present	8 - 10%
<b>8. Cold War and Decolonization</b>		8 - 10%
<b>9. Globalization</b>		8 - 10%

Transfer the AP World History periodization above onto the linear timeline by writing the historical periods and units (write the name of the unit, not the number) where they fit below:



*These AP time periods need to be memorized by the first day of school.*

## AP World History Important Dates with Periodization Practice

These dates should be largely committed to memory. **On the line provided, identify the correct AP period and date range.**

### Pre-1200 B.C.E

8000 B.C.E. - Beginnings of agriculture  
3000 B.C.E. - Beginnings of Bronze Age - early civ's  
18<sup>th</sup> C B.C.E.-Hammurabi's Code  
1500 B.C.E.-Early alphabetic script  
1300 B.C.E. - Iron Age  
10<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> C B.C.E. Assyrian Empire  
6th century B.C.E. - life of Buddha, Confucius, Lao  
Tsu (beginnings of Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism)  
5th C B.C.E. - Greek Golden Age - philosophers. 323  
B.C.E. - Alexander the Great  
221 B.C.E. - Qin unified China  
32 C.E. - Beginnings of Christianity  
180 C.E. - end of Pax Romana  
220 C.E. - end of Han Dynasty  
333 - Roman capital moved to Constantinople 4th  
C - Beginning of Trans-Saharan Trade Routes  
476 - Fall of Rome  
527 - Justinian rule of Byzantine Empire  
632 - Rise of Islam  
732 - Battle of Tours (end of Muslim move into  
France)  
1054 - 1st Schism in Christian Church  
1066 - Norman conquest of England  
1071 - Battle of Manzikert (Seljuk Turks defeat Byz)  
1095 - 1st Crusade

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1258 - Mongols sack Baghdad  
1271-1295 - Marco Polo travels  
1324 - Mansa Musa's pilgrimage  
1325-1349 - travels of Ibn Battuta  
1347-1348 - Bubonic plague in Europe  
1433 - end of Zheng He's voyages/Rise of Ottomans

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1453 - Ottomans capture Constantinople  
1488 - Dias rounded Cape of Good Hope  
1492 - Columbus sails/ Reconquista of Spain  
1502 - Slaves to Americas  
1517 - Martin Luther/95 theses  
1521- Cortez conquered the Aztecs  
1533- Pizarro toppled the Inca  
1571 - Battle of Lepanto, (naval defeat of Ottomans)  
1588 - defeat of the Spanish Armada by the British  
1600 - Battle of Sekigahara - beginning of  
Tokugawa 1607 - foundation of Jamestown  
1618-1648 - 30 years war  
1683- unsuccessful Ottoman siege of Vienna  
1689 - Glorious Revolution/English Bill of Rights

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### Industrial Revolution

1756-1763 - 7 years war/French and Indian War  
1776 - American Rev. / Smith, *Wealth of Nations*  
1789 - French Revolution  
1804 - Haitian independence  
1815 - Congress of Vienna  
1820s- Independence in Latin America  
1839 - 1st opium war in China  
1848 - European revolutions/Marx & Engels write  
Communist Manifesto  
1853- Commodore Perry opens Japan  
1857- Sepoy Mutiny  
1861- end of Russian serfdom/Italian unification  
1863 - Emancipation Proclamation in US  
1871- German unification  
1885 - Berlin Conference - division of Africa  
1898 - Spanish-American War - US acquires  
Philippines, Cuba, Guam, & Puerto Rico  
1899 - Boer War - British in control of South Africa

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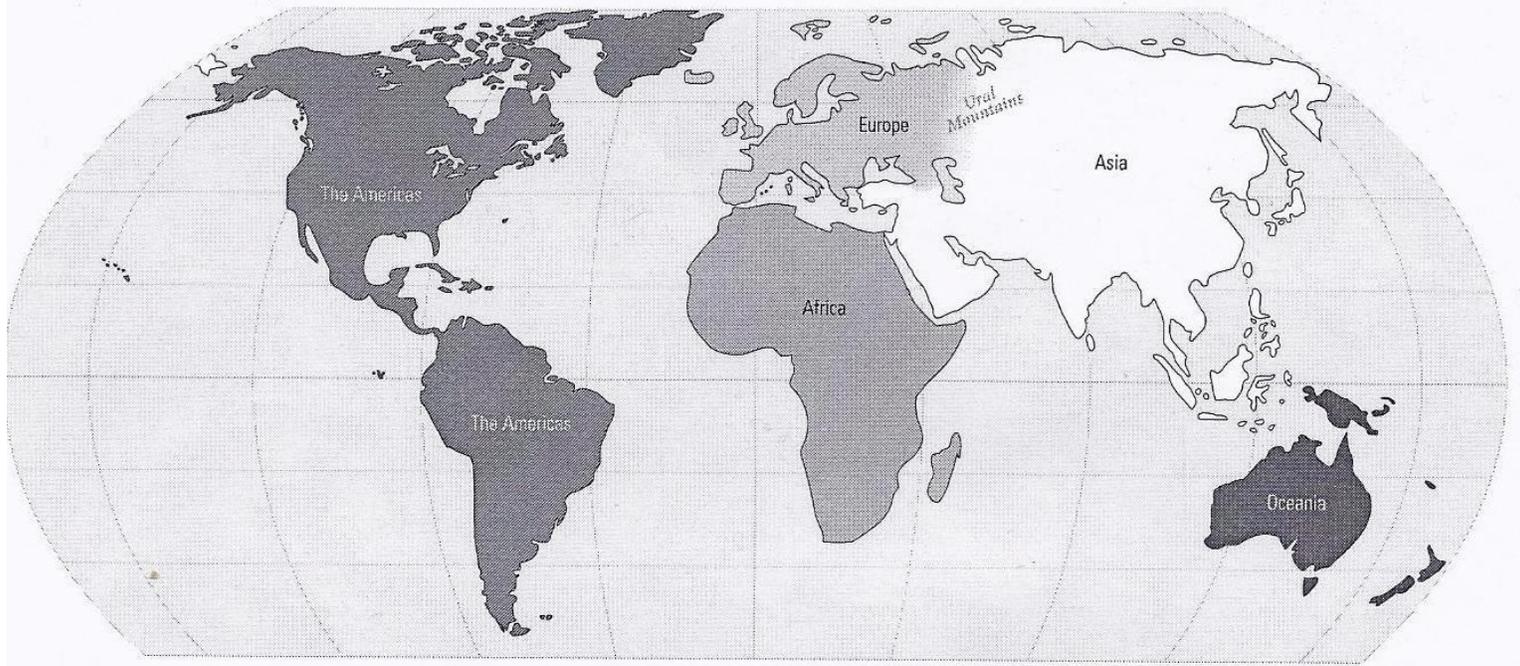
1905 - Russo-Japanese war  
1910 -1920 - Mexican Revolution  
1911- Chinese Revolution  
1914 - WWI  
1917 - Russian Revolution  
1919 - Treaty of Versailles - end of WWI  
1929 - stock market crash  
1931 - Japanese invasion of Manchuria  
1935 - Italian invasion of Ethiopia  
1939 - German blitzkrieg in Poland  
1941 - Pearl Harbor, entry of US into WWII  
1945 - end of WWII  
1947 - independence & partition of India  
1948 - birth of Israel  
1949 - Chinese Communist Revolution  
1950-1953 - Korean War  
1954 - Vietnamese defeat French at Dien Bien Phu  
1956 - de-Stalinization/nationalization of Suez Canal  
1959 - Cuban Revolution  
1962 - Cuban missile crisis  
1967 - 6-day war/Chinese Cultural Revolution  
1973 - Yom Kippur war  
1979 - Iranian Revolution  
1987 - 1st Palestinian Intifada  
1989 - Tiananmen Square/fall of Berlin Wall  
1991 - fall of USSR/1st Gulf war  
1994 - genocide in Rwanda/1st all-race elections in S.  
Africa  
2001 - 9/11 Attacks

# Part I-Location, location, location

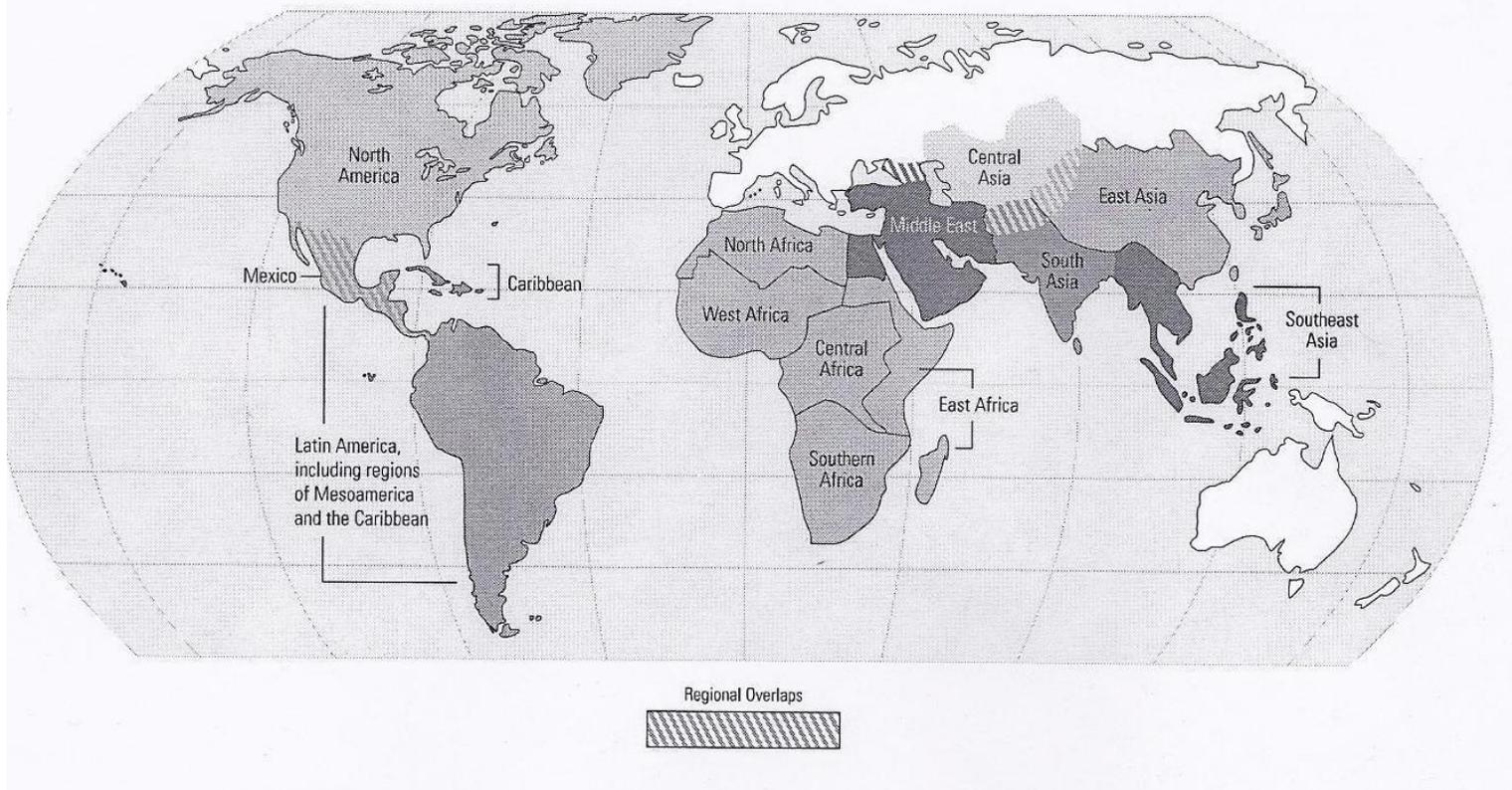
## Map #1: Regions

Global regions are from the College Board and both maps **must be committed to memory.**

### AP World History: World Regions — A Big Picture View

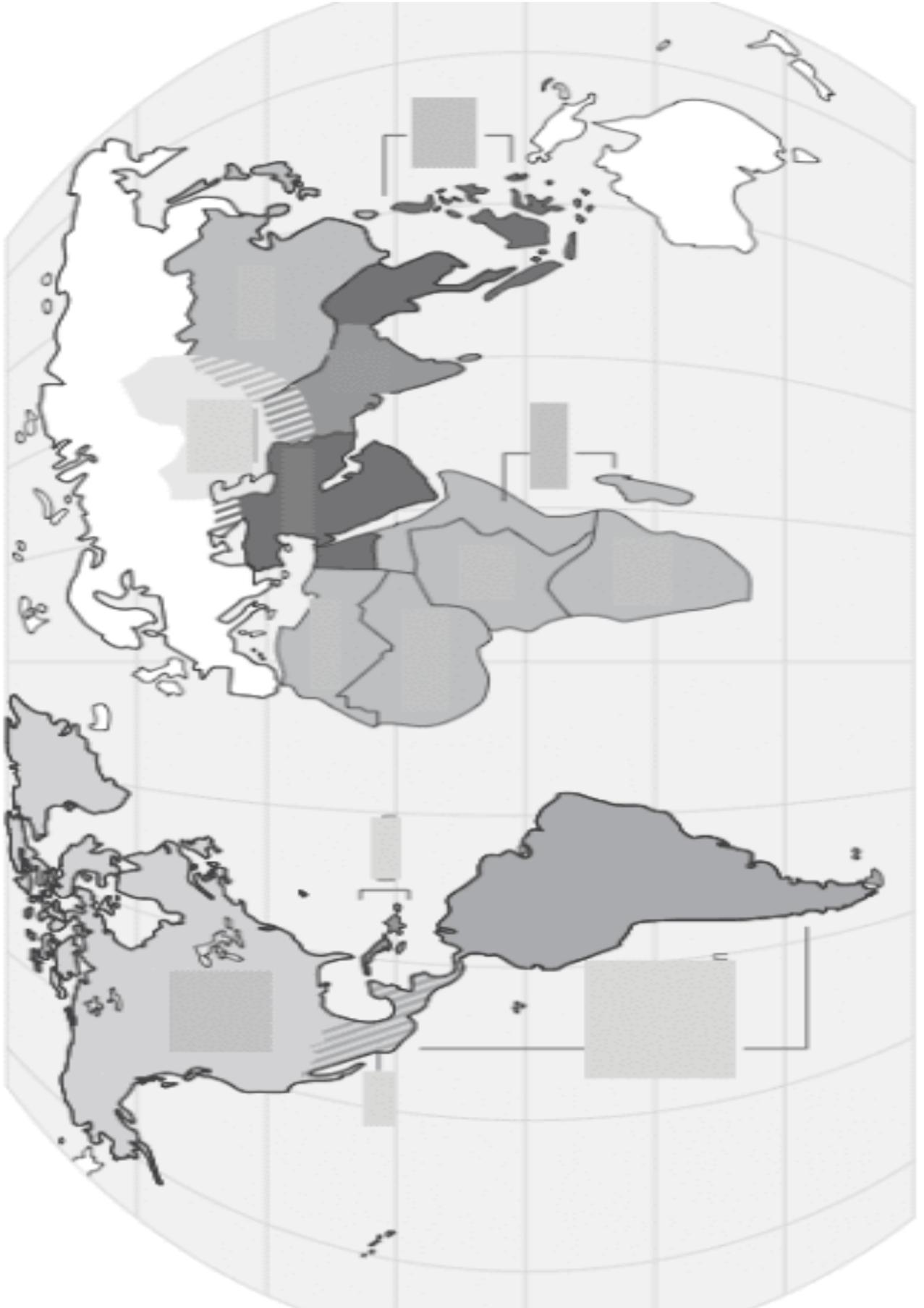


### AP World History: World Regions — A Closer Look



AP World Regional Challenge—Do you recall the regions? Label as many as you can remember.

AP World History: World Regions — A Closer Look



## World Religions Comparison Chart

<b>Religion</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>	<b>Buddhism</b>	<b>Judaism</b>	<b>Confucianism</b>	<b>Daoism</b>
<b>Place of Origin with approximate dates</b>					
<b>Spiritual Founder(s)</b>					
<b>Sacred Text(s)</b>					
<b>Beliefs and Goals</b>					
<b>Methods of worship – Cultural aspects of religion such as art</b>					
<b>Interaction of the religion with social structure or political agency (ie: State)</b>					

Answer the focus question: **a. What is “civilization”?** **b. Who is “civilized”?** **c. Does change occur by diffusion or independent invention?** Use key terms to assist you. (There are three parts to the question)

Key Terms: (it is recommended you define terms you are unfamiliar with)

Stone Age  
specialization of labor  
surplus labor  
Vedic Religion  
papyrus  
Cuneiform  
hunting-foraging peoples  
metallurgy  
Hammurabi  
Hebrew monotheism (Judaism)  
civilization

Neolithic revolutions  
divination  
Zoroastrianism  
Mandate of Heaven  
agricultural societies  
legalism  
Epic of Gilgamesh  
core/foundational Civilizations  
pastoral societies  
Rig Veda  
cultural hearth

urban societies  
Confucianism  
Daoism  
Book of the Dead  
patriarchy  
city-state  
Iron Age  
Hieroglyphs  
pictograph  
alphabets

a. \_\_\_\_\_

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b. \_\_\_\_\_

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c. \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

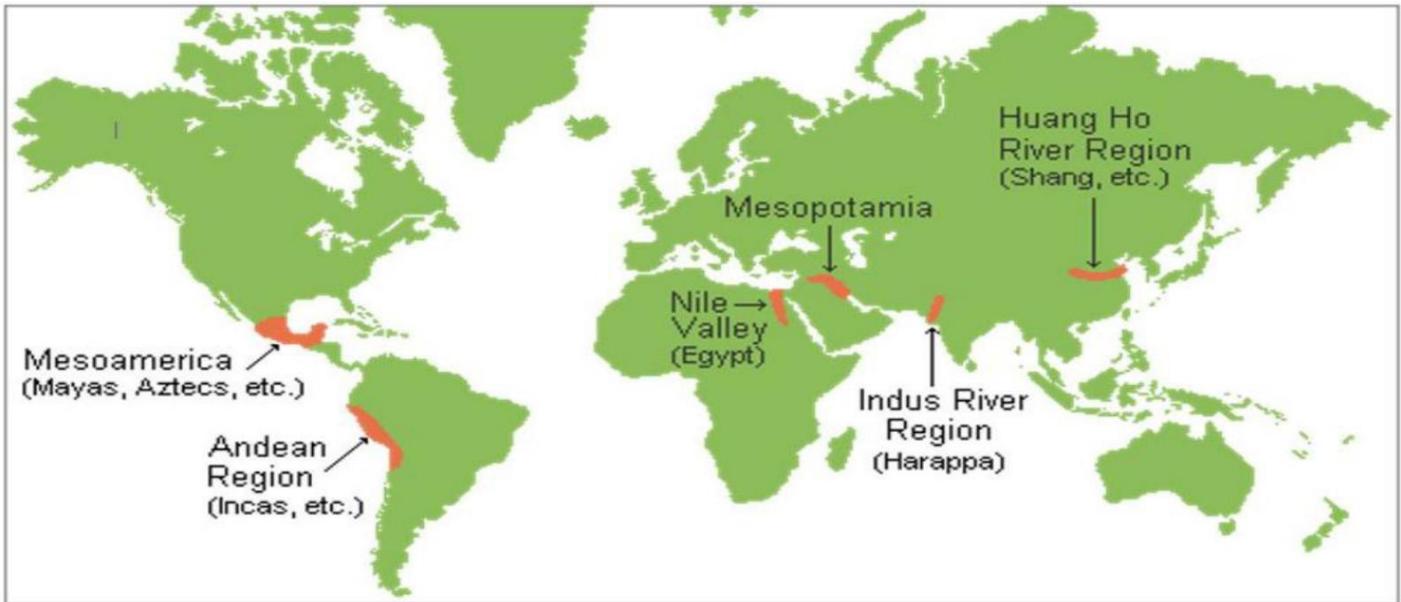
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**AP World History—Short Answer Questions (SAQs)**

1. Use the map below and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the question that follows.

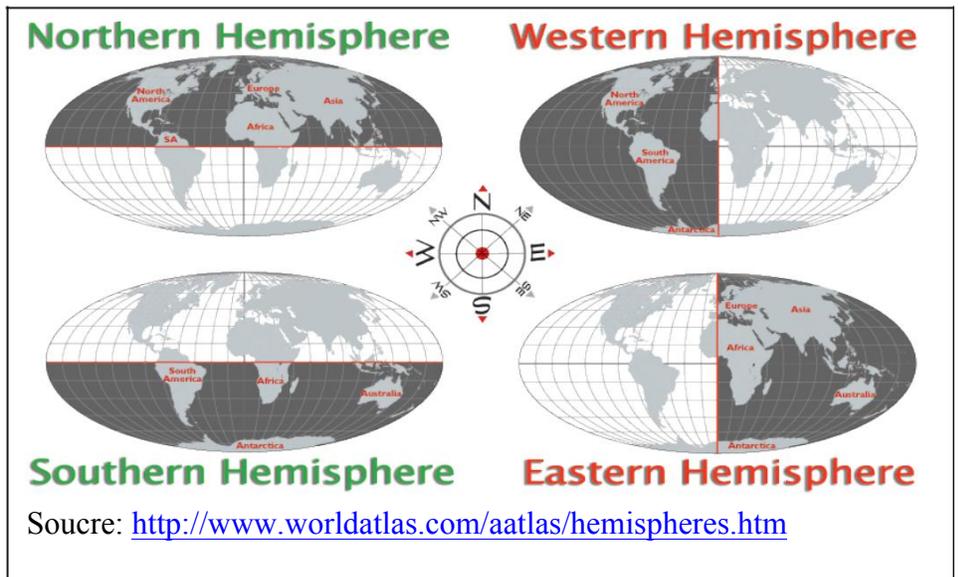
**Global Locations of Ancient River Valley Civilizations, 8,000BCE - 600 BCE**

Source: <http://www.freeman-pedia.com/foundations-to-600-bce/>



a) Identify and explain TWO factors before 600 BCE that account for the global pattern of early agricultural communities shown on the map above.

b) Using both maps, identify and explain ONE reason why the Eastern Hemisphere advanced in complexity more quickly than the Western Hemisphere approaching 600 BCE?



Soucre: <http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/hemispheres.htm>

a) \_\_\_\_\_

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b) \_\_\_\_\_  
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**2. Use the following passage and your knowledge of world history to answer all parts of the questions that follow:**

**Source: From the Code of Hammurabi, Mesopotamian laws, CA. 1800 BCE**

“If anyone steals an animal from a leader in the court, the thief shall pay back thirty times the animal’s value. If it belongs to a free man of the king, the thief will repay ten times the value, If the thief cannot pay, he shall be put to death. If a man puts out the eye of a free man, he shall pay back in gold. If he puts out the eye of a slave, he shall pay one half the value. If a man strikes a man of higher rank, he shall receive sixty lashes with a whip in public.”

a) Identify and explain one SIMILARITY between a concept found in these Mesopotamian laws and those found in another civilization before 1200 CE.

b) Identify and explain one DIFFERENCE between a concept found in these Mesopotamian laws and those found in another civilization before 1200 CE.

a) \_\_\_\_\_  
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b) \_\_\_\_\_  
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**2. Answer all parts of the question that follows.**

Identify and explain **THREE** ways in which rulers legitimized or consolidated their power during the period **600 BCE – 600 CE**. Use specific examples from one or more states or empires (be mindful of timeframe!).

1) \_\_\_\_\_  
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2) \_\_\_\_\_  
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3) \_\_\_\_\_  
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## **Part II—Reading**

In addition to the map exercises you must read the book *A History of the World in 6 Glasses* (2006) by Tom Standage. You should have notes in the margin (i.e.: marginalia) when I examine your copy in September. The point is to be a critical reader not a passive one. If you do not read the book and scribble notes in the margin this speaks volumes about your character.

**The book is readily available for purchase on the internet. If you have problems procuring a personal copy contact Mr. DiGiovacchino in July for a copy [mark.digiovacchino@edison.k12.nj.us](mailto:mark.digiovacchino@edison.k12.nj.us)**

## **Thematic Charts with Questions**

Since the AP World History course is designed around 6 major themes that consistently occur in each time period (1-4) after reading *A History of the World in Six Glasses* you need to identify **at least three** examples where the trajectory of the beverage coincides with the AP theme (all boxes of each chart should be filled in).

Importantly, you must ***cite page number(s) from the book pinpointing where your information is from.*** (e.g.: p. 35). ***Failure to provide a page citation will result in no credit awarded for that chart.***

### **Deadline Reminder for Summer Work**

**Summer work is expected to be completed on the first day of class in September, when it will be collected.**

**Please contact the department with any concerns.**

**Best,**

**Edison High School Social Studies Department**

<b>Beer</b>	<b>Theme 1:</b> Humans and the Environment	<b>Theme 2:</b> Cultural Developments and Interactions	<b>Theme 3:</b> Governance	<b>Theme 4:</b> Economic Systems	<b>Theme 5:</b> Social Interactions and Organization	<b>Theme 6:</b> Technology and Innovation
<b>Example 1</b>						
<b>Example 2</b>						
<b>Example 3</b>						
<p>How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact <i>BEER</i> played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)</p>						

**Chapters 1-2**

1. How is the discovery of beer linked to the growth of the first “civilizations”?

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2. What were some of the uses of beer by ancient cultures? (Nourishment? Ritual? Religious?)

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3. How did beer “civilize” man, according to the author?

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4. What is the relationship between beer and writing?

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<b>Wine</b>	<b>Theme 1:</b> Humans and the Environment	<b>Theme 2:</b> Cultural Developments and Interactions	<b>Theme 3:</b> Governance	<b>Theme 4:</b> Economic Systems	<b>Theme 5:</b> Social Interactions and Organization	<b>Theme 6:</b> Technology and Innovation
<b>Example 1</b>						
<b>Example 2</b>						
<b>Example 3</b>						
<p>How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact <i>wine</i> played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)</p>						

**Chapters 3-4**

5. How did the use of wine differ from that of beer in ancient Greece and Rome?

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6. How and why did wine develop into a form of a status symbol in Greece?

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7. How did the use of wine in Roman culture differ from that of ancient Greece?

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8. What is the relationship between wine and empire?

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Spirits	Theme 1: Humans and the Environment	Theme 2: Cultural Developments and Interactions	Theme 3: Governance	Theme 4: Economic Systems	Theme 5: Social Interactions and Organization	Theme 6: Technology and Innovation
Example 1						
Example 2						
Example 3						
<p>How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact <i>spirits</i> played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)</p>						

**Chapters 5-6**

9. Briefly describe the origin of distilled spirits?

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10. What is the connection between spirits and slavery?

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11. Why were spirits an important staple in Colonial America and how did rum play a role in the American Revolution?

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12. What were the negative effects/uses of spirits? (Use entire chapter to answer this)

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<b>Coffee</b>	<b>Theme 1:</b> Humans and the Environment	<b>Theme 2:</b> Cultural Developments and Interactions	<b>Theme 3:</b> Governance	<b>Theme 4:</b> Economic Systems	<b>Theme 5:</b> Social Interactions and Organization	<b>Theme 6:</b> Technology and Innovation
<b>Example 1</b>						
<b>Example 2</b>						
<b>Example 3</b>						
<p>How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact <i>coffee</i> played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)</p>						

**Chapter 7-8**

13. Answer briefly, from whom did the Europeans get coffee and how did it spread to Europe?

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14. Why was it so important to Europe's development that many people's beverage of choice switched from alcohol to coffee?

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15. Describe coffee's role in the Scientific Revolution.

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16. Describe coffee's role in the French Revolution.

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<h1>Tea</h1>	<b>Theme 1:</b> Humans and the Environment	<b>Theme 2:</b> Cultural Developments and Interactions	<b>Theme 3:</b> Governance	<b>Theme 4:</b> Economic Systems	<b>Theme 5:</b> Social Interactions and Organization	<b>Theme 6:</b> Technology and Innovation
<b>Example 1</b>						
<b>Example 2</b>						
<b>Example 3</b>						
<p>How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact <i>tea</i> played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)</p>						

**Chapters 9-10**

17. When did tea first become a mainstream drink in Asia? In Europe?

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18. If tea arrived in Europe around the same time as when coffee did, why did it not find the immediate success that coffee had?

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19. How was tea an integral part of the Industrial Revolution?

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20. What role did the tea trade and production play in the British rule over India?

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<b>Coca-Cola</b>	<b>Theme 1:</b> Humans and the Environment	<b>Theme 2:</b> Cultural Developments and Interactions	<b>Theme 3:</b> Governance	<b>Theme 4:</b> Economic Systems	<b>Theme 5:</b> Social Interactions and Organization	<b>Theme 6:</b> Technology and Innovation
<b>Example 1</b>						
<b>Example 2</b>						
<b>Example 3</b>						
<p>How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact <i>Coca-Cola</i> played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)</p>						

**Chapters 11-12**

21. What was the origin of coke, was it used medicinally and what were the additives?

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22. What was the relationship of coke and World War II?.... and the Cold War?

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23. What is meant by “globalization in a bottle”?

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24. 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?)

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<b>Water</b>	<b>Theme 1:</b> Humans and the Environment	<b>Theme 2:</b> Cultural Developments and Interactions	<b>Theme 3:</b> Governance	<b>Theme 4:</b> Economic Systems	<b>Theme 5:</b> Social Interactions and Organization	<b>Theme 6:</b> Technology and Innovation
<b>Example 1</b>						
<b>Example 2</b>						
<b>Example 3</b>						
<p>How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact <i>Water</i> played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)</p>						

**Epilogue**

25. Describe how the scientific advancements of the 19th century brought the history of beverages full circle.

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26. How many people have no access to safe water today?

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27. How has access to water affected international relations?

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