

Due date: *First day of the 2022-23 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: Thursday, May 11, 2023

-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- Required to learn, understand, and apply historical content knowledge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?

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

*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 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

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)

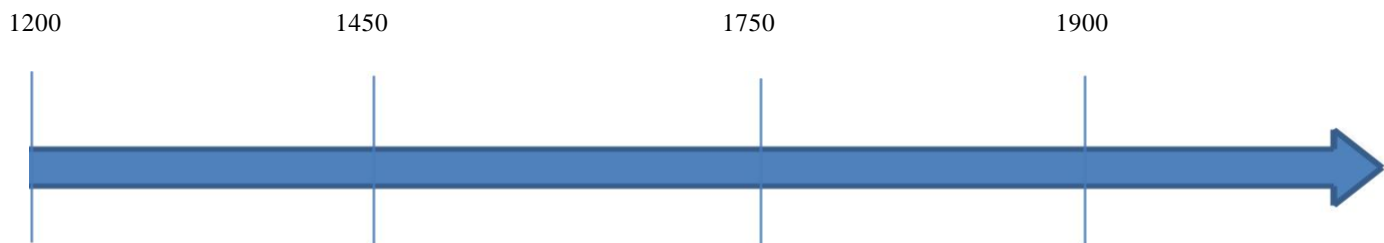
- Increased efficiency, comfort, security
- Inventions with intended/ unintended consequences
- Racial and ethnic constructions
- Social and economic classes

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
1. The Global Tapestry	Period I ca. 1200 – ca. 1450	8 – 10%
2. Networks of Exchange		8 - 10%
3. Land-Based Empires	Period II ca. 1450 – ca. 1750	12 -15 %
4. Transoceanic Interconnections		12 – 15%
5. Revolutions	Period III ca. 1750 – ca. 1900	12 – 15%
6. Consequences of Industrialization		12 – 15%
7. Global Conflict	Period IV Ca. 1900 – the present	8 - 10%
8. Cold War and Decolonization		8 - 10%
9. Globalization		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
18th C B.C.E.-Hammurabi's Code
1500 B.C.E.-Early alphabetic script
1300 B.C.E. - Iron Age
10th-7th 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

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

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

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

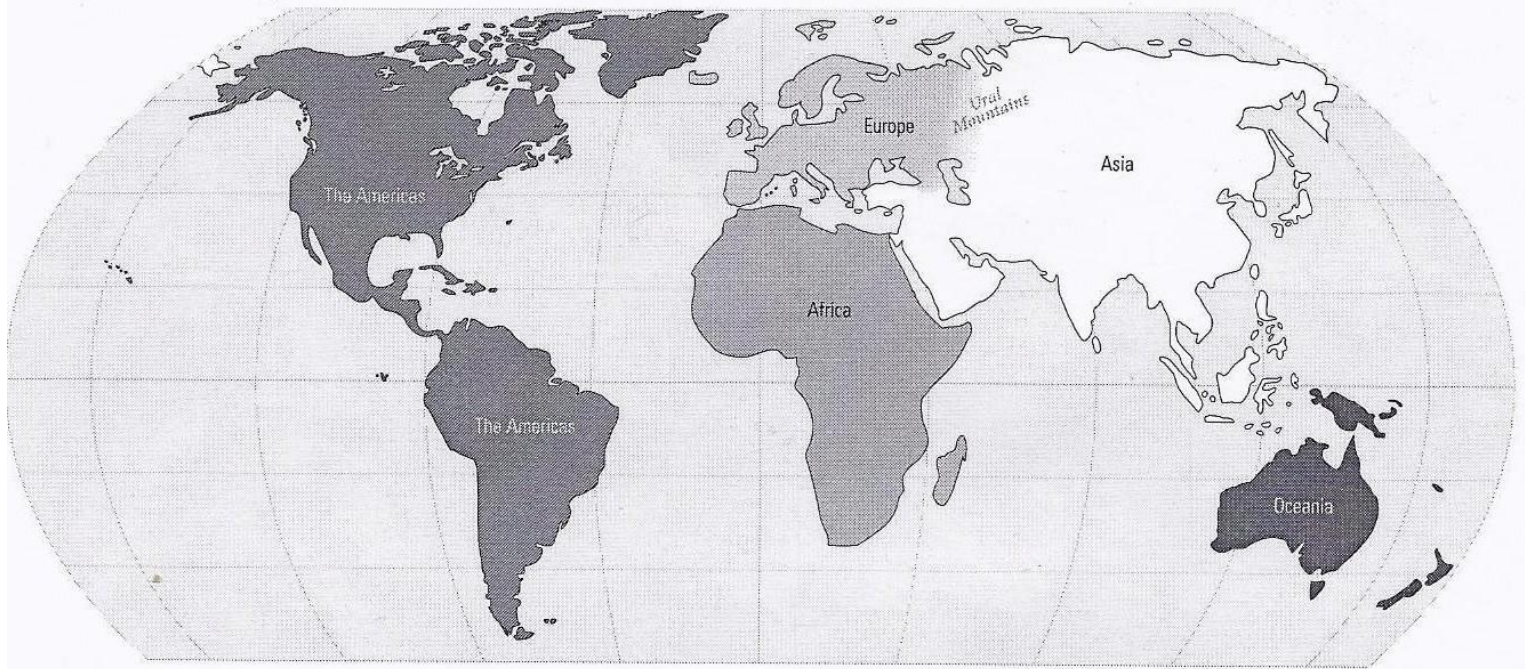
1905 - Russo-Japanese war
1910 -1920 - Mexican Revolution
1911- Chinese Revolution
1914 - WWI
1917 - Russian Revolution
1919 - Treaty of Versailles - end of WWI
1929 - stock market crash
1931 - Japanese invasion of Manchuria
1935 - Italian invasion of Ethiopia
1939 - German blitzkrieg in Poland
1941 - 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

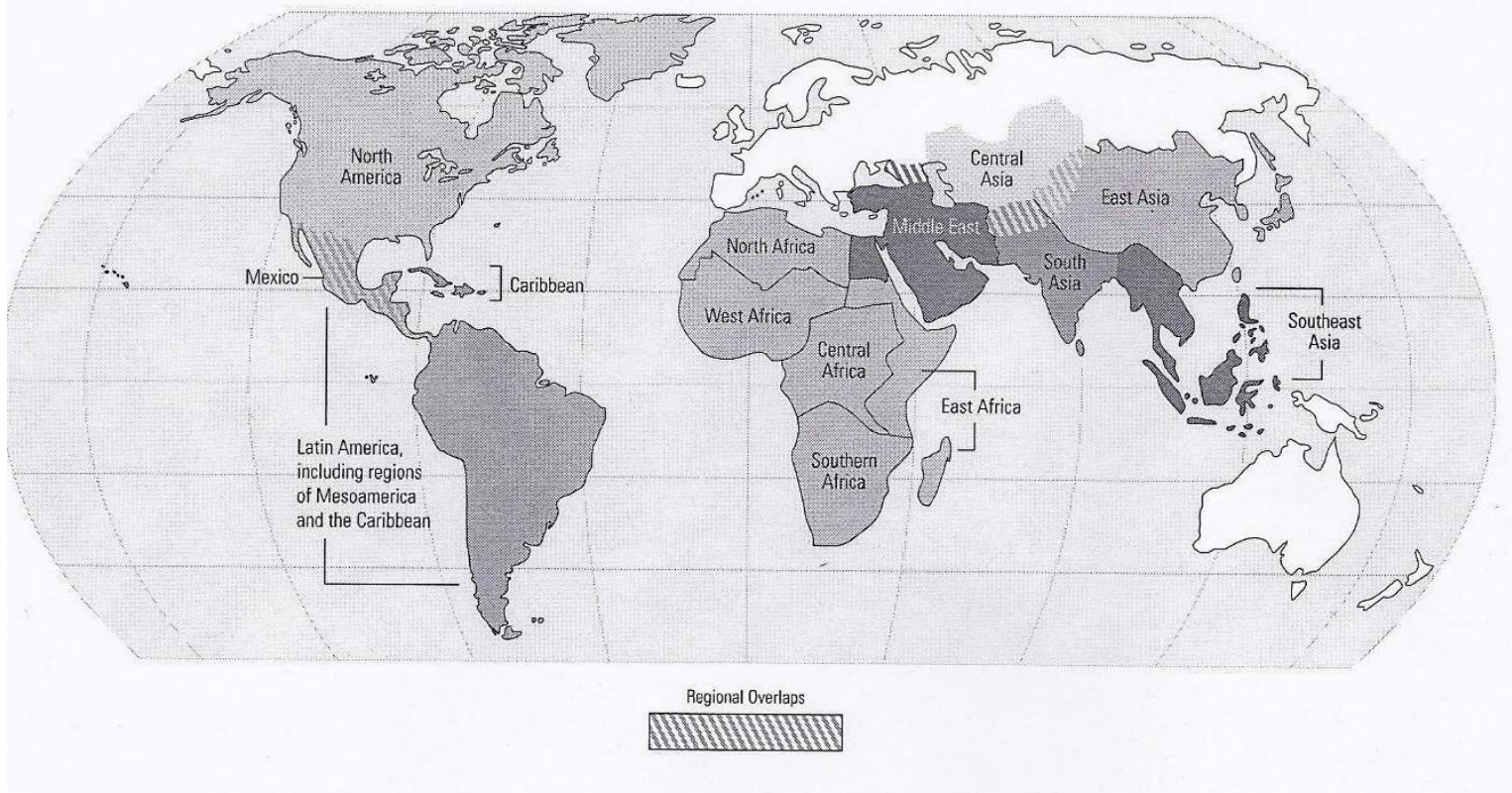
Map #1: Regions

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

AP World History: World Regions — A Big Picture View

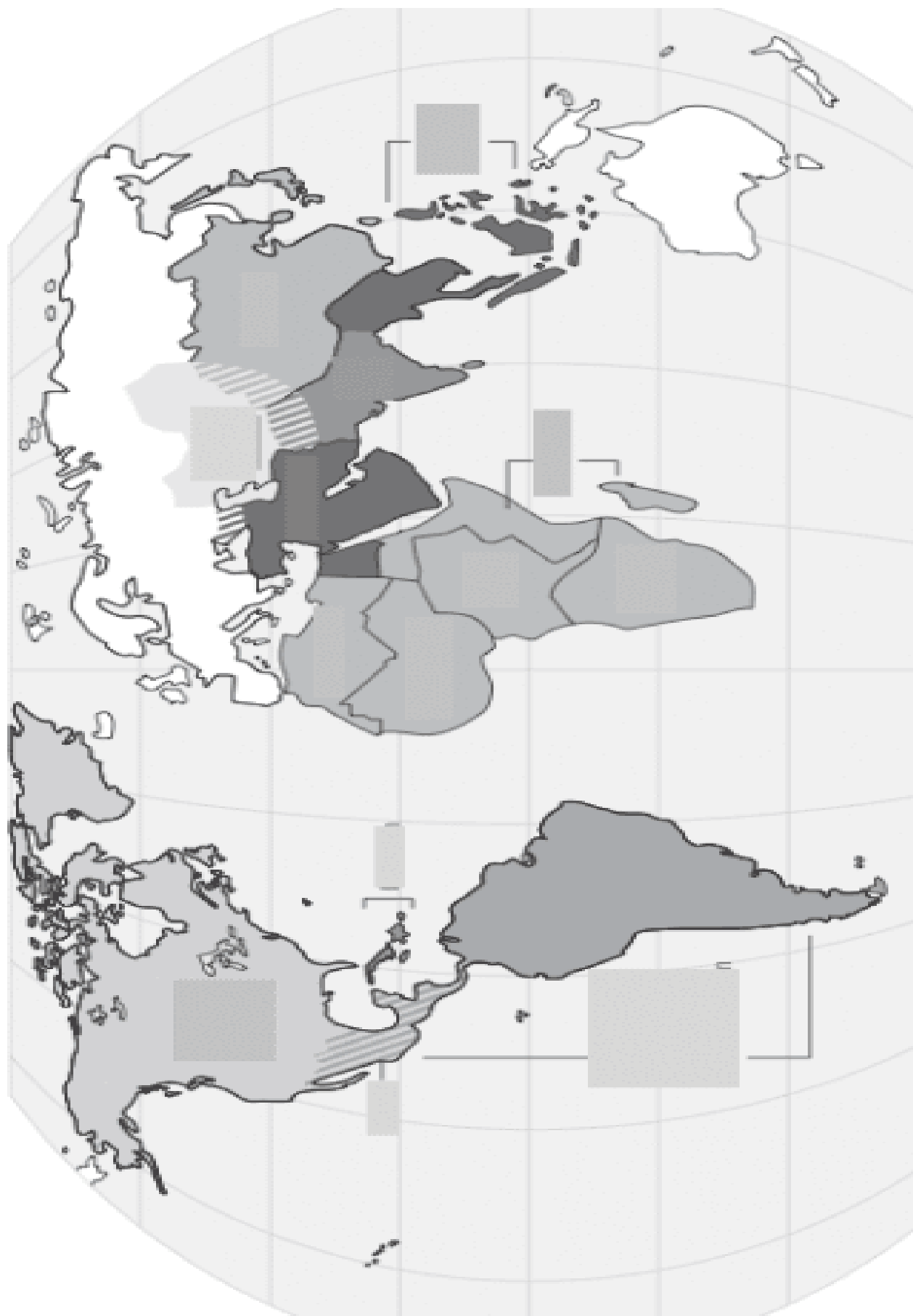


AP World History: World Regions — A Closer Look



AP World History: World Regions — A Closer Look

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



World Religions Comparison Chart

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

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	Neolithic revolutions	urban societies
specialization of labor	divination	Confucianism
surplus labor	Zoroastrianism	Daoism
Vedic Religion	Mandate of Heaven	Book of the Dead
papyrus	agricultural societies	patriarchy
Cuneiform	legalism	city-state
hunting-foraging peoples	Epic of Gilgamesh	Iron Age
metallurgy	core/foundational Civilizations	Hieroglyphs
Hammurabi	pastoral societies	pictograph
Hebrew monotheism (Judaism)	Rig Veda	alphabets
civilization	cultural hearth	

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

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.

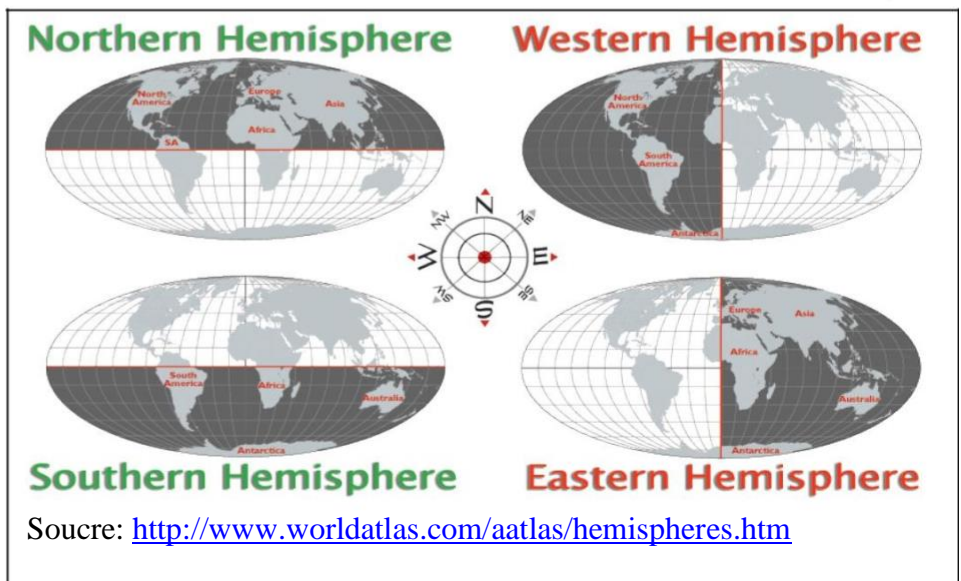
Global Locations of Ancient River Valley Civilizations, 8,000BCE - 600 BCE

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?



a) _____

b) _____

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). The point is to be a critical reader not a passive one.

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

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

Chapters 1-2

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

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

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

4. What is the relationship between beer and writing?

Wine	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						
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)						

Chapters 3-4

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

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

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

8. What is the relationship between wine and empire?

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					

How does identifying the themes aid in your overall understanding of the impact *spirits* played in civilizations? (i.e.: discuss the evolution of the beverage over the six themes)

Chapters 5-6

9. Briefly describe the origin of distilled spirits?

10. What is the connection between spirits and slavery?

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

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

Coffee	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						
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)						

Chapter 7-8

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

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

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

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

Tea	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
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)						

Chapters 9-10

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

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?

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

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

Coca-Cola	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>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?

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

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

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?)

Water	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						
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)						

Epilogue

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

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

27. How has access to water affected international relations?

To demonstrate how reading *A History of the World in 6 Glasses* has changed your perspective of world history, complete the following assignment:

Draw a map of the world that depicts the origin, and subsequent travels, of one of the six beverages from *A History of the World in 6 Glasses*. Make sure to label the location and use vector arrows to note the direction of its journey. Additionally, place the AP Modern world history date breaks on the timeline and note where the particular beverage is found during that time period.



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.