

AP WORLD HISTORY MODERN SUMMER ASSIGNMENT

Welcome to AP World History Modern!

The following activities and assignments are designed to prepare you for your upcoming AP World History course by fostering critical thinking, expanding your knowledge of historical events and themes, and honing your research skills. The AP World History course is packed with content, and we will need to hit the ground running! Enjoy your summer journey through the past and arrive prepared to delve deeper into the fascinating narratives that shape our world! Please complete all assignments and have them ready for the first day of school.

SUMMER ASSIGNMENT CONTENTS

The Importance of Studying World History Reading and Questions

AP World History: Modern Foundational Vocabulary

Geography of the World: Map Labeling

Exploring the Themes of AP World History: Modern

College Credit Research Task

THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING WORLD HISTORY

The study of world history is a critical endeavor that provides valuable insights into the tapestry of humanity. By examining the events, ideas, and interactions of civilizations across time and space, we gain a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and interconnectedness of our global society. The significance of the study of world history includes fostering cultural awareness and empathy, informing political and social decision-making, and nurturing a sense of collective identity. In essence, by understanding the history of the world, we begin to know ourselves better. By knowing ourselves better, we then can become valuable contributors to the next chapters of world history.

CULTURAL AWARENESS AND EMPATHY

Studying world history cultivates cultural awareness and empathy among individuals. History serves as a gateway to diverse cultures, enabling us to explore the customs, traditions, and perspectives of civilizations beyond our own. By immersing ourselves in the experiences of different societies, we develop a deeper appreciation for their values, struggles, and achievements. This heightened cultural sensitivity enhances our ability to empathize with people from various backgrounds, promoting inclusivity and understanding in an increasingly globalized world. Through the study of world history, we learn to embrace and celebrate our shared humanity, transcending the boundaries of nationality and ethnicity.

INFORMED POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DECISION-MAKING

World history provides a wealth of knowledge that informs political and social decision-making. Historical events, both triumphs, and failures, offer invaluable lessons for contemporary societies. By analyzing past political systems, revolutions, and conflicts, we gain insights into the consequences of different ideologies, policies, and actions. This knowledge equips us with the tools to navigate the complexities of our present-day world and make informed decisions. Furthermore, the study of world history helps us discern patterns and trends that recur throughout history, enabling us to identify potential pitfalls and develop strategies to avoid them. In this way, history becomes a guiding compass for crafting sustainable and equitable political and social systems.

COLLECTIVE IDENTITY AND SHARED HERITAGE

Studying world history nurtures a sense of collective identity and shared heritage. Our understanding of ourselves and our place in the world is deeply intertwined with the narratives and legacies of the past. By exploring the historical foundations of our cultures, nations, and civilizations, we develop a sense of continuity and interconnectedness across generations. This shared historical consciousness fosters a sense of belonging and collective responsibility, motivating us to preserve and protect our common heritage. Moreover, the study of world history allows us to appreciate the contributions of diverse civilizations to the advancement of human knowledge, science, arts, and philosophy. Recognizing these contributions encourages cultural dialogue, mutual respect, and a more comprehensive understanding of our global history.

THE IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING WORLD HISTORY QUESTIONS

Directions: Answer each question below thoughtfully and thoroughly. Use specific examples where applicable.

1. What are the three major reasons given for the importance of studying world history?
2. Do you agree with these reasons of why the study of history is so important? Why or why not? Provide specific examples to support your opinion.
3. What is "informed political decision-making" and how do everyday people participate in political decision-making? To what degree should people be informed before engaging in any kind of political decision-making? Write an argument to support your claim and back up your claim with specific evidence. Use additional paper if necessary.

FOUNDATIONAL VOCABULARY

Directions: For each vocabulary word below, provide a definition and an example according to the example given.

City-state

Definition:

an independent sovereign city which serves as the center of political, economic, and cultural life over its contiguous territory

Example:

The Hausa city-states were independent political entities in what is now northern Nigeria from around 1000-1800 CE.

Colonialism

Definition:

Example:

Cultural Diffusion

Definition:

Example:

Diaspora

Definition:

Example:

Egalitarian

Definition:

Example:

Enlightenment

Definition:

Example:

Genocide

Definition:	Example:
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Globalization

Definition:	Example:
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Human Rights

Definition:	Example:
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Imperialism

Definition:	Example:
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Industrialization

Definition:	Example:
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Monarchy

Definition:	Example:
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Nationalism

Definition:	Example:
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Primary Source

Definition:	Example:
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Secondary Source

Definition:	Example:
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Social Class

Definition:	Example:
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Syncretism

Definition:	Example:
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Revolution

Definition:	Example:
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Totalitarianism

Definition:	Example:
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Theocracy

Definition:	Example:
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GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

Directions: Label each item listed below on the map on the following page. Use each item's number as your label so you have enough space to fit everything. For any empires or civilizations that span a large area, use either the capital or the center of it as your label. **Optional:** You may color code your labels. For example, bodies of water in blue, empires in green, etc.

1. Atlantic Ocean
2. Pacific Ocean
3. Indian Ocean
4. Arctic Ocean
5. Southern Ocean
6. Nile River
7. Amazon River
8. Yellow River
9. Mekong River
10. Tigris
11. Euphrates
12. Danube
13. Suez Canal
14. Panama Canal
15. Songhai Empire
16. Mughal Empire
17. Srivijaya Empire
18. Safavid Empire
19. Inca Empire
20. Aztec Empire
21. Holy Roman Empire
22. Great Zimbabwe
23. Maya City-states
24. Hausa Kingdoms
25. Axum Empire
26. Swahili City-states
27. Cahokia
28. Mali Empire
29. Abbasid Caliphate
30. Delhi Sultanate
31. Mamluk Sultanate
32. Constantinople
33. Mecca
34. Hangzhou
35. Venice
36. Tenochtitlan
37. Cusco
38. Timbuktu
39. Straits of Malacca
40. Straits of Magellan

You must find five other significant places that are not included in this list to add to your map. These can be important landforms, landmarks, cities, or anything else you think might be historically important. Name each place below, and explain why each place is historically significant.

41. Place _____

Historical Significance

42. Place _____

Historical Significance

43. Place _____

Historical Significance

44. Place _____

Historical Significance

45. Place _____

Historical Significance



EXPLORING THE THEMES OF AP WORLD HISTORY

In the AP World History course, we will be comparing and connecting different time periods and places through six different themes:

S Social Interactions and Organization

The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.

P Politics (Governance)

A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline. Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures, and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.

I Interactions with the Environment

The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.

C Cultural Developments and Interactions

The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.

E Economic Systems

As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.

T Technology and Innovation

Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.

On the next page, you will examine the place in which you currently live through each of these six themes. For each theme, list as many examples as you can think of. Some of these may be very specific, such as the climate in your city, while others may be very broad, such as the government structure of your country.

EXPLORING THE THEMES OF AP WORLD HISTORY

You will examine the place in which you currently live through each of these six themes. For each theme, list as many examples as you can think of. Some of these may be very specific, such as the climate in your city, while others may be very broad, such as the government structure of your country.

S

SOCIAL

- Class Structure
- Family/Kinship
- Gender Roles
- Racial Constructs
- Inequalities
- Freedoms

P

POLITICAL

- Type of Government
- Court Systems/Laws
- Wars
- Revolutions
- Leaders/Elites
- Global Structures

I

INTERACTIONS WITH THE ENVIRONMENT

- Climate
- Migration
- Natural Barriers
- Disease
- Settlement Patterns

C

CULTURE

- Traditions
- Religions/Philosophy
- Language
- Cuisine
- Visual Arts
- Literature

E

ECONOMICS

- Banking Systems
- Distribution of Wealth
- Currency
- Trade/Commerce
- Production Systems
- Industrialism

T

TECHNOLOGY

- Weapons/Warfare
- Innovations
- Medicinal Advances
- Transportation
- Scientific Advances
- Calendars

COLLEGE CREDIT RESEARCH TASK

One purpose of taking AP courses is to gain college credits. The credits awarded for certain exam scores vary depending on the university and the 1-5 exam score earned. Your task is to research your top three university choices and find out what the minimum accepted AP score is for World History and to identify the course equivalency for a passing score. The course equivalency is the college course you will be awarded credit for if you earn the minimum passing score. (If you are unsure about your top university choices, that's okay! Choose some local universities for this task.)

The AP World History Exam will result in you earning of a score of 1-5. Most universities require a minimum score of 3 to earn any course credits, but more competitive universities can require 4s or even 5s in some cases. The actual course for which you receive credit varies widely from school to school. For example, NYU requires a minimum score of 4 on the AP World History exam in order to earn college credits, but those credits do not have a course equivalency. This means if you earn at least a 4 on the exam, you will receive an elective course credit (as opposed to a history course credit) at NYU. At a less competitive school, you may find a course code for the equivalency that will look something like WOH2022. This is the information you are looking for.

To locate this information, search online for "AP exam score credits for (your university's name)" or something similar. Most universities have a page of information about AP credits and other transfer credits for incoming students.

First Choice University Name:

Minimum AP World History exam score accepted:

Course Equivalency:

Second Choice University Name:

Minimum AP World History exam score accepted:

Course Equivalency:

Third Choice University Name:

Minimum AP World History exam score accepted:

Course Equivalency: