

# **AP World History Summer Assignment 2019**

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- ❑ Read chapters 1 - 6 (pages 2 - 118) in the AMSCO World History book (a PDF is available in the Classroom).**
- ❑ Complete the attached charts using the information in the text.**
- ❑ Using the information from the text, and the format provided, complete the attached Short Answer Questions**
- ❑ Due Date: Wednesday, August 28, 2019**
- ❑ The completion of this assignment will count as a quiz grade.**
- ❑ There will be an open notes reading quiz on September 17 (A) and 18 (B).**
- ❑ All information must be handwritten. Scanned copies or photos of the work should be uploaded to the Classroom.**

**PART 1 - FROM HUNTER GATHERERS TO THE FIRST CIVILIZATIONS**

Directions: Using Chapter 1 (p. 2-10), respond to the following questions.

Describe life during the Paleolithic period.	
What were the causes of the Neolithic Revolution?	
Describe at least 3 effects of the Neolithic Revolution	

Directions: Using Chapter 2 (p. 17-39), complete the following chart.

	<b>Mesopotamia</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Indus Valley</b>	<b>Shang and Zhou China</b>
Dates of Civilization				
Location (Which continent and on which bodies of water)				
Type of government and important leaders				
Description of the religion developed				
Form of writing and important texts				

**PART 2 - CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS COMPARISON CHARTS**

Throughout AP World History, the “INSPECT” Themes are used. For each civilization that is studied, students should be able to identify information about each theme. Use the chart below for ideas on how to identify evidence of each theme.

I N	Interactions Between Humans and the Environment	The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ What are some of the specific geographic advantages and disadvantages of this societies' location? How well do they maximize advantages and minimize disadvantages?</li> <li>→ How do human actions affect the environment?</li> <li>→ How populous was this society? Did the population grow, or decline? Was it densely packed in urban areas or spread over a larger territory? Were there large changes in population due to disease or migrations?</li> <li>→ What was the level of technology available in the following areas? Did the society develop these technologies themselves or import or adapt them from somewhere else? Consider agricultural technology, transportation technology, metallurgical, industrial, etc.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Define the classes in this society. Are they strongly delineated or less so? Are they determined primarily through economic status, ethnicity/race, religious status, or some other category?</li> <li>→ How difficult is it to change in class or social status, in one's own life, through marriage, or over generations?</li> <li>→ What are the gender roles, and how do they differ across classes? What are the expectations for family life?</li> <li>→ Most societies are patriarchal—if so, what forms does patriarchy take in this society?</li> </ul>
P	Political Governance	A variety of internal and external factor 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 for different purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Who is in charge of the society, and what political structures allowed power to be organized and distributed?</li> <li>→ Was the state highly centralized and unified, or was power more diffuse?</li> <li>→ What is power based on, and how do the leaders justify their power? Was there a clear political ideology, or were their competing ones?</li> <li>→ Are there significant wars, laws, courts or treaties during the period in question?</li> </ul>
E	Economic Systems	As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ How do people meet their basic material needs?</li> <li>→ How are goods produced, distributed and consumed, and how strongly is this controlled by the government?</li> <li>→ What kinds of specific luxury items were important in trade?</li> <li>→ What specific goods are traded within the society and what are the patterns or routes of trade with other societies?</li> <li>→ How strong of a role do merchants play in the society as a whole?</li> </ul>
C	Cultural Development 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ What are the specific religious beliefs of the culture, and how do those affect their interactions amongst themselves and with other societies? Consider: role and importance of priests, view of gods/deities, holy books/scriptures, conversion efforts, views of sin/salvation</li> <li>→ What were major ways of thinking? Was education highly valued, and if so, for whom? Did the society produce any major developments in philosophy, math, science, literature, or drama?</li> <li>→ How do people express themselves in the culture? What are the dominant forms of expression, and who are they created by and for? Are there any particularly famous works that show the artistic values of the society? Consider: visual arts, music, architecture</li> </ul>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ How do people or societies apply knowledge to solve problems?</li> <li>→ What innovations were developed that assisted with improving their way of life?</li> <li>→ How does the adaptation of an innovation lead to advances in society?</li> <li>→ What significant change has this innovation caused on the societies in our around where it was invented?</li> </ul>

**Directions:** Use Chapters 3 - 6 (pages 52- 118) in the book, as well as outside information, to complete the following charts.

<b>“INSPECT” Theme</b>	<b>Greece</b>	<b>Persia</b>	<b>Rome</b>
Interactions Between Humans and the Environment			
Social Interactions and Organization			
Political Governance			
Economic Systems			
Cultural Development and Interactions			
Technology and Innovation			

“INSPECT” Theme	<b>Mauryan Empire (India)</b>	<b>Gupta Empire (India)</b>
Interactions Between Humans and the Environment		
Social Interactions and Organization		
Political Governance		
Economic Systems		
Cultural Development and Interactions		
Technology and Innovation		

“INSPECT” Theme	Qin Dynasty (China)	Han Dynasty (China)
Interactions Between Humans and the Environment		
Social Interactions and Organization		
Political Governance		
Economic Systems		
Cultural Development and Interactions		
Technology and Innovation		

“INSPECT” Theme	Moche (Mesoamerica)	Mayans (Mesoamerica)
Interactions Between Humans and the Environment		
Social Interactions and Organization		
Political Governance		
Economic Systems		
Cultural Development and Interactions		
Technology and Innovation		

## Short Answer Questions

**Directions:** Short Answer Questions (SAQs) make up 20% of your score on the AP exam. On the exam, you will have 40 minutes to respond to 3 questions. Each question will have 3 parts. For each part of the following questions, your responses should follow the “T.E.A.” format.

- Clearly state your **THESIS**
- Present **EVIDENCE** to support your argument
- Provide **ANALYSIS** to support your evidence.
- Example:
  - **Prompt:** Identify and explain one way America was transformed in the Gilded Age.
  - **Response:** The Gilded Age was a period of technological innovation (Thesis). For example, the Bessemer Process allowed for steel to be manufactured quickly and cheaply, thus transforming American industry (Evidence). As a result, steel replaced iron as the chief product used in railroads and construction. The stronger product allowed for advances that led to the Second Industrial Revolution and produced skyscrapers, elevators, and bridges (Analysis).

1. Answer parts A, B, and C

- a. Identify and explain one common geographic feature of the Neolithic Revolution as it occurred in East Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East.
- b. Identify and explain a major characteristic of how social structure was changed during the Neolithic Revolution.
- c. Identify and explain one significant technological development that occurred during the Neolithic Age.

2. Answer parts A, B, and C.

- a. Analyze one reason why the Mandate of Heaven was developed by the Zhou dynasty in China.
- b. Identify and explain one similarity between the power of Chinese rulers under the mandate and the power of the Egyptian pharaoh.
- c. Identify and explain one difference between the power of Chinese rulers under the mandate and the power of the Egyptian pharaoh.

3. Answer parts A, B, and C.

- a. Identify and explain one similarity between classical Greek and classical Roman society.
- b. Identify and explain one similarity between classical Greek and classical Roman religion.
- c. Identify and explain one similarity between classical Greek and classical Roman government.