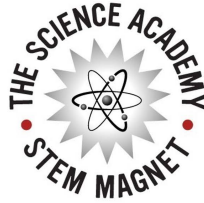


AP WORLD HISTORY SUMMER ENRICHMENT



A major part of this course will be thinking about the division of history into time periods. We will look at history in six periods, but I want you to realize from the very beginning that these six time periods are only one way to think about history! Use any available/reliable resource (we will discuss this more when school resumes). The homework assignment is to be Typed, 12-point font New Times Roman, with a complete heading (name, class, school, title). The idea is to grant you a head start on sections, ideas, and information we will be covering in World History. This information will also lead to key features on your WH AP Test.

Summer work guidelines: typed 12pt font New Romans with a heading and AP US HISTORY. Create your own google doc or word doc to do your summer homework. Create a link to your homework. You will be able to upload the link to me on a separate document the first week of School (see below).

Due Date: 1st Friday When school resumes in August

PLEASE WRITE A 1-2 SENTENCE SUMMARY OF EACH TIME PERIOD BELOW. WRITE THESE IN YOUR OWN WORDS! PART I- Periodization summaries It should come as no surprise that historians examine and explain history by breaking it into time periods. This course is arranged into six time periods and the reasons why we are using this “periodization” will constantly be at the heart of this course. (Please note that BCE is the same as B.C. and CE the same as A.D., something we will talk about in the beginning of the course.)

1) to c. 600 BCE- “Technological and Environmental Transformations”- Though in many ways it is may be the most important era of history as far as human existence is concerned, we will spend the least amount of time on this era. The “Neolithic Revolution” saw the rise of agriculture allowing for the permanently settled societies to exist for the first time as many humans gave up nomadic lifestyles to become sedentary. Sedentary societies developed and humanity experienced a major population boom that has never stopped and which allowed for many things that had not previously been possible.

2) c. 600 BCE to c. 600 CE- “Organizations and Reorganizations of Human Societies” – This period is known as the “classical age.” The classical age witnessed the birth of much more complex ideas about government, religion, art, literature, science, etc. that still survive to this day and in many ways, solidified the differences found between regions around the world today. At the same time, interactions between societies increased through trade, war, and migrations.

3) c. 600 CE to c. 1450- "Regional and Transregional Interactions"- With the fall of the "classical societies," the postclassical age saw peoples struggle to adjust to the tremendous instability that followed collapse. The early part of this era was greatly dominated by the rise of Islam and later by the power of nomadic peoples from Central Asia— the Mongols and Turks. Throughout most of this period, Western Europe experienced a Dark Age in which it was relatively isolated from much of the world, while places like China and the Middle East flourished. Toward the end of the period, Europe began to rise out of the ashes as the Renaissance ("rebirth") foreshadowed its rise in the "early modern era" that followed.

4) c. 1450 to c. 1750- "Global Interactions"- This period marks the beginning of the permanent interaction between the Western and Eastern hemispheres which had never previously been in ongoing contact. The exchanges that resulted brought about a huge shift for many of the world's peoples. As it was Western Europeans who began these new contacts when their search for trade routes to Asia brought about the "discovery" of the Americas, this period saw the beginning of their rise to power. A brand new world was created in the Americas as the decline of native populations, the rise of the transAtlantic slave trade, and European migrations led to major changes in the western hemisphere's population and way of life. The Protestant Reformation, scientific revolution, and "Enlightenment" further shook up Europe as established ideas were questioned.

5) c. 1750 to c. 1900- "Industrialization and Global Integration"- This period saw the growth of European dominance of world affairs. Sparked by the American Revolution, this era also witnessed a wave of revolutions which brought independence to most of the western hemisphere which had previously been colonies under the political control of Europeans. The revolutionary spirit spread to Europe and led to a tremendous growth of nationalism on both sides of the Atlantic as huge amounts of peoples began to define themselves in terms of a national identity. Meanwhile, the Industrial Revolution allowed Europeans (and the U.S. and Japan) to expand their power and build truly global empires during the "age of imperialism."

6) c. 1900 to the Present- "Accelerating Global Change and Realignment"- The long 20th century witnessed world wars and a worldwide depression. It saw the decline of European empires and the dramatic rise of the U.S. As European power weakened, nationalism spread to the colonized peoples of their empires, and independence spread across Asia and Africa in an era of "decolonization." The rise of a new political ideology, fascism, led to World War II and the defeat of fascism led to nearly half a century of Cold War between two competing ideologies backed by two world superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Today in a postCold War era, the world is, in a sense, smaller than ever, as computer technology and the rise of "globalization" has brought us into greater contact than ever before. During this century, changes to human lifestyles were as dramatic as ever as the middle class exploded and cheap energy in some ways allowed for more change than in the previous 10,000 years of the course.

Part II AP World Regions Students need to be thoroughly familiar with the following regions and countries. This is an integral aspect of the course and a skill that needs to be mastered prior to the beginning of the year. Identify the following AP World Regions Eurasia, Africa, North America and South America and at least three countries within each region (except for South Asia you only need two countries). Below is a link to an interactive World Regional Map. Copy and paste the link below to complete the assignment. Print your completed map and attach, or you may print off your on world map and use colored pencils to identify (student choice).

<https://mapchart.net/world.html>

Part III Introductory questions

1. AP World attempts to "provide a history of the world that would also venture beyond the well-trodden paths of European history." Why is this important? Are there areas of the world that you feel have been neglected in your previous history course(s)? Why do you think they are neglected?

2. A guy named J.M. Roberts' quoted, "Distant history still clutters up our lives, and our thinking." What does this mean to you? Provide a specific example with an explanation.

Throughout the rest of the guide, you should label each question with one of the AP SPICE categories. You might have to do a bit of outside research for a few of them, but first fill out the third Column for each category. Define each category in a minimum of three fragments or one-word identifiers for each. I.E. Political 3rd column Conflict/Wars

<p>Example-Question #1. What is the Dynastic Cycle/Mandate of Heaven? (Political or simply put P) because the Mandate of Heaven justified the rule of Chinese leaders. Some could correspond to several SPICE categories, like this one...it could also be cultural. Below is a list of these SPICE categories:</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>Conflict/Wars</p>
<p>Political</p>	<p>P</p>	
<p>Interaction W/Environment</p>	<p>I</p>	
<p>Cultural</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>Economic</p>	<p>E</p>	

Part IV- The Making of Modern China (Use any reliable resource to answer the following questions such National Geographic, History.com,

1. What is the dynastic cycle?
2. The Mandate of Heaven?
3. Describe the teachings of Confucius.
4. Describe the transition from bartering to the first paper currency. Make sure you identify the major advancements in Chinese currency.
5. Why was a centralized currency so important?
6. Name some accomplishments of the Song Dynasty. Which do you think is the most impactful for world history? Explain.
7. Which nomadic group invaded the Song Dynasty? Name three interesting facts about this nomadic group.
8. The Ming Dynasty
9. What is inflation?
10. Describe the Neo-Confucian School of Mind.
11. Refer to question #1. What were some indicators that the Ming was losing the Mandate of Heaven?The Qing Dynasty
12. Who were the Manchu?
13. Draw the traditional Chinese hairstyle and the Manchu hairstyle.
14. What did the Manchu do to protect Chinese traditions?
15. What did Europeans desire in trade with the Chinese? What did the Chinese want?
16. Name at least 5 agricultural products that were introduced to China. Which of these items do you think has had the most global significance? Explain (no outside information needed, this is your opinion).
17. What was the impact of all of these new agricultural products entering China?
18. What was the significance of the Jesuits in China during the Qing Dynasty?
19. What was happening in Great Britain during this time period? How did Great Britain surpass China?
20. Who was the East India Company? Why is this company Important?

21. Why did the first Opium War begin?
22. Describe the Taiping Rebellion.
23. How does the Yellow River flooding contribute to the fall of the Manchu? Think dynastic cycle once again! This is your own analysis.
24. What was the Meiji Restoration.
25. Compare/Contrast China and Japan (either in summary or chart/graph).
26. How did the Japanese take advantage of the fact that the Manchu were technically foreigners ruling China?
27. Following Japan, what other western powers expanded their spheres of influence in China?
28. What was the Hundred Days' reform?
29. Name five goals of this reform:
30. How did industrial innovations impact the Chinese economy?

Part V- Learning the different types of questions AP World History has many specific skills you will be learning this year along with 3 types of essay questions (besides the Document Based Question) that we will learn how to write this year. They are Comparative, CCOT (Continuity and Change over time), Causation (Cause and Effect). Please answer the following questions below as an introduction to these types of questions. You could do this in a chart, Venn diagram, or any other way you'd like.

1) Compare your freshmen year of high school (or last school year if you are not a sophomore) to your last year of middle school. Identify both differences and similarities. (Comparative)

2) Examine your schooling experience from elementary school to the present. What has changed and what has stayed the same? (CCOT)

3) What caused you to sign up for AP World History this year? What effects do you expect from taking AP World? (Causation) One of the major components on the exam is also the DBQ (Document Based Question).

Pull up the Gettysburg address on the internet. Use it as your source. Use source details and analysis to answer the questions that follow.

1. Who is the author of the document?
2. What is the POV (point-of-view) and purpose of the author? What does he hope to obtain by writing this? Why would he say what he is saying?

3. Are there any limitations to this source as a historical document? Is there any information that you might question as far as accuracy, etc?