Welcome to AP World History!
You have entered a new realm – one in which you will be challenged and pushed outside of your comfort zone. It can sometimes be overwhelming. You may think I am going overboard with this assignment, but I assure you, it is necessary. Buy the textbook immediately. You may also want to purchase the Princeton Review book Cracking the AP World History Exam. A used copy that is a year or two old is fine. You will find it very useful all year, and then of course it will be especially helpful when reviewing for the exam.

Part I – Reading and work from your text
Much of this will be review from last year, though we may look at it in a slightly different way.

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Use chapters 1-5 of your textbook to answer the key concept questions and identify the terms listed. You do not have to read it all. Much of this information is review from last year.

Part I: Early Human Societies, 2.5 million—600 B.C.E.
Chapter 1: From Human Prehistory to the Early Civilizations
Chapter 2: Early Civilizations

Part II: The Classical Period, 600 B.C.E.—600 C.E.
Chapter 3: Classical Civilization: China
Chapter 4: Classical Civilization: India
Chapter 5: Classical Civilizations in the Middle East and Mediterranean

Answer these questions thoroughly and specifically using your textbook and knowledge from last year’s studies. Identify the terms listed. Add any other terms you think are crucial.

Period #1: Technological and Environmental Transformations, c. 8,000 B.C.E. - 600 B.C.E. Key Concepts

Key Concept 1.1 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

1.1 What is the evidence that explains the earliest history of humans and the planet? How is this evidence interpreted?

• hunter-gatherer (hunter-forager)
• Paleolithic
1.1.I  Where did humans first appear on Earth, and what were their society, technology, and culture?

1.1.I.A-B Describe earliest humans’ technology & tools

1.1.I.C How did the earliest humans’ society help them procure enough supplies to survive?

- animism
- “Out of Africa”
- kinship group

Key Concept 1.2 Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

1.2  What were the long-term demographic, social, political, and economic effects of the Neolithic Revolution?

How did pastoral societies resemble or differ from early agricultural societies?

- Ice Age
- Neolithic (Agric) Revolution
- domesticated

1.2.I  How did the Neolithic Revolution affect human societies economically & socially?

1.2.I.A  Why did the Neolithic Revolution start (at all)? Where did the Neolithic Revolution first transform human populations?

1.2.I.B  Where did pastoralism persist even after the Neolithic Revolution?

1.2.I.C  What various crops & animals were developed or domesticated during the Neolithic Revolution?

1.2.I.D  What labor adjustments did humans make in order to facilitate the Neolithic Revolution?

1.2.I.E  What were the environmental effects of the Neolithic Revolution?

- River Valley Civilizations (Nile, Tigris- Euphrates, Indus, Huang He / Yellow)
  - wheat, maize (corn), barley, millet
  - goats, sheep, water buffalo
  - Irrigation

1.2.II  What were the effects of pastoralism & agriculture on humans?

1.2.II.A  What effects did pastoralism & agriculture have on the food supply?
1.2.II.B What were the social effects of the increased food supply caused by increase of agriculture?

1.2.II.C What technological innovations are associated with the growth of agriculture?

**Key Concept 1.3 The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies**

1.3 What is a 'civilization,' and what are the defining characteristics of a civilization? How did civilizations develop and grow more complex before 600 BCE? What were the effects of this increasing complexity?

civilization (complex society)
1. cities, urban
2. political authority
3. religious authority
4. social hierarchy
5. economic / trade / currency

1.3.I Where did the earliest civilizations develop, and why did they develop in those locations?

1.3.II What is a "state?" Who ruled the early states, and which segments of society usually supported the ruler?

1.3.II.B Why were some early states able to expand and conquering neighboring states?

1.3.II.C Give four examples of early empires in the Nile & Tigris/Euphrates River Valleys.

1.3.II.D What role did pastoral civilizations play in relation to empires?

- state--the government
- nation--group of people
- country
- Hittites
- Sumeria
- Akkad
- Babylonia
- Egypt
- Nubia
- bows
- chariots
- iron weapons

1.3.III How did culture play a role in unifying populations?

1.3.III.A What architectural forms did early civilizations produce?

1.3.III.B Which social strata encouraged the development of art in ancient civilizations?
1.3.III.C What forms of writing developed in ancient civilizations?

1.3.III.D What was the relationship between literature and culture?

1.3.III.E What pre-600 BCE religions strongly influenced later eras?

1.3.III.F How “big” were the pre-600 BCE trading regions?

1.3.III.G How did social and gender identities develop pre-600 BCE?

- pyramids
- ziggurats
- cuneiform
- hieroglyphics
- alphabet

Period #2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.

Key Concept 2.1 The Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

2.1 How did religions help strengthen political, economic, and cultural ties within societies?

2.1.I How did religions promote a sense of unity?

2.1.I.A What are the characteristics and core teachings of Judaism?

2.1.I.B ... Hinduism(s)?

2.1.II What is a “universal religion?” Where did universal religions exist by 600 CE?

2.1.II.A ... Buddhism? How and where did Buddhism spread by 600 CE?

2.1.II.B ... Confucianism?

2.1.II.C ... Daoism?

2.1.II.D ... Christianity? How and where did Christianity spread by 600 CE?

2.1.II.E ... Greco-Roman philosophy and science?

2.1.III How did religions affect gender roles in their respective societies?

2.1.IV What other religious and cultural traditions were common by 600 CE?
2.1.IV.A  How did humans’ reliance on the natural world influence religion?

2.1.IV.B  How did humans relate to their deceased ancestors?

2.1.V  How did art and culture develop to 600 CE?

2.1.V.A  What literary works influenced later eras?

2.1.V.B  How did different societies’ architectural styles develop?

2.1.V.C  What examples of syncretism reflect the Classical Era to 600 CE?

Key Concept 2.2 The Development of States and Empires

2.2.I  How did the number & size of Classical empires compare to the Ancient Era?

2.2.I.A  What were the most influential of the Classical Era empires?

2.2.II  What techniques did Classical empires create to administer their territories?

2.2.II.A  What new political methods were created in order to rule the larger empires in the Classical Era?

2.2.II.B  How did imperial governments let their population know that the government was “in charge?”

2.2.II.C  What role did trade play in creating and maintaining empires?

2.2.III  What unique social and economic characteristics existed in empires?

2.2.III.A  What function did imperial cities perform?

2.2.III.B  What social classes & occupations were common in empires?

2.2.III.C  What labor systems provided the workers for Classical Empires?

2.2.III.D  Describe the gender and family structures of Classical Era empires

2.2.IV  What caused Classical Empires to decline, collapse, or transform into something else?

2.2.IV.A  What were the environmental and social weaknesses of Classical Empires?

2.2.IV.B  What external weaknesses contributed to the end of Classical Empires?

Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Trans-regional Networks of Communication and Exchange
2.3.I How did trade & communication networks develop by 600 CE?

2.3.II What technologies enabled long-distance overland and maritime trade?

2.3.III Besides the physical goods, what intangibles also traveled along trade networks?

2.3.III.A What crops spread along Classical Era trade networks?

2.3.III.B What effects did diseases have on Classical empires?

2.3.III.C How did religions spread along trade networks, and how did the trade networks affect the religions?

Part II:
WORLD MAP ACTIVITY

Directions:
Familiarity with the world and its physical features is an important part of AP World History. While you will not be specifically tested on the physical features when you take the AP exam, many questions assume that you have some familiarity with the earth and its topography. Additionally, there will be numerous references to these features during class and in course readings.

Using the maps provided at the end of this document, locate and label each item on a map. You will have a map test on these locations the first week of school that will assess your ability to locate these items. You may use the following websites to test your knowledge of the items. http://www.ilike2learn.com/ilike2learn/ and http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/Geography.htm (Note: these review sites contain more information that the items listed for this map assignment/test). You may complete the activity using multiple maps if you would like. This is one reference website for the physical geography maps: HRW World Atlas: http://go.hrw.com/atlas/norm_htm/world.htm

Neatly LABEL the world maps with the land and water features listed below in the COLOR indicated in parentheses. Print neatly and make sure your maps are easy to read. Use the provided maps #1 & #2 for the lists below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map #1: Bodies of Water, Straits and Rivers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oceans and Seas (Blue)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Ocean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arctic Ocean</td>
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<td>North Sea</td>
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<td>Black Sea</td>
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<td>Caspian Sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
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**Map #2: Mountains, Deserts, Peninsulas and other Landforms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mountain Ranges (Orange)</th>
<th>Deserts (Tan or Yellow)</th>
<th>Peninsulas and other landforms (stripped lines)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska Range</td>
<td>Gobi</td>
<td>Arabian Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Mountains</td>
<td>Kalahari</td>
<td>Balkans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appalachian Mountains</td>
<td>Sahara</td>
<td>Crimean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andes Mountains</td>
<td>Thar</td>
<td>Horn of Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alps</td>
<td>Mojave</td>
<td>Iberian Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlas Mountains</td>
<td>Arabian</td>
<td>Yucatan Peninsula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ural Mountains</td>
<td>Namib</td>
<td>Rift Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu Kush</td>
<td>Atacama</td>
<td>Asian Steppe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himalaya Mountains</td>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Great Sandy</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Map #2 – Mountains, Deserts, Peninsulas and other Landforms

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