

AP World History

Summer Assignment

2017-2018 school year

Part 1: Chapter One close reading

Attached you will find chapter one notes that have already been done for you. Read over the notes using annotations, questions, hi-lighting to show you have interacted with the text. *If you do this part of the assignment, it keeps you from having to read the entire chapter ☺.

Forgot what close reading is?

Close reading or annotating is you, the reader, showing that you've read the text. To show that, you can underline, hi-light, use symbols as well as write questions or comments in the margins as you read. Please do that for the summary of chapter one. [you will find this at the back of this assignment]



Part 2 Textbook

You will be working your way through chapter two. Chapter two really has six parts with different activities that will help you cover the main information.

Section A - First Civilizations pages 60-70

Read over these pages and complete the chart that tells you a little about the first seven early civilizations below.

Look for some of these concepts if you can find them: gender roles, religion, war, trade, economy, trade, technology, culture

CHINA	INDUS RIVER	MESOPOTAMIA	EGYPT	PERU	OXUS	OLMEC

Section B - Erosion of equality & Rise of the State pages 70-80

Take your own notes over this section - this will help me see how you take notes on your own.
Break your notes into two sections based on the title above. 1-1 1/2 pages would be about right.

Section C - Comparison Mesopotamia to Egypt pages 80-90

Use the small chart below.

MESOPOTAMIA	EGYPT

Section D - Reflection pages 89-90

Write a one paragraph reflection over this wrap up of the chapter

SUMMER ASSIGNMENT PART 2:

SUMMARY OF CH. 1: FIRST PEOPLES: FIRST FARMERS

Stone Age = 2,000,000 – 3000 BCE (Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic)

Paleolithic Age = 2,000,000 – 8000 BCE (Before Common Era)

- Evolution from Homo Erectus (walk upright) to Homo Sapien (larger brain, speech)
- Part of the Ice Age (Pleistocene epoch)
- hunter and gatherer society: tied to nature, moved around, few possessions, egalitarian

Out of Africa

- first peoples (Homo sapiens) came from Africa – stone blades, tools made from bones, grindstones
- fishing and hunting; use of body ornaments, beads, pigment

Into Eurasia

- France and Spain were most heavily researched – new hunting, spears
- CAVE PAINTINGS in color, bulls, horses and other animals
- In Eastern Europe – female figurines with exaggerated female form – then throughout Eurasia

Into Australia

- Probably came from Indonesia about 60,000 years through boats
- 250 languages developed over time
- hunting, aboriginal practices continued up until the Europeans arrived even though agriculture was in New Guinea

Into the Americas

- earliest settlements came much later than Australia because it was hard to penetrate frigid Siberia
- Clovis Point culture: hunters of large mammoth; learned to live in very different cultures

Into the Pacific

- Last phase of human migration – from New Guinea 3500 years ago (Polynesia, Hawaii, Madagascar)

HUMAN SOCIETY BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- small bands of 25-50 people, seasonally mobile/nomadic to exploit the plant and animal resources
- very little surplus food kept population low and accumulation of goods unnecessary
- Women were freer; primary food gatherers (70% of food); men had the same set of skills and were hunters
- men and women were considered equal in relationships because they shared division of labor
- female virginity was relatively unknown, polygamy known, but monogamy preferred
- men and women worked fewer hours to meet needs of family, more leisure time
- encouraged plant growth by burning fires
- Religion focused on cosmos, female figures to represent life cycle and fertility

NEOLITHIC REVOLUTION/AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION (8000 – 2000 bce)

- Neolithic Age = Agricultural Revolution
- domestication of plants and animals (meat, milk, hide/wool and energy (plowing))
- Took thousands of years to develop but it was growing populations, settled villages, animal-borne disease, horse-drawn chariots warfare, cities, states, empires, civilizations, writing, literature
- Why a new Age? could be climactic change OR extinction of species and a need for a more stable food source
- people had to work longer and harder for food and the surplus helped develop a larger population
- people became dependent on their domesticated animals and plants...mutual dependence
- permanent settlements (cities) developed, land ownership concept soon led to...
- Specialization of labor, technology, stratification of society (upper and lower class), possessions, irrigation and agricultural technology, metalworking (weapons), army, religion, writing, government, higher population density - PATRIARCHY developed as males dominated the food production
- see map below for types of agriculture developed, figs were the first cultivated crop
- a new area of agriculture developed called THE FERTILE CRESCENT (Egypt and Mesopotamia): wheat, barley, rye, peas, lentils, sheep, goats, pigs and cattle
- In AFRICA, scattered farming practices: sorghum, banana, okra, yams, kola nut, oil palm trees
- In AMERICA, few animals other than alpaca and llama; maize (corn) – few grains meant agriculture took a

RESULTS? Much larger population (problems/benefits), environmental changes (problems and benefits), possibility of crop failure and drought, patriarchy (see above), water contamination (human waste), disease (from animals)

Catalhuyuk – early agricultural village in Turkey (7400-6000 bce)

BRONZE AGE = 3000-1200 bce (Ch. 2)

- most advanced metallurgy using copper and tin to make bronze weapons and tools
- civilizations in the Fertile Crescent and River-valley, China (Shang, Zhou), Nubia, Kush, Minoan, Mycenaean

IRON AGE = 1200-600 bce (Ch. 3, 4, 5, 6)

- iron being used for tools and weapons
- advantage: single metal rather than alloy (easier to make), lots of sources, harder edge
- Civilizations: Americas (Olmec, Chavin), Mesopotamia (Assyrian), Phoenician, Israel, China, E