

AP World History Summer Assignment

Welcome to AP World History! You have chosen to take a college-level course that provides a survey of global history to the present. This course will be rigorous, but highly rewarding if you put in the appropriate amount of work. Over the summer, you will be completing assignments that will make it possible for us to cover all of our material prior to the AP exam in May so it is very important that you complete these tasks. Summer assignments (Parts 1-3) will be due on the first day of class in August and be taken for a grade. If you have any questions over the summer, please email me at jonathan.fruendt@dc.k12.gov

Part 1: Geography

This course is a basic overview of the most significant regions/empires in the world. As such, we jump around from region to region quite often. It will be important that you are able to locate the major regions and empires on a world map throughout the course. Take a look at the map of the AP regions and familiarize yourself with it. Then, complete the attached blank map where you should color and label the appropriate regions, countries, and bodies of water/landforms listed below. If you lack access to a printer, you maybe describe the relative location of each of the places below (relative to 2 other places) using cardinal directions from a compass rose. For example, China is South of Russia, West of Japan. Or Washington, D.C. is Southwest (SW) of Baltimore and Northeast (NE) of Arlington.

AP Regions	Bodies of Water and Landforms	Countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Americas• Africa• Europe• Asia• Oceania	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ganges River• Tigris River• Euphrates River• Huang He (Yellow) River• Mississippi River• Amazon River• Nile River• Sahara Desert• Mediterranean Sea• Black Sea• Yellow Sea• Red Sea• Atlantic Ocean• Pacific Ocean• Indian Ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• China• Japan• Egypt• India• Russia• Mexico• Canada• Spain• Portugal• United Kingdom• France• Italy• Algeria• South Africa• Brazil• Peru

AP World History: World Regions

Note: if you find this map difficult to read, you can find it [here](#) on page 31, along with lots of other good AP information.

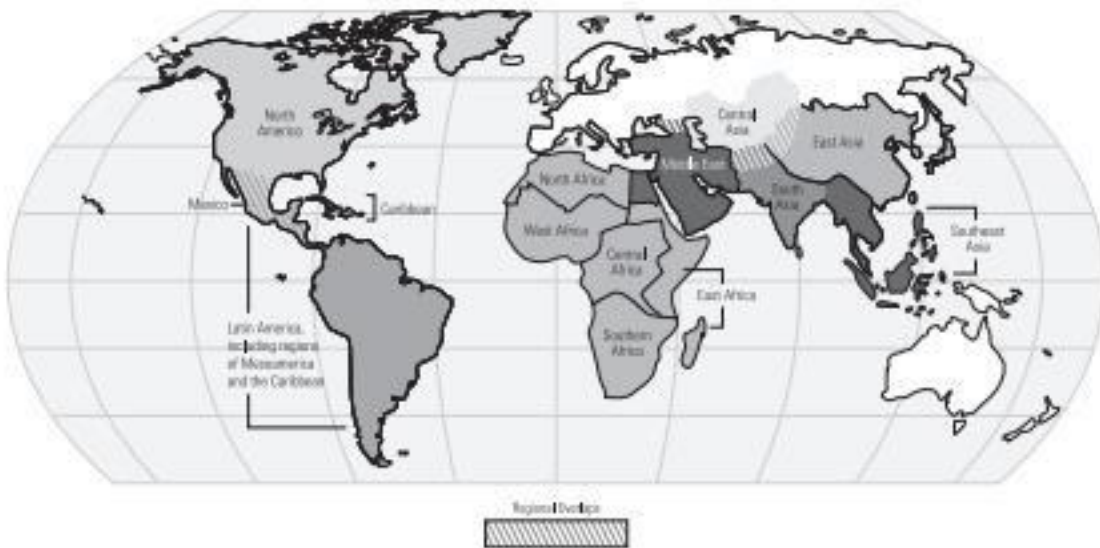
- **Map 1. AP World History: World Regions—A Big Picture View** identifies five major geographical regions: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.

AP WORLD HISTORY: WORLD REGIONS—A BIG PICTURE VIEW



- **Map 2. AP World History: World Regions—A Closer Look** identifies various subregions within the five major geographical regions.

AP WORLD HISTORY: WORLD REGIONS—A CLOSER LOOK



AP World History Geography



Part 2.1: Definitions, concepts and dates

For each term below research it, define it and wherever possible provide a date or date range for it (anything with an * must have date/date range). Please handwrite all of these terms.

1. Buddhism*	11. Hegemony	21. Pastoralism
2. Bureaucracy	12. Hinduism*	22. Patriarchy
3. Caste System	13. Ideology	23. Polytheistic
4. Christianity*	14. Islam*	24. Silk Road
5. City-State	15. Judaism*	25. Sovereignty
6. Civilization	16. Liberalism (as in classical liberalism, not the modern American kind)	26. Specialization of Labor
7. Colony	17. Mercantilism	27. Syncretism
8. Confucianism*	18. Monotheistic	28. Taoism*
9. Demographic Transition	19. Nation-State	
10. Feudalism	20. Neolithic Revolution* (getting within a millennium or two is fine here)	

Part 2.2: Key Dates

Generally speaking, students don't need to know a lot of very specific dates for AP World History, but if you know a few it will help you to put history in context and to keep historical events in chronological order. Below are the minimum dates you must know for this class.

Directions: commit the following key dates to memory.

1. 1258 CE Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid caliphate, sacked by the Mongols
2. 1453 CE Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine empire (aka the Eastern Roman Empire), fell to the Ottoman empire (is renamed Istanbul)
3. 1492 CE Spanish empire sponsored Christopher Columbus' voyage that reached the Americas
4. 1750 CE Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain (aka England, aka the United Kingdom, aka the UK)
5. 1776 CE Britain's American colonies declare independence; Adam Smith published "the Wealth of Nations"
6. 1848 CE Seneca Falls Convention (Women's Rights)
7. 1884 CE the Berlin Conference regulated European colonization and trade in Africa
8. 1888 CE the abolition of slavery in Brazil
9. 1914-1918 CE WWI (bonus: the Treaty of Versailles which ends the war is signed in 1919)
10. 1917 CE the Russian Revolution overthrew the czar and create the Soviet Union, the first communist state
11. 1945 CE End of WWII
12. 1947 CE The Independence of India and its immediate Partition in to two states, India and Pakistan
13. 1948 CE Creation of state of Israel
14. 1949 CE Mao Zedong comes to power in China and NATO is created
15. 1991 CE Soviet Union fell
16. 2001 CE 9/11 Terror Attacks on US

In addition to the key dates, you should commit the major eras of AP World History to memory, defined below.

1. 1200-1450: The Global Tapestry: Units 1&2 marked by expanding trade, cultural exchange, and often state power.
2. 1450-1750: The Early Modern Period: Units 3&4 the Columbian Exchange, Land Empires & Maritime Empires
3. 1750-1900: The Modern Era: Units 5&6, Industrial & Atlantic Revolutions, Nationalism, Imperialism, Migration
4. 1900-Present: The Contemporary Era: Units 7-9 Scientific, Social, & Environmental Change and Global Conflict

Part 3: Conceptual Thinking Questions: the SPICE-T themes of AP World History

The following questions touch on the 6 major themes of AP World History. Read each question carefully and compose a thoughtful answer in the space provided. Each response should be written in a complete, well-developed paragraph.

- Note: “SPICE-T” is a hand acronym for remembering the themes; it stands for “Social, Political, Interactions with the Environment, Cultural, Economic, and Technological”.

Knowing these themes will help you organize your thinking about world history and empower your ability to write critically about it.

Theme 1: Social Structures

Most people are affected by the societies around them as well as the people who make up that society. Who has influenced you? (Remember, not all influences are good. You should think about good and bad influences.) Who are you around the most? How do they influence you?

Theme 2: Politics, State Building, Expansion, and Conflict

Politics involves how nations lead themselves and what issues they see as important. What role do politics and government have in your life? How are you influenced by these things? What issues are important to you?

Theme 3: Interactions Between Humans and the Environment

Historians consider how the environment affected the population’s development or how the population changed the environment to suit their needs, patterns of settlement, migration (push/pull factors), demographic trends, and the spread of disease. How do you interact with the environment? How does the environment interact with you?

Theme 4: Development and Interaction of Cultures

Historians often look at what and how art, education, and intellectuals influence societies as well as what intellectual products (art and literature, inventions, etc) they produce. What have been the biggest influences on your intellectual development? (Consider people, classes, books, movies, etc.)

Theme 5: Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems

All societies have some sort of economic system. Most produce and trade products with other societies. What career do you see yourself in someday? How do you plan to achieve that economically? How will this career affect your future economically?

Theme 6: Technology and Innovation

Not all technology has wires and electricity. Changing the way you plow your fields, grow food, fight disease, make swords, or design a car is also technology. Think about five inventions that really matter to you. (They don't have to be things you use every day.) Why do they matter to you?