

2014 AP World History Summer Assignment

Ms. Arellano and Mr. Simmons

Welcome to Advanced Placement World History. Over the course of the school year we will be covering 10,000 years of human history. That is a lot of time!! In order to help establish a foundation for the course, there will be a number of assignments that must be completed by the time you return to school.

Part I: Read a *History of the World in 6 Glasses* by Tom Standage

Part II: Map and World Regions

Part III: Princeton Review Assignment

You will need to complete all the components of the assignment in a **one subject notebook (even if you are in the iPad class) and it needs to be handwritten.** This will be due the first week of school. You will be **tested** on the questions and assignments you are completing over the summer. The notebook and test will count as a major project grade. The completeness, correctness and neatness of this assignment are paramount. Please keep in mind that this assignment should be completed entirely on your own, you may not collectively work on the activities.

If you have any questions about the course or the summer assignment please feel free to contact us by email.

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Part I : *HISTORY OF THE WORLD IN 6 GLASSES* by Tom Standage

This particular book you have been assigned to read is one that provides an excellent and thought provoking look at world history through the humble beverage. What we drink is something most people take for granted, not giving their potables a second thought. As we will see in this reading and throughout this class everything, from what we drink to the clothes we wear, from the technology we use; to the religions we practice; everything has an interrelated history.

Section I Reading Questions:

The questions provided for this book are meant to get you thinking about history. It isn't merely enough to read about history; you must "do" history. Answer the questions completely in your notebook. You do not have to rewrite the question but you must answer in complete sentences as well as cite the page number where you found the answer.

BEER

1. How is the discovery of beer linked to the growth of the first "civilizations"?
2. What does this history of beer in the ancient world tell us about the early civilizations?
3. What sources does the author use to gather his information on the use of beer?
4. What were some of the uses of beer by ancient cultures? Nourishment? Ritual? Religious?
5. How did beer "civilize" man, according to Standage?
6. What is the relationship between beer and writing, commerce, and health?

WINE

1. How did the use of wine differ from that of beer in ancient Greece and Rome?
2. How was wine used by the Greeks?
3. How and why did wine develop into a form of a status symbol in Greece?
4. How was wine consumed? What does this tell us about the ancient Greek culture?
5. How did the use of wine in Roman culture differ from that of ancient Greece?
6. What is the relationship between wine and empire, medicine, and religion.

SPIRITS

1. What is the origin of distilled spirits?
2. What is the connection between spirits and colonization?
3. How was the production of spirits connected to slavery?
4. In the 18th century, how did spirits help Britain have a more superior navy than France?
5. How did rum play a role in the American Revolution?

COFFEE

1. Who did Europeans get coffee from and how did it spread to Europe?
2. Why was it so important to Europe's development that many people's beverage of choice switched from alcohol to coffee?
3. Describe coffee's effect on the global balance of power (in terms of commerce).
4. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the scientific revolution? (give lots of detail)
5. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the French Revolution? (give lots of detail and go into the Enlightenment)

TEA

1. When did tea first become a mainstream drink in Asia? In Europe?
2. How did the consumption of tea in Europe differ from how it was consumed in China or Japan?
3. If tea arrived in Europe around the same time as when coffee did, why did it not find the immediate success than coffee had?
4. How did tea transform English society? Who were its main consumers and what were some of the new rituals that surrounded tea?
5. How was tea an integral part of the Industrial Revolution?
6. What was the connection between tea and politics?
7. How was tea connected to the opium trade and the Opium War of 1839-1842?
8. What role did the tea trade and production play in the British rule over India?

Section II Socratic Seminar Discussion Questions:

The first week of school we will have our first Socratic seminar. During and after reading the *History of the World in Six Glasses*, you need to complete and be able to discuss the following questions during the Socratic seminar.

1. What global processes are revealed by reading this book?
2. What do these beverages have in common (according to the narrative that Standage tells)?
3. What can one learn about religion and social structure in studying beverages (and/or food)?
4. Does the structure of the book work as a way of thinking about the history of the world? (Precedents: cities through time, commodities...)
5. How is the idea of "civilized" used in the book?
6. If you knew nothing about world history, could you read this book and get a global picture of world history through time?
7. Do you think this book has a universal point of view or is it culturally specific? (is there a "missing" voice?)
8. How could this book be used in a world history classroom?
9. Discuss your favorite quotes.
10. What is Standages' overall thesis for this book? Do you agree? Why or why not?

Part II: Map Exercise

During the first week of school you will be tested on knowing the world regions on the map provided. You will also be tested on knowing where the following are located.

Oceans and Seas (Blue)

1. Atlantic Ocean (1N. North and 1S. South)
2. Pacific Ocean (2N. North and 2S. South)
3. Indian Ocean
4. Arctic Ocean
5. Mediterranean Sea
6. Black Sea
7. Red Sea
8. Persian Gulf
9. Arabian Sea

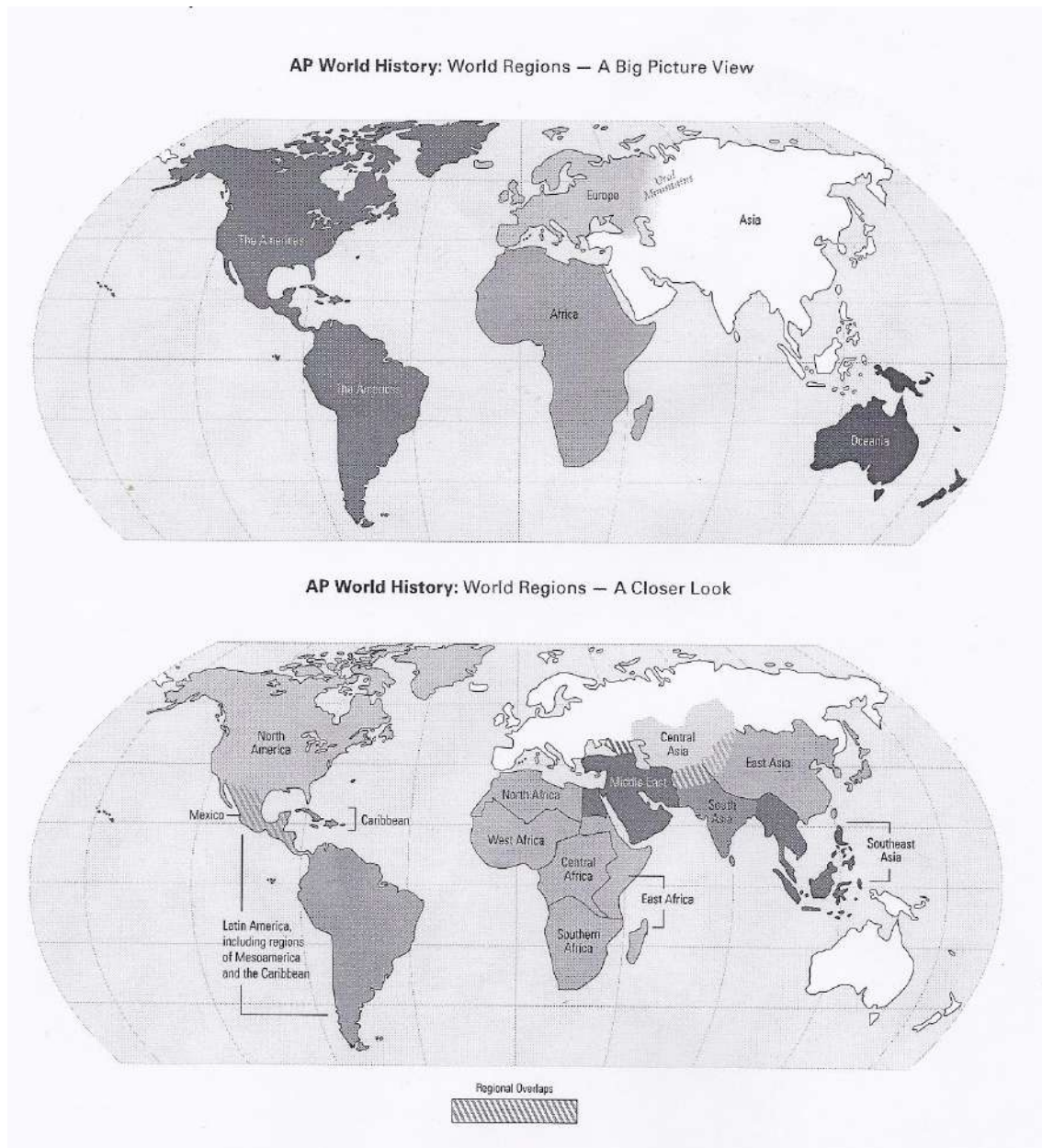
Mountain Ranges and Deserts (Brown)

1. Rocky Mountains
2. Appalachian Mountains
3. Andes Mountains
4. Alps
5. Hindu Kush
6. Himalaya Mountains

7. Sahara Desert
8. Gobi Desert

Rivers (Green)

1. Nile River
2. Amazon River
3. Mississippi River
4. Rio Grande
5. Indus River
6. Ganges River
7. Danube River
8. Yangtze River
9. Yellow River
10. Tigris River
11. Euphrates River



Part III : *The Princeton Review AP WORLD*

You will need to read chapter 6 Ancient Stuff: Around 8000 B.C.E. to Around 600 C.E. of the Princeton Review. As you read, you will need to complete a P.E.R.S.I.A.N (Political, Economic, Religious, Social, Intellectual, Artistic, and Near Geography) chart for each of the following early civilizations and empires:

Mesopotamia
Egypt
Indus Valley
Early China
Mesoamerica

All the **BOLDED** words in the Princeton have to be defined and included in the P.E.R.S.I.A.N charts.

You are not limited to just reading the Princeton Review to find information on these civilizations and empires. I highly encourage you to go to the following websites to help gather additional information:

http://www.britishmuseum.org/learning/schools_and_teachers/web_resources.aspx

<http://ancientweb.org/index.php/explore>

You will also need to complete the Major Belief systems Chart on the following: Confucianism, Daoism, Hinduism, and Buddhism.

P.E.R.S.I.A.N. Chart

Culture/Civilization: _____

Time Period: _____

	Factual Information and BOLDED words defined	Picture
<p>POLITICAL: Having to do with gaining, seeking, organizing powers, and events related to the functions of government, making laws, enforcing laws and interpreting laws.</p> <p>May Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders, Elites • Structure--Laws • Role of Religion • Conflict • Diplomacy, Treaties • Judicial 		
<p>ECONOMIC: Having to do with how people meet their basic needs; the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services; includes such issues as domestic and international trade, monetary policies and taxation.</p> <p>May Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Labor Systems • Trade, Commerce • Capital/Money • Role of merchants 		
<p>RELIGIOUS: Having to do with religious beliefs, whether organized or traditional and religious institutions of the culture</p> <p>May Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origins • Beliefs, Teaching • Conversion • Holy Books 		

<p>SOCIAL: Having to do with people in groups, their living together and relations with one another; includes such issues as gender, economic status and ethnicity.</p> <p>May Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family • Gender Relations • Social Classes • Inequalities—coercive labor • Life Styles 		
<p>INTELLECTUAL, ARTS: Having to do with people's philosophy, values, education, and beliefs</p> <p>May Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art, Music • Writing, Literature • Philosophy • Math & Science • Education • Technology 		
<p>NEAR GEOGRAPHY: Having to do with the environment in which people live and interact</p> <p>May Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location • Physical • Movement • Human/Environment • Region 		

MAJOR BELIEF SYSTEMS

	Confucianism	Daoism	Hinduism	Buddhism
Origins (Location, Time, and Founder) and Historical Development				
Summary of core teachings				
Sacred Texts/Holy Literature				
Society (How does it shape the values of society?)				