

**AP World History Reading Assignments
Summer 2011**

Text: **World Civilizations: The Global Experience 3rd Edition AP Edition**

(Peter Stearns et al.) Textbooks will be issued through the office of Carroll High School. You must have a textbook before you leave for the summer!!! After the first two weeks of school, students will turn in the 3rd edition of the textbook and be issued the 6th edition of the textbook.

Read, analyze, and understand ***Parts 1 and 2 of World Civilizations***. Complete the Study Guides for Chapters 1 – 5 and have them with you, ready to turn in on the first day of class.

You may handwrite the answers on the pages provided in BLACK INK or you may word process your answers in 12 point font, black ink on white paper, in MLA format.

This first assignment is integral to your success in this course. It is worth 50 major assessment points for the first six weeks. It will be graded on depth of response, understanding of subject matter, and legibility. These assignments should be completed individually as that is how they will be assessed. While ‘dividing up’ the chapters may be tempting, it will NOT prepare you for the rigors of the course or the first test over the Foundation period.

If you have any questions regarding obtaining a text or completing the assignment, contact either Mrs. Prado or Mrs. Rafferty through CISD e-mail.

Name: _____

Period: _____

Introduction and Chapter 1

Short Answers

Respond to the question or fill in the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Most civilizations developed writing, starting with the emergence of _____ in the Middle East around 3500 B.C.E.

2. It was under the Babylonian rule that King _____ introduced the most famous early code of law.

3. By about 1500 B.C.E., a line of kings called the _____ ruled over the Hwang-Ho river-valley civilization.

4. A smaller regional culture called the _____ devised a greatly simplified alphabet with 22 letters around 1300 B.C.E.; this in turn was the ancestor of the Greek and Latin alphabets.

5. The largest city to develop along the Indus River was _____.

Short Answer:

6. What was the difference in the impact of the Indus and Hwang-Ho river-valley civilizations, respectively, on later civilizations in Indian and in China?

7. What were the main differences in political organization between Mesopotamia and Egypt in the early civilization period?

8. Why is the Neolithic revolution regarded as a fundamental development in human history?

9. Define "monotheism."

10. What was the Neolithic revolution and when did it occur?

Vocabulary:

Hunting and gathering

Culture

Band

Matrilocal

Bronze Age

Civilization

Nomads

Homo sapiens

Agrarian revolution

Matrilineal

Domestication

Paleolithic

Savages

Neanderthals

Natufian complex

Pastoralism

Jericho

Social differentiation

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Part 2: The Classical Period – China

Answer the following in complete sentences:

1. What caused the development and rise of Confucianism? Which TWO causes do you feel are most important?
2. Describe the teachings and institutions of Confucianism, Daoism, and Legalism.
3. How did Chinese culture, particularly Confucian philosophy, support the political structure of the Empire?
4. What kinds of political problems was the development of bureaucracy in Han China meant to solve?
5. Why was China able to accept two different basic belief systems, Confucianism and Daoism?

Fill in the blanks:

6. A family of kings, called a _____, would rule over China during the classical period.
7. The Great Wall of China was built during the rule of First Emperor _____.
8. Under the Zhou Dynasty, China extended its territory to include the _____.
9. The most famous ruler of the Han Dynasty was _____.
10. Wu Ti set up a _____ for all those who wished to take the entrance exam for the state bureaucracy.
11. The period 402 – 201 BCE, during which the Zhou Dynasty disintegrated, is termed the _____.
12. During the Zhou Dynasty, _____ traveled through many parts of China preaching his ideas of political virtue and good government.
13. Confucian doctrine was recorded in a book called the _____.
14. During the Qin and Han periods, an alternate system of political thought called _____ sprang up in China.
15. Daoism was elaborated in fifth century China by the author _____.

Vocabulary:

- Confucian Five Relationships (p. 43)

- Filial Piety

- Ancestor worship

- Dynasty

- Scholar-gentry

- Legalism

- Daoism; Dao

- Secret Societies

- Yin-Yang

Chapter 3: Classical Civilization: India

Vocabulary:

Monsoons

Aryans

Jatis, castes

Untouchables

Vedas

Brahmin

Dharma

Karma

Nirvana

4 Noble Truths

Brahma

Upanishads

Ashoka

Short Answer:

1. The vast Indian subcontinent is partially separated from the rest of Asia, and particularly from East Asia, by northern mountain ranges, most notably the _____.
2. During the Indian formative period, called the Vedic and Epic ages, the _____ conquerors impressed their own stamp on the culture and social structure of India.
3. Most of what we know about the preclassical period in Indian history comes from literary epics developed by the Aryans, initially passed on orally and only later written down in _____.
4. Chandragupta's grandson, _____, constitutes one of the greatest figures in early Indian history.
5. It remains true that the Maurya and _____ dynasties constituted the most successful political regimes in India.
6. The priestly caste, or _____, stood at the top of the caste system.
7. Unlike all other world religions, _____ had no single founder, no central holy figure from whom the basic religious impulse stemmed.
8. The Hindu ethical concept of _____ was far less detailed and prescriptive than the ethical codes associated with the most other world religions, including Christianity and Islam.
9. These southern Indians, _____, were active in trading networks all over the Middle East.
10. Toward the end of the Epic period one religious leader, _____, built on Hindu mysticism to create another major world religion.

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Chapter 4: Classical civilization in the Mediterranean – Greece and Rome

1. How did geography influence the Greek and Roman civilizations?
2. What political institutions were common in the classical Mediterranean?
3. How did warfare and conquest shape classical Mediterranean cultures?
5. Describe social divisions, gender relationships, and inequalities in the Greco-Roman world.
6. How did Rome unify its vast empire and diverse peoples?

1. Athens and _____ came to be the two leading city-states that emerged during classical Greek civilization.
2. _____ spread the Macedonian Empire through the Middle East, across Persia to the border of India and southward through Egypt.
3. Roman conquest spread more widely during the three _____ wars, from 264 to 146 B.C.E., during which Rome fought the armies of the Phoenician city of Carthage, situated on the northern coast of Africa.
4. The word *politics* comes from the Greek word for city-state, _____.
5. The first law code of the early Roman republic was the _____.
6. In Athens, _____ encouraged his pupils to question received wisdom, on the ground that the chief human duty was “the improvement of the soul.”
7. The Greek mathematician _____ produced what was long the world’s most widely used compendiums of geometry.
8. The Athenian dramatist _____ insightfully portrayed the psychological flaws of his tragic hero Oedipus.
9. The most important legislative body in classical Rome was _____.
10. _____ gained control of Rome in 45 B.C.E. and brought an end to the traditional institutions of the Roman state.

Vocabulary:

Hellenic; Hellenistic –

Polis –

Patrician; plebeian –

“Balanced and divided government” –

Zoroastrianism –

Direct democracy –

Aristocracy –

Tyranny –

Republic –

Natural law –

Socrates –

Julius Caesar –

Pericles -

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Chapter 5 – The Classical Period: Directions, Diversities, and Declines by 500 C.E.

1. By about the year 1000 B.C.E., the independent kingdom of _____ was flourishing along the upper Nile, possessing a form of writing derived from Egyptian hieroglyphics and mastering the use of iron.
2. Japan's religion, called _____, provided for worship of the political rulers and the spirits of nature, including the all-important god of rice.
3. In Central America an Indian group called the _____ developed and spread an early form of civilization from about 800 until about 400 B.C.E.
4. The attack on classical civilizations by the fierce Asiatic _____ led to the decline of many of those civilizations.
5. During the decline of the Han dynasty in China (100 C.E.), the Daoist leaders, called the _____, promised a golden age that was to be brought about by divine magic.
6. The eastern part of the Roman Empire, centered on Constantinople, became known as _____.
7. The last effort to restore Mediterranean unity came under the eastern emperor _____.
8. Some centuries after Buddha's death, a doctrine of _____ developed, which held that some people could gain nirvana by their own meditation while choosing to remain in the world as saints and to aid others by prayer and example.
9. The East Asian form of Buddhism, called _____, or the Greater Vehicle, retained basic Buddhist beliefs.
10. The Christian institution of monasticism was first developed under _____.

Short Answer:

1. What were the main factors in Rome's decline? Which do YOU judge most important? Why?
2. Why did the results of Han China's decline differ from those of the Roman Empire's decline?
3. Taking into account both Egypt and Kush, what were the main features of civilization in Africa prior to the first century C.E.?

Vocabulary:

Kush:

Shintoism:

The Olmecs:

The Asiatic Huns:

The Yellow Turbans:

Constantinople:

The Byzantine Empire:

The Sassanid Empire:

Bodhisattvas:

Syncretism:

Christianity:

Jesus:

Islam:

