

AP World History Summer Reading Assignment 2018

Google Classroom Join Code: 5nnbj5 Mr. Crawford (bcrawford@fergflor.org) Mr. Flanders (tflanders@fergflor.org)

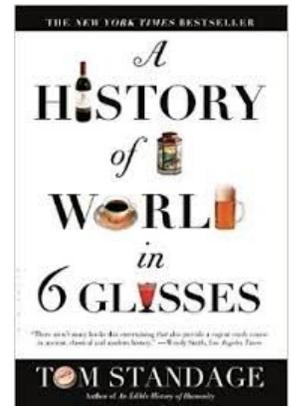
Greetings

Welcome to AP world History! Are you ready to learn how the world got where it is today? Great! Just know, this is a **college level course** covering nearly “everything that has ever happened!” Do Not take this class if: you think this class is going to be a breeze, you do not complete assignments, you are not dedicated to accruing a wealth of knowledge about the world and its people, or you are not up to the challenge. However, if you are willing to work hard and take a fully comprehensive look at World History, you are on the right track! In order to get through 1 billion years of history, you, as the student, must do some summer homework to get ready.

Summer Reading and Homework

1. Book Reading:

Purchase the book titled “**History of the World in Six Glasses**” by Tom Standage, and **read chapters 1-4**. This book offers a chronological narrative of world history, through six beverages (beer, wine, spirits, coffee, tea and Coca Cola). The anecdotes and stories describe historical periods, global processes and connections. Some of the major themes that run throughout the book include beverages in relation to food and nutrition, medicine, currency, economics, social class, and how these drinks were apart of important turning points in history.



Be prepared to participate in discussions, activities, and quizzes on the book covering chapters 1-4 during the first week of school. It's available at many

libraries, bookstores, and on Amazon for around \$7.00 for a used copy. You can also access this book for free through the links below.

If you want to listen to the book click here for the [Audio File](#):

Access the PDF Files Here:

[Introduction](#) -- “Vital Fluids”

[Chapters 3 and 4](#): “Wine in Greece and Rome”

[Chapters 7 and 8](#): “Coffee in the Age of Reason”

[Chapters 11 and 12](#): “Coca-Cola and the Rise of America”

[Chapters 1 and 2](#): “Beer in Mesopotamia and Egypt”

[Chapter 5 and 6](#): “Spirits in the Colonial Period”

[Chapters 9 and 10](#): “Tea and the British Empire”

[Epilogue](#) -- “Back to the Source”

2. Vocabulary Assignment

Complete the vocabulary assignment on the following pages by matching the word with its corresponding definition or description. Use any valid and reliable internet or print resources you can in order to complete this assignment. Study the words and definitions well enough to pass a **quiz** the first week of school.

3. Instructional Videos and Resources

Familiarize yourself with the following helpful websites and instructional videos:

[Khan Academy AP World History](#) (online AP aligned reading, videos, maps, quizzes, and more)

[Freemania](#) (online AP aligned reading, maps, graphics, videos, and more)

[AP Worldpedia](#) (online AP aligned reading, maps, primary sources, and more)

[Crash Course World History Videos](#) (online AP aligned youtube videos that make great study aids)

Vocabulary c. 8,000 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.

Match the term to the definition. To create a better review sheet, write the term instead of the letter.

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| A. Agricultural Revolution | B. Alexander the Great | C. Analects | D. Animism |
| E. Aristocracy | F. Aristotle | G. Artifact | H. Artisan |
| I. Bodhisattvas | J. Brahmin | K. Civilization | L. Climate |
| M. Covenant | N. Cultural Diffusion | O. Cuneiform | P. Democracy |
| Q. Dharma | R. Diaspora | S. Disciple | T. Dynasty |
| U. Edict of Milan | V. Filial Piety | W. Foraging | X. Geocentric theory |
| Y. Hellenistic age | Z. Hieroglyphics | AA. Hsiung-nu | BB. Huns |
| CC. Independent invention | DD. Indo-Europeans | EE. Jati | FF. Karma |
| GG. Latifundia | HH. Mandate of Heaven | II. Matrilineal | JJ. Messiah |
| KK. Moksha | LL. Monotheism | MM. Monsoon | NN. Mystery Religion |
| OO. Neolithic Age | PP. Neolithic Revolution | QQ. New Testament | RR. Nirvana |
| SS. Oracle bones | TT. Pastoralism | UU. Patriarchal | VV. Pax Romana |
| WW. Pharaoh | XX. Polis | YY. Polytheism | ZZ. Pope |
| AAA. Quetzalcoatl | BBB. Reincarnation | CCC. Sati | DDD. Silk Roads |
| EEE. Slash-and-burn cultivation | FFF. Specialization of labor | GGG. Steppe | HHH. Stoicism |
| III. Ten Commandments | JJJ. Theocracy | KKK. Torah | LLL. Twelve Tables |
| MMM. Untouchables | NNN. Varna | OOO. Vedas | PPP. Yahweh |
| QQQ. Yin and Yang | RRR. Ziggurat | SSS. Zoroastrianism | |

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| | “Wisdom,” early collections of prayers and hymns that provide information about the Indo-European Aryans who migrated to India around 1500 B.C.E. |
| | A government ruled by God or by church leaders |
| | a class of persons holding exceptional rank and privileges, especially the hereditary nobility |
| | a craftsman |
| | A cultural group with advanced cities, complex institutions, skilled workers, advanced technology, and a system of recordkeeping |
| | A document that made Christianity one of the religions allowed in the Roman Empire |
| | A Greek city-state |
| | A group of semi-nomadic people who, around 2000 B.C.E. began to migrate from central Asia to India, Europe, and the Middle East |
| | a member of the social class of priests in Aryan society |
| | A Mesoamerica legend of a god who would someday return to rule his people in peace |
| | A nomadic group, believed to be from Central Asia, who invaded into Europe near the end of Rome |
| | a political system in which the people rule |
| | A seasonal wind |
| | a series of rulers from the same family |
| | A system of picture writing used in Egypt |
| | a system of writing originating in Mesopotamia in which a wedge-shaped stylus was used to press symbols into clay |
| | A term for hunting and gathering |
| | agreement; in the Judeo-Christian heritage, an agreement between God and humankind |
| | An agricultural method in which farmers clear fields by cutting and burning trees, then use the ashes as fertilizer. |

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| | An Egyptian monarch |
| | an object made by human hands |
| | Animal bones or shells used by the Chinese priests to receive messages from the gods. |
| | Buddhist holy men who accumulated spiritual merits during their lifetime; Buddhists prayed to them in order to receive some of their holiness. |
| | Caravan routes and sea lanes between China and the Middle East. |
| | collection of teachings and sayings made by Confucius |
| | Complicated system of subcastes in the Hindu caste system. |
| | Dry grassland. |
| | During the Hellenistic age, religions that promised their faithful followers eternity a state of bliss |
| | God of the monotheistic religion of Judaism that influenced later religions of Christianity and Islam |
| | Greek philosopher who rejected the theory of forms and ideas, he believed that people could depend on their senses and reason to answer the mysteries of the world |
| | In ancient Chinese belief, the opposing forces that bring balance to nature and life. |
| | In Buddhism, a state of perfect peace that is the goal of reincarnation |
| | In China, respect for one's parents and other elders. |
| | In Hindu belief, the spirit's liberation from the cycle of reincarnation |
| | In the Hindu tradition, the good or evil deeds done by a person |
| | Large landholdings in the Roman Empire |
| | Macedonian king who led an army Eastward and conquered land from Greece to India. He was known as a brilliant military leader and his death marked the beginning of the Hellenistic Era |

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| | Mesopotamian Temples |
| | One of the 12 followers of Christ, or any of the professed followers of Christ in his lifetime. |
| | Persian religion based on the teaching of the 6th century BCE prophet Zarathustra; its emphasis on the duality of good and evil and on the role of individuals in determining their own fate would influence later religions |
| | Pertaining to a social system in which the father is the head of the family |
| | Rebirth; a belief of both Buddhism and Hinduism |
| | Referring to a social system in which descent and inheritance are traced through the mother |
| | The codification of Roman law during the republic |
| | The "will of the gods" that granted a ruler the right to rule |
| | the belief held by many before the Scientific Revolution that the earth is the center of the universe |
| | The belief in many gods |
| | The belief in one god |
| | The belief that spirits inhabit the features of nature |
| | The Central Nomadic people who invaded into China in the ancient world |
| | The custom among the higher castes of Hinduism of a widow throwing herself on the burning funeral pyre of her husband. |
| | The division of labor that aids the development of skills in a particular type of work |
| | The era in which Greek culture blended with Persian and other Eastern influences and spread throughout the former empire of Alexander the Great |
| | the exile of an ethnic or racial group from their homeland |
| | The first five books of the Jewish scripture. |

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| | The head of the Roman Catholic Church. |
| | The Hindu word for caste |
| | The idea that ancient civilizations were able to achieve characteristics of civilization without contact with others |
| | The introduction of agriculture, domestication of animals, and a more sedentary life during the Neolithic Age |
| | The moral law of the Hebrews. |
| | The most popular Hellenistic philosophy; it involved strict discipline and an emphasis on helping others. |
| | The New Stone Age that was marked by the discovery and mastery of agriculture |
| | The pattern of temperature and precipitation over a period of time |
| | The portion of the Christian Bible that contains the Gospels that relate the account of the life of Jesus; letters from the followers of Jesus to the early Christian churches and the Book of Revelation, a prophetic text |
| | The position in the Hindu caste system that was determined by one's birth |
| | The practice of herding. |
| | The religious term for "any expected deliverer" |
| | The Roman Peace; the period of prosperity and stability throughout the Roman Empire in the first two centuries C.E. |
| | The social division in Hindu society that fell in rank below the caste system; it was occupied by those who carried out undesirable occupations such as undertaking, butchering, and waste collection. |
| | The transition from foraging to the cultivation of food occurring about 8000 - 2000 BC; also known as the Neolithic revolution |
| | The transmission of ideas and products from one culture to another |