

AP World History Packet 2020-21

Showbie code: RMD2W

Okay this is the AP Summer Packet. It encompasses the first five chapters (1 - *The Origins of Agriculture* to 5- *Age of Empires Rome and Han China*) files that we will be covering. The PDFs of the chapters will be on the AP World History Showbie page. If you cannot find the chapters there, email me and I will send them to you.

While this information is not going to be on the AP Exam itself, knowing it is a key part understanding the foundations of the class. You cannot understand why the Middle Ages were “middle” if you don’t know what came before them and the renaissance will make no sense at all.

If you cannot find the information, look for it online or in books. One of the key components of being a good historian is the understanding that you need to do research (p.s. Wikipedia makes a good starting point, but is ***very unreliable*** – use at your own risk). If you cannot find anything, email me for help. Make sure that you are ready to talk about **all** of this when we first meet (yes we are starting as soon as you walk in the door – remember that we are on a clock that runs out in May, not June). The due dates for the assignments are below:

Questions 1-30: June 27

Questions 31-86: July 15

Questions 87-123: August 2

Questions 124-149: August 21

The questions themselves are due in showbie (or by email if there is an issue) and will constitute four quiz grades. Failure to send it in on time constitutes a zero. If you have any questions, feel free to email me at amendive@pacehs.com.

In addition, geography is a key part of understanding world history. Because of this, you will need to be familiar with certain lands, bodies of water, and all the continents. You will find a list of countries, bodies of water, and other elements of geography on the showbie site. You will be tested on this one week after our first meeting.

It would also be in your best interest to purchase a review guide to the AP World History exam. *Baron's, 5 Steps to a Five, Princeton Review*, or any others are all good. The purpose is for you to be working on that independently of what we do in the class. Believe me it helps.

Now I know that this is a lot, but this is what you signed up for. If it makes you feel any better, I would not have allowed you to take this class if I felt you were not ready.



”Wow, that’s a lot of stuff!”

Keep in mind that reading and questioning are going to be **big** parts of this class. Consequently you are expected to read and answer these to the best of your ability. *(I have no idea why they are in the middle of the page – No matter what I do they will not line up on the left side of the page. If anybody knows why, email me back – it is really annoying):*

- 1) What key element distinguishes the Paleolithic era from the Neolithic era (obviously we are talking about more than just time)?
- 2) So we have culture and/or civilization during the Neolithic period? If not, what was missing?
- 3) How does religion change between the Paleolithic and Neolithic eras? What roles might megaliths have played?
- 4) What is the difference between a farmer, a forager, and a pastoralist? Why did farming win out?
- 5) In Mesopotamia, if goats and sheep are raised on a large scale, what other kinds of occupations, in addition to farming, would most likely exist?
- 6) Where did the wood, horses, and camels that were used in Mesopotamian society come from if it is wood poor and the animals did not appear till after 2,500 BC? This is a common sense question.
- 7) Mesopotamian culture undergoes a change around between 5000 and 2000 BC and why was this unusual (*this is a hard question, but the answer is there if you look hard enough*).
- 8) Why did cities form in Mesopotamia (*and by the way this is the reason they developed all over the world*)? Anytime you become part of a group you lose either control or freedom, so their must have been a reason it was worth it?
- 9) How did priests make money or get food/supplies? (Think about it and it should come to you).
- 10) “*Evidence indicates a popular belief in magic and in the use of magic to influence the gods*” (in Mesopotamia). What do you think that evidence might be?
- 11) What is a scribe? Why did scribes just not teach every one to read?
- 12) What were the three traditional social classes of Mesopotamia?
- 13) What was the lugal and why was it key to the development of the king?
- 14) Given the subject matter, who would be the people most likely to know how to read in Mesopotamia?).

- 15) How did the societal place of women change in Mesopotamia? How does this still play a role today (tough one but here is a hint: look at a map)?
- 16) Why the area nearest the river called the “Black Land” and why was it a good thing (I will give you a hint – it has to do with the Nile itself and its habits)? What was the “Red Land” and why was it bad?
- 17) Why is Upper Egypt in the South and Lower Egypt in the North? Hint: look at a map – if you have the right type, one with elevation, it is easy to figure out.
- 18) What are the four periods of Egyptian history?
- 19) Egyptian “funeral rites and proper preservation of the body were therefore of tremendous importance.” Given that this statement is true, who could gain power from this and why? Hint: Think occupation if you need a clue.
- 20) Pyramids were not limited to Egypt. Find three other areas of the world in which pyramids existed.
- 21) To support its central government, Egypt had to collect taxes. However money did not exist yet. What forms could taxes have taken then?
- 22) How did the roles of women differ between Egypt and Mesopotamia?
- 23) Why do you think that many Egyptian cities have not been excavated yet, despite the passage of years?
- 24) What evidence is there showing how important religion, especially death, was to the Egyptians?
- 25) Did trade play a role in each of these civilizations? How might modern historians/archeologists know this just by examining the remains of the cities?
- 26) Was the social hierarchy Egypt the same as in Mesopotamia? If not, how were they different?
- 27) Was the Indus River more similar to the Nile or to the Tigris/Euphrates in its behavior?
- 28) Regarding the Indus River Valley: What does the city layout say about their engineering skills? Does that lead to any other observations (for instance, math skills)? What evidence is there that they did they understand the connection between disease and waste? Did that put them ahead of the others who did not develop this?

- 29) What we know about the Indus River Valley is filled with supposition and speculation: Why is this so? Given that answer, how do we know what they traded?
- 30) What key elements of science and engineering did these cultures develop? Which of the three was more scientifically advanced?
- 31) Why did the environment favor development in the North of China as opposed to the South? Why did this change? What crops were key to survival?
- 32) How did people deal with the Huang He?
- 33) What advances did Neolithic culture in China produce?
- 34) Why is it reasonable to say that Chinese history begins with the Shang?
- 35) How did the Shang govern their country? How were their cities set up?
- 36) How did religion play a role in Shang political society? What role did divination play?
- 37) How do we know that Bronze mattered to the Shang? What did it represent?
- 38) What was the “mandate of Heaven” and how did the Zhou use it? Why was the use of religion ironic in Shang culture?
- 39) How do Legalism, Confucianism, and Daoism differ?
- 40) How does Confucianism affect the role of women? What about “yin” and “yang”?
- 41) How did geography play a role in early Nubia’s rise?
- 42) What goods were traded through Nubia?
- 43) What physical proof is there that Kush was a successful kingdom? How is this similar to Egypt?
- 44) What was the reason for the constantly reoccurring war between Egypt and Kush?
- 45) What examples of cultural diffusion are evident in the relationship between Egypt and Kush? How did this change over time in Meroe?
- 46) Compare the roles of women in Meroe with that of Hammurabi’s Sumer?
- 47) What two metals were prominent in Meroe?
- 48) How was Celtic society set up? What type of housing did they possess?
- 49) What role did druids play in their society?
- 50) What kind of technological advances did the Celts achieve?
- 51) Compare the roles of Celtic women with that of Chinese women? Who was better off and why?

- 52) How was Celtic religion different from that of other cultures we have covered?
- 53) What elements were common in all early American cultures?
- 54) How did early advances in agriculture help the Olmec develop as a nation?
- 55) What role did astrology play in the life of the Olmec?
- 56) Discuss the nature of Olmec religion. What role did shaman's play in the political arena?
- 57) What role did the llama play in Chavin society?
- 58) How did Chavin's geography make it important?
- 59) What religious elements are common in early American religion?
- 60) What proof is there that there was cultural contact between Mesoamerica and the people of the Andean region?
- 61) What are reciprocal labor obligations and why were they important to the Chavin?
- 62) What do the ruins and relics of Minoans culture tell us about them?
- 63) What is the link between the Minoans and the Mycenaean?
- 64) What common patterns exist in Mycenaean citadel construction?
- 65) Why don't we know much about their culture?
- 66) What goods were traded too and from Mycenaean Greece?
- 67) Who brings down the Mediterranean world?
- 68) What metal allowed the Assyrian army to conquer the area that it did? Who did they get it from?
- 69) What change in mentality made the New Kingdom different from earlier dynasties? What event led to this? How is Akhenaten the exception to this rule?
- 70) What were Akhenaten's beliefs? Why were they revolutionary? Who did they offend or cause problem for?
- 71) Why was Hatshepsut unique? What did she accomplish? How did later generations treat her memory?
- 72) How was the Assyrian king viewed? What was the source of his power? What were the obligations that he worked under?
- 73) What methods did the Assyrians use to maintain control over their populations? Are any of these still used today?
- 74) What were the social classes in Assyrian society? What was the Library of Ashurbanipal and why did it matter?
- 75) Why did the Assyrians employ deportation as a tactic?
- 76) What weapons/tactics gave the Assyrians an advantage?
- 77) Why was the Assyrian government involved in trade? What did they trade?

- 78) How is the Old Testament interpreted through the eyes of historians? What issues exist?
- 79) What role do Saul and David play in Israel's development?
- 80) What effect does urbanization have on women? Where have we seen this before?
- 81) What is the Diaspora? How did it change Israel and its people?
- 82) What product was the most important for the Phoenicians?
- 83) What contribution did the Phoenicians make to writing?
- 84) How did Phoenicia grow powerful (how did it make its money)?
- 85) Where did the military power of Carthage come from? Why did this make sense, given its culture? How was its government set up?
- 86) What section of the Mediterranean did the Carthaginians dominate? What was their connection to Phoenicia?
- 87) What are the main geographical features of Iran? How did the people adapt to the problems with water? How is the development of Persian kings linked to this?
- 88) What resources does Iran possess?
- 89) What role did Cyrus play in the development of the Persian Empire? Why were they called the Achaemenids? How was their society structured? What role did the Magi play?
- 90) Why was Cyrus successful in taking over what would become the Persian Empire? What key idea allowed him to make people more accepting of his rule? How did Darius follow the same course?
- 91) What was a satrap? Why was the development of the satrap a benefit to the Empire? What was its most important function and what was the negative effect this would later produce?
- 92) How were upper class women treated in Persia? Why is this information only theoretical?
- 93) How was marriage used in Persia? Why did invading foreign leaders take on the same customs?
- 94) What elements made up the king's entourage? What was the point of traveling with so many people?
- 95) How did land donations link people to the king?
- 96) What do you think was the purpose of building Persepolis?
- 97) What religion does Darius adopt and how might his religion have justified his actions? What was the name of this god and what would be the result of their Armageddon (if you don't know the word, look it up!)? How is it similar to Christianity? How might it have affected it? How were

the elements seen and how did that affect their burial customs.

- 98) For what reasons did the Greeks expand into the Mediterranean? How did the region benefit and how did the Greeks benefit? What environmental conditions made it possible for the Greeks to carry their movement without really changing their culture?
- 99) What conditions made the Greeks favor the ocean?
- 100) What culture rescued the Greeks from its dark age? What proof is there of this contact? How did this change Greek society (from a cultural perspective)?
- 101) What led to the Greek population explosion of the 800's BC? Why would the causes not be fully understood? How/why would this later lead to the development of colonies?
- 102) What was the meaning of the word *Hellenes* and why did it matter to the Greeks? What did it symbolize and why did it develop?
- 103) What was the *polis*? What elements made up the *polis*? Why did the development of the *polis* lead to fighting among the Greeks?
- 104) How were farming and warfare intertwined?
- 105) What were the benefits of coins?
- 106) What were tyrants and how did they change Greece?
- 107) What roles did the gods play in Greek decision making? How was sacrifice a part of the religion?
- 108) What is humanism?
- 109) Who/what were the pre-Socratic philosophers and how did they reject traditional society?
- 110) What did Herodotus invent?
- 111) What role did Helots play in Spartan culture? Why was the Spartan soldier/army so effective (you do not need to go into detail, just the general outline)? What did they have to give up as a society to do this (be general)?
- 112) How did Athens differ from other Greek city states? Describe the transition of Athenian government.
- 113) What event brought about the Persian Wars? How did it lead to the rise of Athens as a power? How did the *trimreme* (boat) expand the concept of democratic rule in Athens?
- 114) How were Athens' cultural achievements tied in to its naval superiority?
- 115) How did the sophists and the followers of Socratic thought (Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle) change Athenian

thought? How did each of the Socratic philosophers develop along different lines?

- 116) How were women treated in Athens? How was this justified by men? Were there any exceptions to this? Why is problematic about the evidence we possess on this matter? How did it differ from that in Sparta?
- 117) How is Athenian democracy ironic?
- 118) What was the Athenian strategy put forth by Pericles during the Peloponnesian war? Why did it eventually fail and why was this ironic (2 reasons)?
- 119) How was the fourth century BC (the 300's) a disaster for the Greeks?
- 120) How did Phillip change warfare? How did Alexander maintain control over the areas he conquered? How is this similar to what Cyrus/Darius did? What is the meaning of the word "Hellenized"? What would be examples of this?
- 121) Why were the Ptolemies better off than the Seleucids? Why did both nations want Greek migration?
- 122) What role did Alexandria play in the development of the sciences? Was Alexandria an Egyptian city or a Greek one and why?
- 123) What was the greatest cultural effect of Alexander's invasion on Western Asia (the Middle East).
- 124) How was Rome's geographical position beneficial to its eventual development? What environmental benefits did it possess? How did it help shape Roman culture?
- 125) How did Rome's government transition to a republic? How did patricians seek to keep power for themselves? How did the plebeians eventually get control.
- 126) How were the paterfamilias and the patron-client system a key part of Roman culture? What was the Pax Deorum and how did it affect Rome?
- 127) How did women do in Roman culture? Were they better off or worse than in Athenian culture?
- 128) How was the Roman military similar to that of the Greeks? How was it different? It has been said that Rome conquered the world in self-defense: How might the Romans have made this claim with some element of legitimacy? How was Rome able to hold onto its empire (beside military force)?
- 129) How was the governor system set up and why did it cause problems?
- 130) What factors led to the fall of the Roman Republic?

- 131) How did Augustus set up the Roman Empire? Who were the equites and what role did they play in the government? How did the empire change Rome? What was the praetor?
- 132) Why can Rome be called an Urban Empire? Contrast the homes of the rich and the poor.
- 133) How did the tenet famers make Rome better? What was the Pax Romana and how did it benefit Rome? What was Romanization? How did it affect the empire?
- 134) I am not going to ask any questions on Jesus – you should know the answers. What role does Paul play in the spread of Christianity? What people did Christianity spread among first?
- 135) What contributions did the Romans make to architecture? How was the army a key part of it? What was the key development that made it all possible?
- 136) What was the Third Century Crises and how did it bring Rome to the breaking point? Who saved Rome and how?
- 137) What role did Constantine play in the success of Christianity?
- 138) How did geography play a role in the fall of the Western Roman Empire? What was the Emperor Justinian’s claim to fame?
- 139) How did the remnants of the Western Roman Empire change after the fall?
- 140) How did agriculture lead to changes in Han China? Think in terms of geography (i.e. movement) and political decisions (how food or production was important to the government).
- 141) How did the concept of family affect the Chinese during the Han Dynasty? How are some concepts similar to Roman ideas?
- 142) How was Feng Shui a natural byproduct of Chinese religious thought?
- 143) What made the Qui successful?
- 144) How did they change government?
- 145) How did the Han change China?
- 146) What role did the mandate of heaven play in the Han dynasty? What role does the emperor play or seem to play? How was the Han government set up?
- 147) How did the Han use the gentry? How did they control the gentry? How did the gentry eventually deal with this?
- 148) What technological advancements did the Han make? How does this link with the DBQ we did earlier?

149) Why does the Han Empire fall? How is it similar to the fall of Rome?