Directions:

- Read the two chapters (p. 11-90) found in the AP World History class folder called “Summer Reading Assignment” located at: www.tinyurl.com/BoothAPWorld
- To access the pdf of these chapters, you must enter the password: SCHSWHAP
- Complete the questions below based on that reading.
- Turn in this assignment, fully completed, on the first day of class. It is worth a test grade.
- There will be a multiple choice quiz over this material in the first week of class.

Chapter 1: First People; First Farmers: Most of History in a Single Chapter, to 4000 BCE

1. What arguments are made in the first two pages of the chapter (p.11-12) for paying attention to the first 200,000 years of human experience?

I. Out of Africa to the Ends of the Earth: First Migrations

2. Where did human originate and what were they up to before about 100,000-60,000 years ago?
   
   Into Eurasia

3. List examples of ways humans adapted to new environments throughout Eurasia (Europe+Asia).

   Into Australia

4. Where, when, and how did humans first migrate to settle Australia?

   Into the Americas

5. What happened to most species of large animals in the Americas during the Clovis culture?

   Into the Pacific

6. List how human migration throughout Pacific Ocean islands was “distinctive in many ways”?

II. The Ways We Were

7. Why were there “some commonalities” among ancient Paleolithic peoples, no matter where they lived?

   The First Human Societies

8. Bullet point at least seven characteristics that most early human societies shared with one another.

9. Define nomadic and egalitarian.

Economy and the Environment

10. List at least two pros and two cons of living in a Paleolithic (hunting and gathering) society.

The Realm of the Spirit

11. What do we know about religious/spiritual aspects of Paleolithic society, according to the text?
Settling Down: The Great Transition

12. What changes that happened as the last Ice Age ended about 16,000-10,000 years ago, led some communities of people to settle in permanent locations (rather than remain nomads)?


III. Breakthroughs to Agriculture


Common Patterns

15. What accounts for the beginning of agriculture after thousands of years of human life without it and who do historians think were the innovators in farming?

Variations

16. The text argues that, “the kind of Agricultural Revolution that unfolded in particular places depended very much on what happened to be available locally, and that in turn depended on sheer luck.” List the domesticated plants and animals associated with each of the following areas: Fertile Crescent (S.W. Asia), Africa, South America, MesoAmerica (modern Mexico) look THROUGHOUT this section of the reading, as the plants and animals are not discussed collectively.

IV. Globalization of Agriculture

17. Describe the TWO ways agriculture very slowly spread for its original hubs to the rest of the globe.

Triumph and Resistance

18. Provide two pieces of evidence, quoting the text, for the assertion that the spread of particular spoken languages accompanied the spread of agriculture.

The Culture of Agriculture

19. Describe EACH of the following changes brought by agriculture: Population, Environment, Disease, Technological Innovation, New Uses for Animals

V. Social Variation in the Age of Agriculture

Pastoral Societies

20. Describe pastoralist societies including: General Environment where Pastoralism Flourishes, Animals Domesticated, Relationship with Agricultural Societies, Gender Roles

Agricultural village Societies

21. Describe Village Societies (be sure to pull from EACH paragraph in the section).

Chiefdoms

22. How were Chiefdoms politically different from village and pastoralist societies?

VI. Reflections: The Uses of the Paleolithic

23. Define modernity.

24. List some arguments modern scholars use to critique the Neolithic and praise the Paleolithic.
Chapter 2: First Civilizations: Cities, States, and unequal Societies (3500 BCE – 500 BCE)

25. What distinguishes “civilizations” from earlier Paleolithic and Neolithic communities?

I. Something New: The Emergence of Civilization

Introducing the First Civilizations

26. Name, Locate, and Describe the first civilizations. (Hint: use Map 2.1 to be sure you didn’t miss any!)

The Question of Origins

27. Once established, what were all of the First Civilizations based on?

An Urban Revolution

28. Cities often had two defining features: monumental (big & important) architecture and urban planning.
   a. Give an example of monumental architecture in the Mesopotamia city of Uruk.
   b. Describe examples from Mohenjo Daro that exhibit purposeful design.

II. The Erosion of Equality

29. Define specialization of labor.

Hierarchies of Class

30. What kinds and in what ways did class inequality exist in early civilizations?

Hierarchies of Gender

31. Define patriarchy.
32. Bullet point at least three ideas about why patriarchy exists.

Patriarchy in Practice

33. What kinds of laws existed which make the practice of patriarchy in early civilizations obvious?
34. How was patriarchy DIFFERENT in Egypt than in Mesopotamia?

III. The Rise of the State

35. According to the text, the state, “replac[ed], or at least supplement[ed] kinship as the basic organizing principal of society…” What kinds of things did states and kings do and control?

Coercion and Consent

36. What were the sources of state power in early civilizations? (aka: How did they justify their rule?) List THREE!

Writing and Accounting

37. Give TWO examples of writing being used as a method of accounting in early civilizations.

The Grandeur of Kings

38. In what ways did lavish lifestyles, impressive rituals, and imposing structures help states and kings support their power?
IV. Comparing Mesopotamia and Egypt

39. Thoroughly fill in the following table comparing Mesopotamia and Egypt while reading p. 80-89.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Both</th>
<th>Mesopotamia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cities</td>
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<td>States</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Interaction &amp; Exchange (What and with whom they traded/Who they influenced &amp; were influenced by)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

V. Reflections: “Civilization”: What’s in a Word?

40. In what ways do “civilizations” live up to the assumptions of superiority that people believe about them? In what way are they perhaps not as good as societies that are called “uncivilized” or “barbaric”?