Welcome to Advanced Placement World History, or WHAP, as we like to call it! In preparation for beginning class this fall, we are recommending you complete this review of the material covered in your World History I class to prepare you for the rigors of this college-level course. The expectation is that students will complete this review to the best of their ability. We will be covering this material quickly once school begins so it will greatly benefit you to have an understanding of this information on the first day of class, August 27th-28th, 2020.

This Review is divided into four sections. Each section will require you to research, glean information of early human development, and complete critical thinking tasks to synthesize the information: ALL WORK MUST BE HANDWRITTEN

1. **Section 1: World Geography:**
   a. For each map, label and learn the location of each of the key terms (the geographical features, countries and cities) found in the boxes.
   b. Also, be sure to know which Geographic Term or Country belongs to each World Region *for example: know that Pakistan is considered in South Asia or that France is in Western Europe*. This will be a vital skill that will benefit you throughout this course and your life, in making sense of the globalized world.
   c. All work must be completed by hand *on the printed packet*.

2. **Section 2: Foundations Unit Required Knowledge:**
   a. Answer the review questions. Be sure you are accurate and thorough in the information you provide.
   b. In addition to your World History I materials, you may use online research to help you answer these questions.
   c. All work must be completed by hand, on your own paper. **DO NOT TYPE THIS ASSIGNMENT!**

3. **Section 3: Foundations Unit Required Vocabulary:**
   a. Define the 60 terms within the context of World History AND explain its importance in world history and how it relates to our study of the Foundations Period (8000 BCE-600 CE)
   b. All work must be completed by hand, on your own paper. **DO NOT TYPE THIS ASSIGNMENT!**

4. **Section 4: AP World History Jargon:**
   a. Familiarize yourself with this list of terms, as they often appear in readings as well as on assessments
   b. These are words that are not specific to one time-period or place in history but are important in our work as historians.
   c. You do not have to write out definitions; but do need to know what these terms mean.

*Questions sent over the summer break should be emailed to Mr. Burzumato (bburzuma@lcps.org)*

Have a great summer!

The AP World History Team: Mrs. Adair and Mr. Burzumato

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**Map 1: Basic Geography**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continents:</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oceans:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Ocean</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pacific Ocean</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Ocean</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arctic Ocean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Features:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black Sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 2: Asia

North Asia
Ural Mountains
Bering Sea
Russia

Central Asia
Caspian Sea
Caucus Mountains
Gobi Desert
Kazakhstan

Southwest Asia
Anatolia/Turkey
Tigris & Euphrates
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Saudi Arabia
Syria

East Asia
Korean Peninsula
East China Sea
South China Sea
Huang He
Mongolia
China
Japan

South Asia
Bay of Bengal
Ganges River
Indus River
Himalayas
Mount Everest
Hindu Kush
Mountains
Afghanistan
India
Sri Lanka
Pakistan
Bangladesh

Map 3: Southwest Asia (Middle East)

Anatolia
Tigris & Euphrates Rivers
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Iran
Tehran
Iraq

Baghdad
Israel
Jerusalem
Saudi Arabia
Mecca
Medina
Turkey
Istanbul
Syria
Damascus
Map 4: Southeast Asia and Oceania

Southeast Asia
- South China Sea
- Straits of Malacca
- Cambodia
- Malaysia
- Philippines
- Thailand
- Indonesia
- Jakarta
- Vietnam
- Singapore

Oceania
- Polynesia Region
- Micronesia Region
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Hawaii

Map 5: Africa

North Africa
- Mediterranean Sea
- Nile River
- Red Sea
- Sahara Desert
- Egypt
- Alexandria
- Libya
- Algeria

West Africa
- Niger River
- Mali
- Timbuktu
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Cote D’Ivoire
- Liberia

Central Africa
- Equator
- Congo River
- Lake Victoria
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Rwanda

East Africa
- Red Sea
- Mount Kilimanjaro
- Ethiopia
- Kenya

Southern Africa
- Cape of Good Hope
- South Africa
- Madagascar
Map 6: Europe

**Northern**
- Scandinavia
- Rhine River
- Iceland
- Germany
- Berlin

**Southern**
- The Alps
- Mediterranean Sea
- Balkan Peninsula
- Anatolia
- Italy
- Rome
- Turkey
- Istanbul

**Western**
- Pyrenees
- Iberian Peninsula
- England
- London
- France
- Paris
- Spain
- Portugal

**Eastern**
- Black Sea
- Ural Mountains
- Poland
- Ukraine
- Kiev
- Russia

Map 7: Americas

**North America**
- Bering Sea
- Great Lakes
- Gulf of Mexico
- Mississippi River
- Rockies
- Appalachian
- Denali
- Greenland
- Canada
- United States of America
- Mexico
- Teotihuacan

**Central America**
- Caribbean Sea
- Cuba
- Panama
- Dominican Republic
- Haiti

**South America**
- Amazon River
- Andes Mountains
- Cape Horn
- Brazil
- Columbia
- Ecuador
- Peru
- Bolivia
- Chile

Label the Region known as “Latin America”
Section 2: Foundations Unit Required Knowledge

Part 1: Agricultural Development and Early Agricultural Communities (Prehistory to 3500 BCE)

A) Complete "Out of Africa" Map below: Using arrows, headings, and dates illustrate the migration of early humans FROM Africa to: Europe, East Asia, Australia/Oceania, and the Americas.

B) Answer the following review questions

1. Identify and explain two factors that led to early Humans migrating out of East Africa.
2. Describe human life before the Neolithic Revolution (c. 8000 BCE). What was life like for humans?
3. What technological innovations contributed to improvements in agricultural production, trade and transportation during this time?
4. Analyze the continuities and changes that resulted from the Agricultural Revolution (Identify and explain at least two things that changed and one thing that stayed the same). Compare the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River Valley, and China (pick 2 civilizations and find 3 ways they are the same).
5. Contrast the early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus River Valley, and China (pick 2 civilizations and find 3 ways they are different).
6. Compare and contrast the Codified Ancient Religions of Hinduism, Judaism and Zoroastrianism (pick 2 religions and find EITHER 2 similarities and 1 difference OR 2 differences and 1 similarity between the religions).

Part 2: Earliest Civilizations (3500 BCE to 600 BCE)

1. Identify and explain ONE factor that was MOST important to the spread of Buddhism.
2. Identify and explain the effects of Confucianism on the institutions of Classical China.
3. Describe how culture served as a unifying force for people living in the Classical Age around the world.
4. Analyze the continuities and changes that resulted from the introduction of Christianity to Europe (Identify and explain at least 2 things that changed and 1 thing that stayed the same).
5. Compare & contrast Early American Civilizations of the Aztecs and Mayans (find EITHER 2 similarities and 1 difference OR 2 differences and 1 similarity between the civilizations).
6. Identify and explain two changes that brought about the end of the Classical Age.
Part 3: Empires and Transregional Trade Networks (600 BCE-600 CE)

1. Identify and explain two factors that aided the spread of Islam between 622-750 CE.
2. Identify and explain one significant impact each of the following dynasties had on China: Sui, Tang and Song.
3. Compare and contrast the Postclassical Civilizations of Japan and Africa (find EITHER 2 similarities and 1 difference OR 2 differences and 1 similarity between the civilizations).
4. Using the regions of South Asia, Southeast Asia, Europe and the Americas, analyze the continuities and changes in the world between 600 and 1200 CE (Identify and explain at least 2 things that changed and 1 thing that stayed the same in the regions; you may pick things that apply to all regions or pick specific areas).
5. Describe the role cities played in integrating and unifying the people of the Classical civilizations.
6. Describe the development of transregional trade during the Classical Period.

Section 3: AP World History Foundations Unit Vocabulary

Directions: Define each term or set of terms within its historical context based on your reading; You do not need complete sentences.

1. Prehistory 21. Fertile Crescent 41. Mauryan Empire
2. Civilization 22. Hieroglyphic 42. Gupta Empire
3. Aristocracy 23. Pharaoh 43. Persia
4. Egalitarian 24. Monotheism 44. Athens
5. Patriarchy/ Patriarchal 25. Polytheism 45. Democracy
7. Cultural Diffusion 27. Hebrews 47. Hellenistic
13. Clans, Tribes 33. Qin Shi Huangdi 53. Silk Road
14. Animism 34. Han Dynasty 54. Abbasid Caliphate
15. Neolithic Revolution 35. Mandate of Heaven 55. Shinto
17. Domestication 37. Civil Service Exam 57. Daimyos
18. Artisan 38. Daoism 58. Catholicism
20. River Valley 40. Buddhism 60. Serfdom
Section 4: AP World History Jargon (Optional)

Here is a list of words and prefixes commonly used in our study of history that you should familiarize yourself with before beginning AP World History. Expect to see these words on future assessments, and not have them defined for you, when asked. By August, you should be able to use each of these words in a sentence about history.

- afro-
- agrarian
- analyze/analysis
- anarchy/anarchism
- ancient
- arable (land)
- archaic
- architecture
- atheism
- asceticism
- authoritarian/ -ism
- balance of trade
- barbarian
- bias
- bureaucracy/ bureaucrat
- capital/ -ism
- capitol
- capitulate
- celibacy/ celibate
- circa (c. ca.)
- city-state
- citizen
- classical
- coerce/coercive
- colony/colonial
- communal
- conscript/ conscription
- conservative (political)
- constitution
- consumer
- context
- converge
- correlation
- coup d’état
- credit (money)
- currency
- debt
- deforestation
- deity/deism
- democracy
- demographics
- dictator/ dictatorship
- diplomacy
- diversity
- divinity/divine
- doctrine
- document (verb & noun)
- dogma/dogmatic
- domestic
- dynasty
- economy/ economic
- egalitarian
- elite (social)
- empire/emperor
- era
- ethnic/ethno-
- euro-
- filial (piety)
- fiscal
- forage
- fundamental/
  fundamentalism
- genocide
- government
- guild
- hegemony
- hierarchy/ hierarchical
- ideology
- independence
- judiciary / judicial
- kin / kinship
- liberal (political)
- mandate (v & n)
- manifest/ manifesto
- manuscript
- maritime
- meso-
- metallurgy
- middle class (social)
- migration
- minister (government)
- modernity
- monarchy
- monastic/ monastery
- monetary
- mono-
- monsoon
- morality
- nation
- nation-state
- nationalism
- neo-
- nobility/noble
- nomad/ nomadic
- nun
- oral
- orthodox
- pacifism
- pagan
- paleo-
- pan-
- papal/papacy
- pastoral
- patriarch/ patriarchy
- peasant
- pilgrim/ pilgrimage
- plague
- point of view
- political/politics
- poly-
- post-
- priest
- progressive
- propaganda
- province/ provincial
- quantity
- racial/ racism
- raw material
- rebel/rebellion
- reform
- regime
- republic
- revolt/ revolution
- rural
- Russo-
- sacred
- secede/secession
- secular
- sedentary
- segregation
- shaman /-ism
- Sino-
- slavery
- socio-economic status
- sovereignty/ sovereign
- state (n.)
- stratification (social)
- syncretic/ syncretism
- tariff
- textile
- theocracy
- tradition
- urban
- utopian
- veneration
- verbal
- vernacular
- the “West”
- working class