

Advanced Placement World History

2018-19

"We forget that every good that is worth possessing must be paid for in strokes of daily effort."

-William James (1842-1910)

"I don't wait for moods. You accomplish nothing if you do that. Your mind must know it has got to get down to work."

-Pearl S. Buck (1892-1973)

"The only place success comes before work is in the dictionary."

-Vincent "Vince" Lombardi (1913-1970)

Welcome to AP World History, and congratulations on taking on a challenge that will be unlike any you have faced thus far. AP World History will demand sacrifice, hard work, and determination. But as William James said in the quote above, "...every good that is worth possessing must be paid for in strokes of daily effort." In other words, to achieve, to attain things that are really worth having, you have to put in the hard work, plain and simple. There are no tricks or short-cuts.

At the end of the first week of school (Friday, August 24), you will be tested on the attached maps, both the "Big Picture View" and the "Closer Look." I will be teaching through chapters 1-8 during the first 2 weeks of the school year and there will be a test on those chapters on Friday, August 31 so if you want to get ahead, you can begin reading the chapters now. How you do on all of this will set the tone for the rest of your school year. Work hard—it will be worth it.

-Mr. Fong

"The highest reward for man's toil is not what he gets for it, but what he becomes by it."

-John Ruskin (1819-1900)

Textbook Information

Traditions and Encounters, 5th Edition by Bentley and Ziegler. Please check out a book from our library before the end of the school year.

I would also recommend purchasing a copy of your own if you are able to. This is entirely optional but the advantage is that you are able to write in the book and annotate in order to help you study. You can see a list of used Traditions and Encounters, 5th Edition books that may be reasonably priced by going to this shortened Amazon.com address: www.tinyurl.com/buyapwhbook

APWH Review Books

Also recommended, but not required, are AP World History prep books that help students prepare for the AP test with summaries, timelines, practice tests, test-taking strategies, and more. I recommend the edition by AMSCO, called *World History: Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*. Visit tinyurl.com/apwhreviewbook2019

Contact Information

I will be checking email all summer long and you can contact me if you have any questions.

Email: cameronfong@cusd.com

Remind text group: I will be using texts regularly to send class news, reminders, and links. This will be one of the primary ways that class information will be communicated. Students and parents should join immediately. Text to **81010** and enter **@apwhfong** as the message. Standard text messaging rates apply.

APWH Course Themes

The five course themes below present areas of historical inquiry that should be investigated at various points throughout the course and revisited as manifested in particular historical developments over time. These themes articulate at a broad level the main ideas that are developed throughout the entire span of the course. Each theme includes a list of related key topics as well as a description.

The key concepts were derived from an explicit consideration of these themes, with the goal of making the themes more concrete for the course content within each historical period. This clear connection between themes and key concepts means students can put what is particular about one historical period into a larger framework. In this way, the themes facilitate cross-period questions and help students recognize broad trends and processes that have developed over centuries in various regions of the world.

Theme 1: Interaction Between Humans and the Environment

Theme 2: Development and Interaction of Cultures (Cultural)

Theme 3: State-Building, Expansion, and Conflict (Political)

Theme 4: Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems (Economic)

Theme 5: Development and Transformation of Social Structures (Social)

Theme 1: Interaction Between Humans and the Environment

•Demography and disease

- Migration
- Patterns of settlement
- Technology

The interaction between humans and the environment is a fundamental theme for world history. The environment shaped human societies, but, increasingly, human societies also affected the environment. During prehistory, humans interacted with the environment as hunters, fishers and foragers, and human migrations led to the peopling of the earth. As the Neolithic revolution began, humans exploited their environments more intensively, either as farmers or pastoralists. Environmental factors such as rainfall patterns, climate, and available flora and fauna shaped the methods of exploitation used in different regions. Human exploitation of the environment intensified as populations grew and as people migrated into new regions. As people flocked into cities or established trade networks, new diseases emerged and spread, sometimes devastating an entire region. During the Industrial Revolution, environmental exploitation increased exponentially. In recent centuries, human effects on the environment — and the ability to master and exploit it — increased with the development of more sophisticated technologies, the exploitation of new energy sources and a rapid increase in human populations. By the twentieth century, large numbers of humans had begun to recognize their effect on the environment and took steps toward a “green” movement to protect and work with the natural world instead of exploiting it.

Theme 2: Development and Interaction of Cultures (Cultural)

- Religions
- Belief systems, philosophies, and ideologies
- Science and technology
- The arts and architecture

This theme explores the origins, uses, dissemination, and adaptation of ideas, beliefs, and knowledge within and between societies. Studying the dominant belief system(s) or religions, philosophical interests, and technical and artistic approaches can reveal how major groups in society view themselves and others, and how they respond to multiple challenges. When people of different societies interact, they often share components of their cultures, deliberately or not. The processes of adopting or adapting new belief and knowledge systems are complex and often lead to historically novel cultural blends. A society’s culture may be investigated and compared with other societies’ cultures as a way to reveal both what is unique to a culture and what it shares with other cultures. It is also possible to analyze and trace particular cultural trends or ideas across human societies.

Theme 3: State-Building, Expansion, and Conflict (Political)

- Political structures and forms of governance
- Empires
- Nations and nationalism
- Revolts and revolutions
- Regional, transregional, and global structures and organizations

This theme refers to the processes by which hierarchical systems of rule have been constructed and maintained and to the conflicts generated through those processes. In particular, this theme encourages the comparative study of different state forms (for example, kingdoms, empires, nation-states) across time and space, and the interactions among them. Continuity and change are also embedded in this theme through attention to the organizational and cultural foundations of long-term stability on one hand, and to internal and external causes of conflict on the other. Students should examine and compare various forms of state development and expansion

in the context of various productive strategies (for example, agrarian, pastoral, mercantile), various cultural and ideological foundations (for example, religions, philosophies, ideas of nationalism), various social and gender structures, and in different environmental contexts. This theme also discusses different types of states, such as autocracies and constitutional democracies. Finally, this theme encourages students to explore interstate relations, including warfare, diplomacy, commercial and cultural exchange, and the formation of international organizations.

Theme 4: Creation, Expansion, and Interaction of Economic Systems

- Agricultural and pastoral production
- Trade and commerce
- Labor systems
- Industrialization
- Capitalism and socialism

This theme surveys the diverse patterns and systems that human societies have developed as they exploit their environments to produce, distribute, and consume desired goods and services across time and space. It stresses major transitions in human economic activity, such as the growth and spread of agricultural, pastoral, and industrial production; the development of various labor systems associated with these economic systems (including different forms of household management and the use of coerced or free labor); and the ideologies, values, and institutions (such as capitalism and socialism) that sustained them. This theme also calls attention to patterns of trade and commerce between various societies, with particular attention to the relationship between regional and global networks of communication and exchange, and their effects on economic growth and decline. These webs of interaction strongly influence cultural and technological diffusion, migration, state formation, social classes, and human interaction with the environment.

Theme 5: Development and Transformation of Social Structures

- Gender roles and relations
- Family and kinship
- Racial and ethnic constructions
- Social and economic classes

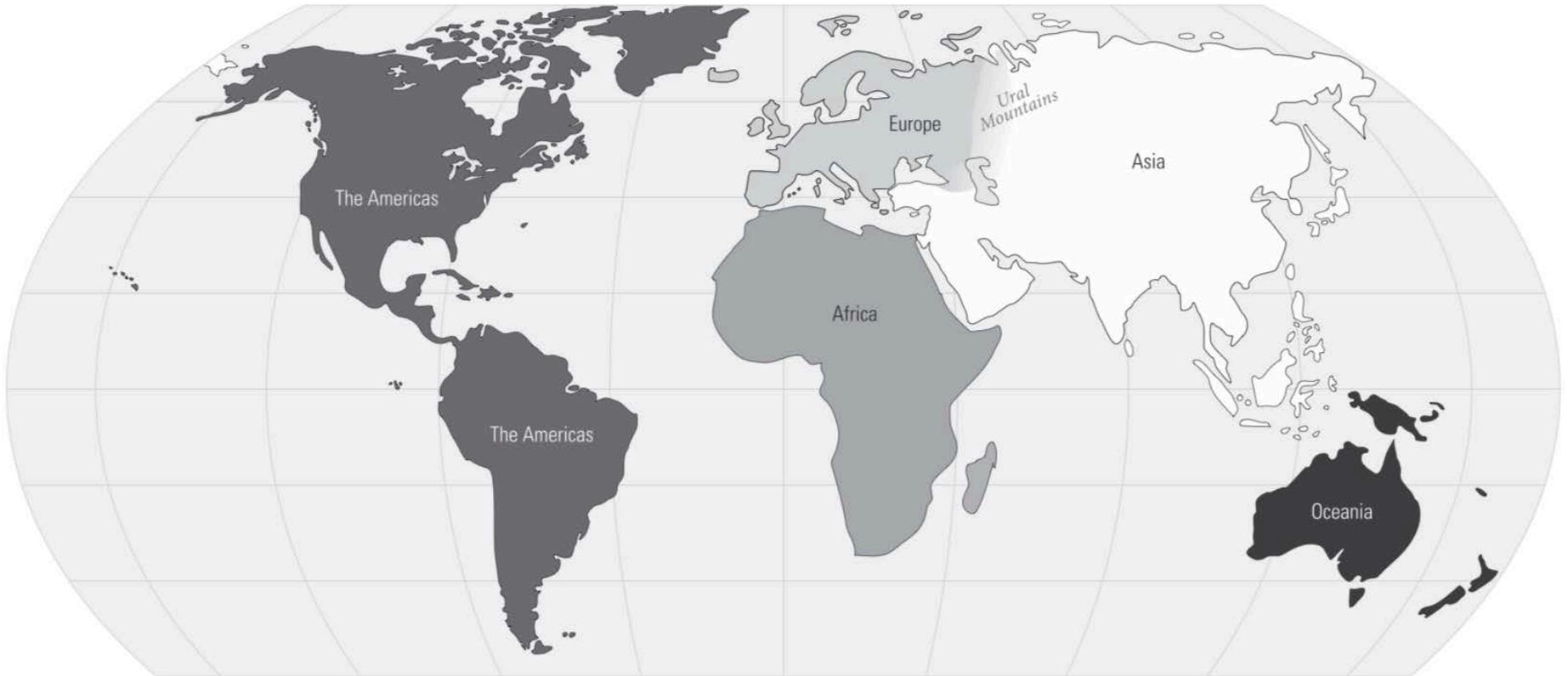
This theme is about relations among human beings. All human societies develop ways of grouping their members, as well as norms that govern interactions between individuals and social groups. Social stratification comprises distinctions based on kinship systems, ethnic associations, and hierarchies of gender, race, wealth, and class. The study of world history requires analysis of the processes through which social categories, roles, and practices were created, maintained, and transformed. It also involves analysis of the connections between changes in social structures and other historical shifts, especially trends in political economy, cultural expression, and human ecology.

Test on both maps on Friday, August 24

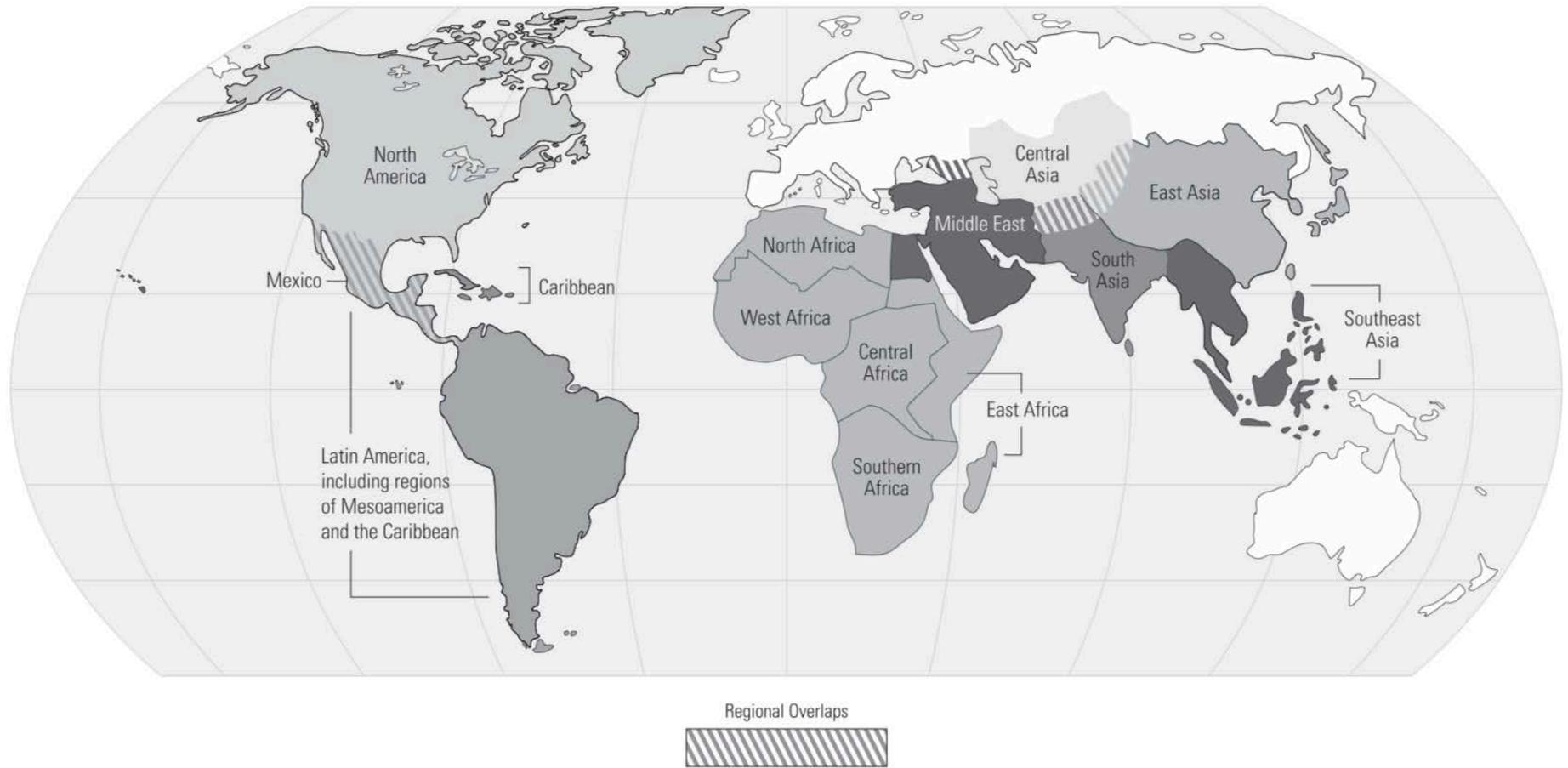
- **Map 1. AP World History: World Regions—A Big Picture View** identifies five major geographical regions: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. The AP World History course provides balanced geographical coverage with all five of these regions represented. Coverage of European history does not exceed 20 percent of the total course.
- **Map 2. AP World History: World Regions—A Closer Look** identifies various subregions within the five major geographical regions.

Geospatial awareness is fundamental knowledge necessary for students to build an understanding of cross-cultural contacts, trade routes, migrations, etc., which constitute key concepts in the AP World History course.

AP World History: World Regions—A Big Picture View



AP World History: World Regions—A Closer Look



Test on both maps on Friday, August 24