

Pre Unit 1: AP World History Schedule (Ancient-1200 C.E.)

To be **completed** the week of

____ **100 Pts: Unit 1 Notes Due Sept 16:** Prior to each quiz the notes must be turned in typed in Google Classroom. The notes and documents are all found in Google Classroom. **If they are not completed by the test date you will not be penalized, you just won't be able to retake the Unit Test. If they not turned in by Sept 18 you will lose points for the chapters not turned in.**

____ **50 Pts: Document Interpretation Due Sept 11: (Interpret 6 written documents)**

To get credit you must turn in the documents in Google Classroom typed. (If you are having issues with documents do not hesitate to ask). We will do some in virtual class as well.

1. Which document is it
2. What is the main topic of the document and meaning?
3. Explain the relevance of this document to the time period?
4. What is the bias shown in the document and if so, how?

____ **50 pts: Crash Course Due Sept 4:** Must watch 5 of the 14. For your points you must explain/discuss the crash course on a typed document. You must choose at least ONE from EACH REGION: China, South Asia, Middle East, and Europe/Rome. **(Turn in at one time). If you do more you can earn extra points.**

#1 Agricultural Revolution

#2 Indus Valley Civilizations

#205 War & Civilization

#222 Water & Ancient Civilizations

#10 Roman Empire

#6 Buddha & Ashoka

#13 Islam, the Quran, and the Five Pillars

#7 72,000 Years of Chinese History

#203 Disease

#204 War & Human Nature

#9 The Silk Road & Ancient Trade

#11 Christianity from Judaism

#12 Fall of the Roman Empire

#216 Islam & Politics

Chapter Quizzes:

____ **100 Pts: Chapter 11 & 16 Quiz done on Quia (Due Aug 26)**

____ **100 Pts: Chapter 14, 8, 13 Quiz done on Quia (Due Sept 8)**

____ **100 Pts: Chapter 9 & 15 Quiz done on Quiz (Due Sept 16)**

____ **100 Pts: Bellringer Quiz 1 (Sept 4)**

____ **100 Pts: Bellringer Quiz 2 (Sept 11)**

____ **100 Pts: Vocab Test Due Sept 18**

____ **100 Pts: Unit Test Due (No PreUnit Test)**

Period 1 Standards:

Technological and Environmental Transformations, to c. 600 B.C.E.

Key Concept 1.1. *Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth*

I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.

A. Humans used fire in new ways: to aid hunting and foraging, to protect against predators, and to adapt to cold environments.

B. Humans developed a wider range of tools specially adapted to different environments from tropics to tundra.

C. Economic structures focused on small kinship groups of hunting foraging bands that could make what they needed to survive. However, not all groups were self-sufficient; they exchanged people, ideas, and goods.

Key Concept 1.2. *The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies*

I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems.

A. Possibly as a response to climatic change, permanent agricultural villages emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean. Agriculture emerged at different times in Mesopotamia, the Nile River Valley and Sub-Saharan Africa, the Indus River Valley, the Yellow River or Huang He Valley, Papua New Guinea, Mesoamerica, and the Andes.

B. Pastoralism developed at various sites in the grasslands of Afro-Eurasia.

C. Different crops or animals were domesticated in the various core regions, depending on available local flora and fauna.

D. Agricultural communities had to work cooperatively to clear land and create the water control systems needed for crop production.

E. These agricultural practices drastically impacted environmental diversity. Pastoralists also affected the environment by grazing large numbers of animals on fragile grasslands, leading to erosion when overgrazed.

II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.

A. Pastoralism and agriculture led to more reliable and abundant food supplies, which increased the population.

B. Surpluses of food and other goods led to specialization of labor, including new classes of artisans and warriors, and the development of elites.

C. Technological innovations led to *improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation*.

D. In both pastoralist and agrarian societies, elite groups accumulated wealth, creating more hierarchical social structures and promoting patriarchal forms of social organization.

Key Concept 1.3. *The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral, and Urban Societies*

I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished.

II. The first states emerged within core civilizations.

A. States were powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Early states were often led by a ruler whose source of power was believed to be divine or had divine support and/or who was supported by the military.

B. As states grew and competed for land and resources, the more favorably situated — including the Hittites, who had access to iron — had greater access to resources, produced more surplus food, and experienced growing populations. These states were able to undertake territorial expansion and conquer surrounding states.

C. Early regions of state expansion or empire building were Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and the Nile Valley.

D. Pastoralists were often the developers and disseminators of *new weapons and modes of transportation* that transformed warfare in agrarian civilizations.

III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art.

A. Early civilizations developed *monumental architecture and urban planning*.

B. Elites, both political and religious, promoted *arts and artisanship*. Teach one illustrative

C. *Systems of record keeping* arose independently in all early civilizations and subsequently were diffused.

D. States developed legal codes, including the Code of Hammurabi, that reflected existing hierarchies and facilitated the rule of governments over people.

E. *New religious beliefs* developed in this period continued to have strong influences in later periods.

F. Trade expanded throughout this period *from local to regional and transregional*, with civilizations exchanging goods, cultural ideas, and technology.

G. Social and gender hierarchies intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.

H. *Literature* was also a reflection of culture.