

AP World History: Modern - Summer Assignment 2025-2026 - Florida Prep - Mrs. Turner

The Summer Assignment is divided into *four* parts.

PART ONE - MAP(s)

Directions: Create or print an outline map on which you can locate and label each of the items listed below. Items identified with a color and number can be labeled using the appropriate color/number combination. All other items must be neatly hand drawn or outlined and clearly labeled. Ideally, all work will be completed on a single-page printed world map, possibly 11x17 or 13x19. However, regional maps printed on multiple sheets of paper are acceptable. Please be prepared for a map quiz on these locations when we return to school. Your labeled maps will also be collected at that time. To test your knowledge, consider using [Ilike2learn](#) and [SheppardSoftware](#). The [Seterra](#) website can also provide helpful resources in addition to printable blank maps.

Continents (Outlined and Labeled Red)

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. North America | 5. Antarctica |
| 2. South America | 6. Asia |
| 3. Australia | 7. Africa |
| 4. Europe | |

Oceans, Seas, Bays, Lakes (Blue)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Atlantic Ocean | 11. Black Sea |
| 2. Pacific Ocean | 12. Caspian Sea |
| 3. Indian Ocean | 13. Red Sea |
| 4. Arctic Ocean | 14. Persian Gulf |
| 5. North Sea | 15. Arabian Sea |
| 6. Baltic Sea | 16. South China Sea |
| 7. English Channel | 17. East China Sea |
| 8. Mediterranean Sea | 18. Sea of Japan |
| 9. Adriatic Sea | 19. Caribbean Sea |
| 10. Aegean Sea | 20. Gulf of Mexico |

Rivers (Green)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Nile River | 8. Ganges River |
| 2. Tigris | 9. Mekong |
| 3. Euphrates | 10. Congo |
| 4. Amazon River | 11. Rhine |
| 5. Indus River | 12. Danube |
| 6. Yellow River (Huang He) | 13. Niger |
| 7. Yangtze | |

Deserts (Tan or Yellow)

1. Gobi
2. Kalahari
3. Sahara
4. Mojave
5. Arabian
6. Namib Desert

Mountain Ranges (Orange ^^ symbols)

1. Himalayas
2. Hindu Kush
3. Andes
4. Sierra Madre
5. Alps
6. Appalachian
7. Rocky Mountains
8. Atlas
9. Pyrenees Mountains
10. Ural Mountains

Straits (Purple)

1. Bosphorus Strait
2. Strait of Magellan
3. Strait of Gibraltar
4. Strait of Malacca

Artificial Waterways (Standard pencil color)

1. Panama Canal
2. Suez Canal

Regions/Subregions

(Lightly shade each a color of your choice based on both maps on page 31 in the [AP World History: Modern Course and Exam Description](#))

North Africa	Central Asia
West Africa	South Asia
East Africa	Southeast Asia
Central Africa	Oceania
Southern Africa	Latin America
Southwest Asia/Middle East	Europe
East Asia	

Peninsulas and other landforms (striped lines)

Arabian Peninsula	Iberian Peninsula
Balkans	Yucatan Peninsula
Crimean	Rift Valley
Horn of Africa	Asian Steppe

PART TWO - RELIGION

<i>Belief System</i>	<i>Belief System Founder, Time, Place, Holy Books</i>	<i>Beliefs/Tenets</i>	<i>Spread of Religion: How? Where?</i>	<i>Social Impact, Political Impact, Significance</i>
Judaism				
Christianity				
Hinduism				
Buddhism				

Confucianism				
Islam				

PART THREE - Crash Course Videos

Directions: The AP World History syllabus starts at 1200 CE, but it is important to have a knowledge base of historical events prior to this. Watch these five videos and answer the questions. I have also included information about four additional ones that would be helpful to watch.

Agricultural Revolution – https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yocja_N5s1I

1. How do we have evidence of hunter-gatherers (H-G) and their lifeways?
2. What advantages did H-G have over other early agriculturalists?
3. Where did agriculture emerge? Which food crops are associated with which areas?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of agriculture?
5. What impact does agriculture have on the environment?
6. What advantages do you think that Eurasia had with its zoological set of animals compared to the Americas?
7. If H-G had a “better and healthier” lifeway, why did people become agriculturalists?
8. What do historians say are the drawbacks to complex civilizations and agriculture?

The Indus Valley Civilization – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7ndRwqJYDM>

1. How is the concept of “civilization” a useful construct? When is it not a useful construct?
2. How does John Green define what constitutes a civilization? How does this compare to other definitions of civilization you have learned?
3. Where did the earliest civilizations emerge? Why there?
4. Why was the Indus Valley a prime location? How did the environment impact the people who lived there?
5. What evidence exists of long-distance trade and with whom?
6. What appears to be unique about IVC, based on your knowledge of other civilizations?

Ancient Mesopotamia –https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sohXPx_XZ6Y

1. John Green begins by discussing one of the most obvious consequences of agriculture. What is it and why are the most immediate consequences for those societies?

2. How does Mesopotamia compare with the Indus River Valley? Identify both similarities and differences. Think of why a specific similarity and a specific difference might exist. (This is analysis; one of the more challenging skills you will need to develop).

3. Cuneiform: What three points does John Green make about the advent of writing?
 - a)

 - b)

 - c)

4. What was Hammurabi's most significant contribution?

5. What are the challenges of an empire and what are the usual results?

Or to put it in math terms:

_____ + _____ = _____

Ancient Egypt - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3Wvw6BivVI>

1. What point is John Green making about the different “lenses” we use when we study history?
2. How did the Nile River shape the worldview of the Egyptians? How did this compare to the Mesopotamian worldview?
3. How was Egyptian civilization different from most other river valley civilizations? Why do you think this was?
4. What does the construction of the Pyramids represent? (Not “What was the purpose of the Pyramids?”)
5. What was the motivation for building the Pyramids? (Not “What was the purpose of the Pyramids?”)
6. What protected Egypt from outside peoples? How were the Egyptians eventually conquered by Semetic peoples of the Middle East?

The Bronze Age – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ErOitC7OyHk>

1. What do textbooks normally do to the river valley civilizations?

2. What do Egypt, Mesopotamia, Anatolia, etc. have in common?
 - a. Trade: What did underwater archaeologists find on the shipwreck?

 - b. War: What was one of the main drivers of economic growth?

 - c. Family: How did these civilizations share familial relationships?

3. What are we really talking about when we use the word “civilization”?

4. What happened around 12000 BCE to Mycenaeans, Minoans, Hittites, and (partially) Egypt?
 - a. What caused this?

 - b. What is the theory of Archaeoseismologists?

5. How does interdependence in the Bronze Age help lead to its downfall?

Other Crash Course Videos - not required, but helpful to watch

#9 The Silk Road

#10 The Roman Empire

#12 The Fall of Rome

#14 The Dark Ages

PART FOUR - Understanding AP History Writing – Historical Thinking Skills

A major component of AP World History is historical writing by using historical thinking skills. These skills help students gain better critical thinking skills, which can be applied to real world situations. During the AP exam in May, students will be expected to write the following: 4 short answer questions, 1 document-based question, and 1 long essay question. In order to gain a greater understanding of the subject, complete the chart below with the following: definition for each of the skills and what should the student be able to do.

<i>Historical Thinking Skill</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>I should be able to...</i>
Historical Causation		
Continuity & Change over time		
Periodization		
Comparison		

Contextualization		
Historical Argumentation		
Historical Evidence		
Interpretation		
Synthesis		