
B. Introduction: In anticipation of the Spring 2021 AP World History: Modern exam, a select group of rising Sophomores are being tasked with completing the *Ways of the World* world history survey text used during the 9th and 10th grade years in the St. Francis High School History Department. Unless you are a rising Sophomore *transfer* student, you should already have a copy of that text.

C. Instructions: This year, instead of the customary outline, each participant in the AP World History Project is being asked to respond to the IDs and Big Picture Questions below.

- Before reading each of the Chapters 7 through 23 in *Ways of the World*, read through the IDs and Big Picture Questions below pertaining to the relevant chapter. Then, read the Chapter.

- For each ID, write from 1 to 3 sentences describing and explaining the terms listed, thinking about *why* that term appears in the respective Chapter. Please place the term itself in bold type.

- For each Big Picture Question, write a paragraph or two as a response. No need to rewrite the questions, although please number your response(s).

Share your responses for each Chapter with me as shown below.

D. Due Dates:

- **Phase I**: Chapters 7-15 due: July 13, 2020
- **Phase II**: Chapters 16-23 due: August 9, 2020

Everyone’s summer schedule can ebb and flow, and this year is no different. These deadlines are not set in stone; I ask only that you keep me apprised if you will be unable to meet a certain deadline, need an extension, whatever. The assignment is divided into two phases only to encourage students not to wait until the day before school starts to get going. Just keep communication open.

E. English II Note: Because you are reading *Ways of the World* for a summer AP assignment, it can also count as your second book for the summer reading assignment you have for English II. You will still have to submit the minimum number of pages for your English writing, using two prompts on the Billy the Kid assignment. (The English department will only read writing related to English books, not to *Ways of the World* or any other AP-related summer books. Just fyi.)

F. IDs and Big Picture Questions by Chapter:

*Ways of the World* Part Three: An Age of Accelerating Connections, 600-1450

Chapter 7: Commerce and Culture, 600-1450

**IDs:**

- Silk Roads
- Black Death
- Indian Ocean trading network
Srivijaya
Angkor Wat
Borobudur
Swahili civilization
Great Zimbabwe
Sand Roads
Arabian camel
Ghana, Mali, Songhay Empires
trans-Saharan slave trade
American trading web
Thorfinn Karlsefni
*pochteca*

**Big Picture Questions:**

1. What motivated and sustained the long-distance commerce of the Silk Roads, Sea Roads, and Sand Roads?
2. Why did the Eastern Hemisphere develop long-distance trade more extensively than did the societies of the Western Hemisphere?
3. In what ways did commercial exchange foster other changes, such as cultural changes?
4. In what ways was Afro-Eurasia a single interacting zone, and in what respect was it a vast region of separate cultures and civilizations?

**Chapter 8: China and the World: East Asian Connections, 600-1300**

**IDs:**
- Sui dynasty
- Tang dynasty
- Song dynasty economic revolution
- Hangzhou
- gunpowder
- foot binding
- tribute system
- Xiongnu
- Khitan/Jurchen people
- Silla dynasty
- *hangul*
- *chu nom*
- Shotoku Taishi
- *bushido*
- Izumi Shikibu
- Chinese Buddhism
- Emperor Wendi

**Big Picture Questions:**

1. In what ways did Tang and Song dynasty China resemble the classical Han dynasty period, and in what ways had China changed?
2. In what different ways did nearby peoples experience their giant Chinese neighbor, and how did they respond to it? Focus on Japan, Vietnam, and Korea.
3. How can you explain the changing fortunes of Buddhism in China?
4. How did China influence the world beyond East Asia? How was China itself transformed by its encounters with a wider world?

**Chapter 9: The Worlds of Islam: Afro-Eurasian Connections, 600-1450**

**IDs:**
- Quran
- *umma*
- Pillars of Islam
hijra
sharia
jizya
ulama
Umayyad caliphate
Abbasid caliphate
Sufism
Mullah Nasruddin
al-Ghazali
Sikhism
Anatolia
Ibn Battuta
Timbuktu
al-Andalus
Mansa Musa
madrassas
House of Wisdom
Ibn Sina

**Big Picture Questions:**

1. What distinguished the first centuries of Islamic history from the early history of Christianity and Buddhism? What similarities and differences characterized their religious outlooks?
2. How might you account for the immense religious and political/military success of Islam in its early centuries?
3. In what ways might Islamic civilization be described as cosmopolitan, international, or global?
4. “Islam was simultaneously both a single world of shared meaning and interaction and a series of separate and distinct communities, often in conflict with one another.” What evidence could you provide to support both sides of this argument?
5. What changes did Islamic expansion generate in those societies that encountered it, and how was Islam itself transformed by those encounters?

**Chapter 10: The Worlds of European Christendom: Contraction, Expansion, and Division, 600-1300**

**IDs:**

Jesus Sutras
Nubian Christianity
Ethiopian Christianity
Byzantine Empire
Constantinople
Justinian
caesaropapism
Eastern Orthodox Christianity
icons
Kievan Rus
Prince Vladimir of Kiev
Charlemagne
Holy Roman Empire
Roman Catholic Church
Western Christendom
Cecilia Penifader
Crusades

**Big Picture Questions:**

1. How did the histories of the Byzantine Empire and Western Europe differ during the era of third-wave civilizations?
2. What accounts for the different historical trajectories of these two expressions of Christendom?
3. Was the civilization of the Latin West distinctive and unique, or was it broadly comparable to other third-wave civilizations?

4. How does the history of the Christian world in the Third-Wave era compare with that of Tang and Song dynasty China? With the Islamic world?

Chapter 11: Pastoral Peoples on the Global Stage: The Mongol Moment, 1450

IDs:
- pastoralism
- Xiongnu
- Modun
- Turks
- Almoravid Empire
- Temujin/Chinggis Khan
- the Mongol world war
- Yuan dynasty China
- Kublai Khan
- Hulegu
- Kipchak Khanate/Golden Horde
- Black Death/plague

Big Picture Questions:
1. What accounts for the often negative attitudes of settled societies toward the pastoral people living on their borders? Why have historians often neglected pastoral peoples’ role in world history?
2. In what ways did the Mongol Empire resemble other empires, and in what ways did it differ from them? Why did it last a relatively short time?
3. In what different ways did Mongol rule affect the Islamic world, Russia, China, and Europe? In what ways did it foster Eurasian integration?

Chapter 12: The Worlds of the Fifteenth Century

IDs:
- Paleolithic persistence
- Igbo
- Iroquois
- Timur
- Fulbe
- Ming dynasty China
- Zheng He
- European Renaissance
- Ottoman Empire
- sack of Constantinople (1453)
- Safavid Empire
- Songhay Empire
- Timbuktu
- Mughal Empire
- Malacca
- Aztec Empire
- Inca Empire

Big Picture Questions:
1. Assume for the moment that the Chinese had not ended their maritime voyages in 1433. How might the subsequent development of world history have been different? What value is there in asking this kind of “what if” or counterfactual question?
2. How does this chapter distinguish among the various kinds of societies that comprised the world of the fifteenth century? What other ways of categorizing the world’s peoples might work as well or better?
3. What would surprise a knowledgeable observer from 600 C.E. or 1000 C.E., were they to make a global tour in the fifteenth century? What features of that earlier world might be recognizable?

Part Four: The Early Modern World, 1450-1750

Chapter 13: Political Transformations: Empires and Encounters, 1450-1750

IDs:
Cortés
Doña Maria
the Great Dying
Little Ice Age and General Crisis
Columbian exchange
peninsulares
mestizo
mulattoes
plantation complex
settler colonies
Siberia
yasak
Qing dynasty empire
Mughal Empire
Akbar
Aurangzeb
Ottoman Empire
Constantinople, 1453
devshirme

Big Picture Questions:
1. In comparing the European empires in the Americas with the Russian, Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman empires, should world historians emphasize the similarities or the differences? What are the implications of each approach?
2. In what different ways was European colonial rule expressed and experienced in the Americas?
3. Why did the European empires in the Americas have such an enormously greater impact on the conquered people than did the Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman empires?
4. In what ways did the empires of the early modern era continue patterns of earlier empires? In what ways did they depart from those patterns?

Chapter 14: Economic Transformations: Commerce and Consequence, 1450-1750

IDs:
Indian Ocean commercial network
trading post empire
Philippines (Spanish)
British/Dutch East India companies
Tokugawa shogunate
“silver drain”
Potsoí
“soft gold”
African diaspora
Benin/Dahomey
Ayuba Suleiman Diallo

Big Picture Questions:
1. In what specific ways did trade foster change in the world of the early modern era?
2. To what extent did Europeans transform earlier patterns of commerce, and in what ways did they assimilate into those older patterns?
3. How should we distribute the moral responsibility for the Atlantic slave trade? Is this a task appropriate for historians?

4. What lasting legacies of early modern globalization are evident in the early twenty-first century? Pay particular attention to the legacies of the slave trade.

Chapter 15: Cultural Transformations: Religion and Science, 1450-1750

IDs:

- Protestant Reformation
- Catholic Counter-Reformation
- Ursula de Jesus
- Taki Onqoy
- Jesuits in China
- Wahhabi Islam
- kaozheng
- Mirabai
- Sikhism
- Copernicus
- Newton
- Galileo
- European Enlightenment
- Voltaire
- Condorcet and the idea of progress

Big Picture Questions:

1. Why did Christianity take hold in some places more than in others?
2. In what ways was the missionary message of Christianity shaped by the cultures of Asian and American peoples?
3. Compare the processes by which Christianity and Islam became world religions.
4. In what ways did the spread of Christianity, Islam, and modern science give rise to culturally based conflicts?
5. Based on Chapters 13 through 15, how does the history of Islam in the early modern era challenge a Eurocentric understanding of those centuries?

Part Five: The European Moment in World History, 1900

Chapter 16: Atlantic Revolutions, Global Echoes, 1750-1900

IDs:

- North American Revolution
- French Revolution
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen
- Napoleon Bonaparte
- Haitian Revolution
- Spanish American revolutions
- abolitionist movement
- Decembrists
- nationalism
- Vindication of the Rights of Woman
- maternal feminism
- Kartini
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Big Picture Questions:

1. Do revolutions originate in oppression and injustice, in the weakening of political authorities, in new ideas, or in the activities of small groups of determined activists?
2. “The influence of revolutions endured long after they ended.” To what extent does this chapter support or undermine this idea?
3. Did the Atlantic Revolutions fulfill or betray the goals of those who made them? (Look both short- and long-term.)
4. In what ways did the Atlantic revolutions and their echoes give a new and distinctive shape to the emerging societies of nineteenth-century Europe and the Americas?

Chapter 17: Revolutions of Industrialization, 1750-1900

IDs:
- steam engine
- Indian cotton textiles
- British Royal Society
- middle-class values
- Lower middle class
- Karl Marx
- Ellen Johnston
- Labour Party
- Luddites
- socialism in the United States
- Progressives
- Russian Revolution of 1905
- caudillos
- Latin American export boom
- Mexican Revolution
- dependent development

Big Picture Questions:
1. What was revolutionary about the Industrial Revolution?
2. How might you situate the Industrial Revolution in the long history of humankind?
3. What did humankind gain from the Industrial Revolution, and what did it lose?
4. In what ways might the Industrial Revolution be understood as a global rather than simply a European phenomenon?

Chapter 18: Colonial Encounters in Asia, Africa, and Oceania, 1750-1950

IDs:
- scramble for Africa
- Indian Rebellion, 1857-1858
- Congo Free State/Leopold II
- cultivation system
- cash-crop agriculture
- Wanjiku
- Western-educated elite
- Africanization of Christianity
- Swami Vivekananda
- European racism
- Edward Blyden

Big Picture Questions:
1. Why were Asian and African societies incorporated into European colonial empires later than those of the Americas? How would you compare their colonial experiences?
2. In what ways did colonial rule rest upon violence and coercion, and in what ways did it elicit voluntary cooperation or generate some benefits for some people?
3. In what respects were colonized people more than victims of colonial conquest and rule? To what extent could they act in their own interests within the colonial situation?
4. Was colonial rule a transforming, even a revolutionary, experience, or did it serve to freeze or preserve existing social and economic patterns? What evidence can you find to support both sides of this argument?

Chapter 19: Empires in Collision: Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia

IDs:
Taiping Uprising
Opium Wars
unequal treaties
self-strengthening movement
Boxer uprising
Chinese Revolution of 1911-12
“the sick man of Europe”
Tanzimat
Young Ottomans
Sultan Abd al-Hamid II
Young Turks
informal empires
Battle of Adowa
Tokugawa Japan
Meiji restoration
Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905

Big Picture Questions:
1. What differences can you identify in how China, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan and Latin America experienced Western imperialism and confronted it? How might you account for those differences?
2. “The response of each society to European imperialism grew out of its larger historical development and its internal problems.” What evidence might support this statement?
3. What kinds of debates, controversies, and conflicts were generated by European intrusion within each of the societies examined in this chapter?

Part Six: The Most Recent Century, 1914-2010

Chapter 20: Collapse at the Center: World War, Depression, and the Rebalancing of Global Power, 1900-1970s

IDs:
World War I
Treaty of Versailles
Woodrow Wilson/Fourteen Points
Great Depression
New Deal
fascism
Mussolini
Nazi Germany
Hitler
Etty Hillesum
Revolutionary Right (Japan)
World War II in Asia
World War II in Europe
total war
Hiroshima
Holocaust
Marshall Plan
European Economic Community
NATO

Big Picture Questions:
1. What explains the disaster that befell Europe in the first half of the twentieth century?
2. To what extent were the two world wars distinct and different conflicts, and in what ways were they related to each other? In particular, how did the First World War and its aftermath lay the foundations for World War II?
3. In what ways did Europe’s internal conflicts between 1914 and 1945 have global implications?
Chapter 21: Revolution, Socialism, and Global Conflict: the Rise and Fall of World Communism, 1917-Present

IDs:
- Russian Revolution (1917)
- Bolsheviks/Lenin
- Guomindang
- Chinese Revolution
- Mao Zedong
- building socialism
- Stalin
- Zhenotdel
- collectivisation
- Cultural Revolution
- Great Purges/Terror
- Anna Dubova
- Cuban Revolution and Cuban missile crisis
- Nikita Khrushchev
- Mikhail Gorbachev
- Deng Xiaoping
- perestroika/glasnost

Big Picture Questions:
1. What was the appeal of communism, in terms of both its promise and its achievements? To what extent did it fulfill that promise?
2. Why did the communist experiment, which was committed to equality and a humane socialism, generate such oppressive, brutal, and totalitarian regimes?
3. What was the global significance of the Cold War?
4. “The end of communism was as revolutionary as its beginning.” Do you agree with this statement?
5. In what different ways did the Soviet Union and China experience communism during the twentieth century?

Chapter 22: The End of Empire: the Global South on the Global Stage, 1900-Present

IDs:
- decolonization
- Indian National Congress
- Mahatma Gandhi
- satyagraha
- Muslim League
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- African National Congress
- Nelson Mandela
- Black Consciousness / Soweto
- globalization of democracy
- Import substitution industrialization / export-led industrialization
- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
- Ayatollah Khomeini

Big Picture Questions:
1. In what ways did the colonial experience and the struggle for independence shape the agenda of developing countries in the second half of the twentieth century?
2. To what extent did the experience of the former colonies and developing countries in the twentieth century parallel that of the earlier “new nations” in the Americas in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
3. How would you compare the historical experiences of India and China in the twentieth century?
4. From the viewpoint of the early twenty-first century, to what extent had the goals of nationalist or independence movements been achieved?
Chapter 23: Capitalism and Culture: Acceleration of Globalization, Since 1945

IDs:

- neoliberalism
- reglobalization
- transnational corporations
- North/South gap
- anti-globalization
- Prague Spring
- Che Guevara
- second-wave feminism
- fundamentalism
- Hindutva
- Islamic renewal
- Osama bin Laden/al-Qaeda
- global warming
- Environmentalism
- Rachel Carson

Big Picture Questions:

1. To what extent did the processes discussed in this chapter (economic globalization, feminism, fundamentalism, environmentalism) represent something new in the twentieth century? In what respects did they have roots in the more distant past?

2. In what ways did the global North/South divide find expression in the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries?

3. What have been the benefits and drawbacks of globalization since 1945?

4. Do the years since 1914 confirm or undermine Enlightenment predictions about the future of humankind?

5. "The twentieth century marks the end of the era of Western dominance in world history." What evidence might support this statement? What evidence might contradict it?

6. To what extent do you think the various liberation movements of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries—communism, nationalism, democracy, feminism, internationalism—have achieved their goals?