**AP WORLD HISTORY – PERIOD I (8000-600BCE) Review**

**Week 2 - August 20th – August 24th**

* During the **Paleolithic era** hunting and foraging bands of humans **migrated** from East Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas, **adapting their technology and cultures** to new climatic regions, including the use of fire, developing a wider range of tools, and exchanging people, ideas, and goods.
* In response to warming climates at the end of the last ice age (when the **Neolithic era** began, about 10,000 years ago) some groups adapted to the environment in new ways including **settled agriculture, which resulted in a more reliable but less diverse food,** supply. They impacted the environment through selection of plants, use of irrigation systems, and the domestication of animals for food and labor.
* Others developed a way of life based on herding (pastoralism), which, while less environmentally impactful, led to social changes.
* The resulting societies experienced population growth which led to more complex societies including **urban** life**. Male dominance (patriarchy) and forced labor systems (serfdom, slavery, etc.) developed**. Generally, social and economic systems became dramatically more complex with elite men accumulating wealth and power.
* Technological innovation led to improvements in agricultural production, trade, and transportation including pottery, plows, woven textiles, metallurgy, and wheeled vehicles.
* Urban societies developed from about 5000 years ago which led to the **first civilizations** which shared important features including cities, armies, religious power structures, political organizations, and specialization of labor (e.g. wheel-makers), and record keeping. **Wealth** was accumulated leading to warfare between settled communities and with their pastoralist neighbors, which in turn led to a demand for more technologies of war and city defense.
* **Core and foundational civilizations developed** in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished, giving rise to the first states. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths, and monumental art and architecture.
* Trade expanded throughout this period from local to regional and trans-regional.
* **New religious beliefs developed which continued to have strong influences in later periods**, including the Vedic religion (India), Hebrew Monotheism (early Judaism), and Zoroastrianism (Persia).

**DUE THIS WEEK:**

Chapter 1 notes – 8/22

The Neolithic Revolution Discussion Set Part III – 8/22 (be prepared for discussion)

Part II Unit Overview Notes(Unit Note Style) – 8/22

Chapter 2 notes – 8/24

**Monday 8/20.** Read pages 23 “The Heritage” – page 26 stop at “Further Readings. Read Diamond and Howells articles and complete Evaluation of the Neolithic Revolution Discussion Set (found on class website)

**Tuesday 8/21.** Read Part II Overview pages 30-37 and complete Unit Overview Notes in spiral notebook (follow guidelines provided on website) – **due Wed. 8/22, beginning of class.**

**Wednesday 8/22:** Start Chapter 2 (Note Style #1). Read pages 38 – 45 stop at “Religion and Culture”. Chapter 2 notes due 8/24

**Thursday 8/23:** Read pages 45 “Religions” – page 54 stop at “Further Readings”

**Friday 8/24:** Read Hammurabi’s code and complete assignment (on class website – due to turnitin.com by 7am on 8/28. No other reading tonight.