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

**Week 3 - August 27th – August 31st**

* 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:**

Hammurabi’s Code to turnitin.com by 7am – 8/28

Chapter 3 Notes – 8/30

**Monday 8/27.** Use Note Style #2 to complete Chapter 3. Read pages 56 – 64 stop at “Religion and Culture”. Chapter 3 notes due on 8-30

**Tuesday 8/28.** Read pages 64 “Religion” – page 70 stop at “China and India”

**Wednesday 8/29:** Read page 70 “China and India – page 74 stop at “Further Readings

**Thursday 8/30:** Study for Unit Exam

**Friday 8/31:** Study for unit exam: Study guide, change analysis sheets and key concept charts due to turnitin.com by 7 am on 9/4.