

May 2017

Dear World History AP Student:

I am looking forward to working with you in August as we begin the new school year. Congratulations on your choice to take AP World History (WHAP), a rigorous, college level history course. This course will prepare you for the challenges ahead, and certainly will allow you to get a head start on college in terms of college credit normally given for a score of 3, 4 & 5 on the AP exam, but also will prepare you to write well and think critically in all of your endeavors. Increasingly many universities assess rigor of courses undertaken in both admissions and in scholarship opportunities; your pursuit of an advanced track should serve you well. While this course is challenging, persistent hard work and effort will pay off with great rewards. To that end, you are expected to complete the following assignment over the summer. Although summer is certainly a time of relaxation and family fun, it is also critical that we get a head start on this course due to the complexity of the task before us and the vastness of the course content, which begins at around 8,000 BCE and ends near the present. That's why I chose *A History of the World in 6 Glasses* as our summer reading. It encompasses the time frame we will cover, and it covers key themes of the course in an interesting way. The summer assignment serves two purposes: it is a test of the seriousness of your commitment to doing AP level coursework in World History and it helps you to gain a critical head start on your studies.

The following assignment is **MANDATORY**, and must be completed before school starts. The attached course work will be graded based on correctness, depth, and quality of answers. Therefore, please read the book carefully, and complete the assignment with attention to detail as the book will also be tested in the first week of school.

Standage, Tom. *A History of the World in 6 Glasses*. 2006. ISBN-10: 0-8027-1552-4.

Directions

1. **Read**, don't skim, the book. Many WHAP students read this book, and it has become a favored choice by teachers because it is interesting and well-written.
2. **Work independently**. All of the questions must be answered in context of the book, so use of the internet will lead you astray, and will alert me to the fact that you weren't able to read and comprehend the book at the level needed for this course. Additionally, all plagiarism policies are in order for summer reading, so you must complete this task independently, using only a dictionary and the book.
3. **Terms and Questions**: All work should be written in complete sentences, and you are required to cite the page numbers for your answers. Typed or handwritten work is acceptable, but handwritten work must be neat, legible, and easy for me to read. Handwritten work may not be written in pencil or ink other than black or blue.
4. **Due Date: Tuesday, August 17th**. Work submitted to me via **email (abranstetter@k12.wv.us)**.

Terms: People, Places & Things. The following are terms which must be defined in context of the book. Number each term, answering the questions: who, what, where, why and how. (In other words provide significant detail without wordiness). Next, explain how this term is significant in relation to history and to the beverage under discussion. The terms are roughly in order in which they appear in the book. You must provide page numbers for only one encounter of the term, ideally the first. For example:

Symposia: (Pg. 3) Formal drinking parties in which philosophy, politics, literature, science and poetry were discussed and/or performed. Wine was the chosen drink for these male-only gatherings, in which ideas were discussed, in a forum in which all attendees were treated as equals regardless of their social status. These symposia were significant because they were key in spreading and testing ideas in the Greek and later the Roman world. They served as models for the democratic Greek society.

1. Fertile Crescent	11. Dionysius	20. Sugar Act	29. <i>Celestial Empire</i>
2. Chicha	12. Plato's <i>Republic</i>	21. Sufi Islam	30. Richard Arkwright
3. Storehouses	13. Roman villas	22. Dutch East India Co.	31. <i>Tea Act of 1773</i>
4. Uruk	14. Battle of Tours	23. <i>Principia</i>	32. Lin Tze-Su
5. Sumer	15. Charles Martel	24. <i>Wealth of Nations</i>	33. Indian Mutiny
6. Epic of Gilgamesh	16. Cordoba	25. Voltaire	
7. Ziggurat	17. Aqua vitae	26. <i>Encyclopedie</i>	
8. Mesopotamian city-states	18. Dashee/bizy	27. Changan	
9. Cuneiform	19. 1773 Molasses Act	28. Lu Yu	
10. Ashurnasirpal II			

Reading Questions: As you read, answer the following reading questions for each topic. Your answers need to be thorough, but not lengthy—3-4 sentences should suffice for most. Cite the page numbers in which you found the answers. Answer in complete sentences.

Beer: (This section is a bit dry and boring. I'm sorry! The rest gets much better!)

1. How is the discovery of beer linked to the growth of the first civilizations?
2. What is the connection between the discovery of beer and the Neolithic Revolution (beginnings of agriculture)?
3. How did Mesopotamian geography shape its peoples view of the gods?
4. How did beer civilize man, according to Standage?
5. How did the Egyptian attitude toward beer differ from that of Mesopotamia?
6. Who built the ancient pyramids of Egypt and how were they paid? What benefit did the pyramids and their construction bring to Egyptian society?

Wine:

1. How did the development of large states and empires promote wine as a drink of choice?
2. What role did Greek geography play in its economic development and trade?
3. How was wine used by Greeks and how did it develop into a symbol of status?
4. What was Plato's view of democracy? How did Plato's symposium differ from others?
5. How was wine important in the transmission of Greek culture throughout the Mediterranean and Asia?
6. Compare the Roman *convivium* to the Greek symposium.
7. Compare the acceptance of wine in Christianity to the Islamic view of spirits?

Spirits:

1. What is the origin of distilled spirits?
2. Explain the connection between spirits, slaves, and sugar.
3. Why did spirits become an important staple in colonial America?
4. What role did rum play in the American Revolution?
5. Why did whiskey supplant rum in the western colonial regions of America?
6. What were the causes and effects of the Whiskey Rebellion?

Coffee:

1. How did Arabs come to dominate the coffee industry?
2. Why did coffee come to be preferred over alcoholic beverages?
3. Why was it important to Europe's development that many Europeans chose coffee over alcohol as their favored beverage of consumption?
4. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the scientific revolution?
5. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the financial revolution?

6. How did coffee play a pivotal role in the Enlightenment and the French Revolution?

Tea:

1. How did tea transform Chinese society?
2. What were China's major exports during the Tang dynasty?
3. What two factors made tea a popular drink in England?
4. How was tea an integral part of the Industrial Revolution?
5. What was the connection between tea and politics?
6. What role did the British East India Company play in world history? (Be detailed here)
7. How was tea connected to the opium trade and the Opium war of 1839-1842?

Coca-Cola:

1. Describe the origin of Coca-Cola (ingredients, location, purpose, etc).
2. Explain in at least TWO ways how Coca-Cola began to attract more consumers before the Great Depression.
3. Identify the challenges Coca-Cola faced in the 1930s.
4. Explain how Coca-Cola became a global brand both during and after World War II.
5. How does Coca-Cola affect people's views of the United States?
6. Describe Coca-Cola's role in the Cold War.
7. What was the impact of the outcome of the Cold War on Coca-Cola?
8. How was the spread of Coca-Cola linked with American political affairs?
9. Explain how Coca-Cola is a prime example of a "multinational corporation".
10. How is Coca-Cola representative of the modern global economy?
11. In your opinion, how is Coca-Cola representative of popular culture in the 20th and 21st centuries?

Jigsaw Activity:

Fill out the chart as you finish each chapter. The themes on the chart will help you keep things in context when looking at Historical Thinking Skills (HTS) that we will discuss throughout the year.