AP World History

• Key Concept 1.1. Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth

• Key Concept 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies

• Key Concept 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral & Urban Societies

***Key Concept 1.1. Big Geography and the Peopling of the Earth***

**I. Archeological evidence indicates that during the Paleolithic era, hunting-foraging bands of humans gradually migrated from their origin in East Africa to Eurasia, Australia and the America, adapting their technology and cultures to new climate regions.**

1. Humans used fire in what new ways?

2. How did the environment contribute to tool development?

3. Economic structures focused on small kinship groups that relied on subsistence however, some exchanged people, ideas and goods.

***Key Concept 1.2. The Neolithic Revolution and Early Agricultural Societies***

**I. Beginning about 10,000 years ago, the Neolithic Revolution led to the development of new and more complex economic and social systems.**

4. In what regions did permanent agricultural villages emerged?

5. Pastoralism developed at various sites in the grasslands of Afro-Eurasia.

6. What factors helped determine which crops or animals were domesticated in various core regions.

7. What relationship were agricultural communities forced to do in order to clear land and create the water control systems needed

for crop production?

8. How did agricultural practices and pastoralists impact the environment?

**II. Agriculture and pastoralism began to transform human societies.**

9. Why specifically did pastoralism and agriculture impact population levels?

10. How did agriculture and pastoralism lead to specialization of labor and a social hierarchy?

11. What technological innovations led to improvements in agricultural production, trade and transportation?

12. Were patriarchal or matriarchal forms of social organization developing?

***Key Concept 1.3. The Development and Interactions of Early Agricultural, Pastoral & Urban Societies***

**I. Core and foundational civilizations developed in a variety of geographical and environmental settings where agriculture flourished.**

13. Identify the location of the following core and foundational civilizations:

-Mesopotamia, Egypt, Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, Shang, Olmecs, Chavin

**II. The first states emerged within core civilizations.**

14. States wer powerful new systems of rule that mobilized surplus labor and resources over large areas. Early states were often led by a

ruler whose justification to power came from what two sources or beliefs?

15. How did environmental factors, such as resources impact the expansion of some states as they grew and competed for land.

An example would be the Hittites and iron deposits.

16. Early regions of state expansion or empire building were?

17. What new weapons and modes of transportation did pastoralists develop and disseminate that transformed warfare in agrarian societies?

**III. Culture played a significant role in unifying states through laws, language, literature, religion, myths and monumental art.**

18. What monumental architecture structures and urban planning did civilizations create?

19. What are examples of art and artisanship that elites both political and religious promote.

20. What systems of record keeping and writing developed and were diffused by the early civilizations?

21. What did the early legal codes (including the Code of Hammurabi) reflect and facilitate for the state?

22. What new religions developed in India and the Middle East?

23. Trade expanded from local to regional to transregional (Egypt and Nubia, Mesopotamia and Indus i.e.). Besides goods, what else was

being spread through this contact?

24. Social and gender hierarchies intensified as states expanded and cities multiplied.

25. What are examples of literature from this era?