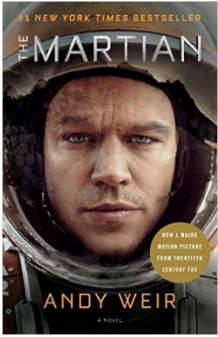


World Literature I/Dual Enrollment – Western Civilization - Summer Reading Assignment 2018

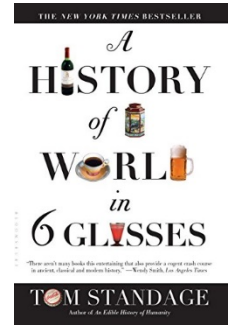
Summer Reading Assignment



The Annotated Bibliography cards and your project are **due the first day** of school. Check out your books before you leave for the summer (or buy a personal copy) and make sure you understand the assignment.

Due: 1st day of school/worth 150 points

Read *"The Martian,"* a novel by Andy Weir, and *A History of the World in 6 Glasses,* a history of the world by Tom Standage.



This year you will **read, annotate, and complete Annotated Bibliography Cards** for both texts mentioned above. The books are chosen according to the challenges they pose, whether by length, subject matter, narrative structure, or language. They represent diverse cultures, perspectives, and eras. Works of this caliber may contain mature topics/adult situations. Do a little research to have a perspective on the background for both works.

The Assignment

While reading, you must use post-it notes to annotate. The skill of annotating means that you are mentally interacting with the text. To do this means not only to identify key passages, but to label the significance on your post-it notes. Mark literary terms, key quotations, take notice of character analysis, etc. and write notes. Record brief summaries at the end of chapters and add post-it notes in places you believe are significant. Be sure to pay attention to stylistic elements, symbolic objects and events and examples of characterization.

PART ONE – 60 points

Once you complete reading and annotating the text, you are ready to compose one **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CARD** for each book you have been assigned. Creating a card for each text will help you practice close-reading and will serve as a review of literary terms. The annotated bibliography card can be composed of 5x8 note cards (how many depends on the length of the annotated bibliography), lined on one side. Write the card Heading in big, bold letters on the first line of the card. Write your initials in the upper right corner of your cards and cite page numbers for each card.

FORMAT:

A **bibliography** is a list of sources (books, journals, Web sites, periodicals, etc.) one has used for researching a topic. Bibliographies are sometimes called "References" or "Works Cited" depending on the style format you are using. A bibliography usually just includes the bibliographic information (i.e., the author, title, publisher, etc.).

An **annotation** is a summary and/or evaluation. Therefore, an **annotated bibliography** includes a summary and/or evaluation of each of the sources.

Your annotations must address the following:

- **Summarize:** Some annotations merely summarize the source. What are the main arguments? What is the point of this book or article? What topics are covered? If someone asked what this article/book is about, what would you say? The length of your annotations will determine how detailed your summary is.

- **Assess:** After summarizing a source, it may be helpful to evaluate it. Is it a useful source? How does it compare with other sources in your bibliography? Is the information reliable? Is this source biased or objective? What is the goal of this source?
- **Reflect:** Once you've summarized and assessed a source, you need to ask how it fits into your research. Was this source helpful to you? How does it help you shape your argument? How can you use this source in your research project? Has it changed how you think about your topic?

*Use MLA Citation Style. Make sure the cards are legible. Below, you will find a sample of annotated bibliography.

Example:

Lamott, Anne. *Bird by Bird: Some Instructions on Writing and Life*. New York: Anchor Books, 1995. Print.

Lamott's book offers honest advice on the nature of a writing life, complete with its insecurities and failures. Taking a humorous approach to the realities of being a writer, the chapters in Lamott's book are wry and anecdotal and offer advice on everything from plot development to jealousy, from perfectionism to struggling with one's own internal critic. In the process, Lamott includes writing exercises designed to be both productive and fun.

Lamott offers sane advice for those struggling with the anxieties of writing, but her main project seems to be offering the reader a reality check regarding writing, publishing, and struggling with one's own imperfect humanity in the process. Rather than a practical handbook to producing and/or publishing, this text is indispensable because of its honest perspective, its down-to-earth humor, and its encouraging approach.

Chapters in this text could easily be included in the curriculum for a writing class. Several of the chapters in Part 1 address the writing process and would serve to generate discussion on students' own drafting and revising processes. Some of the writing exercises would also be appropriate for generating classroom writing exercises. Students should find Lamott's style both engaging and enjoyable.

****Note: If you wish to create an electronic version of the Bibliography Card you can. Simply use a Word document file. Your "card" should then follow the MLA format and citation style.***

PART TWO: *The History of the World in 6 Glasses* by Tom Standage

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.

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

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

Beer:

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?
7. How was tea connected to the opium trade and the Opium war of 1839-1842?

Coca-Cola:

1. Describe the marketing strategy of Coca-Cola. Why did it become a popular drink in the later 1800s? How did Pemberton's original formula and legacy manage to survive the debate over ownership rights?
2. Why did Harvey Washington Wiley put Coke on trial? What was the outcome of the case? Explain the rationale for the decision.
3. What were the three challenges brought to Coca-Cola in the 1930s? Explain the impact of each challenge.
4. Explain the role of Coca-Cola during WWII. How did Coca-Cola become exempt from sugar rationing? What impact did this have on their competition? Do you feel this was from patriotic duty or a smart business plan?
5. Explain how Cold War tensions played out between Coca-Cola and Pepsi. Why did Coca-Cola end up winning their "cold war" against Pepsi?
6. Explain the arguments for globalization. Explain the arguments against globalization. How does Coca-Cola define globalization?

Be aware that this year, students who are taking both World Literature I/DE and Western Civilization (Ms. Acebo's class) need to submit this summer reading assignment in satisfaction of both courses summer reading requirement.

Enjoy the reading! Have a wonderful summer! See you in September!

**Note for Freshman Composition II (World Literature I/DE) students:*

Email me (amarkowski@epsd.org or annamarkowski@msn.com) if you ever need help or have a question or just want to discuss something.

FOR ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS, JOIN FRESHMAN COMPOSITION I COURSE ON SCHOOLGY

ACCESS CODE: N45GP-WR4ZQ

Ms. Acebo

Social Studies Teacher

Mrs. Markowski

Teacher of English