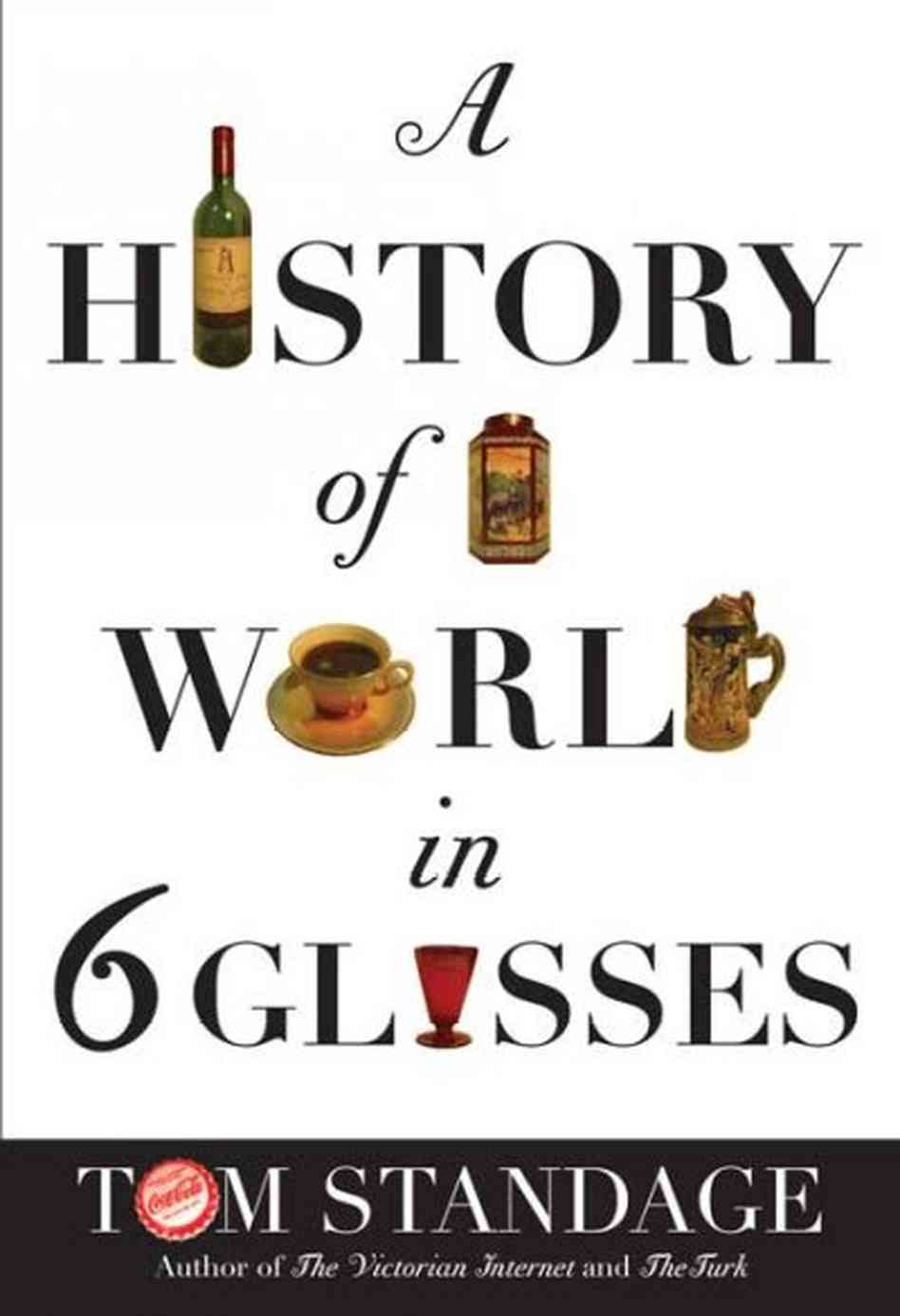
***Guided Reading Curriculum for US and World History***

***Atkinson 2016***

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***A History of the World in Six Glasses***

***By Tom Standage***

**Guided Reading**

**US History Version**

*PDF available at:* [*http://east.dpsk12.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/6-Glasses-Bookpdf.pdf*](http://east.dpsk12.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/6-Glasses-Bookpdf.pdf)

*A History of the World in Six Glasses* provides essential evidence for United States History in three sections, Spirits, Tea and Coca-Cola. The following is a breakdown of each of the essential sections, removing non-relevant to the U.S. curriculum information. Included are questions for students to answer during readings for flipped classroom discussion, or in class guided reading activities. Pre-2017 Georgia Standards have been included with each question, and can easily be adapted to future standard updates.

**Spirits in the Colonial Period**

**Chapter 5: High Spirits, High Seas p: 93-111**

1. Examine the connection between the process of distillation and the Age of Exploration. **2A**
2. What triggered the Age of Exploration? What allowed Europeans to explore these greater distances? **2A**
3. Why had Europeans not used “mass slavery” since Roman times, prior to the Age of Exploration? **2B**
4. What arguments were fabricated as attempts to vindicate the enslavement of millions of people? **2B**
5. Slavery in the New World grew exponentially due to the production of which crop? **2B**
6. Why did Europeans use African slaves as opposed to Native American labor? **2B**
7. How many Africans were transported to the New World? How many others died before ever reaching the New World? **2B**
8. Which items were traded between Europeans and Africans in exchange for slaves? **2A-B**
9. Explain the significance of alcohol, such as brandy, to the Atlantic slave trade. **2A-B**
10. Upon their arrival in Barbados, what did the English attempt to profit from and why? **1A**
11. Explain the derivation of the term “rum”.
12. How did rum cement Triangular Trade? **2A**
13. Explain how rum was “the result of the convergence of materials, people and technologies from around the world.” **2A-B**

**Chapter 6: The Drinks That Built America p: 112-129**

1. What was England’s original intent for the lands of the American colonies? **2A**
2. What resources did colonists expect to find in abundance in the colonies, from which they hoped to earn great wealth? **2A**
3. What did the Europeans NOT find in the colonial lands of America? **2A**
4. List several hardships faced by the earliest British colonial settlers. **1A**
5. In 1620, which group came to the colonies? Where were they headed? Where did they actually end up? Who was their leader? **1B**
6. Virginian colonists eventually settled on what production as a source of income? **1A**
7. Rum consumption was implemented as a custom for which social acts?
8. Explain the importance of rum to the New England economy in the 1600s. **1B**
9. Describe the connection between rum and the Atlantic Slave Trade. **1B-2B**
10. What was the driving force behind the creation of the Molasses Act? **(Salutary Neglect)**
11. How did colonists respond to the passing of the Molasses Act? **(Salutary Neglect)**
12. Explain how the colonists’ non-compliance in the Molasses Act was a sign of things to come in the American Revolution. **(Salutary Neglect)**
13. Describe the global extent of the French and Indian War. **3A**
14. What was the purpose of the Sugar Act? **3A-B**
15. Why did the colonists argue that they should not have to abide by the Sugar Act? **3B**
16. List other taxes/acts that angered the colonists. **3B**
17. Describe the Boston Tea Party and subsequent Tea Parties. **3B**
18. When did the early American settlers switch from rum to whiskey? Why did they switch? **5E**
19. How did Alexander’s plan to help pay off the national debt involve whiskey? **5E**
20. What was the argument against the Whiskey Tax? **5E**
21. How did Washington address the Whiskey Rebellion? **5E**
22. How did the Federal Government’s reaction to the Whiskey Rebellion create a “defining moment” for American history? **5E**

**Tea and the British Empire**

**Chapter 10: Tea Power p: 198-220**

1. Define the Industrial Revolution based on the text. **7A**
2. How long did it take for the United States to reach Britain’s level of industrialization? **7A**
3. Why did the colonists smuggle tea into the colonies as opposed to purchasing it from their own British counterparts? **3B**
4. Why did Britain impose the Tea Act of 1733? **3B**
5. What was the colonial reaction to the Tea Act? **3B**
6. Describe the Boston Tea Party and subsequent tea parties. **3B**
7. Explain the Coercive Acts. **3B**
8. Why did American’s switch from tea to coffee as their drink of choice?

**Coca-Cola and the Rise of America**

**Chapter 11: From Soda to Cola p: 223-249**

1. Describe the American System. **7A**
2. What was the first product of the American system? **7A**
3. What gave America a base for mass marketing and mass production? **16B**
4. What connected the United States after the Civil War in terms of economics? **11A**
5. Explain the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. **20**
6. What led to the growth in “medical” products following the Civil War? **11A**
7. Explain how the Temperance movement impacted the growth of Coca-Cola. **7C**
8. What was the purpose of the Pure Food and Drug Act, and what was its impact on Coca-Cola? **13A**
9. What effect did Prohibition have on Coca-Cola? **15D**
10. What caused Coca-Cola to thrive during the Great Depression? **17**

**Chapter 12: Globalization in a Bottle p: 250-265**

1. What did Washington argue in his farewell address? **5E**
2. What caused the United States to become involved directly in WWII? **19B**
3. Explain how rationing worked during WWII and its impact on Coca-Cola. **19D**
4. How did the United States respond to the Soviet blockade of West Berlin? **20A**
5. Describe how Coca-Cola was seen as a negative symbol by countries in opposition to the United States. Include examples from WWII, the Cold War and Middle Eastern conflicts.