

AP US History Summer Assignment

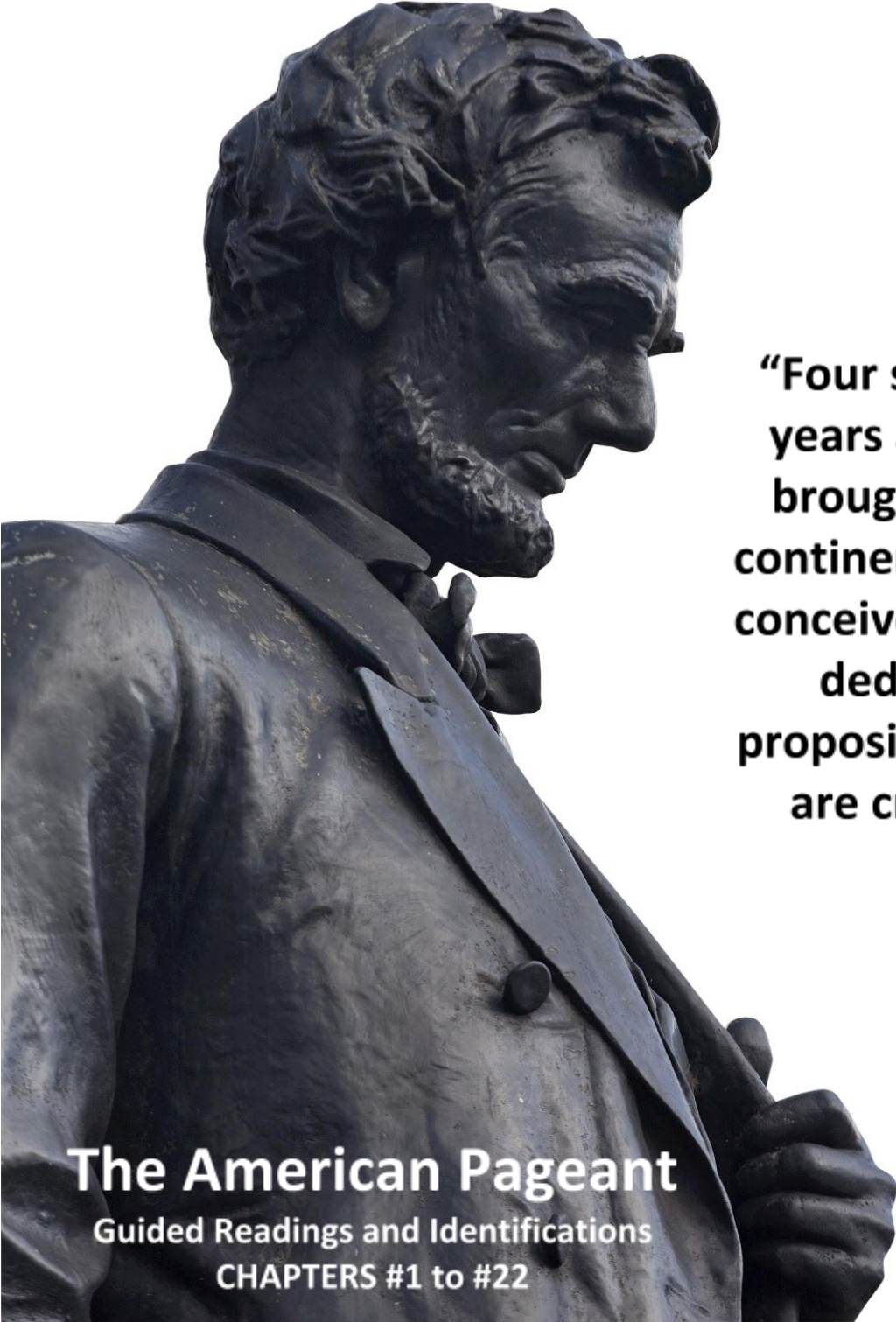
The Doane History Department requires all students taking an AP course to complete a series of assignments over the summer. Each AP course covers a vast amount of material, and therefore, it is imperative to jump start the curriculum over the summer. This work is especially important because we do not begin school until after Labor Day, while many schools in other parts of the country start in August. Because all schools have the same AP exam date in May, we must take additional steps to prepare our students to compete nationally.

The AP US History assignment will require students to pick up their textbook from school. Once schedules are finalized in July, students will need to pick up and sign out their textbooks from Florence Aldrich in the registrar's office.

If you have any questions regarding this assignment, please contact Mary Ann Williamson at mwilliamson@doaneacademy.org

AP US History

Students are required to read the first three chapters of the textbook and answer guided reading questions associated with each chapter. You can find these questions on the subsequent pages of this document.



**“Four score and seven
years ago our fathers
brought forth on this
continent, a new nation,
conceived in liberty, and
dedicated to the
proposition that all men
are created equal.”**

The American Pageant

Guided Readings and Identifications

CHAPTERS #1 to #22

Chapter #1: New World Beginnings - Big Picture Themes

1. The New World, before Columbus, there were many different Native American tribes. These people were very diverse. In what's today the U.S., there were an estimated 400 tribes, often speaking different languages. It's inaccurate to think of "Indians" as a homogeneous group.
2. Columbus came to America looking for a trade route to the East Indies (Spice Islands). Other explorers quickly realized this was an entirely New World and came to lay claim to the new lands for their host countries. Spain and Portugal had the head start on France and then England.
3. The coming together of the two world had world changing effects. The biological exchange cannot be underestimated. Food was swapped back and forth and truly revolutionized what people ate. On the bad side, European diseases wiped out an estimated 90% of Native Americans

IDENTIFICATIONS: Chapter #1: New World Beginnings (pages 4 – 24)

1. Marco Polo

Italian explorer; spent many years in China or near it; his return to Europe in 1295 sparked a European interest in finding a quicker route to Asia.

2. Montezuma

Aztec chieftan; encountered Cortes and the Spanish and saw that they rode horses; Montezuma assumed that the Soanush were gods. He welcomed them hospitably, but the explorers soon turned on the natives and ruled them for three centuries.

3. Christopher Columbus

An Italian navigator who was funded by the Spanish Government to find a passage to the Far East. He is given credit for discovering the "New World," even though at his death he believed he had made it to India. He made four voyages to the "New World." The first sighting of land was on October 12, 1492, and three other journeys until the time of his death in 1503.

4. Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

In 1494 Spain and Portugal were disputing the lands of the new world, so the Spanish went to the Pope, and he divided the land of South America for them. Spain got the vast majority, the west, and Portugal got the east.

5. Mestizos

The Mestizos were the race of people created when the Spanish intermarried with the surviving Indians in Mexico.

6. Spanish Armada

"Invincible" group of ships sent by King Philip II of Spain to invade England in 1588; Armada was defeated by smaller, more maneuverable English "sea dogs" in the Channel; marked the beginning of English naval dominance and fall of Spanish dominance.

7. "Black legend"

The idea developed during North American colonial times that the Spanish utterly destroyed the Indians through slavery and disease while the English did not. It is a false assertion that the Spanish were more evil towards the Native Americans than the English were.

8. Conquistadores

Spanish explorers that invaded Central and South America for its riches during the 1500's. In doing so they conquered the Incas, Aztecs, and other Native Americans of the area. Eventually they intermarried these tribes.

9. Joint stock company

These were developed to gather the savings from the middle class to support finance colonies. Ex. London Company and Plymouth Company.

10. Encomienda system

The Spanish labor system in which persons were help to unpaid service under the permanent control of their masters, though not legally owned by them.

GUIDED READING QUESTIONS: Chapter #1: New World Beginnings (pages 4 – 24)

Introduction

Know: Old World, New World

1. What conditions existed in what is today the United States that made it "fertile ground" for a great nation?

The Shaping of North America

Know: Appalachian Mountains, Tidewater Region, Rocky Mountains, Great Basin, Great Lakes, Missouri-Mississippi-Ohio River System

2. Speculate how at least one geographic feature affected the development of the United States.

Peopling the Americas

Know: Land Bridge

3. "Before the arrival of Europeans, the settlement of the Americas was insignificant."
Assess this statement.

The Earliest Americans

Know: Maize, Aztecs, Incas, Pueblo, Mound Builders, Three-sister Farming, Cherokee, Iroquois

4. Describe some of the common features North American Indian culture.

Indirect Discoverers of the New World

Know: Finland, Crusaders, Venice, Genoa

5. What caused Europeans to begin exploring?

Europeans Enter Africa

Know: Marco Polo, Caravel, Bartholomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama, Ferdinand and Isabella, Moors

6. What were the results of the Portuguese explorations of Africa?

Columbus Comes upon a New World

Know: Columbus

7. What developments set the stage for "a cataclysmic shift in the course of history?"

When Worlds Collide

Know: Corn, Potatoes, Sugar, Horses, Smallpox

8. Explain the positive and negative effects of the Atlantic Exchange.

The Spanish Conquistadors

Know: Treaty of Tordesillas, Vasco Nunez Balboa, Ferdinand Magellan, Juan Ponce de Leon, Francisco Coronado, Hernando de Soto, Francisco Pizarro, *Encomienda*

9. Were the conquistadors great men? Explain.

The Conquest of Mexico

Know: Hernan Cortes, Tenochtitlan, Montezuma, *Mestizos*

10. Why was Cortes able to defeat the powerful Aztecs?

The Spread of Spanish America

Know: John Cabot, Giovanni da Verazano, Jacques Cartier, St. Augustine, New Mexico, Pope's Rebellion, Mission Indians, Black Legend

11. What is the "Black Legend," and to what extent does our text agree with it?

Chapter #2 The Planting of English America - Big Picture Themes

1. Jamestown, VA was founded with the initial goal of making money via gold. They found no gold, but did find a cash crop in tobacco.
2. Other southern colonies sprouted up due to (a) the desire for more tobacco land as with North Carolina, (b) the desire for religious freedom as with Maryland, (c) the natural extension of a natural port in South Carolina, or (d) as a "second chance" colony as with Georgia.

IDENTIFICATIONS: Chapter #2: The Planting of English America (pp. 25 – 42)

Pocahontas

A native Indian of America, daughter of Chief Powahatan, who was one of the first to marry an Englishman, John Rolfe, and return to England with him; about 1595-1617; Pocahontas' brave actions in saving an Englishman paved the way for many positive English and Native relations.

John Rolfe

Rolfe was an Englishman who became a colonist in the early settlement of Virginia. He is best known as the man who married the Native American, Pocahontas and took her to his homeland of England. Rolfe was also the savior of the Virginia colony by perfecting the tobacco industry in North America. Rolfe died in 1622, during one of many Indian attacks on the colony.

Sir Walter Raleigh

An English adventurer and writer, who was prominent at the court of Queen Elizabeth I, and became an explorer of the Americas. In 1585, Raleigh sponsored the first English colony in America on Roanoke Island in present-day North Carolina. It failed and is known as "The Lost Colony."

James Oglethorpe

Founder of Georgia in 1733; soldier, statesman, philanthropist. Started Georgia as a haven for people in debt because of his interest in prison reform. Almost single-handedly kept Georgia afloat.

John Smith

John Smith took over the leadership role of the English Jamestown settlement in 1608. Most people in the settlement at the time were only there for personal gain and did not want to help strengthen the settlement. Smith therefore told the people, "people who do not work do not eat." His leadership saved the Jamestown settlement from collapsing.

House of Burgesses

The House of Burgesses was the first representative assembly in the New World. The London Company authorized the settlers to summon an assembly, known as the House of Burgesses. A momentous precedent was thus feebly established, for this assemblage was the first of many miniature parliaments to sprout from the soil of America.

"Slave Codes" 1661

In 1661 a set of "codes" was made. It denied slaves basic fundamental rights, and gave their owners permission to treat them as they saw fit.

Proprietor

A person who was granted charters of ownership by the king: proprietary colonies were Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware: proprietors founded colonies from 1634 until 168 . A famous proprietor is William Penn.

Indentured Servant

Indentured servants were Englishmen who were outcasts of their country, would work in the Americas for a certain amount of time as servants.

“Starving Time”

The winter of 1609 to 1610 was known as the "starving time" to the colonists of Virginia. Only sixty members of the original four-hundred colonists survived. The rest died of starvation because they did not possess the skills that were necessary to obtain food in the new world.

Act of Toleration

A legal document that allowed all Christian religions in Maryland: Protestants invaded the Catholics in 1649 around Maryland: protected the Catholics religion from Protestant rage of sharing the land: Maryland became the #1 colony to shelter Catholics in the New World.

Iroquois Confederacy

The Iroquois Confederacy was nearly a military power consisting of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Senecas. It was founded in the late 1500s. The leaders were Degana Widah and Hiawatha. The Indians lived in log houses with relatives. Men dominated, but a person's background was determined by the women's family. Different groups banded together but were separate fur traders and fur suppliers. Other groups joined; they would ally with either the French or the English depending on which would be the most to their advantage.

GUIDED READING QUESTIONS: Chapter #2 The Planting of English America (pp. 25 – 42)

England's Imperial Stirrings

Know: Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Ireland

1 Why was England slow to establish New World colonies?

Elizabeth Energizes England

Know: Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Virginia, Spanish Armada

2 What steps from 1575-1600 brought England closer to colonizing the New World?

England on the Eve of Empire

Know: Enclosure Movement, Primogeniture, Joint-stock company

- 3 Explain how conditions in England around 1600 made it "ripe" to colonize N. America.

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

Know: Virginia Company, Jamestown, John Smith, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Starving Time, Lord De La Warr

4. Give at least three reasons that so many of the Jamestown settlers died.

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

Know: Powhatan's Confederacy, Anglo-Powhatan Wars

5. What factors led to the poor relations between Europeans and Native Americans in Virginia?

Virginia: Child of Tobacco

Know: John Rolfe, Tobacco, House of Burgesses

6. "By 1620 Virginia had already developed many of the features that were important to it two centuries later." Explain.

Maryland: Catholic Haven

Know: Lord Baltimore, Indentured Servants, Act of Toleration

7. In what ways was Maryland different than Virginia?

The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

Know: West Indies, Sugar, Barbados Slave Code

8. What historical consequences resulted from the cultivation of sugar instead of tobacco in the British colonies in the West Indies?

Colonizing the Carolinas

Know: Oliver Cromwell, Charles II, Rice

9. Why did Carolina become a place for aristocratic whites and many black slaves?

The Emergence of North Carolina

Know: Tuscarora

10. North Carolina was called "a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit." Explain.

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

Know: James Oglethorpe

11. In what ways was Georgia unique among the Southern colonies?

The Plantation Colonies

12. Which Southern colony was the most different from the others? Explain.

Chapter #3: Settling the Northern Colonies - Big Picture Themes

1. Plymouth, MA was founded with the initial goal of allowing Pilgrims, and later Puritans, to worship independent of the Church of England. Their society, ironically, was very intolerant itself and any dissenters were pushed out of the colony.
2. Other New England colonies sprouted up, due to (a) religious dissent from Plymouth and Massachusetts as with Rhode Island, (b) the constant search for more farmland as in Connecticut, and (c) just due to natural growth as in Maine.
3. The Middle Colonies emerged as the literal crossroads of the north and south. They held the stereotypical qualities of both regions: agricultural and industrial. And they were unique in that (a) New York was born of Dutch heritage rather than English, and (b) Pennsylvania thrived more than any other colony due to its freedoms and tolerance.

IDENTIFICATIONS: Chapter #3: Settling the Northern Colonies (pages 43 – 65)

Anne Hutchinson A religious dissenter whose ideas provoked an intense religious and political crisis in the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1636 and 1638. She challenged the principles

of Massachusetts's religious and political system. Her ideas became known as the heresy of Antinomianism, a belief that Christians are not bound by moral law. She was later expelled, with her family and followers, and went and settled at Pocasset (now Portsmouth, R.I.)

Roger Williams He was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for challenging Puritan ideas. He later established Rhode Island and helped it to foster religious toleration.

William Bradford A pilgrim that lived in a north colony called Plymouth Rock in 1620. He was chosen governor 30 times. He also conducted experiments of living in the wilderness and wrote about them; well known for "Of Plymouth Plantation."

William Penn English Quaker; "Holy Experiment"; persecuted because he was a Quaker; 1681 he got a grant to go over to the New World; area was Pennsylvania; "first American advertising man"; freedom of worship there

John Winthrop John Winthrop immigrated from the Mass. Bay Colony in the 1630's to become the first governor and to lead a religious experiment. He once said, "we shall be a city on a hill."

The "Elect"

A religious belief developed by John Calvin held that a certain number of people were predestined to go to heaven by God. This belief in the elect, or "visible saints," figured a major part in the doctrine of the Puritans who settled in New England during the 1600's.

Predestination

Primary idea behind Calvinism; states that salvation or damnation are foreordained and unalterable; first put forth by John Calvin in 1531; was the core belief of the Puritans who settled New England in the seventeenth century.

Pilgrims Separatists; worried by "Dutchification" of their children they left Holland on the Mayflower in 1620; they landed in Massachusetts; they proved that people could live in the new world

New England Confederation

New England Confederation was a Union of four colonies consisting of the two Massachusetts colonies (The Bay colony and Plymouth colony) and the two Connecticut colonies (New Haven and scattered valley settlements) in 1643. The purpose of the confederation was to defend against enemies such as the Indians, French, Dutch, and prevent intercolonial problems that affected all four colonies.

Calvinism Set of beliefs that the Puritans followed. In the 1500's John Calvin, the founder of Calvinism, preached virtues of simple worship, strict morals, pre-destination and hard work. This resulted in Calvinist followers wanting to practice religion, and it brought about wars between Huguenots (French Calvinists) and Catholics, that tore the French kingdom apart.

Massachusetts Bay Colony

One of the first settlements in New England; established in 1630 and became a major Puritan colony. Became the state of Massachusetts, originally where Boston is located. It was a major trading center, and absorbed the Plymouth community

Dominion of New England In 1686, New England, in conjunction with New York and New Jersey, consolidated under the royal authority -- James II. Charters and self rule were revoked, and the king enforced mercantile laws. The new setup also made for more efficient administration of English Navigation Laws, as well as a better defense system. The Dominion ended in 1688 when James II was removed from the throne.

The Puritans

They were a group of religious reformists who wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church. Their ideas started with John Calvin in the 16th century and they first began to leave England in 1608. Later voyages came in 1620 with the Pilgrims and in 1629, which was the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Separatists

Pilgrims that started out in Holland in the 1620's who traveled over the Atlantic Ocean on the Mayflower. These were the purest, most extreme Pilgrims existing, claiming that they were too strong to be discouraged by minor problems as others were.

Quakers

Members of the Religious Society of Friends; most know them as the Quakers. They believe in equality of all peoples and resist the military. They also believe that the religious authority is the decision of the individual (no outside influence.) Settled in Pennsylvania.

Protestant Ethic

mid 1600's; a commitment made by the Puritans in which they seriously dwelled on working and pursuing worldly affairs.

Mayflower Compact 1620

A contract made by the voyagers on the Mayflower agreeing that they would form a simple government where majority ruled.

Fundamental Orders

In 1639 the Connecticut River colony settlers had an open meeting and they established a constitution called the Fundamental Orders. It made a Democratic government. It was the first constitution in the colonies and was a beginning for the other states' charters and constitutions.

GUIDED READING QUESTIONS: Chapter #3 Settling the Northern Colonies 1619—1700

The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism

Know: John Calvin, Conversion Experience, Visible Saints, Church of England, Puritans, Separatists

1. How did John Calvin's teachings result in some Englishmen wanting to leave England?

The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth

Know: Mayflower, Myles Standish, Mayflower Compact, Plymouth, William Bradford

- 2 Explain the factors that contributed to the success of the Plymouth colony.

The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth

Know: Puritans, Charles I, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Great Migration, John Winthrop

- 3 Why did the Puritans come to America?

Building the Bay Colony

Know: Freeman, Bible Commonwealth, John Cotton, Protestant Ethic

- 4 How democratic was the Massachusetts Bay Colony? Explain.

Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth

Know: Anne Hutchinson, Antinomianism, Roger Williams

5. What happened to people whose religious beliefs differed from others in Massachusetts Bay Colony?

The Rhode Island "Sewer"

Know: Freedom of Religion

- 6 How was Rhode Island different than Massachusetts?

Makers of America: The English I

7. In what ways did the British North American colonies reflect their mother country?

New England Spreads Out

Know: Thomas Hooker, Fundamental Orders

8. Describe how Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire were settled.

Puritans versus Indians

Know: Squanto, Massasoit, Pequot War, Praying Towns, Metacom, King Philip's War

9 Why did hostilities arise between Puritans and Native Americans? What was the result?

Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence

Know: New England Confederation, Charles II

10. Assess the following statement, "The British colonies were beginning to grow closer to each other by 1700."

Andros Promotes the First American Revolution

Know: Dominion of New England, Navigation Laws, Edmund Andros, Glorious Revolution, William and Mary, Salutary Neglect

11. How did events in England affect the New England colonies' development?

Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands

Know: Dutch East India Company, Henry Hudson, New Amsterdam, Patroonships

12. Explain how settlement by the Dutch led to the type of city that New York is today.

Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors

Know: Wall Street, New Sweden, Peter Stuyvesant, Log Cabins

13. "Vexations beset the Dutch company-colony from the beginning." Explain.

Dutch Residues in New York

Know: Duke of York

14. Do the Dutch have an important legacy in the United States? Explain.

Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania

Know: Quakers, William Penn

15. What had William Penn and other Quakers experienced that would make them want a colony in America?

Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors

Know: East New Jersey, West New Jersey, Delaware

16. Why was Pennsylvania attractive to so many Europeans and Native Americans?

The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies

Know: Middle Colonies, Benjamin Franklin

17. What do the authors mean when they say that the middle colonies were the most American?