

**AP US History (APUSH) Summer Assignment 2015-2016**  
**Mr. Spiegel**  
**Spiegel@phoenixunion.org**

---

Welcome to class!

Congratulations on the commitment of your time and energy to Advanced Placement United States History. Class has started! This will be a demanding course; a course that will challenge your mind and engage all of your faculties over the 2016-2017 school year. Our time is very limited during the school year. Thus, we have to begin our studies over the summer.

Enclosed within this packet are the instructions and readings for the following assignments:

1. Read Chapters 1-4 in the *American Pageant*.
  - a. Complete Map
  - b. Complete attached Chapter Questions

**The enclosed assignments must be completed by Friday of the first week of school (8/12/16).** The summer work will count as a major test grade. The first major exam for the course will take place on this day and will cover chapters 1-4 (the summer assignment). Begin your work right away and schedule a regular time during the summer to complete it. Avoid doing everything at the last minute (the week before school starts for example!); spread your work out over the course of the summer in small pieces. By doing so you'll retain the material more effectively and set yourself up for a more successful regimen during the school year.

It is the effort you put forward this summer that will set the tone for next year. Procrastination and lax attention will beget the same. Start the school year strong by putting in the time, dedication, and attention to detail this summer. Should you have questions regarding this work or the course, please do not hesitate to contact me via email at: Spiegel@phoenixunion.org.

Thank you for taking the plunge into APUSH and committing yourself to an academic rigorous program. Don't forget to enjoy yourself this summer with your family and friends. A well-rested student is also an academically successful student!

\* Full disclosure: I found this on the internet! But it says what I'd like to say so why re-invent the wheel? Hat tip to Mrs. Matherne of Central Lafourche High School.

Mr. Spiegel  
Spiegel@phoenixunion.org  
Instructor, APUSH  
CBHS

## AP US History Summer Assignment 2016-2017

---

### Keep In Mind:

1. **Enjoy your summer.** These few assignments should not consume all of your free time this summer. Go climb a tree, take a swim, or stroll the mall with your friends. You will wish for that free time during the school year!
2. **Explore history.** If you take a vacation, see if you can stop at an historical marker along the way. Or, do a little research about the place you are visiting. Take the time to start thinking historically. History is all around you if you allow yourself to see it!
3. **Read.** Try to read several books over the course of the summer. You will do a ton of reading in this class next year and if you are not in the habit of turning pages, it will be much more difficult to adjust. Read fiction, if that is your choice, but try picking up a historical book as well. There are some real page-turners about American history. Ask at the library and they will be delighted to steer you in the right direction.
4. **Write.** Keep a journal for the summer, or try to write a short story. The more you write the easier it is to write well. You will do a lot of writing in this class. The more comfortable you are with writing the more successful you will be.
5. **Become an informed citizen.** Read the newspaper. Watch CSPAN. Try to keep updated on the world's events. Develop an opinion about President Obama's successes and failures as a president. Pay attention to key issues of debate for the upcoming presidential election.
6. **Learn your geography.** Geography is going to play an important part of this course. Do you know all 50 states? Learn them. Can you find the major mountain ranges of the US on a map? What about rivers, oceans and lakes? Memorize them! The more you know about geography the farther ahead you will be.
7. **Watch history movies!** Do you really need to watch Ironman 3 again? Of course not! If you have a free evening – try to watch something historical. Visit <http://www.historyplace.com/films/index.html> for suggestions, or type —good history movie into Google and see what comes up!
8. **Memorize the Presidents.** You will need to do this for the AP exam in May, so you may as well get a jump start. Try to do them in blocks of 3: Washington, Adams, Jefferson (pause) Madison, Monroe, Adams . . .
9. **Explore your family history.** Stuck for a conversation starter at dinner? Ask your elders what it was like growing up. Do they remember any significant events in American history? How were they affected? You'll be surprised how interesting people's lives really are.

### Online resources can be found at the following web sites:

<http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/>

<http://besthistorysites.net/american-history/>

<http://teachersites.schoolworld.com/webpages/SColl/resources.cfm?subpage=1604124>

# AP US History Summer Assignment 2016-2017

## *The American Pageant* Summer Guided Reading Assignment

---

**Directions:** It is expected that students planning to take Advanced Placement U.S. History next academic year will enter the classroom from day 1 with a basic knowledge of early American history. Your knowledge of this —bridgingll content will allow our class to pick up with an in-depth analysis of the late colonial period.

To prepare for the beginning of the school year, please:

1. Complete the required reading in *The American Pageant* textbook.
2. Complete the attached packet of questions & the map.
3. Know —important terms.

The packet is **due on Friday August 12 2016**. Additionally, students are responsible for the information in these chapters; **a test will be given** on the material. **Make sure that all work is your own** – part of this assignment is to help you evaluate your own strengths and weaknesses in reading, note-taking, critical thinking, and writing.

### **Sample Answers** (from Chapter 1)

#### **Questions Directions:**

- After reading the section & taking your notes, consider the question
- Base your answer on the reading / your notes and any prior knowledge you may have
- Make sure your answer contains appropriate historical details to support your answer
- All answers must be typed.

#### **Sample Question #1 :What developments set the stage for “a cataclysmic shift in the course of history?”**

Changes in Europe encouraged exploration. Europeans had a high demand for imported luxury goods which encouraged long distance ocean travel. The Portuguese had demonstrated the ability to sail long distances successfully. Africa had been established as a source for slaves by the Portuguese. Powerful nation-states began to form which could finance expensive exploration. The Renaissance nurtured an ambitious optimistic spirit. The development of printing presses helped to spread knowledge. The compass, developed from Arabic and Chinese origins, helped sailors find where they were going.

# AP US History Summer Assignment 2016-2017

## Map of New World Beginnings

**Directions:** Using your textbook and additional resources as necessary, carefully fill in the following map with the items listed below. Please read the list carefully and completely before beginning your work.

Bodies of Water: (label only)

1. Atlantic Ocean
2. Pacific Ocean
3. Caribbean Sea
4. Great Lakes
5. Missouri-Mississippi-Ohio River System
6. Columbia-Snake River System
7. St. Lawrence River System

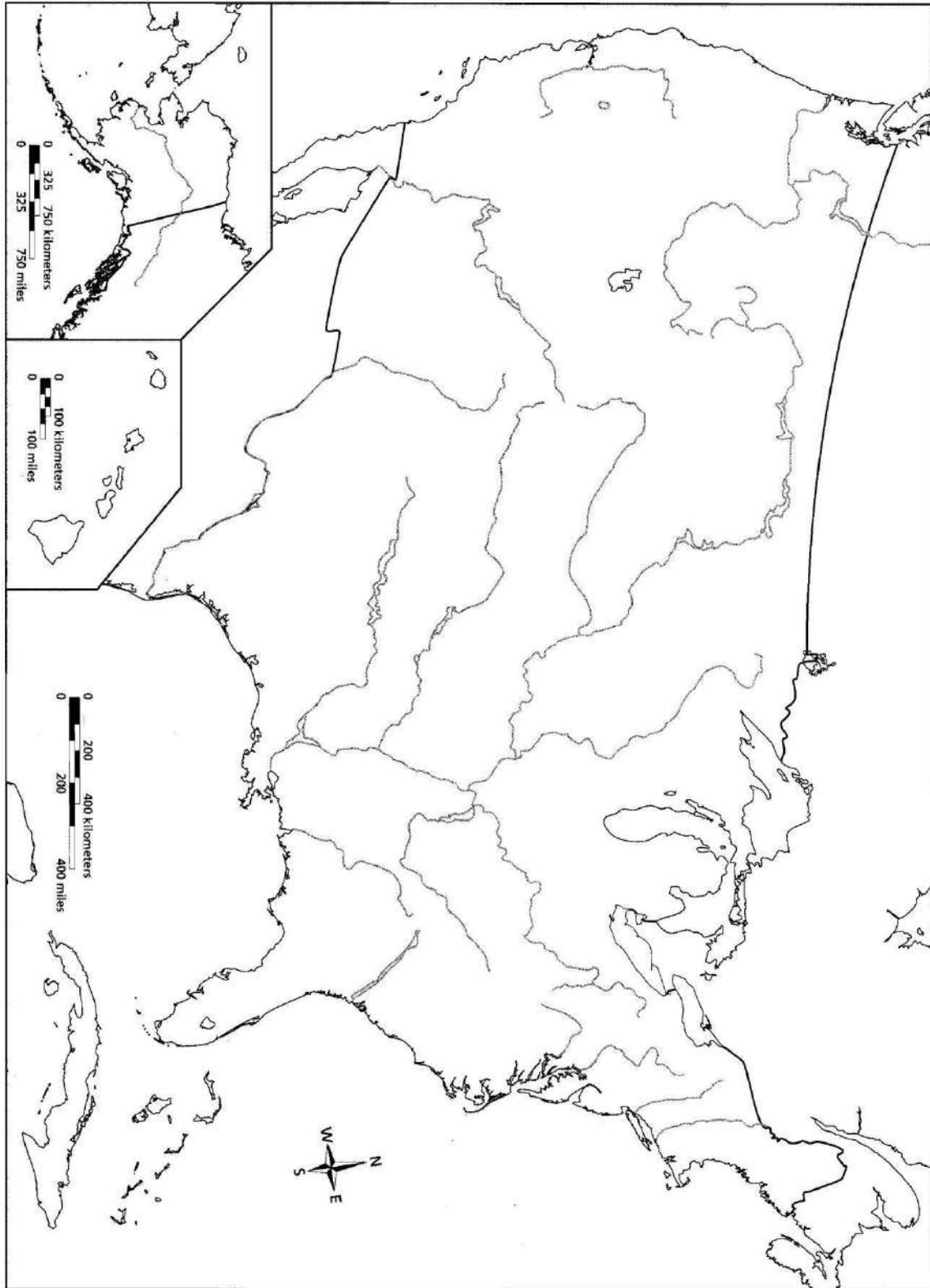
Geographic features / landforms. (Label only)

1. Appalachian Mountains
2. Rocky Mountains
3. Great Basin
4. Great Plains
5. Location of the Bering Land Bridge
6. Tidewater Region

European Colonial claims by 1700. (use map colors to shade in the following Colonies and label the map correctly)

1. English
2. French
3. Spanish

# AP US History Summer Assignment 2016-2017



**2014 APUSH SUMMER ASSIGNMENT**  
**THEME #1 EXPLORATION and DISCOVERY**

**BIG PICTURE THEMES:** Chapter #1: New World Beginnings (pages 4 – 24)

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

---

---

---

---

2. Montezuma

---

---

---

---

3. Christopher Columbus

---

---

---

---

–

4. Treaty of Tordesillas

---

---

---

---

5. Mestizos

---

---

---

---

6. Spanish Armada

---

---

---

---

7. "Black legend"

---

---

---

---

8. Conquistadores

---

---

---

---

9. Joint stock company

---

---

---

---

10. Encomienda system

---

---

---

---

**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*

8. Were the conquistadors great men? Explain.

### **Makers of America: The Spanish Conquistadors**

Know: Granada, Moors, "Reconquista"

9. Were the *conquistadors'* motives successfully fulfilled? 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?

**2016-17 APUSH SUMMER ASSIGNMENT**  
**THEME #2 EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT**

**BIG PICTURE THEMES:** Chapter #2 The Planting of English America (pp. 25 – 41)

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 – 41)

Powhatan

---

---

---

---

John Rolfe

---

---

---

---

Sir Walter Raleigh

---

---

---

---

James Oglethorpe

---

---

---

---

John Smith

---

---

---

House of Burgesses

---

---

---

“Slave Codes” 1661

---

---

---

Proprietor

---

---

---

Indentured Servant

---

---

---

“Starving Time”

---

---

---

Act of Toleration

---

---

---

Iroquois Confederacy

---

---

---

---

**GUIDED READING QUESTIONS:** Chapter #2 The Planting of English America (pp. 25 – 41)

**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

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

### **The Plantation Colonies**

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

**2013 APUSH SUMMER ASSIGNMENT**  
**THEME #3 ENGLISH SETTLEMENT**

**BIG PICTURE THEMES:** Chapter #3: Settling the Northern Colonies (pages 42 – 61)

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 – 61)

Anne Hutchinson

---

---

---

---

---

Roger Williams

---

---

---

---

---

William Bradford

---

---

---

---

---



William Penn

---

---

---

---

John Winthrop

---

---

---

---

The "Elect"

---

---

---

---

Predestination

---

---

---

---

Pilgrims

---

---

---

---

New England Confederation

---

---

---

---

---

Calvinism

---

---

---

---

Massachusetts Bay Colony

---

---

---

---

Dominion of New England

---

---

---

---

The Puritans

---

---

---

---

Separatists

---

---

---

---

Quakers

---

---

---

---

---

Protestant Ethic

---

---

---

---

Mayflower Compact

---

---

---

---

Fundamental Orders

---

---

---

---

**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**

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

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

**Dutch Residues in New York**

Know: Duke of York

15. 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?

**2016-17 APUSH SUMMER ASSIGNMENT**  
**THEME #4 American Life in the Seventeenth Century**

**BIG PICTURE THEME:** Chapter #4: American Life in the Seventeenth Century (pages 62 – 77)

1. The Southern colonies were dominated by agriculture, namely (a) tobacco in the Chesapeake and (b) rice and indigo further down the coast.
  
2. Bacon's Rebellion is very representative of the struggles of poor white indentured servants. Nathaniel Bacon and his followers took to arms to essentially get more land out west from the Indians. This theme of poor whites taking to arms for land, and in opposition to eastern authorities, will be repeated several times (Shay's Rebellion, Paxton Boys, Whisky Rebellion).
  
3. Taken altogether, the southern colonies were inhabited by a group of people who were generally young, independent-minded, industrious, backwoodsy, down home, restless and industrious.
  
4. A truly unique African-American culture quickly emerged. Brought as slaves, black Americans blended aspects of African culture with American. Religion shows this blend clearly, as African religious ceremonies mixed with Christianity. Food and music also showed African-American uniqueness.
  
5. New Englanders developed a Bible Commonwealth—a stern but clear society where the rules of society were dictated by the laws of the Bible. This good-vs-evil society is best illustrated by the Salem witch trials.
  
6. Taken altogether, the northern colonies were inhabited by a group of people who grew to be self-reliant, stern, pious, proud, family oriented, sharp in thought and sharp of tongue, crusty, and very industrious.



**IDENTIFICATIONS:** Chapter #4: American Life in the Seventeenth Century (pages 66 – 83)

William Berkeley

---

---

---

---

Headright system

---

---

---

---

Indentured servants

---

---

---

---

Stono Rebellion

---

---

---

---

Bacon's Rebellion

---

---

---

---

Leisler's Rebellion

---

---

---

---

Halfway Covenant

---

---

---

---

**GUIDED READINGS:** Chapter #4 American Life 1607-1692

**The Unhealthy Chesapeake**

1. "Life in the American wilderness was nasty, brutish, and short for the earliest Chesapeake settlers." Explain.

**The Tobacco Economy**

Know: Tobacco, Indentured Servants, Freedom Dues, Headright System

2. What conditions in Virginia made the colony right for the importation of indentured servants?

**Frustrated Freeman and Bacon's Rebellion**

Know: William Berkeley, Nathaniel Bacon

3. Who is most to blame for Bacon's rebellion, the upper class or the lower class? Explain.

**Colonial Slavery**

Know: Royal African Company, Middle Passage, Slave Codes, Chattel Slavery

4. Describe the slave trade.

**Africans in America**

Know: Gullah, Stono Rebellion

5. Describe slave culture and contributions.

### **Southern Society**

Know: Plantations, Yeoman Farmers

6. Describe southern culture in the colonial period, noting social classes.

### **The New England Family**

Know: *The Scarlet Letter*

7. What was it like to be a woman in New England?

### **Life in the New England Towns**

Know: Harvard, Town Meetings

8. Explain the significance of New England towns to the culture there.

### **The Half-Way Covenant and the Salem Witch Trial**

Know: Jeremiad, Conversions, Half-Way Covenant

9. What evidence shows that New England was becoming more diverse as the 17th century wore on?

## **The New England Way of Life**

Know: Yankee Ingenuity

10. How did the environment shape the culture of New England?

## **The Early Settlers' Days and Ways**

Know: Leisler's Rebellion

11. How much equality was evident in the colonies?