

AP UNITED STATES HISTORY
SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT 2013

Mr. Newman

Hello and welcome to the exciting world that is Advanced Placement United States History. You are now a member of an elite group: students who dare to take on an exceptionally challenging course. The risks are great, but then so are the potential gains. We will take on this challenge together and when you are done, you will be justifiably proud of yourself. This course is a one-year class designed to allow the student a head start on college level work, improve writing skills, sharpen problem solving techniques, and develop study habits for rigorous course work.

This summer's assignment comes as a result of the time constraints placed on us all in covering the immense content in APUSH over nine months. To allow for more an in depth study of the various periods of American History, it is necessary to cover the first 350 years of history during the summer, individually, with some exceptionally readable non-fiction histories. You will be tested over the material covered in *American Colonies* (***You will need to purchase this book, it can be found online or at a bookstore***) when you return to school in August.

AMERICAN COLONIES: THE SETTLING OF NORTH AMERICA

Alan Taylor

READING & NOTE-TAKING GUIDE

As you read, you will take notes of crucial information to be described below. You are encouraged to highlight and/or underline key passages in the book and to annotate the text for your future reference. The first unit that we will investigate in the fall semester is about the American Colonies. You will find this book, *American Colonies*, by Alan Taylor, a helpful supplement to the textbook. And, as you study the textbook in the fall semester, you will identify some conflicting ideas regarding the historical significance of some events. This can serve as food for, and illustrations of, the thought processes that will help you to be successful in your study of this course. For each Chapter below complete the **BOLD** amount that corresponds. If it says **(4)** then that is how many you complete for that chapter, so for chapter 1 you will do all 4 questions. Chapter 2 has a **(5)** by it so you need to complete 5 of the seven questions. If you have any questions, please email me at timandshelley@yahoo.com.

Chapter 1: Natives: (4)

1. Pre-Columbian America is "fraught with controversy." What were these conflicts?
2. What are Taylor's three ideas which he argues about migration?
3. In the New World, Old world explorers encountered complex and diverse peoples. Who were these New World people? Where were they?
4. How did some natives' culture demand less of the environment than that of other natives?

Chapter 2: Colonizers: (5)

1. Why does Taylor make a big issue over environmentalism?
2. What caused the expansion of Europe—and why?
3. What were the two major religions of the age of expansion? How do they come to impact the new world?
4. Why is the Atlantic Ocean such a central vital environmental concern for the colonizers?
5. Once across the Ocean, what were contributions of the colonizers to the New England area?
6. What does Taylor say about slavery in the new world?
7. How significant was Renaissance science and technology for the colonizers?

Chapter 3: New Spain: (5)

Using short sentences, summarize Taylor's assessment of the following:

1. Conquests:
2. Conquistadores:
3. Consolidation:
4. Colonists:
5. Empire:
6. Gold & Silver:

Chapter 4: "The Spanish Frontier": (4)

1. How and why does Florida become the focus of Spain?
2. Spain reaches west to New Mexico—use of the *Adelanto system*. Who was Onate?
3. What significance can be attached to New Mexico Missions? Franciscans.
4. What was the Pueblo Revolt, how did it begin and what happen to cause the fanaticism?

Chapter 5: Canada & Iroquois [a shift in geography, a new culture, and very different group of Native Americans (5)]

1. What were the two major Native American cultural groups? How were they distinct?
2. The key for economic development was the fur trade of New France. Why was that so?
3. How and why did trade develop? Discuss.
4. How did the fur trade operate in its widest applications
5. Analyze and characterize *The Five Nations*. Who were they?
6. What impact did old world disease have upon new world natives?
7. How important was the formation and development of Dutch trade system & involvement?
8. In the new world the French brought the militant Jesuits to catholicize the new world. Did it work?

Chapter 6: Virginia: 1570-1650 (5)

1. How did English colonization differ from that of the Spanish and French? What was a later outcome of this difference?
2. How did Sir Walter Raleigh characterize the relationship between trade and power?
3. What was the role of Roanoke?
4. Who were the "sturdy beggars"?
5. Who was Powhatan? What is the character of the Native Americans in the area?
6. What was the importance of tobacco cultivation?

7. What was the “headright” system?

Chapter 7: Chesapeake Colonies: 1650-1750 (8)

1. Who were the leaders of the Chesapeake colonies?
2. Who were the workers in the Chesapeake colonies prior to 1676?
3. What were the frustrations of freedmen, and to where did they move?
4. Characterize Governor Berkeley.
5. What was his policy toward Indians?
6. Describe the rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon.
7. How did the British Crown respond, and what happened to Governor Berkeley?
8. How did the Chesapeake planters respond to the declining supply of white laborers?
9. What, then, did the planters do in order to keep the slaves intimidated? How did they, then, treat the common white man?
10. What colonies comprised the Chesapeake group?

Chapter 8: New England: 1600-1700 (10)

1. Compare and contrast the settlers in New England with those in the Chesapeake colonies.
2. What colonies comprised New England?
3. What was the topography of New England?
4. Who were the principal early settlers in New England?
5. Contrast labor and land ownership in New England with that in the Chesapeake colonies.
6. Characterize the Puritans. What was their motivation in coming to the New World? What were the principal tenets of their religion?
7. Describe the Great Migration.
8. How did the Puritans reconcile their religion with the profit motive?
9. Why were the Puritans concerned with a: Theocracy? Education? Morality? Where they as bad as contemporary writers have alleged?
9. What were the principal trades in New England? (How did the people make their money?)
10. What was the economic relationship between New England and the West Indies?
11. Characterize the Bible Commonwealth.
12. What was the influence of Harvard University graduates on the Puritan hierarchy?
13. Characterize Rhode Island. How did it influence Massachusetts and Connecticut?
14. Why did New England ultimately fail as a “City upon a Hill?”
15. Why was there such a flap over the Witchcraft Issue? Where did it occur?

Chapter 9: Puritans and Indians (5)

1. List several concerns Taylor discusses in this chapter about the culture and contributions of the Natives
2. What was the issue of property? What was meant by tribute? Were the natives exploited? Why?
3. Discuss the Pequot War. What were the important elements, and what was the result?
4. Discuss King Philip’s War. What were the important elements, and what was the result? What type of war did it eventually become?
5. What was the deal about “praying towns?” What did it purport to do?
6. What ultimate end came as a victory? And yet, end in defeat?

Chapter 10: The West Indies (5)

1. What is Taylor's motivation to have us explore the West Indies in this chapter?
2. What significance does Taylor attach to Barbados? Discuss.
3. What is revealing to the reader from the map of the West Indies?
4. Discuss the major demand for the use of slavery, from whence did it come and who benefited?
5. Taylor boldly declares that sugar was a rich man's crop. Why? What demand did it have outside the western hemisphere? Why the need for commercialization and hence colonization?
6. Discuss the planter aristocracy. Analyze the social strata for the West Indies population.
7. Finally, what does Taylor have to say about the importance of Jamaica? What is his central argument?

Chapter 11: Carolina: 1670-1760 (15)

1. Who were the initial settlers of Carolina?
2. What was the purpose for the settlement of Carolina?
3. Characterize the topography of Carolina.
4. Characterize the climate of Carolina.
5. What was the concern about interaction between the Indians and the slaves?
6. How did the leadership of Carolina go about keeping the Indians and the slaves separate?
7. Where was rice grown in Carolina?
8. Who taught the planters how to grow rice?
9. How much rice was grown in the first half of the 1700s? What was the effect of this rice on the economy?
10. What was a second valuable plantation crop?
11. How much did this crop increase in growth between 1750 and 1760?
12. What was the effect of working conditions and climate on slave mortality?
13. What else did the imported Africans introduce to Carolina? Who was affected by this disease?
14. What was the growing fear of the planters?
15. What actions did the planters take in response to this fear?
16. What became a reality near Charles Town on the Stono River, and when?
17. Who were the founders of Georgia?
18. What role does Oglethorpe play?
19. How was the colony financed, and what was the significance of that?
20. Compare and contrast land ownership in Georgia with the other Southern colonies, especially for the purpose of increasing the number of whites willing to work and capable of bearing guns.
21. Why does Taylor have a section in which he discusses the gun trade?
22. Who were the Raiders and what is revealed about these groups?
23. What good reasons does Taylor have for discussing "terror" in the territory?
24. What were the main points of Georgia governing?
25. What characteristic did the low country of Georgia and South Carolina replicate?
26. What is Taylor's final conclusion about this area during this century?

Chapter 12: Middle Colonies: 1600 – 1700 (15)

1. What region did the English neglect during the early 17th Century?
2. Describe the topography and climate of the mid-Atlantic region. Compare and contrast with New England and the Chesapeake.
3. Who took advantage of this neglect?
4. How did England react to those who took advantage?
5. What was the progression of colonial types (royal, proprietary, etc.)?
6. Describe the event and result of the English naval squadron in 1664.
7. Characterize the Dutch Empire.
8. Make a list of Dutch (New Netherland) contributions to the area.
9. Who did the Dutch welcome that were not welcome in most European realms?
10. What is the significance of the phenomenon of Dutch trading companies losing money?
11. What economic advantage did Dutch shippers enjoy? Who took advantage of this?
12. Describe the Navigation Acts. What was the significance of these acts?
13. Highlight the events between the English and New Netherlands in 1664 and 1667.
14. What resulted from these events with regard to the Indian nations?
15. What action did the Duke of York take in 1664? What resulted from this action?
16. What situation was New Jersey left in?
17. Who founded Pennsylvania, and why?
18. Explain the factional divide that set the older, non-Quaker settlements against the more numerous and mostly Quaker newcomers.
19. What action did Penn take when he was unable to reconcile these two regions?
20. What is the status of religion in the Middle Colonies? What is the status of religious dissenters?

As you read Part III, identify and take notes about the following specific details:

Chapter 13: Revolutions: 1685-1730 (5)

1. Who succeeded King Charles I? Characterize his dealings with the American colonies.
2. What action did Massachusetts take in 1678?
3. Who was the governor-general? Explain what he did.
4. What significant claim did the Reverend John Wise make in 1678? What was the importance of this claim? What response did Andros make to this claim?
5. What action did the Dominion take to enforce the Navigation Acts? Why was this a particular hardship on the colonists?
6. By what name were the supporters of William, the Dutch Prince of Orange known? What did they call for?

Chapter 14: The Atlantic: 1700 – 1780 (5)

1. What effect did the Navigation Acts have on the Chesapeake and the West Indies?
2. What effect did a growing economy have on free colonists?
3. Explain the effect that a larger disposable income had on free colonists.
4. How many slaves did the British colonies import during the 18th Century?
5. What was the mortality rate among new slaves in the Chesapeake colonies during the early 18th Century?
6. How did the number of African-born slaves compare to the number of American-born

by the mid-18th Century?

Chapter 15: Awakenings: 1700 - 1775 (3)

1. Identify 10 facts about religion and religious establishments in the colonies 1700 – 1775.
2. Describe the results of denominational reconciliation between the late 1740s and 1772.
3. Who was George Whitfield? What is his contributions?
4. Discuss Old Lights vs. New Lights—who was what?

Chapters 16 – 19, using the following topics Taylor discusses, outline why they are historically significant and what impact they had on colonial development.

Chapter 16—French in America [1650-1750] (5)

1. Emigrants
2. Geography
3. Opportunity
4. Authority
5. The Upper Country
6. Louisiana
7. Rebels and Allies
8. Dependence

Chapter 17—The Great Plains [1680-1800] (5)

1. Villagers and Nomads
2. The Bread Basket of the World
3. Genizaros
4. Horses and guns
5. Texas
6. Comanche and Apache
7. Bourbon Reforms
8. The Northern Plains

Chapter 18—Imperial Wars and Crisis [1739-1775]: (5)

1. Renewed War
2. Balance of Power
3. Seven Years War
4. Indian Rebellions
5. Imperial Crisis
6. Empire of liberty

Chapter 19—The Pacific [1760- 1820] (5)

1. Russians
2. Transcontinentalism
3. Alta California
4. Crossings
5. Missions
6. Islands
7. Nootka
8. Kamehameha