

## Welcome to your 1<sup>st</sup> APUSH assignment!

As this is a college level class, your homework throughout the year will be to come prepared for quizzes, activities, discussion, and analysis by reading the content first on your own.

You will be assigned one chapter per week. Please keep that pacing in mind and begin your summer assignment sooner rather than later. This must be HANDWRITTEN (either in a notebook or on loose leaf paper). Label each chapter. Due no later than Monday, Sept. 12.

Directions: For each chapter, read the chapter, define the terms, and answer the study questions. Study questions should be thorough answers, and be a few sentences to a paragraph in length.

# Chapter 1

## The New Global World, 1450-1620

### CHAPTER 1 THEMES

When the Europeans arrived, about 7 million Native Americans resided in what is now the United States and Canada. These northern peoples mostly lived in hunter-gatherer or agricultural communities governed by kin ties. However, most native people—about 40 million, scholars estimate—lived in Mesoamerica (present-day Mexico and Guatemala) and along the western coast of South America (present-day Peru). The Mayas and Aztecs in Mesoamerica and the Incas in Peru fashioned societies ruled by warrior-kings and priests, and created civilizations whose art, religion, and economy were as complex as those of Europe and the Mediterranean world.

In North America, the Hopewell, Pueblo, and Mississippian peoples created complex societies and cultures; but by 1500, most Indians north of the Rio Grande lived in small self-governing communities of foragers, hunters, and horticulturalists. At this time, maritime expansion brought Europeans to the Americas. The Spanish crown, eager to share in Portugal's mercantile success in Africa and India, financed expeditions to find new trade routes to Asia. When Christopher Columbus revealed the "new world" of the Western Hemisphere to Europeans in 1492, Spanish conquistadors undertook to conquer it. By 1535, conquistadors had destroyed the civilizations of Mesoamerica and Peru and inadvertently introduced diseases that would kill millions of Native Americans. Through the Columbian Exchange in crops, animals, plants, and diseases, there was a significant alteration in the ecology of much of the world.

Population growth, religious warfare, and American gold and silver transformed European society in the sixteenth century. As religious warfare sapped Spain's strength, the rise of strong governments in Holland, France, and England, along with a class of increasingly powerful merchants, enhanced the economies of those countries and whetted their peoples' appetites for overseas expansion.

### CHAPTER 1 VOCABULARY:

- |                        |                                       |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Cahokia ruins       | 9. Hernando Cortes                    | 16. Thomas Hooker         |
| 2. Hopewell ruins      | 10. Francisco Pizarro                 | 17. Indentured Servitude  |
| 3. Mayans              | 11. Encomiendas                       | 18. Spanish Armada        |
| 4. Aztecs              | 12. Mestizos                          | 19. Enclosure Movement    |
| 5. Incans              | 13. Columbian Exchange                | 20. Treaty of Torsedillas |
| 6. Pueblo Civilization | 14. Maize and "3 Sisters agriculture" |                           |
| 7. Reconquista (Spain) | 15. Mercantilism                      |                           |
| 8. Conquistadores      |                                       |                           |

## **Chapter 1 Study Questions**

- 1) Why would China have been far more likely than European nations to become a colonial power up until 1433?
- 2) What made Native American peoples vulnerable to conquest by European adventurers? (Name as many reasons as possible)
- 3) What led to the transatlantic trade in African slaves? Who started it?
- 4) What two European nations were the first to explore and colonize the New World?
- 5) What was mercantilism and how did it shape European policies on domestic manufacturing and foreign trade?

## Chapter 2

### The Invasion and Settlement of North America, 1550-1700

#### CHAPTER 2 THEMES

Spain began permanent settlement in North America in 1565 and that England, France, and the Dutch Republic followed afterwards between 1607 and 1614, with earlier failed attempts. All of these European incursions inadvertently spread devastating diseases among the native residents and reduced some Indians to in numbers and power. But there were important differences among the groups of settlers. The French and the Dutch established fur-trading colonies which partnered with natives, while the Spanish and the English created settler colonies. Spanish settlers frequently intermarried with the Indians, but maintained a dominating role. The English did not intermarry and actively sought to secure control of the land. Alone among the colonizers, the Dutch did not seek to convert the Indians to Christianity.

There were major differences between England's Chesapeake colonies, in which indentured laborers raised tobacco for export to Europe, while settlers in New England lived in self-governing, religiously organized farming communities. Still, both regions boasted representative political institutions and both experienced Indian wars in the first decades of settlement (1622 in Virginia and 1636 in New England) and again in 1675–1676. Indeed, the simultaneous eruption of Bacon's Rebellion and Metacom's War suggests that the histories of the two English regions had much in common.

#### CHAPTER 2 VOCABULARY:

- |                             |                                       |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. St. Augustine, Fl (1565) | 12. John Rolfe                        | 24. Massachusetts Bay Colony    |
| 2. Santa Fe, NM (1610)      | 13. House of Burgesses                | 25. The Great Puritan Migration |
| 3. Pope Rebellion (1680)    | 14. Lord Baltimore (Calvert)          | 26. Roger Williams              |
| 4. Quebec (1608)            | 15. Maryland Act of Toleration (1649) | 27. Rhode Island                |
| 5. Iroquois Confederation   | 16. Headright System                  | 28. Anne Hutchison              |
| 6. New Amsterdam (1621)     | 17. Bacon's Rebellion                 | 29. Antinomianism               |
| 7. Peter Stuyvesant         | 18. Pilgrims/Separatists              | 30. Salem Witch Trials          |
| 8. Jamestown (1607)         | 19. Plymouth Colony                   | 31. New England Town Meeting    |
| 9. Joint Stock Company      | 20. Mayflower Compact                 | 32. Pequot War                  |
| 10. Powhatan                | 21. William Bradford                  | 33. Praying Towns               |
| 11. Captain John Smith      | 22. Puritans                          | 34. King Philip's War (Metacom) |
|                             | 23. John Winthrop                     |                                 |

## 35. Chesapeake Bay Colonies

### Chapter 2 Study Questions

- 1) How did the North American colonies of the Spanish, Dutch, French and English differ in aims and success?
- 2) Explain why Bacon's Rebellion is one of the most important events in US history.
- 3) What were the differences between the Northern English colonies and the Southern English colonies?
- 4) What did John Winthrop mean when he called Massachusetts Bay a "City on a Hill"?
- 5) How were the New England Town Meetings a different form of democracy than the Virginia House of Burgesses?
- 6) What were the short and long term impacts of King Philip's (Metacom) War on New England?
- 7) Why was there no outbreak of religious witch trials in the Chesapeake colonies? What factors prevented it?
- 8) Why did Massachusetts expel Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson?

## Chapter 3 Creating a British Empire in North America, 1660-1750

### CHAPTER 3 THEMES

After the 1660s, Britain imposed controls on its American possessions. Parliament passed the Acts of Trade and Navigation to keep colonial products and trade in English hands. Then King James II abolished representative institutions in the northern colonies and created the authoritarian Dominion of New England. Following the Glorious Revolution, the Navigation Acts remained in place and tied the American economy to that of Britain. But the uprisings of 1688–1689 did overturn James II's policy of strict imperial control, restore American self-government, and usher in an era of salutary political neglect.

The social story centers on the development of the South Atlantic System of production and trade, which involved an enormous expansion in African slave raiding; the Atlantic slave trade; and the cultivation of sugar, rice, and tobacco in America. This complex system created an exploited African American labor force in the southern mainland and West Indian colonies and also prosperous communities of European American farmers, merchants, and artisans on the North American mainland. How would the two stories play out? In 1750, slavery and the South Atlantic System seemed firmly entrenched, but the days of salutary neglect appeared numbered.

### CHAPTER 3 VOCABULARY:

1. Proprietary Colonies
2. Carolina colony
3. Pennsylvania
4. Quakers
5. William Penn
6. Mercantilism

7. Navigation Acts
8. Dominion of New England
9. Leisler's Rebellion
10. Edmond Andros
11. Middle Passage

12. Triangular Trade
13. Stono Rebellion
14. Salutary Neglect
15. Molasses Act of 1733

### Chapter 3 Study Questions

- 1) Complete a chart of English colonies and know the location, major industries, religions, ethnic make-up and key leaders of each.
- 2) Why did Edmond Andros' Dominion of New England fail?
- 3) Based on the chart on pg. 83, which colonies would be the most important to the British economy? Which not?
- 4) About what percentage of African slaves wound up in Britain's North American colonies? Why?
- 5) How did an elite planter class gradually assert control in the Southern Colonies
- 6) How did the Northern colonial economy develop?
- 7) Carefully explain the "Triangular Trade" (South Atlantic System) which came to dominate colonial shipping.
- 8) Why did the British allow salutary neglect and what were its consequences in the colonies?

## Chapter 4

### Growth and Crisis in Colonial Society, 1720-1765

#### CHAPTER 4 THEMES

During the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, there were dramatic changes in British North America between 1720 and 1765. An astonishing surge in population—from 400,000 to almost 2 million—was the combined result of natural increase, European migration, and the African slave trade. Three other transatlantic influences were equally important: The European Enlightenment, European Pietism, and British consumer goods altered the cultural landscape.

The colonists confronted three major regional challenges. In New England, crowded towns and ever-smaller farms threatened the yeoman (small farmer) ideal of independent farming, prompting families to limit births, move to the frontier, or participate in an “exchange”

economy. In the Middle Atlantic colonies, Dutch, English, German, and Scots-Irish residents maintained their religious and cultural identities, leading to bruising ethnic conflicts. Finally, westward migration into the backcountry and the Ohio River Valley set off battles with Indian peoples, civil unrest among whites, and, ultimately, the Great War for Empire (7 Years War/ French and Indian War). In the aftermath of the fighting, Britain stood triumphant in Europe and America.

#### CHAPTER 4 VOCABULARY:

First Great Awakening

Old lights vs New lights

John Edwards and George Whitfield

Harvard University

The Scot-Irish (Trailer Trash)

Anglican Church

Paxton Boys

Regulator Movement

The Enlightenment

Ben Franklin

Cotton Mather

Ohio River Valley

Seven Years/French Indian War

Albany Plan of Union

Iroquois Confederation

William Pitt

Braddock's attack on Ft. Duquesne

Battle of Quebec

Treaty of Paris I (1763)

#### Chapter 4 Study Questions

- 1) What roles did women play in English colonial society? Did those roles differ between the northern and southern colonies?
- 2) In what ways did the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening challenge traditional sources of authority? Be specific.
- 3) Who was most likely to participate in the Great Awakening and why?
- 4) What were the conditions of the Treaty of Paris I (1763)? What after-effects from the war would haunt the British? The French?
- 5) As the colonists expand westward during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, what happens to relations with the Native Americans? Name 2-3 examples which support your answer.
- 6) Why did Chief Pontiac revolt after the French and Indian War? What were the outcomes of his attacks?

