

SUMMER WORK 2017

APUSH

Welcome to APUSH. As the saying goes- "We have a long way to go and a short time to get there". With that in mind it is important that we not only get off to a good start come the start of school in September, but also get a jump start with the summer work contained here.

Basically you are required to read (and complete the accompanying work) chapters 1-4. You will need a text book (see me before the end of the year) or you can access the text at:

http://classroom.dickinsonisd.org/users/0829/docs/the_american_pageant_12th_edition.pdf

I will be in the building during normal school hours through July (and off and on throughout the remainder of the summer). If you have any problems or questions please feel free to stop by and see me. You can also email me at:

wallinem@milanareaschools.org.

If I can offer you one piece of advise at this point it this: Don't fall behind. Don't procrastinate on this summer work (don't wait until the end of August to get started on this) or in my class in general. Trust me... It never works out. Like I said in the beginning "We have a long way to go and a short time to get there". We will be moving at a rapid pace and keeping up will be enough work, you don't want to be trying to catch up as well.

Now... having said that don't forget to have a fun and safe summer along with completing this work.

M. Walline.

Reading Assignment
American Pageant 4-24

Vocabulary:

1. Nation-state (8)
2. Matrilinear (8)
3. Confederacy (8)
4. Primeval (10)
5. Middlemen (11)
6. Caravel (11)
7. Demographic (15)
8. Encomienda (17)
9. Mestizo (21)
10. Province (22)

Identify:

1. Female Indian slave who served as interpreter for Cortes.
2. Legendary founder of the powerful Iroquois Confederacy.
3. Wealthy capital of the Aztec Empire.
4. Financiers and beneficiaries of Columbus's voyages to the New World.
5. Portuguese navigators who sailed around the African Coast.
6. Founded in 1565, the oldest continually inhabited European settlement in the US
7. Italian-born explorer who thought that he had arrived off the coast of Asia rather than an unknown continent.
8. Italian-born navigator sent by the English to explore North American coast in 1498.
9. Powerful Aztec monarch who fell to Spanish conquerors.
10. Franciscan missionary who settled California.
11. Inland sea left by melting glaciers whose remnant is the Great Salt Lake.
12. Extended period when glaciers covered most of the North American continent.
13. Staple crop that formed the economic foundation of Indian civilizations.
14. Important Mississippian culture site, near present East St. Louis, Ill.
15. First European nation to send explorers around the west coast of Africa.
16. Animal introduced by Europeans that transformed the Indian way of life.
17. Name two of the major diseases that devastated Native American populations.
18. Indian uprising in New Mexico caused by Spanish efforts to suppress Indian religion.
19. Indian people of the Rio Grande Valley who were cruelly oppressed by the Spanish conquerors.

Essay:

Write 1-2 paragraphs on each of the following topics:

1. What fundamental factors drew the Europeans to the exploration, conquest, and settlement of the New World?
2. What was the impact on the Indians and Europeans when each of their previously separate worlds “collided” with one another?

Reading Assignment
American Pageant 25-42

Vocabulary:

1. nationalism
2. primogeniture
3. joint-stock companies
4. charter
5. feudal
6. toleration

Identification:

1. Nation where English Protestant rulers employed brutal tactics against the local Catholic population.
2. Island colony founded by Sir Walter Raleigh that mysteriously disappeared in the 1580s
3. Naval invaders defeated by English 'sea dogs' 1588.
4. Forerunner of the modern corporation that enabled investors to pool financial capital for colonial ventures.
5. Name of two wars, fought in 1614 and 1644, between English in Jamestown and the nearby Indian leader.
6. Royal document granting a specified group the right to form a colony and guaranteeing settlers their rights and English citizens.
7. Penniless people obligated to forced labor for a fixed number of years, often in exchange for passage to the New World.
8. Powerful Indian confederation of New York, and the Great Lakes area comprised of several peoples.
9. Poor farmers in North Carolina and elsewhere who occupied land and raised crops without gaining legal title to the soil.
10. Term of a colony under direct control of the English crown.
11. Led 2 Anglo-Powhatan wars that virtually exterminated Virginia's Indian population.
12. Forced glory hungry colonists to work and saved them from total starvation.
13. Became the legal basis for slavery in North America
14. Forced numerous laborers off the land and sent them looking for opportunities elsewhere

Understanding Historical Comparisons:

To understand historical events, historians frequently compare one set of conditions with another so as to illuminate both similarities and differences. In this chapter, there are comparisons of English colonization in North America with (a) England's imperial activity in Ireland (p. 26), (b) Spanish colonization (pp. 26-27), and (c) England's colonies in the West Indies (pp. 34-36). Examine these three comparisons, and then answer the following questions:

1. What similarity developed between the English attitude toward the Irish and the English attitude toward Native Americans?
2. What characteristics of England after the victory over the Spanish Armada were similar to Spain's condition one century earlier?
3. How was the sugar economy of the West Indies different from the tobacco economy of the Chesapeake?

Reading Assignment
Ch. 3 Settling the Northern Colonies
Pg. 43-65

Vocabulary:

1. predestination
2. elect
3. conversion
4. visible saints
5. commonwealth
6. proprietary
7. blue laws
8. heresy

Identification:

1. Sixteenth-century religious reform movement begun by Martin Luther.
2. English Calvinists who sought a thorough cleansing from within the Church of England.
3. Radical Calvinists who considered the Church of England so corrupt that they broke with it and formed their own independent churches.
4. Shipboard agreement by the Pilgrim Fathers to establish a body politic and submit to majority rule.
5. Why #4 was necessary.
6. Puritans' term for their belief that Massachusetts Bay had a special arrangement with God to become a holy society.
7. Charles I's political action of 1629 that led to persecution of the Puritans and the formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company.
8. The two major nonfarming industries of Massachusetts Bay.
9. Anne Hutchinson's heretical belief that the truly saved need not obey human or divine law.
10. Common fate of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson after they were convicted of heresy in Massachusetts Bay.
11. Villages where New England Indians who converted to Christianity were gathered
12. Successful military action by the colonies united in the New England Confederation.
13. English revolt that also led to the overthrow of the Dominion of New England in America.
14. Required, sworn statements of loyalty or religious belief, resisted by Quakers.
15. Common activity in which the colonists engaged to avoid the restrictive, unpopular Navigation Laws.

Essay:

Compare and contrast the New England and middle colonies in terms of-

- motives for founding
- religious and social composition
- political development

1. *Focus on development of a simple, straight forward thesis statement for each concept.*
2. *Focus on supporting the thesis statements with quality SFI.*

Reading Assignment 66-83

Ch. 4 American Life in the 17th Century

Vocabulary:

1. headright .
2. tidewater
3. middle passage
4. militia
5. hierarchy
6. jeremiad
7. lynching
8. hinterland
9. blue blood

Identification:

1. Early Maryland and Virginia settlers had trouble creating them and even greater difficulty making them last.
2. Primary cause of death among tobacco-growing settlers.
3. Immigrants who received passage to America in exchange for a fixed term of labor.
4. Maryland and Virginia's system of granting land to anyone who would pay trans-Atlantic passage for laborers.
5. Fate of Nathaniel Bacon's followers, though not of Bacon himself.
6. English company that lost its monopoly on the slave trade in 1698.
7. Uprisings that occurred in New York City in 1712 and in South Carolina in 1739.
8. Wealthy extended clans like the Fitzhughs, Lees, and Washingtons that dominated politics in the most populous colony
9. Approximate marriage age of most New England women.
10. The basic local political institution of New England, in which all freemen gathered to elect officials and debate local affairs.
11. Formula devised by Puritan ministers in 1662 to offer partial church membership to people who had not experienced conversion.
12. Late 17th century judicial event that inflamed popular feelings, led to the deaths of 20 people, and weakened the Puritan clergy's prestige.
13. Primary occupation of most 17th century Americans.

Essay:

How did the factors of population, economics, disease, and climate shape the basic social conditions and ways of life of early Americans in both the South and New England?