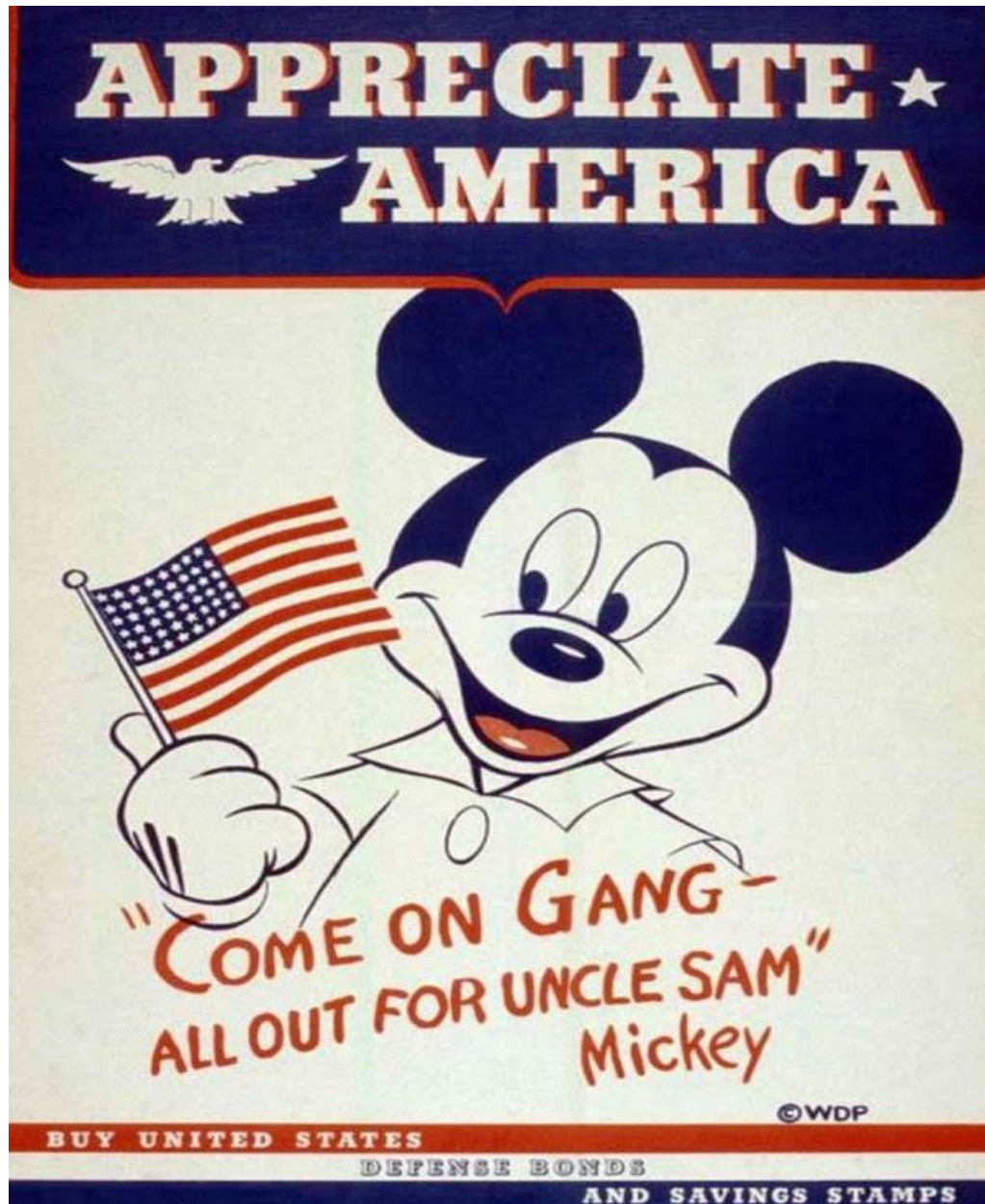


AP US History

SUMMER WORK



This packet belongs to: _____

Dear AP Student,

Advanced Placement United States History is a challenging adventure. Though the year holds countless hours of difficult work, I look forward to tackling it together, and I am so very glad that you're up for it.

In order to make the transition into AP US History as easy as possible, you will have work to do over the summer. It should not take you all summer, but please do not wait until the last minute to begin the assignments. You will need to keep up with this over the next few months; be prepared to submit these on the first day of school. Additionally, be prepared for an assessment over this information in the first two weeks of school. More information about these assessments will be given as we approach those dates.

If you have any questions as you work on this information, please feel free to email me at ebarry@princeave.org. I will try my best to respond as quickly as possible. I'm looking forward to working with and getting to know you next year!

Mrs. Barry

APUSH Time Periods

1 – 1491-1607

2 – 1607-1754

3 – 1754-1800

4 – 1800-1848

5 – 1844-1877

6 – 1865-1898

7 – 1890-1945

8 – 1945-1980

9 – 1980-Present

Part 1: US STATES

A key to seeing themes and changes throughout US history is having an accurate understanding of US Geography. You will need to be able to...

- Locate and label all fifty US states (current boundaries)
- List postal abbreviations for all fifty states (this makes note taking SO much easier)
- Identify the year each state was admitted to the Union

You may use any reliable resources to complete this activity.

United States of America Name the State!



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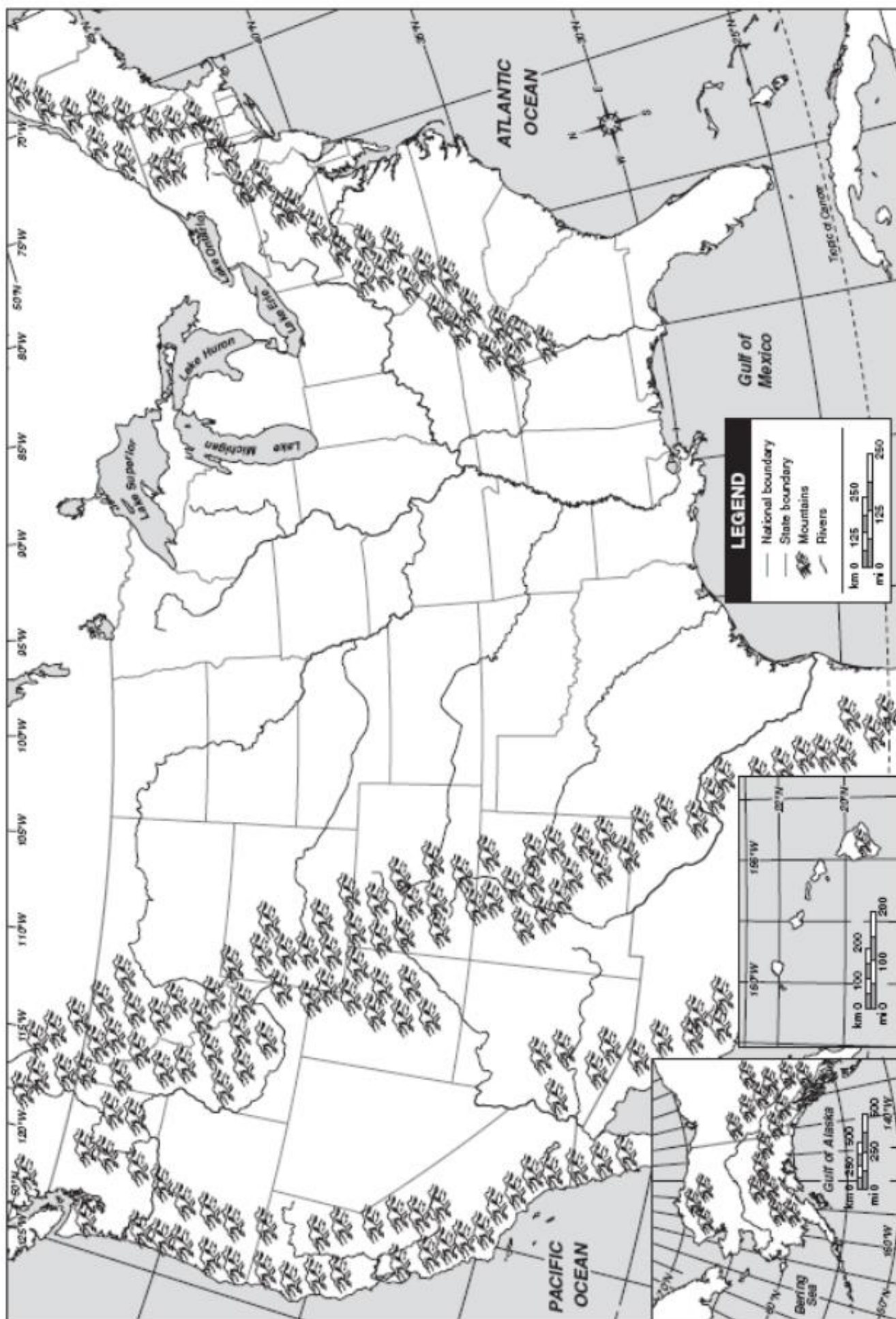
State	Abbv	Year
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Part 2:

US PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Locate and label the following geographical features:

- Appalachian Mountains
- Atlantic Ocean
- Bering Strait
- Chesapeake Bay
- Coast Range
- Colorado River
- Delaware River
- Erie Canal
- Grand Canyon
- Great Basin
- Great Plains
- Great Salt Lake
- Gulf of Mexico
- Hawaii
- Hudson River
- Mississippi River
- Ohio River
- Pacific Ocean
- Rio Grande
- Rocky Mountains
- San Francisco Bay
- Sierra Nevada
- Snake River
- St. Lawrence River
- Yellowstone National Park
- Great Lakes:
 - Erie
 - Superior
 - Michigan
 - Huron
 - Ontario

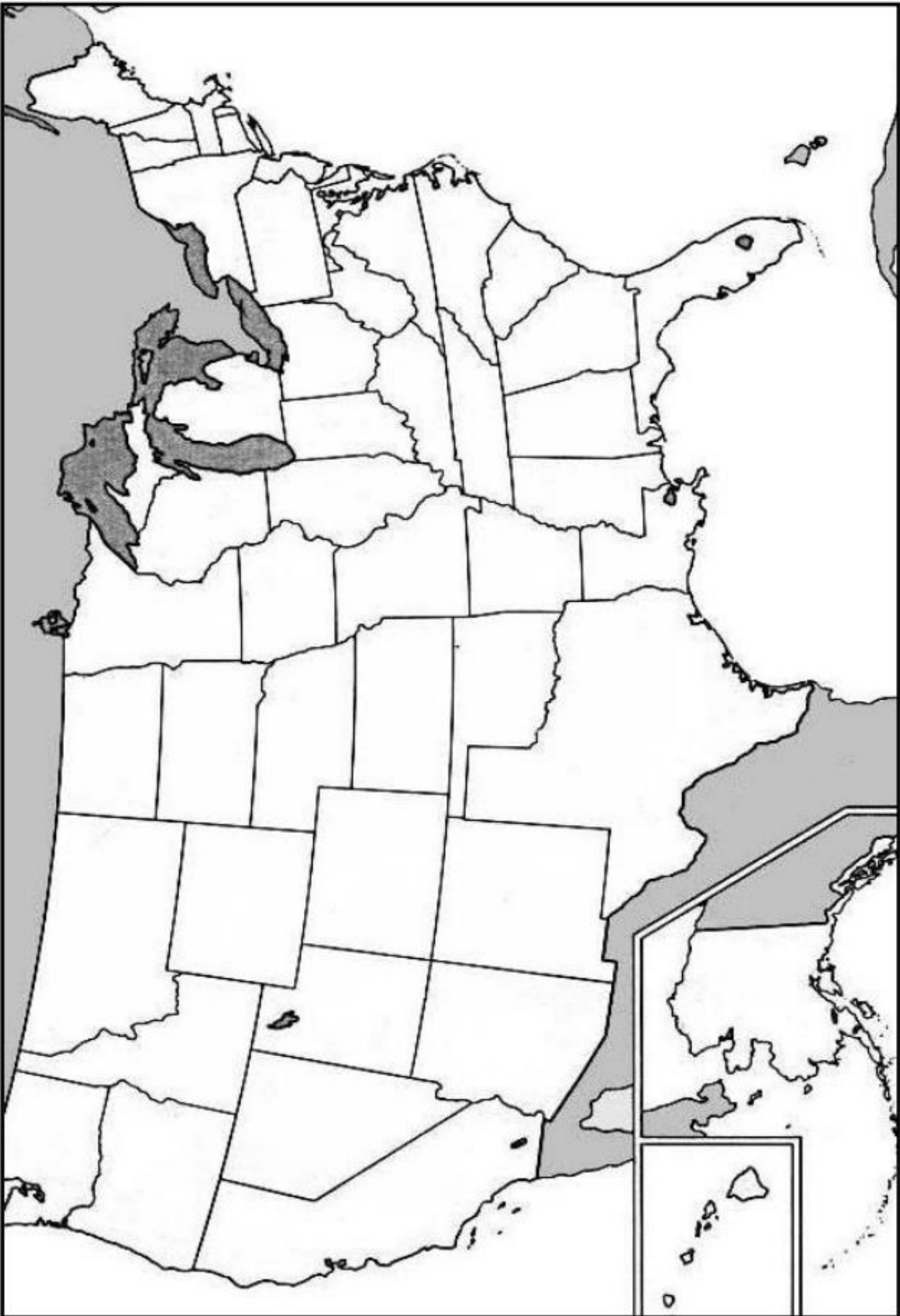


Part 3:

US POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Label the following cities on the attached political map:

- Atlanta
- Baltimore
- Boston
- Charleston (SC)
- Chicago
- Dallas
- Denver
- Hartford (CT)
- Honolulu
- Independence (MO)
- Little Rock
- Las Vegas
- Los Angeles
- Memphis
- Montgomery
- New Orleans
- New York City
- Philadelphia
- Pittsburgh
- Providence (RI)
- Richmond
- Sacramento
- Salt Lake City
- San Antonio
- San Francisco
- Savannah
- St. Augustine
- St. Louis
- Washington, DC



PART 4: *THE AMERICAN PAGEANT*

You will be responsible for all material covered in the first two chapters of *The American Pageant*. It will benefit you greatly to go ahead and read these chapters over the summer, becoming familiar with the key concepts and terms included. We will hit the ground running with this information once the school year begins, so you will not have time to read these once our course commences. These chapters cover

Time Period #1 1491 – 1607

Throughout the year you will have notes to complete with each assigned chapter. You should identify the terms and answer the questions in each provided box. Below you will find the notes for chapters 1 and 2.

Ch. 1 Reading Guide: New World Beginnings

Big Ideas:

- Native American societies were complex prior to European contact
- Varying environmental conditions created regional differences among native groups
- The Columbian Exchange drastically changed the economies and societies of both Old World and New
- Contact between natives and Europeans challenged both groups' worldviews.

Key Questions:

<u>Peopling the Americas + The Earliest Americans</u> Know: Inca, Aztec, Cahokia, maize 1. List a variety of characteristics of early American groups that would support the idea that such early populations should be categorized as civilizations.	
<u>Indirect 'Discoverers' of the New World</u> 2. Briefly describe what life was like for the following North American regions: (refer to map on pg. 9) A. Northwest B. Southwest C. Great Plains D. Southeast E. Northeast	

<p><u>Indirect ‘Discoverers’ of the New World</u> Know: Crusades, Silk Road, Indian Ocean Trade Networks</p> <p>3. Briefly explain how the following contributed to the ‘discovery’ of the Americas by Europeans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Crusades (~1100-1300) B. Muslim middlemen 	
<p><u>Columbus Comes Upon a New World</u> Know: Christopher Columbus, Trans-Atlantic Trade System</p> <p>4. Briefly describe the role of each of the following continents in establishing an interdependent global economic system as a result of increased European traffic to the New World.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Africa B. The Americas (North & South) C. Europe 	
<p><u>When Worlds Collide</u> Know: Columbian Exchange</p> <p>5. Why did European & African populations see a dramatic increase after Europe’s discovery of the America?</p> <p>6. Why might the horse be considered one of the most impactful exchanges for native groups as a result of the Columbian Exchange?</p> <p>7. What happened to native populations in the Americas as a result of contact with European groups?</p>	
<p><u>Conquest of Mexico & Peru</u> Know: Encomienda, Bartolome de Las Casas, Hernan Cortes, Francisco Pizarro</p> <p>8. How was <i>encomienda</i> an example of imposing old world culture on natives of the new world?</p> <p>9. Briefly describe how European conquest in the Americas changed the economies of Europe?</p> <p>10. Besides death & destruction, how else did European contact change native populations?</p>	

Exploration & Imperial Rivalry

Know: Battle of Acoma, Pope's Rebellion,
Catholic missionaries

**11. In what ways did natives resist
colonization, and what were the effects?
Give examples.**

**12. While the Spaniards are often
remembered for the death and destruction
that resulted from their conquest (Black
Legend), in what ways can such conquest
be remembered in a positive light (if any)?**

Summary:

#1. Analyze a cause, using historical context, of Spanish exploration (and eventually colonization) to the New World in the late 15th century and early 16th century.

#2. Analyze an effect, using historical evidence, of how contact between Native Americans & Europeans brought change to European societies in the Old World.

#3. Analyze an effect, using historical evidence, of how contact between Native Americans & Europeans brought change to AmerIndian societies in the Old World.

Ch. 2 Reading Guide: Planting of English America

Big Ideas:

- Due to different motives for settlement in the Americas, Britain and Spain developed different social, cultural, & economic colonial patterns from one another.
- Relations between natives and settlers, both positive & hostile, drastically changed the societies and economies of both groups.
- Despite extreme hardships, early English settlements, such as Jamestown (1607), found growth and prosperity as a result of tobacco cultivation; thus, creating a heavily reliance on the commodity in the Southern and Chesapeake regions
- Cash crop reliance forced England to find new sources of labor to produce commodities that were valued in Europe.
- Rather quickly, the colonists established early & relatively local means of self-government in its colonies

Key Questions:

<u>England's Imperial Stirrings + Elizabeth Energizes England</u> Know: Catholicism, Protestantism, Protestant Reformation, Queen Elizabeth I 1. How did England's transition to Protestantism usher in an era of colonization?	
<u>England on the Eve of Empire</u> Know: Enclosure of farmlands, primogeniture, joint-stock company, charter 2. Briefly explain how the following led to English settlement in North America: A. England's Population B. Primogeniture C. Charter (p. 28)	
<u>England Plants the Jamestown Seedling</u> Know: Joint-stock company, Jamestown, John Smith 3. How might the Virginia Company, a joint-stock company, differ from Spain's early attempts at settlement in the Americas?	
4. Describe the early struggles of the Jamestown colony.	

<p><u>Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake</u> Know: Powhatan Wars, Spanish-native relations 5. How did the result of the Powhatan Wars demonstrate the beginnings of the reservation system for native groups in North America?</p>	
<p><u>Virginia: Child of Tobacco</u> Know: Cash crop, tobacco, House of Burgesses, royal colony 6. To what extent did tobacco benefit the Virginia colony?</p> <p>7. To what extent did tobacco cause issues for the Virginia colony?</p> <p>8. Why was the House of Burgesses seen as monumental?</p>	
<p><u>Maryland: Catholic Haven</u> Know: Lord Baltimore, Protestant Reformation, tobacco, indentured servitude 9. Briefly compare and contrast the early Maryland colony with that of Virginia (similarities & differences).</p>	
<p><u>The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America</u> Know: Sugar production, Middle Passage, Barbados Slave Codes, southern colonies 10. How did sugar production in the West Indies eventually alter labor in the English colonies in mainland America?</p> <p>11. How did West Indies governments and slave owners attempt to enact control over the ballooning slave population?</p>	

Colonizing the Carolinas + The Emergence of North Carolina

Know: rice production, native slavery, African slavery

12. Why were imported Africans seen as more ideal for labor in the Americas than natives?

13. Briefly compare & contrast North Carolina with its fellow English colonies.

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

Know: James Oglethorpe, Spain-British rivalry

14. Analyze how the following led to the creation of the Georgia colony:

- A. Spain-English Rivalry**
B. Over-populated English prisons
C. Agriculture

Summary:

In this chapter, the authors highlight the establishment of the English colonies in the Americas, more specifically, the Southern & Chesapeake regions. Describe how these colonies developed in similar ways to one another as well as developed uniqueness that set the colonies apart from one another (Virginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia).

[illegible]