

Directions:

1. **Check out from Canyon Library:**
 - a. Required Reading: *American History*, Alan Brinkley, McGraw Hill Education
AVAILABLE AT THE CANYON LIBRARY
 2. Complete all reading questions.
 3. Please format and label your responses just as the chapters are outlined below.
 - a. Use the bolded chapter and section titles to organize your responses
 - b. Use google docs to complete
 4. **Early American Geography and Unit exam: August 27 and 28, 2020**
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Unit One: 1491-1607: The Collision of Cultures

Chapter 1: The Collision of Cultures

I. America before Columbus:

What are some of the regional differences among Native Americans before the arrival of Europeans?

A. The Peoples of the Pre-contact Americas

1. What are the origins of the “Clovis” People and what prompted them to migrate?
2. What other regions may Native Americans have come from? What evidence supports this theory?
3. What are some characteristics of early inhabitants during the “Archaic” period?

B. The Growth of Civilizations: The South

1. Describe the four Meso-American civilizations mentioned in the text.
 - Inca
 - Maya
 - Olmec
 - Aztec
2. What factors would contribute to their demise?

C. The Civilizations of the North

1. What role did the environment and ecosystems play in the characteristics of Northern Civilizations?
2. Describe the agricultural settlements of the Southwest, Great Plains, and Northeast.
3. What are the three largest language groups of the Northern civilizations and what tribes were in each group?

D. Tribal Cultures

1. What is the “agricultural revolution” that early American civilizations were experiencing? Why was it a “revolution”?
2. What changes were tribes experiencing?
3. How were gender roles different between the various tribes and civilizations?

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II. Europe Looks Westward

What motivated European explorers in their brutal campaigns against native populations?

A. Commerce and Nationalism

1. What two changes provided incentive for Europeans to look toward new lands?
2. What factors caused these changes?
3. What are some of the achievements of the early Portuguese mariners?

B. Christopher Columbus

1. Why did Ferdinand and Isabella sponsor Columbus' first expedition?
2. Where had Columbus' voyages taken him?
3. Where had Magellan's voyage taken him? His expedition?

C. The Conquistadores

1. What factors allowed Cortes and the Spaniards to triumph in their conquest of the Aztecs?
2. What were the motivations of Pizarro, De Soto, and Coronado in their expeditions?
3. What regions did they explore?

D. Spanish America

1. What are the Ordinances of Discovery?
2. What were some of the reasons settlers hoped to colonize the New World?
3. How was Catholicism linked to the colonization of the New World?

E. Northern Outposts

1. Who was Onate and what was his legacy?
2. What are the *encomienda*?
3. Explain the impact of Spanish influence on the Pueblo peoples.

F. The Empire at High Tide

1. Using correct geographical terms, describe the boundaries of the Spanish empire in the new world.
2. Compare and contrast Spanish colonies to the European colonies in the north.

G. Biological and Cultural Exchange

1. Explain the impact of foreign diseases on the Native Americans.
2. Explain another example of how the Native American cultures were decimated.
3. Explain the positive and negative impacts of 'exchange' on the Native Americans and the Europeans.
4. Explain the changing role of race in the Spanish empire.
5. What role did Native Americans play in the Spanish labor system?

H. Africa and America

1. What was the reality of African civilizations and how did it differ with the perceptions of Europeans and Americans?
2. Why was the village most important in the African political structure?

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3. On what did the various African economies depend?
4. How did the African social structure differ from the European?
5. Describe slavery as practiced in Africa.
6. Trace the growth of the African slave trade.

III. The Arrival of the English

Explain the changes undergone by England as they attempt to explore and settle “new” lands.

A. The Commercial Incentive

1. What economic and social reasons lie behind England’s attraction to the “New World”?
(Explain and give evidence)
2. What was the role of the merchant capitalists?
3. What is mercantilism?
4. How did colonies play into mercantilism?

B. The Religious Incentive

1. What were Martin Luther’s beliefs that challenged the Catholic Church?
2. Explain Calvin’s doctrine of predestination.
3. What led to the English Reformation?
4. Explain the differences between the Puritans and Separatists.
5. How did James I contribute to Puritan discontent?

C. The English in Ireland

1. What led to the English view of subjugation of the Irish people?
2. What ideas would the English take with them to America based on their experiences in Ireland?

D. The French and the Dutch in America

1. How did the French differ from the British in their colonization of the “New World”?
2. How did the *coureurs de bois* contribute to the French success?
3. What were the reasons for Dutch success in trade?

E. The First English Settlement

1. What led to England’s boost of confidence to actively participate in settlement of the “New World”?
2. What do you think happened to the Roanoke colony? And why?
3. What is a charter...who issues it and what does it do?

Unit Two: 1607-1754: The Colonies and the British Empire

Chapter 2: Transplantations and Borderlands

I. The Early Chesapeake

Explain the early struggles experienced by the first English colonizers to Virginia.

A. Colonists and Natives

1. What problems did colonists encounter?
2. How did this initial colony survive?

B. Reorganization and Expansion

1. What change did Jamestown undergo to encourage migration?
2. Explain what happened during the “starving time.”
3. What incentives were used to ensure the success of Jamestown?

C. Tobacco

1. What was the impact of the tobacco economy on the colony?

D. Expansion

1. What is the “headright” system and what is its purpose?
2. What is the significance of the House of Burgesses?
3. Explain the significance of the Powhatan regarding the success of Jamestown.

E. Exchanges of Agricultural Technology

1. What farming techniques did the colonists learn from Native Americans?

F. Maryland and the Calvert’s

1. Define Maryland as a proprietary colony
2. What problems did Maryland encounter despite its Toleration Act?

G. Turbulent Virginia

1. What was Sir William Berkeley’s ideology about westward expansion?
2. Describe the sources of ‘turbulence’ in Virginia.

H. Bacon’s Rebellion

1. What were the backcountry grievances?
2. What problems did Bacon’s rebellion highlight for the colonists?

II. The Growth of New England

Explore the impact of religion on the development of the New England colonies.

A. Plymouth Plantation

1. Why did the Separatists (Pilgrims) want to come to British America?
2. What was purpose of the Mayflower Compact?
3. Explain the relationship these Separatists had with the Native Americans.

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B. The Puritan Experiment

1. How was the Massachusetts Bay Company able to get Puritans out of England and to New England?
2. What makes John Winthrop's group of migrants historically significant?
3. How is the Congregational Church in Massachusetts different from the Anglican Church in England?
4. Describe the Theocratic Society created in Massachusetts.

C. The Expansion of New England

1. Why did many people leave the Massachusetts colony?
2. What new colonies were formed and why?

D. Settlers and Natives

1. What were some positive and negative characteristics of the relationship between settlers and natives?
2. Give example of New Englanders changing attitudes towards Native Americans.
3. What problems did English settlers cause?

E. The Pequot War, King Philip's War and the Technology of Battle

1. What caused the Pequot War? King Philip's War?
2. What was the outcome of both wars?

III. The Restoration Colonies

How did problems back in England influence colonial development after 1632 and how did the English settlers pursue their goals despite these problems?

A. The English Civil War

1. What were the results of the Stuart Restoration?

B. The Carolinas

1. Describe the characteristics of these proprietary colonies.
2. Compare (similarities AND differences) the Northern and Southern Carolinas.

C. New Netherland, New York, and New Jersey

1. What were the roots of the rivalry between English and the Dutch?
2. List the characteristics of the New York Colony
3. How did New Jersey differ from New York?

D. the Quaker Colonies

1. What characteristics made the Society of Friends or Quakers unique?
2. What made the colony of Pennsylvania unique?
3. Why was Pennsylvania able to prosper?
4. What was the relationship like between the colonists and Native American's in Pennsylvania?
5. What did the Charter of Liberties establish?

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IV. Borderlands and Middle Grounds

Describe the problems (and solutions) faced by the European powers vying for control of the Americas.

A. The Caribbean Islands

1. How many English immigrated to the Caribbean and Bermuda?
2. What were the advantages and disadvantages of growing sugar cane?

B. Masters and Slaves in the Caribbean

1. What could be expected of the life of a slave in the Caribbean?
2. Why was this society so unstable?
3. What connection did these settlements have with North America?

C. The Southern Borderlands

1. Describe Spain's Northern colonies.
2. What impact did Spanish settlement have on California natives?
3. Why were the Spanish threatened by the French?
4. How were the Spanish Southwest colonies different from the English colonies?

D. Southeastern Borderlands

1. What led to hostilities between the Spanish and the English in the Southeast?

E. The Founding of Georgia

1. For what reasons did James Oglethorpe found the Georgia colony.
2. List the characteristics of the Georgia colony.
3. How was Georgia transformed as a royal colony?

F. Middle Grounds

1. Give two examples of how the French treated Native Americans.
2. What change occurred in the relationship between Europeans and Native Americans in the middle grounds?

V. The Evolution of the British Empire

Explain how mercantilism and the Navigation Acts contribute to a 'more rational, uniform structure' to the British Empire.

A. The Drive for Reorganization

1. How did mercantilism work as envisioned by the British?
2. Why did the English government pass the Navigation Act?
3. What were the first three Navigation Acts?
4. How did the colonists benefit from the Navigation Acts?

B. The Dominion of New England

1. Why and with what success was the dominion of New England created?

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C. The “Glorious Revolution”

1. Who replaced James II in the “Glorious Revolution”?
2. What changed in New England due to the “Glorious Revolution”?
3. What political changes occurred in Maryland and other colonies?

Chapter 3: Society and Culture in Provincial America

I. The Colonial Population

Describe the characteristics of the growing colonial population and the roles these characteristics played leading to European and African domination of the Atlantic coast.

A. Indentured Servitude

1. List the characteristics of indentured servitude
2. What were the realities of indentured servitude?

B. Birth and Death

1. Describe the population growth in seventeenth century America.
 - a. the North
 - b. the South

C. Medicine in the Colonies

1. What were the impacts of the limited medical knowledge in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?

D. Women and Families in the Chesapeake

1. Why was the paternalistic society difficult to maintain in the South?
2. What experiences, both positive and negative, did Southern women anticipate for their lives?
3. What were the results of the revival of patriarchy in the South?

E. Women and Families in New England

1. How did the family structure differ in the North (from the South)?
2. What were the expectations of women in the Puritan family?

F. The Beginnings of Slavery in British America

1. How many Africans were forced into slavery and shipped to the New World before the nineteenth century?
2. What could the African prisoners expect to experience?
3. How did these eventual slaves end up in what became the United States?
4. Describe the characteristics of the growing slave population.
5. What was the status of these early slaves in various regions in the South?
6. What assumptions did white English settlers have regarding race?
7. Describe the “slave codes”

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G. Changing Sources of European Immigration

1. What factors led to a changing immigration population?
2. List who these new immigrants were and where they settled?

II. The Colonial Economies

Explain how the new English colonies were able to develop varied yet successful economies.

A. The Southern Economy

1. Describe the boom and bust pattern for tobacco.
2. Why did dependency on African slaves grow in the rice producing colonies?

B. Northern Economic and Technological Life

1. Why was the Northern economy more diverse?
2. What is the significance of the Saugus Ironworks?
3. What limited Northern industrial growth?
4. List the “extractive” industries

C. The extent and Limits of Technology

1. What was the reality of technology for the majority of colonial society?

D. The Rise of colonial Commerce

1. List the obstacle faced by colonial commerce.
2. Describe the triangular trade network
3. What led to the emergence of a merchant class?

E. The Rise of Consumerism

1. How did growing consumerism impact social class?
2. What were the consequences?

III. Patterns of Society

*To what extent did the British colonies in America replicate the rigid class system in England?
Discuss the ability for social-mobility in America.*

A. The Plantation

1. List the characteristics of the majority of plantations.
2. What is the stratified plantation society?

B. Plantation Slavery

1. Describe the family structure of African slaves.
2. What were the characteristics of slave culture?
3. What caused the Stono Rebellion?
4. Describe the various works of slaves.

C. The Puritan Community

1. How did the “covenant” guide the settlement patterns of New England society?
2. Describe Puritan democracy

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3. What strained the social structure of Puritan communities leading to dispersion?

D. The Witchcraft Phenomenon

1. What factors cause the Salem Witch Trials?
2. List the characteristics of the cities.

E. Inequality

1. What inequalities existed in New England cities?

IV. Awakenings and Enlightenments

How did the 1st Great Awakening and the Enlightenment contribute to the growth of American intellectual life?

A. The Pattern of Religions

1. Why did religious toleration exist in colonial America? And give examples.
2. Why did anti-Catholicism prevalent in the American colonies?
3. Why was there an apparent decline in religious piety?

B. The Great Awakening

1. What was the “rhetoric” of religious revival?
2. Who are the “Old” and “New” lights?

C. The Enlightenment

1. What did Enlightenment thinkers think?
2. What did the Enlightenment encourage?
3. Who are the great Enlightenment thinkers? (Abroad and in America)

D. Education

1. What evidence demonstrates that colonists valued education? Create a specific list.
2. Explain the relationship between religion and education in the colonies.
3. What was studies at these colleges?

E. The Spread of Science

1. Who promoted the sciences in America?
2. Give one example of the influence of science in America.

F. Concepts of Law and Politics

1. How was American law different from and similar to English law?
2. Describe the differences in the American and British political systems.
3. What were the results of these differences in the American colonies?

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American Colonies
Geomorphological sites

Directions: Be able to locate all of the following on a map:

Colonies

Connecticut
Delaware
Georgia
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Vermont (New York)
Virginia
Important places
Quebec
Montreal
New Orleans
New Spain (Mexico)
New Spain (Florida)

Regions

New England
Middle Atlantic colonies
Southern colonies
Caribbean Islands/Sea

Physical features & bodies of water

Appalachian Mountains
Atlantic Coastal Plain
Massachusetts Bay
Chesapeake Bay
The Great Lakes
• Lake Michigan
• Lake Superior
• Lake Huron
• Lake Erie
• Lake Ontario
Mississippi River
Ohio River (and Valley)
St. Lawrence River
Hudson River
Atlantic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Gulf of Mexico

People groups

Native American tribes (location)
• Inca
• Maya
• Olmec
• Aztec
• Iroquois Confederacy