

# AP US History Summer Work

## (Worth 100 points)

Name:

Welcome to APUSH! This will count as your first assignment.

**Due Date:** Periods 1 and 2 due on the first day of school. Fifty (50) points for each completed packet. ALL questions should be answered.

**Note:** Your work should be HAND-WRITTEN as neatly as possible. Please use the [link below](#) and any outside resources to complete.

**Directions:** You will answer all of the questions and fill in the information/answers next to the various terms, names, dates, people, etc.

If you need help, please check out my key concept videos, at:

[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-69ThEyf7-A8PgWRxaH3Qi3dD\\_ZUu2BF](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-69ThEyf7-A8PgWRxaH3Qi3dD_ZUu2BF)

# Period 1: 1491-1607

## In a Nutshell

On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.

## Key Concepts

### Part 1

- A. Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other.
- B. As settlers migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America, they developed quite different and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

### Part 2

- C. European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.
- D. The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic.
- E. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.

### Part 3

- F. Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.
- G. European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples.
- H. Native peoples and Africans in the Americas strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy in the face of European challenges to their independence and core beliefs.

## Significant Topics

### 1. Economic Development and Social Diversification Among Native Societies

The spread of maize (corn) cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the American Southwest and beyond supported economic development and social diversification among societies in these areas; a mix of foraging and hunting did the same for societies in the Northwest and areas of California.

- a. Pueblo

b. Chinook

2. **Mobile Lifestyles in Native Societies**

Native societies responded to the lack of natural resources in the Great Basin and the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles.

3. **Native Societies in the Northeast and Atlantic Seaboard**

In the Northeast and along the Atlantic Seaboard some societies developed a mixed agricultural and hunter–gatherer economy that favored the development of permanent villages.

a. Iroquois

b. Algonquin

4. **Spanish and Portuguese Exploration and Conquest**

Spanish and Portuguese exploration and conquest of the Americas led to widespread deadly epidemics, the emergence of racially mixed populations, and a caste system defined by an intermixture among Spanish settlers, Africans, and Native Americans.

a. smallpox

b. Mestizo

c. Zambo

5. **Spanish and Portuguese Slave Trade**

Spanish and Portuguese traders reached West Africa and partnered with some African groups to exploit local resources and recruit slave labor for the Americas.

6. **Spanish Economics in the New World**

The introduction of new crops and livestock (e.g. horses and cows) by the Spanish had far-reaching effects on native settlement patterns, as well as on economic, social, and political development in the Western Hemisphere.

a. Columbian Exchange

7. **Indian Labor and African Slavery in the Spanish Colonies**

In the economies of the Spanish colonies, Indian labor, used in the *encomienda* system to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals (e.g., silver), and other resources (e.g., sugar), was gradually replaced by African slavery.

a. *encomienda* system

8. **European Colonization in the New World**

European exploration and conquest were fueled by a desire for new sources of wealth, increased power and status, and converts to Christianity.

a. Christopher Columbus

b. Juan Ponce de León

c. St. Augustine, 1565

d. Walter Raleigh

e. Roanoke, 1586

9. **European Economics in the New World**

New crops (e.g., corn and potatoes) from the Americas stimulated European population growth, while new sources of mineral wealth facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism.

10. **Developments Making Colonization Possible**

Improvements in technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.

- a. sextant
  
- b. joint stock companies

**11. Treatment of Native Americans**

With little experience dealing with people who were different from themselves, Spanish and Portuguese explorers poorly understood the native peoples they encountered in the Americas, leading to debates over how American Indians should be treated and how “civilized” these groups were compared to European standards.

- a. Juan de Sepúlveda
  
- b. Bartolomé de Las Casas

**12. Beliefs in White Superiority**

Many Europeans developed a belief in white superiority to justify their subjugation of Africans and American Indians, using several different rationales.

**13. Native American Resistance to European Colonization**

European attempts to change American Indian beliefs and worldviews on basic social issues such as religion, gender roles and the family, and the relationship of people with the natural environment led to American Indian resistance and conflict.

- a. Spanish Mission System
  
- b. Juan de Oñate

**14. African Culture in the New World**

In spite of slavery, Africans’ cultural and linguistic adaptations to the Western Hemisphere resulted in varying degrees of cultural preservation and autonomy.

- a. Maroons

b. African American Religion

## **Additional Information**

### **Example**

1. astrolabe
  
2. conquistadors

## **Topic Number**

#10—Developments  
Making Colonization  
Possible

#11—Treatment of  
Native Americans

## Period 2: 1607-1754

### In A Nutshell

Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, leading to the emergence of distinctive colonial and native societies.

### Key Concepts

#### Part 1

- A. Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.
- B. Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization.
- C. The British-American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.
- D. Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.

#### Part 2

- E. European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.
- F. Competition over resources between European rivals led to conflict within and between North American colonial possessions and American Indians.
- G. Clashes between European and American Indian social and economic values caused changes in both cultures.

#### Part 3

- H. The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.
- I. “Atlantic World” commercial, religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor systems.)
- J. Britain’s desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.

### Significant Topics

- 1. **Spanish Colonization in the Western Hemisphere**  
Spain sought to establish tight control over the process of colonization and to convert and/or exploit the native population.

2. **French and Dutch Colonization in the Western Hemisphere**

French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.

3. **English Colonization in the Western Hemisphere**

Unlike their European competitors, the English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians.

4. **European Intermarriage with Native Americans and Africans**

Unlike Spanish, French, and Dutch colonies, which accepted intermarriage and cross-racial sexual unions with native peoples (and, in Spain's case, with enslaved Africans), English colonies attracted both males and females who rarely intermarried with either native peoples or Africans, leading to the development of a rigid racial hierarchy.

5. **Atlantic Slave Trade**

The abundance of land, a shortage of indentured servants, the lack of an effective means to enslave native peoples, and a growing European demand for colonial goods led to the emergence of the Atlantic slave trade.

a. indentured servitude

b. middle passage

6. **Slavery in the British Colonies**

Reinforced by a strong belief in British racial and cultural superiority, the British system enslaved black people in perpetuity, altered African gender and kinship relationships in the colonies, and was one factor that led the British colonists into violent confrontations with American Indians.

a. First Africans brought to America, 1619

7. **African Resistance to British Slavery**

Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing aspects of slavery. Resistance to slavery included rebellion, sabotage, and escape.

a. Stono Rebellion, 1739

b. New York Conspiracy, 1741



8. **New England Colonies**

The New England colonies, founded primarily by Puritans seeking to establish a community of like-minded religious believers, developed a close-knit, homogeneous society and — aided by favorable environmental conditions — a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.

a. Great Migration to Massachusetts, 1630-1640

b. Puritans

c. Providence, Rhode Island, 1636

9. **Middle Colonies**

The demographically, religiously, and ethnically diverse middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops, while the Chesapeake colonies and North Carolina relied on the cultivation of tobacco, a labor-intensive product based on white indentured servants and African chattel.

a. Chesapeake

b. Pennsylvania, 1682

c. Quakers

10. **Southern and British West Indies Colonies**

The colonies along the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British islands in the West Indies took advantage of long growing seasons by using slave labor to develop economies based on staple crops; in some cases, enslaved Africans constituted the majority of the population.

a. Jamestown, 1607

b. headright system

- c. Georgia, 1732

**11. European Conflicts in the New World**

Conflicts in Europe spread to North America, as French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied, traded with, and armed American Indian groups, leading to continuing political instability. As European nations competed in North America, their colonies focused on gaining new sources of labor and on producing and acquiring commodities such as furs and tobacco, that were valued in Europe.

- a. Beaver Wars

- b. Chickasaw Wars

**12. Colonial Dissatisfaction with European Nations**

The goals and interests of European leaders at times diverged from those of colonial citizens, leading to growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic, as settlers, especially in the English colonies, expressed dissatisfaction over territorial settlements, frontier defense, and other issues.

- a. Wool Act, 1699

- b. Molasses Act, 1733

- c. smuggling

**13. European Contact with Native Populations**

Continuing contact with Europeans increased the flow of goods and diseases into and out of native communities, stimulating cultural and demographic changes. By supplying American Indian allies with deadlier weapons and alcohol, and by rewarding Indian military actions, Europeans helped increase the intensity and destructiveness of American Indian warfare.

- a. King Philip's War, 1675-1676

- b. Pueblo Revolt, 1680

**14. European Response to Native Culture**

Spanish colonizing efforts in North American, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, saw an accommodation with some aspects of American Indian culture; by contrast, conflict with American Indians tended to reinforce English colonists' worldview on land and gender roles.

**15. Colonial Attitudes about Race**

The presence of slavery and the impact of colonial wars stimulated the growth of ideas on race in the Atlantic system, leading to the emergence of racial stereotyping and the development of strict racial categories among British colonists, which contrasted with Spanish and French acceptance of racial gradations.

- a. *Casta* system

- b. mulatto

- c. Métis

**16. The Atlantic Economy**

The growth of an Atlantic economy throughout the 18th century created a shared labor market and a wide exchange of New World and European goods, as seen in the African slave trade and the shipment of products from the Americas.

- a. mercantilism

- b. triangular trade

**17. Anglicization of the British Colonies**

Several factors promoted Anglicization in the British colonies: the growth of autonomous political communities based on English models, the development of commercial ties and legal structures, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, Protestant evangelism, religious toleration, and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.

- a. House of Burgesses, 1619
  
- b. Mayflower Compact, 1620
  
- c. Maryland Toleration Act, 1649

**18. Unification of the British Colonies**

As regional distinctiveness among the British colonies diminished over time, they developed largely similar patterns of culture, laws, institutions, and governance within the context of the British imperial system.

- a. Establishment of the Dominion of New England, 1686
  
- b. established church

**19. Failure to Integrate Colonies into the British Empire**

Late 17th-century efforts to integrate Britain's colonies into a coherent, hierarchical imperial structure and pursue mercantilist economic aims met with scant success due largely to varied forms of colonial resistance and conflicts with American Indian groups, and were followed by nearly a half-century of the British government's relative indifference to colonial governance.

- a. Navigation Acts, 1651-1696
  
- b. salutary neglect

**20. Colonial Resistance to British Rule**

Resistance to imperial control in the British colonies drew on colonial experiences of self-government, evolving local ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

- a. Bacon's Rebellion, 1676
  
- b. Leisler's Rebellion, 1689
  
- c. Great Awakening, 1730s-1760s
  
- d. George Whitefield
  
- e. Jonathan Edwards
  
- f. John Locke

## **Additional Information**

### **Examples:**

- 1. Pilgrims
  
- 2. Pequot War, 1636

## **Topic Number**

#8–New England  
Colonies

#13–European  
Contact with Native  
Americans