

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Campus \_\_\_\_\_

## Summer Assignment AP U.S. History

**Due the first day of class.** Staple all work together with your name on the front. Only turn in the terms and the handwritten Short Answer writing sample. The time needed to complete this summer assignment is equivalent to approximately 4 nightly home works for this course.

### Part 1

1. Read Chapter one and two of our textbook. It is available online by going to this site:  
Eric Foner's, Give Me Liberty! AP 3rd Edition 2013, W.W. Norton  
Temporary link for Ch. 1-4 only [http://wwnorton.com/ebooklite/givemelibAP3e\\_chs0\\_4/welcome.asp](http://wwnorton.com/ebooklite/givemelibAP3e_chs0_4/welcome.asp)  
If you do not have access to the Internet, you may check out a copy of the textbook.
2. Define and briefly explain the significant terms for Ch. 1 & 2 (listed on page 2-7 of this document).
  - A. Must be **handwritten** and must use the textbook as your source of information (internet only for clarification)
  - B. The format for significance terms is as follows:
    - i. Term and page number
    - ii. Definition: What is it? Description...already filled in for you.
    - iii. Significance: why is it important/relevant to the time period, what difference did this make?

### Part 2

1. Answer the "Short Answer" question (found below) on a sheet of lined paper.  
--The question has 3 parts--label each part with its letter: A, B, and C.  
--Answers should be **handwritten** complete, complex sentences--this is NOT an essay.
2. The learning objective of part 2 is to collect a student writing sample that demonstrated critical thinking through historical argumentation and to practice one of the 3 types of writing that are on the May AP US History exam.

### Short Answer Question (answer on a sheet of lined paper)

- A. Briefly explain ONE example of how contact between Native Americans and Europeans brought changes to Native American societies in the period 1492 to 1700.
- B. Briefly explain a SECOND example of how contact between Native Americans and Europeans brought changes to Native American societies in the same period.
- C. Briefly explain ONE example of how Native American societies resisted change brought by contact with Europeans in the same period.

### Contacts:

CPHS – [Jayne.Serna@leanderisd.org](mailto:Jayne.Serna@leanderisd.org) and [Jeff.gamble@leanderisd.org](mailto:Jeff.gamble@leanderisd.org)

GHS – [Jacquetta.thayer@leanderisd.org](mailto:Jacquetta.thayer@leanderisd.org)

LHS - [Michelle.Lux@leanderisd.org](mailto:Michelle.Lux@leanderisd.org)

RHS - [michael.hjort@leanderisd.org](mailto:michael.hjort@leanderisd.org) and [max.lee@leanderisd.org](mailto:max.lee@leanderisd.org)

VHS - [liesl.patteson@leanderisd.org](mailto:liesl.patteson@leanderisd.org)

VRHS – [Michelle.maupin@leanderisd.org](mailto:Michelle.maupin@leanderisd.org) and [Phillip.Sozansky@leanderisd.org](mailto:Phillip.Sozansky@leanderisd.org)

**Significant Terms Time Period-1500's Chapter 1 A New World**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Significance-(why important/why do we care?)</i>
1. Native American evidence of civilized society (p9-11)	Mayas/Aztecs very sophisticated. Built cities (Tenochtitlan-Aztec), trading networks, religious, farming (corn), irrigation networks, transportation systems, gov't, etc.	
2. Native American adaptation to environments (p 9-13)	Plains-nomadic, followed buffalo & used for all-food, clothing, housing... Pacific- hunting, fishing, farming Southwest- dry farming, irrigation, adobe brick homes	
3. Views on Religion, property, Gender (NA vs Euro) (p14-16)	Religion- believed in a God but Euro still felt need to Christianize Property- NA-hold in common Euro-ownership Gender-NA-matrilineal Euro-patrilineal	
4. Portuguese exploration & explorers Dias & da Gama (p20-22)	Bartholomeu Dias sailed to tip of Africa; Vasco da Gama sailed around tip; took advantage of new techniques in sailing such as caravel etc.	
5. King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella & Spanish goals (p23-24)	A king and queen of Spain in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. They united their country; completed the Reconquista & sponsored the exploration of the New World by Christopher Columbus. Goals of wealth, national glory, spread of Catholic faith	
6. Christopher Columbus (p23-24)	Sailed for Spain under the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria. Thought had reached the East Indies and called the natives Indians.	
7. Amerigo Vespucci (p24)	1499 Italian who wrote a letter about his voyage to the South American coast describing "a new world".	
8. Johann Gutenberg (p24)	Created the idea of moveable type or Printing press.	

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<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Significance-(why important/why do we care?)</i>
9. John Cabot (p24)	Complete first transatlantic voyage by the English trying to find a northwest passage to Asia. Settles Newfoundland for the English.	
10. Ferdinand Magellan (p24-25)	c1480–1521, Portuguese navigator: discoverer of the Straits of Magellan 1520 and the Philippines 1521. Also, made the first voyage around the world	
11. Hernando Cortes (p 25-26)	(Spanish-1519) to explore. He set to conquer the Aztecs and their leader Montezuma. Gained upper hand cause of guns, horses, and the natives thought at first they were gods as well as disease brought by Europeans devastated the tribe	
12. Francisco Pizarro ( p26)	Spanish conquistador who conquered the Incas in what is now Peru	
13. Columbian Exchange (p26-27)	Exchange of old and new world items including disease, horses, food products, metals, etc.	
14. Conquistadores (p27)	A conqueror, especially one of the 16th-century Spanish soldiers who defeated the Indian civilizations of Mexico, Central America, or Peru. Men eager for personal glory & material gain	
15. Mestizo (p29)	Mixed Spanish/native Americans. Because most of Spanish descent who came to America's were single males, marrying natives proved alternative.	
16. Treaty of Tordesillas (p31)	1494 the pope negotiated a treaty between Spain & Portugal that drew a line of demarcation that divided up the world. Any lands discovered West of the line belonged to Spain. (claiming N & S America) Portugal could colonize & trade with lands east of the line. (controlled trade w/China and East Indies)	

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<b><i>Term</i></b>	<b><i>Definition</i></b>	<b><i>Significance-(why important/why do we care?)</i></b>
17. Bartolome de Las Casas (p32-33)	Spanish priest that Published an account of the decimation of the Indian population in A Very Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies	
18. Encomienda system (p33)	Monarch rewarded the leaders of the conquests with Indian villages. People who lived in the village provided the ecomenderos with labor tribute in exchange for legal protection and religious guidance.	
19. Spanish explorers: Juan Ponce de Leon, Cabeza de Vaca, Francisco Coronado (p34-35)	in 1513 he discovered Florida while searching for the legendary Fountain of Youth (1460-1521); search for 7 Golden Cities of Cibola; explored interior Great Plains	
20. Pueblo Revolt or Pope's Rebellion (p37-40)	Pope's Rebellion was a revolt staged by the Pueblo Indians in 1680 against the Spaniards who were enslaving them to dig in mines for gold and silver (legitimized by a system called <i>encomienda</i> ) & also fought against the imposition of religion--Catholicism--that was being forced on them. They rebelled in order to retain their own unique religion and culture. Pope was a Pueblo religious leader who encouraged this rebellion.	
21. Samuel de Champlain; Marquette & Joliet; de La Salle (p41)	sailed for the French and discovered Quebec creating a fur trading company; found the Mississippi River; explored to the Gulf of Mexico	
22. Huguenots (p41)	In France, people of Calvinist view or French Protestants were known as the Huguenots	
23. Henry Hudson (p45)	Employed by the Dutch East India Company he searched for a NW passage to Asia finding the river that now bears his name in NY... Hudson River	
24. New Netherland/New Amsterdam (p45-48)	Area around New York claimed for the Dutch. New Amsterdam is actually Manhattan Island. Settled by the Dutch East India Company and Dutch West India Company (joint stock cos)	

**Significant Terms Period 1607-1660 Chapter 2 Beginnings of English America**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Significance-(why important/why do we care?)</i>
1. Acts of Supremacy 1534 (p55)	Declared the king of England the supreme head of the Church of England. Break from the Catholic church now forming the Anglican Church.	
2. Roanoke (p56)	2 attempts were made to settle this North Carolina settlement for the English.... Both failed. The second attempt ended in a bit of a mystery as when John White returned to his settlement they were gone with only the word CROTOAN written on a tree. Did they get killed by Indians? Did they assimilate w/ that tribe? Did they move?	
3. Richard Hakluyt (p57-9)	Created propaganda to encourage continued English exploration in the New World citing 23 reasons why the Queen should support...Catholic tyranny, power & glory, profit from trade, refuge for England's surplus population	
4. Indentured Servants (p60-1)	Voluntarily surrendered their freedom for a period of about 7 years in exchange for paid passage to the new world. Like slaves, they could be bought, sold, could not marry w/ out permission, subject to punishment, labor enforced by courts. But received "freedom dues" upon end of service. Ability to purchase land meant liberty & the right to vote in most areas.	
5. Joint Stock Company (p63-64)	Several investors pull their money to invest in a colony in hopes for profit. This is how the English often financed their colonies rather than the crown. Ex. Virginia/London Co	
6. Jamestown (p63-64)	1606 James issues the first Virginia Charter near the James River. Marshy peninsula became the site of Jamestown... Criticized for location because low lying ground tended to be disease ridden death trap even the drinking water contaminated with salt. But built fort here cause believed protected from Spanish and native Am attacks. Financed by the London/Virginia Co.	
7. The Starving Time (p 63)	1609-1610 lacking leadership fell back into old habits and then there was a bad winter became known as the "starving time". (Some even driven to cannibalism) only 65 settlers survived.	
8. House of Burgesses (1619) (p 64)	Created in Virginia... the first elected representative assembly	

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9. Headright System (p64)	Used to encourage settlement in Virginia those who paid own transportation across Atlantic were given 50 acre lot of which they paid a small annual rent & granted another 50 if they paid for another's journey (indentured servant for example)	
10. Powhatan & daughter Pocahontas (p64-65)	Tribe leader named by settlers for the Powhatan tribe he represented. Captain John Smith of Jamestown depended on trade/ peace with the tribe for survival. At one point Pocahontas saves Smith from her father. Eventually Pocahontas became an intermediary but is held prisoner when conflict arose in 1610.	
11. John Rolfe (p66)	(marries Pocahontas) will develop a milder blend of tobacco that will become a popular export for Jamestown colonists (popular in England)	
12. Maryland & Act of Toleration (1649) (p68, 88)	Act of Toleration also known as the Act Concerning Religion...extending religious toleration to all who accepted Christ. Although many Catholics came to Maryland as it was a haven for Catholics, Protestants also came creating religious division.	
13. Puritans (p69-72)	radical reformers- helped spark the English Civil War- came out of Protestant Reformation- they accepted Calvinism (predestination)- wanted to eliminate unscriptural elements (purify) Church of England of Catholic practices ("popery")	
14. Pilgrims (p70-1)	Originally lived in Scrooby Manor (150miles N of London) and felt the Church of England still had too many Catholic practices so moved to Holland but left cause felt too much Dutch influence on their kids. Set out for new World on Mayflower. They formally left the state church becoming "separatists".	
15. Mayflower Compact (p 71)	Patent to land in Virginia but landed in New England which patent had no validity and therefore they would not be able to set up a civil government. To prevent anarchy... signed Mayflower Compact agreeing on a democratic civil society with governmental authority	
16. John Winthrop & Great Migration to Mass. Bay (p 70-76)	Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Colony established by the Puritans. Came mostly in families for reasons of escaping religious persecution, anxiety over England's future, & economic reasons. Population grew due to healthy climate.	

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<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Significance-(why important/why do we care?)</i>
17. "City on a Hill" expressed by Winthrop (p70)	Mass Bay run by Puritans-- that would stand as a beacon of righteousness for the rest of the Christian World".	
18. Congregationalism (p 74)	Bay colonists accepted innovative form of church government called Congregationalism – under this system each village church was independent of outside interference- A type of church government in which each local congregation is self-governing	
19. Roger Williams (p76)	Was an extreme separatist and believed the Mass Bay colonists needed to separate from the church. Also, questioned the validity of the charter since they did not purchase the land from the Indians; also believed the rulers of the colony should not be able to punish settlers for their religious beliefs. It was God's responsibility to judge not theirs.	
20. Fundamental Order of Connecticut (1639) (p 77-80)	Created by Puritan dissenter Thomas Hooker who eventually creates this frame of gov't in founding Connecticut. No church membership required for voting.	
21. Anne Hutchinson and antinomianism (p 80)	Follower of Puritan minister John Cotton- denounced for Antinomianism-putting own judgment above human law & teaching of the church. –She claimed that since faith itself alone is sufficient to attain salvation, adherence to religious law is not necessary; she questioned the teachings of the ministers. Her theological interpretations offended church leadership esp. as a woman. She claimed she experienced divine inspiration (God talked to her). This therefore could not be tested by the Bible.	
22. Pequot War 1637 (81-82)	Fought because tensions grew between Puritans and the Indians. (started due to death of a fur trader) Puritans ally themselves with Pequot tribal enemies (the Narragansett and Mohegan tribes) & decimate the tribe	
23. Halfway Covenant (p 84)	Compromise allowed the grandchildren of persons in full communion to be baptized even though their parents could not demonstrate full conversion. Ministers assumed that "God cast the line of election in the loins of Godly parents".	