

MICS APUSH Summer Assignment

Assignment #1: Native American Cultures

APUSH Key Concept 1.1

"Period 1" of the AP US History course outline focuses on the period from 1491 (a generic designation for the Americas pre-contact) to 1607 (the establishment of the Jamestown Colony). Your summer assignment will specifically focus on Native American Tribes and their diversity.

For this assignment, you will view the video at the link provided and complete the Native American Cultures graphic organizer by hand. By the end, students will be able to successfully distinguish the differences between the cultures. : (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zG_Q50JDeLo)

Upon completion of the video lecture and graphic organizer, the student will then complete the Native Americans Tribes Map Exercise. This assignment must be hand written as well and done in color.

Assignment #2: Chapters 1 & 2 Reading

Direction: Included in this packet are the reading guides to Chapters 1 & 2 of your APUSH textbook. Chapter 1 focuses on the period of 1492-1607 and Chapter 2 focuses on the rise of the 13 colonies. These guides are designed for you to annotate (take notes) based on the topic and analyze different topics. You will need to access the digital copy of the textbook that is posted to my website <http://mrguymics.weebly.com> .

Both assignments are due at the beginning of class on the first day of school without exception.

Native American Cultures Graphic Organizer

Name: _____

Fill out the following graphic organizer while watching the lecture on Native American Cultures on YouTube:

Arctic Tribal Groups:	
Plains Indians Tribal Groups:	
Northeast / Great Lakes Tribal Groups:	
Southwest Tribal Groups:	
SOUTHEAST Tribal Groups:	

Short Answers: 4-6 Sentences per response citing at least two pieces of textual evidence.

1. Why were American Indians so diverse in 1491?
2. Research the Iroquois Confederacy and explain the structure and functioning of it.

Native American Tribes

Name: _____

US History Map Exercise



Map Credit: d-maps.com

Complete the following tasks using reliable internet maps:

- 1. Label and lightly shade in the following areas of cultural influence:** Arctic, Subarctic, Great Plains, Southwest, Southeast, Northeast
- 2. Label the domains of the following Native American tribes:** Algonquin, Aztec, Cherokee, Comanche, Creek, Eskimo, Hopi, Inuit, Iroquois, Pueblo, Sioux, Wichita
- 3. Label the map based on whether food was primarily procured by (H)unting, (A)griculture, or (F)ishing in each region by marking the appropriate letter on the map.**

Guided Reading & Analysis: A New World

Chapter 1- A New World of Many Cultures, 1491-1607, pp 1-13

Reading Assignment:

Ch. 1 AMSCO; If you do not have the AMSCO text, use chapter 1 of *American Pageant* and/or online resources such as the website, podcast, crash course video, chapter outlines, Hippocampus, etc..

Purpose:

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for *reflections and analysis* using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. © **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is a mandatory assignment.

Directions:

1. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
2. **Write:** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided. Complete it in **INK!**

SECTION 1 - Period Perspectives, p.1

Consider the data in the chart at right as well as page 1 of the text when completing this section.

Period 1 begins with 1491. If the American Indian population in what is now the United States was nearly 10 million before 1492, why is the United States population in modern times only 2 to 3% American Indian?

Period 1 ends with the establishment of Jamestown, the first permanent British settlement in North America. Explain why 1607 is a major turning point in United States history.

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 1:

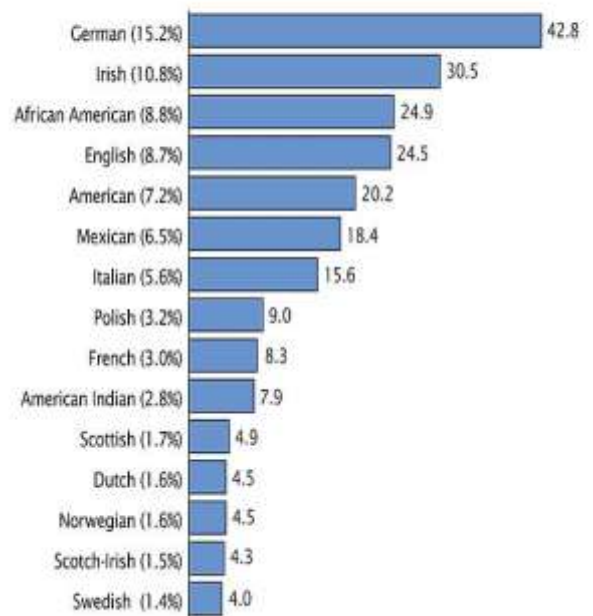
On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.

Key Concept 1.1 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.

Key Concept 1.2: European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic. **Key Concept 1.3:** Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.

Figure 2.
Fifteen Largest Ancestries: 2000

(In millions. Percent of total population in parentheses. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

SECTION 2 Guided Reading, pp 2-13

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish reading the section and taking notes, process and analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

3. **Cultures** pp 2-5

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>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.</p> <p>As settlers migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed quite different and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.</p>	<p>Cultures of Central and South America...</p> <p>Cultures of North America...</p> <p>Language...</p> <p>Southwest Settlements...</p> <p>Northwest Settlements...</p> <p>Great Plains...</p> <p>Midwest Settlements...</p> <p>Northeast Settlements...</p> <p>Atlantic Seaboard Settlements...</p>	<p><i>In what ways did native peoples transform North American environment before European colonization?</i> (list)</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>d.</p> <p>Identify one <i>key similarity</i> and one <i>key difference</i> between societies that developed in Central and South America to those that developed in North America.</p> <p>Similarity:</p> <p>Difference:</p> <p>Explain the significance of the <i>difference</i> between Central /South America and North America.</p>

4. Europe Moves Toward Exploration, pp 5-6

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>New technology, new knowledge, and new goals spurred European exploration.</p>	<p>Improvements in technology...</p> <p>Religious conflict...</p>	<p>Identify the <i>key difference</i> between Viking voyages of the 12th century to that of Columbus in the 15th century.</p> <p><i>How</i> did new technology enable Christopher Columbus to dominate the “New World?”</p> <p>What was the <i>impact</i> of the Catholic victory in Spain and the European Reformation on North America?</p>

5. Expanding Trade, pp 6-7

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Economic motives drove exploration, and “discovery” altered the European, African, and America economically, politically, and culturally.</p>	<p>New Routes...</p> <p>Slave Trading...</p> <p>African Resistance...</p> <p>Developing Nation-States...</p>	<p>List <i>three main effects</i> of Europe’s expanding trade in the 15th century.</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Which effect was <i>most significant</i>? Explain your answer.</p>

6. Early Explorations, pp 7-10

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.</p>	<p>Christopher Columbus...</p> <p>Columbus's Legacy...</p> <p>Exchanges...</p> <p>Dividing the Americas...</p> <p>Spanish Exploration and Conquest...</p> <p>English Claims...</p> <p>French Claims...</p> <p>Dutch Claims...</p>	<p><i>How did European expansion impact European society?</i></p> <p><i>How did European expansion impact Native American society?</i></p> <p>Which of these consequences were the most significant? Explain your answer.</p>

7. Spanish Settlements in North America, pp 10-11

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
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<p>European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.</p>	<p>Florida...</p> <p>New Mexico...</p> <p>Texas...</p> <p>California...</p>	<p>What were <i>three chief features</i> of the Spanish empire in America?</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Identify <i>one cause</i> and <i>one effect</i> of Spanish settlement in North America.</p> <p>Cause:</p> <p>Effect:</p>
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8. European Treatment of Native Americans, pp 11-12

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Spanish Policy...</p> <p>English Policy...</p> <p>French Policy...</p> <p>Native American Reaction...</p>	<p>Identify <i>three major consequences</i> of European contact with American Indians?</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Which of these were the <i>most significant</i>? Explain your answer.</p> <p>In what ways was English policy toward Native Americans different from those of France and Spain?</p> <p><i>Different from France in that...</i></p> <p><i>Different from Spain in that...</i></p> <p><i>How effective</i> were Native Americans in overcoming the negative aspects of European policies?</p>

9. Historical Perspectives: Was Columbus a Great Hero? .13

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>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.</p>	<p>Washington Irving...</p> <p>President Franklin Roosevelt...</p> <p>Revisionists...</p> <p>Arthur Schlesinger...</p> <p>Fact and fiction...</p>	<p>Support or refute the following statement: Christopher Columbus was a hero.</p> <p>List 3 pieces of evidence to support your answer.</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>List 3 pieces of evidence that support the alternate view.</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p>

Guided Reading & Analysis: 13 Colonies

Chapter 2- The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire, 1607-1754, pp 23-38

Reading Assignment:

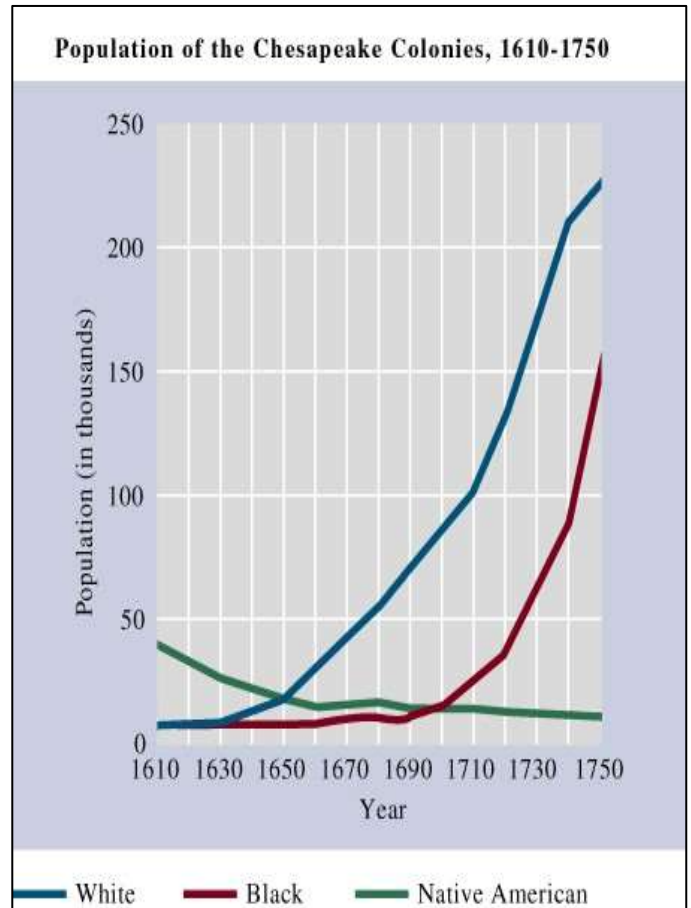
Ch. 2 AMSCO; If you do not have the AMSCO text, use chapters 2 & 3 of *American Pageant* and/or online resources such as the website, podcast, crash course video, chapter outlines, Hippocampus, etc..

1.

SECTION 1 - Period Overview, p.23

Consider the data in the chart at right as well as page 1 of the text when completing this section.

Period 2 begins with 1607 and ends in 1754. As the colonies increased in number, size, and power during this Colonial Era, the population of the eastern seaboard changed. Based on your knowledge of history and the data in the graph at right, explain three reasons for the demographic shift in the Chesapeake. (Chesapeake colonies include Virginia and Maryland)



SECTION 2 Guided Reading, pp 24-38

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish the section, analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column.

2. Early English Settlements pp 24-26

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization. Spain sought to establish tight control over the process of colonization in the Western Hemisphere and to convert and/or exploit the native population.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p>	<p>The English Model, 3 types of colonial charters...</p> <p>Early English Settlements...</p> <p>Jamestown...</p> <p>Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the English model of colonization to that of the French and Spanish.</p> <p>To what extent was the defeat of the Spanish Armada a turning point in American history?</p> <p>Explain one political and one economic cause for Jamestown early struggles for survival.</p> <p>Compare and contrast Jamestown and Plymouth colonies.</p>

Early Political Institutions, p 27

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>From the very beginning, the colonies began taking steps toward self-rule. The development of colonial political systems contributed to the development of American identity and would later cause conflict with Great Britain.</p>	<p>Representative Government in Virginia</p> <p>Representative Government in New England</p> <p>Limits to Colonial Democracy</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the political development of Virginia to that of New England. Are they more similar or different?</p>

3. The Chesapeake Colonies, pp 27-29

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p> <p>The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the Britishcontrolled regions of the New World.</p>	<p>Religious issues in Maryland...</p> <p>Act of Toleration...</p> <p>Protestant Revolt...</p> <p>Labor Shortages...</p> <p>Indentured Servants...</p> <p>Headright System...</p> <p>Slavery...</p> <p>Economic Problems...</p> <p>Conflict in Virginia...</p> <p>Bacon's Rebellion...</p> <p>Lasting Problems...</p>	<p>Explain how cultural interactions between colonizing groups, Africans, and American Indians in the colonial era impacted the development of American colonial identity.</p> <p>Identify the major causes for the establishment of slavery in the Western Atlantic World? Which of those was the most significant, why?</p>

5. **Development of New England**, pp 29-31

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p> <p>Clashes between European and American Indian social and economic values caused changes in both cultures.</p>	<p>Rhode Island</p> <p>Connecticut</p> <p>New Hampshire</p> <p>Halfway Covenant</p> <p>New England Confederation</p> <p>King Philip's War</p>	<p>Identify the causes of the sources of discord in early New England? Which ones were the most threatening and to what extent were they handled correctly?</p>

6. Restoration Colonies, pp 31-35

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p>	<p>The Carolinas...</p> <p>South Carolina...</p> <p>North Carolina...</p> <p>New York</p> <p>New Jersey</p> <p>Pennsylvania and Delaware...</p> <p>Quakers...</p> <p>William Penn...</p> <p>"Holy Experiment"...</p> <p>Delaware...</p> <p>Georgia: The Last Colony...</p>	<p>To what extent did the English Civil War serve as a turning point for the colonies in America, what were the characteristics before and after that time period?</p>

	<p>Special Regulations...</p> <p>Royal Colony...</p> <p>Compare and contrast the Middle Colonies and Southern Colonies during the Restoration era.</p>	
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7. **Mercantilism and the Empire**, pp 35-37

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.</p> <p>“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.</p>	<p>Mercantilism and the Empire...</p> <p>Acts of Trade and Navigation...</p> <p>Impact on the Colonies...</p> <p>Enforcement of the Acts...</p>	<p>Identify the causes and motivations of the British mercantile system. Which one is most significant? Why?</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>The Dominion of New England...</p> <p>Permanent Restrictions...</p>	<p>Explain the political, economic, and cultural impact of the British mercantile system.</p>
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8. The Institution of Slavery p.37-38

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.</p>	<p>Increased Demand for Slaves...</p> <p>Slave Laws...</p> <p>Triangular Trade...</p>	<p>To what extent did African slavery differ regionally in eighteenth-century North America?</p>

9. Create a map of the 13 Colonies.

Recommendations: label colonies, use color to illustrate the three colonial regions, create a key, and write a caption summarizing the significance of the map.



Key

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | NEW ENGLAND (Northern Colonies) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MIDDLE COLONIES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | SOUTHERN COLONIES |