

**AP US History
Summer Assignment
2014-2015**

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Your summer assignment consists of four parts. **All assignments are due the first day of class and must be handwritten. The last day to drop this class is July 25. Please contact WHS Student Services by July 25 if you feel this class is not for you.**

1. **Textbook Reading:** Complete the questions listed on the assignment using the on-line American History textbook found at the link below. You will be reading the sections titled The First Americans, Exploration and Discovery, and the 17th Century. Please answer in complete sentences. Reading assignments are due the first day of school. Answers must be handwritten.
<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/>
(This link can also be found on the WHS website. Click on the Student Portal and then click on the tab for Social Studies)
2. **Reading:**
 - Jefferson: A Great American's Life and Ideas by Saul K. Padover (published 1952 and available in paperback and for Nook and Kindle)
 - The Jungle by Upton Sinclair (published 1906 and available free online)
 - The Feminine Mystique by Betty Friedan (published 1963)
3. **AP Summer Worksheets** on the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Federal Government (These worksheets are found on the WHS website. Click on the Student Portal and then click on the tab for Social Studies.)
4. **Unit 1 Words, Terms and People (Set A):** Use resources available on-line to complete appropriate definitions and/or descriptions that explain why each is important to the study of US History. This assignment is due the first day of school.

Please complete all assignments individually. **All assignments must be handwritten.**

Wakefield High School Honor Code:

The students of Wakefield High School are committed to being honest and responsible in the completion of academic materials and interactions with the school administration and community. Cheating, stealing, plagiarism (passing off another's work, words, or ideas as one's own), and lying (including willful distortion or misrepresentation) are considered violations of the Honor Code. Through a joint fulfillment of this code, students and faculty will achieve their fullest potential in academic excellence and character.

Textbook Reading:

Part 1: The First Americans

Correcting Myths and Misconceptions

1. What are the various myths and misconceptions about the first Americans?
2. How were Native Americans dynamic agents of change?

Origins

1. What proof exists that Native Americans were present in the New World thousands of years earlier than most 20th century scholars believed? At what point does existing evidence suggest the first Americans arrived in North America?
2. Identify: Beringia
3. How does physical anthropology support the notion that the first Americans came from Northeast Asia?
4. Why did the first Americans spread quickly across North and South America?

Prehistoric Patterns of Change

1. Why were the discoveries in Colorado and New Mexico significant to our modern understanding of Native Americans?
2. What was the most important crop that the Native Americans learned to cultivate?

The Cultures of Prehistoric America

1. What evidence exists that proves the first Europeans to arrive in the New World were “arrogant” and “ethnocentric”?
2. Describe how Native American groups were able to adapt to each of the following regions. Include the Native groups who settled in each region.
 - a. Alaska
 - b. Northwest Pacific Coast
 - c. Southwest
 - d. Midwest and Southeast
3. What group of the Mississippian culture survived long enough to be described by Europeans?

Native America on the Eve of Contact

1. Describe how European colonizers were able to exploit the Native Americans. Discuss the tribes that lived in the Southwest and the Southeast.
2. What were the major tribes of the eastern woodlands?
3. What happened to the Algonquians? Why?
4. What was the Iroquois League? How was the league governed?
5. Describe the role of women in Iroquois society.

Kinship and Religion

1. What were characteristics Native American societies shared?
2. What were the two primary forms of Native American religious expression identified by scholars? What was emphasized in each?

Part 2: Exploration and Discovery

The Significance of 1492

1. How did the year 1492 transform the environment and human cultures of the New World?
2. How did it change the Old World?
3. What three worlds collided in America?
4. How did Sir Thomas More’s *Utopia* reflect the discovery and exploration of the New World?

European Commercial and Financial Expansion

1. How did the nation of Portugal influence European expansion?
2. What areas of the New World were settled by the Portuguese?

Slavery and Spanish Colonization

1. Why did the Spanish begin to rely on African slaves?
2. How many African slaves came to the New World between 1492 and 1820?

The Meaning of America

1. What were the two European perspectives of the New World? Which one remained dominant?

The Black Legend

1. What was the “Black Legend” and how did it influence English involvement in the New World?
2. Identify Bartolomé de las Casas.

Part 3: 17th Century

European Colonization North of Mexico

1. Explain the reasons for the lack of success by European nations in founding permanent colonies in North America prior to the seventeenth century?
2. What were reasons for greater success in planting colonies in the seventeenth century?
3. Why was English migration larger and more gender-balanced than other European nations?
4. How was religious persecution a powerful force for motivating English colonization?
5. Describe the various economies of European North American settlements?
6. In what ways did Britain’s North American colonies offer greater social equality for white men than England?
7. Contrast population growth in the British North American colonies with Britain.

Spanish Colonization

1. Summarize Spanish colonization in North America. Include motivation, major settlements, culture, and racial attitudes.

English Colonization Begins

1. How did the English view North American in the early to mid-sixteenth century? How did this change by the end of the century?
2. How did the enclosure movement influence migration from England?
3. Describe the events and issues that challenged the colony of Jamestown. Include the role of the environment and John Smith.
4. Describe the colony of early Virginia. Include the environment, the role of tobacco, and indentured servitude in your response.

Slavery Takes Root in Colonial Virginia

1. Why did the need for African slaves increase after 1660?
2. What was the status of African slaves in 17th century Virginia?
3. What point is made by historian Edmund S. Morgan about the hardening of racial lines?
4. How did Bacon’s Rebellion influence the need for slaves?

Founding New England

1. Explain the significance of Puritanism in England and how it motivated settlement to North America.
2. Who was William Bradford?
3. Who was Squanto?

The Puritans

1. How did the New England Puritans help shape American values?
2. Discuss the stereotype of Puritans and explain the ways in which it is incorrect.
3. Who was John Winthrop?

The Puritan Idea of the Covenant

1. What was the Puritan idea of the covenant?

Regional Contrasts

1. Explain the significant demographic and economic differences between the Chesapeake region and New England.

Dimensions of Change in Colonial New England

1. How did religious disagreements help create new colonies? Include the ideas of Thomas Hooker and Roger Williams.
2. What caused the Puritan community to “fray”?
3. What conflicts between New England colonists and Native Americans brought change? How?

The Salem Witch Scare

1. What social stresses contributed to the Salem Witch Scare?

Slavery in the Colonial North

1. Describe slavery in the northern colonies including population and division of labor.

Struggles for Power in Colonial America

1. What were the two parallel struggles for power in eastern North America in the late seventeenth and early to mid-eighteenth centuries? How many times did this struggle for dominance occur between 1689 and 1763?

Diversity in Colonial America

1. What was the mercantilist idea about colonial government?
2. How did the diversity of the colonies make it impossible to confine colonial development to a predetermined design?

The Middle Colonies: New York

1. What nation first claimed New York? What groups settled there?
2. When and why did New York become a British colony?
3. Explain the significance of the “patroon” system.

Fear of Slave Revolts

1. What accounted for the fear of slave insurrections?
2. What was the usual result of slave insurrections?

The Middle Colonies: William Penn’s Holy Commonwealth

1. Describe the beliefs and actions of early Quakers?
2. Who was William Penn?
3. How did the beliefs of the Quakers impact the colony of Pennsylvania?

The Southernmost Colonies: The Carolinas and Georgia

1. What became the staple crop of South Carolina?
2. What was the Stono Rebellion?
3. Describe the Indian-white warfare of North Carolina.
4. What was the one colony prior to the Revolution that attempted to prohibit slavery and why was it unable to do so permanently?

Questions on Summer Reading:

Reading Questions: *Jefferson* by Saul Padover

Chapter 1 – Youth

1. How was wealth measured in Virginia during the colonial period?
2. What was the typical education of this period?

Chapter 2 – Student

1. What college did Jefferson attend?
2. Why was this college “rife with dissension and discontent”?
3. Who did Jefferson claim “probably fixed the destinies of my life”? Why?

4. Which of Jefferson's professors would later sign the Declaration of Independence?
5. What was Jefferson's commonplace book?

Chapter 3 – *Lawyer*

1. Why was Jefferson a good lawyer?
2. Why was slavery becoming unproductive for Jefferson (and others) during the pre-Revolutionary period?
3. What was Jefferson's first important political act? Why was it significant?
4. What 1774 paper serves as "a mirror of the mind of Jefferson?" Why is it important?

Chapter 4 – *Rebel*

1. How does the author describe John Adams?
2. How influential was the publication of Common Sense? (give specifics)
3. Who introduced the independence resolution to the Continental Congress?
4. Who were the members of the committee to write the Declaration of Independence? What state did each represent?
5. How long does it take Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence?
6. Was Jefferson's inspiration for the Declaration of Independence personal? Explain.
7. How many words were cut from the original document? What did these passages concern?
8. Who defended the Declaration of Independence as it was debated by members of the second Continental Congress?

Chapter 5 – *Legislator*

1. What, according to Padover, holds social relationships together in civilized society?
2. According to Jefferson, the concept of democracy rests on equality of _____.
3. Define primogeniture. Why did Jefferson dislike this institution?
4. Who were Jefferson's three friends who provided support and strength as he democratized Virginia?
5. What four factors helped achieve leveling in Virginia?
6. Define entail.
7. Why did Jefferson choose reform of the legal code rather than create a totally new one?
8. What four basic principles were boldly asserted in Jefferson's first education bill?
9. How long did democratizing Virginia take?

Chapter 6 – *Governor*

1. What was Jefferson's biggest headache as governor?
2. Why did Jefferson leave the governorship "under a cloud"?
3. Was he vindicated? What was Jefferson's initial response to this incident?

Chapter 7 – *Philosopher*

1. What vow did Jefferson make to his wife as she was dying? What was his reaction to her death?
2. What proposal did his friends in Philadelphia make to keep Jefferson busy after his death of his wife?
3. How did the events of this period influence Jefferson, the philosopher?

Chapter 8 – *Ambassador*

1. "No one can replace him, sir: I am only his successor." About whom did Jefferson make this comment?
2. With whom does Jefferson fall in love in Paris? Why can this relationship not be fulfilled?
3. What did Jefferson smuggle out of Italy? Why did he have to smuggle it?

4. What major event took place in France while Jefferson was ambassador? What was his response to this event?

Chapter 9 – *Spectator*

1. Jefferson wrote many of the men attending the Constitutional Convention. Which one did he influence the most?
2. What alarmed Jefferson about the original Constitution?

Chapter 10 – *Secretary of State*

1. What did Jefferson plan to do upon his return to the United States in 1789? Why was he hesitant to take the position of Secretary of State?
2. Who did Jefferson stop to visit in Philadelphia on his way to New York?
3. Where was the capital of the United States in 1790? Why did Jefferson dislike the atmosphere of this city?
4. What was the size of the Department of State in 1790?
5. Why was it difficult for Jefferson to like or understand Alexander Hamilton?
6. On what political compromise did Jefferson and Hamilton collaborate? What were the terms of this compromise?
7. Why did Jefferson, as a host, serve only tea?
8. What did Jefferson use as a reason to visit New York in the summer of 1791? What else did he do while there?
9. How did both Hamilton and Jefferson attempt to win people to their side?
10. Why did Jefferson view economic development with unease?
11. How did President Washington “rebuke” Jefferson?
12. Who seemed to serve as Jefferson’s public relations counsel?
13. Did Washington want to run for re-election in 1792? Explain?
14. How did the French Revolution divide the United States? What tested Jefferson’s faith in this revolution?
15. Who was Citizen Genet and how was he received in the United States?

Chapter 11 – *Vice President*

1. As vice-president, how did Jefferson attempt to demolish the Federalists?
2. What 1798 legislation could be seen as abolishing the Bill of Rights? How did it do this?
3. What manifesto was written by Jefferson in response to the 1798 legislation? What were the three propositions on which this document was based?

Chapter 12 – *Candidate*

1. Describe the election of 1800.
2. To whom does Padover compare Jefferson’s political adroitness?
3. How did William Linn attack Jefferson?
4. With whom did Jefferson tie for the presidency? Who helped Jefferson secure the needed support in the House of Representatives?

Chapter 13 – *President*

1. What famous line did Jefferson deliver in his inaugural address? What was the purpose of this statement?
2. Define nepotism?
3. Who were the two ablest and most interesting members of Jefferson’s cabinet?
4. What were the “broad” general lines of policy pursued by Jefferson as president?
5. Explain the phrase “We must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation.”
6. Luckily, what did Napoleon agree to do in 1803?
7. What branch of the federal government does Jefferson attempt to weaken? Is he successful?

8. Who was the justice impeached? Was he removed from the bench?
9. Define levee.
10. Define pele mele.
11. What “radical” did Jefferson welcome to Washington in 1802?
12. What were the two main reasons Jefferson’s second term could be said to have ended in adversity?
13. On what two factors did the success of an economic embargo depend? How did the embargo effect the United States?

Chapter 14 – *Sage*

1. With whom was Jefferson able to reconcile in 1812? Who was most responsible for this reconciliation?
2. Where would Jefferson go to escape the crowds of visitors at Monticello?
3. What was Jefferson’s summary of the doctrines of Jesus?
4. Why did Jefferson not want his letters and comments on religion published?
5. What helped to alleviate Jefferson’s debt in 1814? 1826?
6. What former love wrote to Jefferson during this period? Where was she?
7. Who were two important visitors to Monticello in 1824?
8. When did Jefferson die? What other person died on the same date?
9. What activity pursued by Jefferson in his later years was most important to him?
10. For what did Jefferson think he should be remembered? What is left out of this list that others might consider important?

Reading Questions: *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair

1. Describe the opening scene of the novel. When and where is it?
2. What does this scene say about the values and culture of the novel’s characters?
3. Where Jurgis and Ona’s families from? What kind of life do they have in the “old country”?
4. Where are they living and working throughout the novel?
5. What is Jurgis’ job?
6. What are the conditions like in the stockyards?
7. Does the family get a good deal on the house they purchase? Why or why not?
8. What happens in Packingtown with each new wave of immigrants?
9. What changes do we see in the family’s life as they shift from a peasant-life to an urban –industrial life?
10. What happens during the winter in Packingtown?
11. When Jurgis is first approached by the unions, what does he think?
12. Why does Jurgis change his mind about the unions?
13. How does the union change Jurgis’ life?
14. What does Jurgis learn about politics in Chicago? Give an example from the book as evidence.
15. What is the “trap” that Jurgis falls into?
16. What has Ona been doing unknown to Jurgis? What happens as a result of this?
17. Where does Jurgis finally find a job? How does he feel about it?
18. What is the job the settlement worker gets for Jurgis?
19. What is Jurgis’ life as a tramp like?
20. What is the purpose of the tunnel that Jurgis helps dig upon his return to Chicago?
21. Describe the nature of Jurgis’ life after he loses his job.

22. How does Jurgis fall into a life of crime? What does he leave it for?
23. What does Jurgis come to understand about power?
24. What happens to change his “plush” lifestyle?
25. Why did Marija turn to a life of prostitution? What is her life like?
26. What happens to change Jurgis’ life?
27. What are the socialist goals portrayed in the novel?
28. How is class consciousness portrayed in the book?
29. How are minorities (African Americans, Indians, etc) portrayed in the novel?
30. How does the novel end? Why do you think Sinclair ends it this way?
31. How did reading this book make you feel?

Reading Questions, *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan

1. Who was Betty Friedan? Use multiple sources to discover at least ten basic background facts about the author. List the background information. You may use bullet points for this questions.
2. When did Betty Friedan write *The Feminine Mystique*?
3. What was the typical image of a woman at the time this book was published?
4. What does Friedan identify as “the problem with no name”?
5. What is the “feminine mystique” according to Friedan?
6. Why did Friedan state that many well-educated women were choosing marriage? What does the book list as the causes of this fear?
7. In many of her interviews with housewives, Betty Friedan found the overwhelming sentiment was: “I feel empty – as if I don’t exist.” Did Friedan believe that these women were trying to improve their situation? Explain.
8. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the word “feminine” first appeared in old French and was derived from the Latin word for woman (femina). The first definition of feminism is “the qualities of females.” What are the “qualities of females”? Are these qualities equal to a male? Explain your answer.
9. Most of the text concerns the experiences of middle-class women. How did the experiences of women in other socio-economic classes differ from those described by Friedan?
10. What has changed in the space of time between the first publication of *The Feminine Mystique* and today?
11. Of what importance is *The Feminine Mystique* to the study of history?
12. What is the typical image of a woman today?
13. Define feminism and feminist.

Words, Terms and People (handwritten definitions required)

1. Indentured servants
2. Trade and Navigation Acts
3. Mayflower Compact
4. Roger Williams
5. Great Puritan Migration
6. New England Confederation
7. Jonathan Edwards
8. Halfway Covenant
9. Salem Witch Trials
10. “City upon a hill” (as used by John Winthrop)
11. William Penn
12. Quakers
13. Proprietary, royal, charter colonies

14. New England, Middle, and Southern colonies
15. Peter Zenger Trial
16. King Philip's War
17. George Whitefield
18. First Great Awakening
19. Mercantilism
20. Bacon's Rebellion
21. Harvard College
22. Middle Passage
23. Phyllis Wheatley
24. Puritans
25. Pilgrims/ Separatists
26. House of Burgesses
27. Anne Hutchinson
28. William Bradford
29. French Indian War
30. John Locke
31. Iroquois Confederacy
32. Headright system
33. Salutary Neglect
34. Albany Plan
35. James Oglethorpe