

AP US History 2009 Summer Assignment

Each AP US History student is responsible for reading the first two chapters of the textbook "American History: A Survey" and completing the written assignment below. **In addition, each student will be held accountable at the beginning of the fall semester for the information contained in the first two chapters.**

Written Assignment:

For each chapter, you will provide specific information pertaining to 5 different topics. You should present your answer in the note format of your choosing (ex. chart, bullets, outline, etc.). Below you will find the questions/statements for each chapter. Example answers for questions 1-3 for Chapter 1 are provided. Therefore, you are responsible for answering questions 4-5 for Chapter 1 and questions 1-5 for chapter 2. **This assignment is due the first day of class.**

All answers must:

- **Be typed**
- Include the question/statement
- Clearly and with detail provide relevant information to the question/statement.

Chapter 1: The Meeting of Cultures

1. The varied societies, populations, and cultures of Native Americans at the time of Christopher Columbus.

Civilizations of the North

Populations	Cultures
<u>Eskimos</u> Thousands of miles of frozen lands	Fished and hunted seals
<u>Pacific Northwest</u> Permanent settlements along the coast	Salmon fishing Violent competition for access to natural resources
<u>Southwest</u> Substantial towns and trade centers	Large irrigation systems <u>Pueblos</u> -stone and adobe terraced structures
<u>Great Plains</u> Substantial permanent settlements	Sedentary farming-corn and other grains
<u>Eastern Woodlands</u> Many tribes	Farming, hunting, gathering, fishing Large trading networks
<u>Iroquois Confederation</u> Elaborately organized society	Five distinct nations-Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk

Civilizations of the South

Populations	Cultures
<u>Incas</u> 6 million people/complex political system <u>Machu Picchu</u>	Population of many tribes under a single ruler Network of paved roads
<u>Mayas</u> Yucatan peninsula of Mexico Overrun by the Aztecs	Written language Numerical system similar to the Arabic Accurate calendar Advanced agricultural system
<u>Aztecs</u> Late 13 th century Ruled central and southern Mexico <u>Tenochtitlan</u> -Aztec capital built on site of present-day Mexico City	Elaborate administrative, educational, medical systems Human sacrifice Majestic public buildings including temples

2. The evolution of the Spanish Empire's treatment of Native American peoples.
 - Early **Conquistadors**-looking for gold/enslaving Indians
 - Spanish expose natives to **small-pox** and other European diseases
 - Colonization-empire expanded to include South America, much of Central America, and much of North America; Spanish attempt to obliterate native cultures
 - **Catholic Missions**-converting natives and serving as commercial/military centers
 - **Encomienda System**-labor and tribute system/harsh treatment of natives
 - Conflict with natives who continued to practice their own religious rituals (**Pueblo Revolt of 1680**)
 - Gradual elimination of Encomienda; natives are permitted to own land and practice tribal rituals
 - Intermarriage-Spanish are open to interactions and exchanges with the native population
 - Complex Racial Hierarchy-Spanish, **Mestizos**-people of mixed race, natives

3. The African cultures from which black slaves were taken, and the early development of the African slave trade.

African Cultures

Ghana and Mali

Extensive civilizations; complex political systems
 Commercial contact with the Mediterranean world-ivory, gold, slaves traded for finished goods
 Early converts to Islam
Timbuktu-trading center; seat of education

Benin, Congo, Songhay

Extensive trade in woven fabrics, ceramics, wooden and iron goods, crops, livestock

Matrilineal Society

African societies tended to be matrilineal-lineage is traced through the mother rather than the father
 African societies tended to have a greater degree of sexual equality than those of most other parts of the world

Indigenous religions

People worshiped many gods associated with aspects of the natural world
 Ancestor worship

Social Hierarchy

Priests/Nobles, Middle group (farmers, traders, crafts workers), slaves
 Slavery in Africa was not usually permanent nor hereditary

Early Development of African Slave Trade

Sugar

Early 16th century-Rising European demand for sugar
 labor-intensive crop; demand for workers increases rapidly

Expansion of Slave Trade

Europeans (Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, English) increase recruitment of slaves from the coast of west Africa
 African kingdoms warred with one another in an effort to capture slaves to exchange for European goods

4. The economic and religious motives propelling English colonization of the New World.
5. The first efforts of the English to establish a colony in the New World, the lessons they took from their experience in Ireland, and the reasons for their early failures.

Chapter 2: Transplantations and Borderlands

1. The differences between the Jamestown and Plymouth colonies in terms of objectives, types of settlers, early problems, and reasons for success.
2. The causes and consequences of Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.
3. The conditions in Puritan Massachusetts Bay that spawned such dissenters as Thomas Hooker, Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson.
4. The origins and development of Carolina and the colonies of the Mid-Atlantic - New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
5. The character of African slavery in Barbados and the Caribbean.