SUMMER ASSIGNMENTS AP US HISTORY

Greetings AP US HISTORY PIONEERS!!! By taking this class you are embarking on a grand adventure through the history of our own United States of America. Everything that will be done during the summer and throughout the year is designed to test your analytical skills to prepare you for the Advance Placement United States History exam. This summer assignment will help you prepare for the A.P. test next spring, budget your time accordingly and do not wait until the last minute to complete.

I wish you all luck this summer and if you have any questions please feel free to e-mail me at Daniel.grzywacz@motsd.org

THE ASSIGNMENT

1) You will get a copy of the textbook *The American Pageant* (which you will be reading all year) and be asked to read and outline Chapters 1-6 (outlining the chapter is optional). During the first week back you will be given a comprehensive exam on the content.

2) Please join the google classroom Code :eKnbbd. Check back after August 1st for posts. Possibly more readings as well.

3) You will complete the take home test that will be assigned to you. (due first day of class) You are to answer the multiple choice questions and then write out (hand written) why you selected that answer as your choice. Each answer should be at least a paragraph long (4-5 sentences) and properly cited. (in proper format) The sources you can use are your text book as well as the internet. The test correlates with the book so if you read and do the questions as you go it will be much easier. (If you do two a day starting in August you will be done with time to spare before school starts) Here is an example of how your take home test answers should be done.

"The choice is yours" is derived from what text?
A) Stansberry Chronicles
B) Kramers Collection
C) Docs Almanac
D) Cotter Code
E) Reszka’s Rules

The correct answer is (A) the Stansberry Chronicles. *The Stansberry Chronicles* deal with inspiring slogans empowering students, which originated in 1982 at the height of the Cold War. *Kramers Collection* is famous for ideas of self defense based off the Great Student Riot of 1998, and *Docs Almanac* deals with translating languages and therefore can not be the correct answer. *Cotter Code* and *Reszka’s Rules* are both guides to comic books and would not deal with the issue of student empowerment. Source: (Kuzma, Doctor. Mt Olive High School Folksy Wisdom Guide. Pg 9. 1998)

By
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Take Home Test Summer Assignment
You must answer each question in 4-5 sentences
You must cite each answer correctly
You may work with a partner but it must be in your own words.

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The European explorers who followed Columbus to North America
   a. intended to found a new nation.
   b. continued to view themselves as Europeans.
   c. did not consider America as the western rim of the European world.
   d. no longer saw themselves as subjects of European kings.
   e. saw little difference in their lives in America and their lives in Europe.

2. In 1492, when Europeans arrived in the Americas, the total of the two continents' populations was perhaps
   a. 5 million.
   b. 15 million.
   c. 35 million.
   d. 54 million.
   e. 82 million.

3. The size and sophistication of Native American civilizations in Mexico and South America can be attributed to
   a. Spanish influences.
   b. their way of life based on hunting and gathering.
   c. the development of agriculture.
   d. influences brought by early settlers from Siberia.
   e. their use of draft animals and the wheel.

4. One of the main factors that enabled Europeans to conquer native North Americans with relative ease was the
   a. pacificist nature of the native North Americans.
   b. settled agricultural societies of North America.
   c. absence of dense concentrations of population or complex nation-states in North America.
   d. use of native guides for spying and surveillance activities.
   e. lack of technological weaponry available to other native American cultures.

5. The development of "three sister" farming on the southeast Atlantic seaboard
   a. led to the dominance of the potato.
   b. enabled the Anasazis to prosper.
   c. ultimately failed to produce adequate amounts of food.
   d. was attributed to three young women of the Cherokee peoples.
   e. produced a rich diet that led to high population densities.

6. The Iroquois Confederacy was able to menace its Native American and European neighbors because of
   a. its military alliances, sustained by political and organizational skills.
   b. the Iroquois warriors' skill with the Europeans' muskets.
   c. the scattered nature of the Iroquois settlements, which made it difficult for their enemies to defeat them.
   d. the alliance with the Aztecs and Incas.
   e. its use of new weapons.
7. Europeans wanted to discover a new, shorter route to eastern Asia in order to
   a. break the hold that Muslim merchants had on trade with Asia.
   b. reduce the price of goods from Asia.
   c. gain more profits for themselves.
   d. reduce the time it took to transport goods.
   e. All of these

8. In the last half of the fifteenth century, some forty thousand Africans were forced into slavery by Portugal and Spain to
   a. work on plantations in Africa.
   b. establish plantations in North America.
   c. establish plantations in South America.
   d. help pay for the gold they took.
   e. work on plantations on the Atlantic sugar islands.

9. European contact with Native Americans led to
   a. the Europeans' acceptance of the horse into their culture.
   b. the deaths of millions of Native Americans, who had little resistance to European diseases.
   c. the introduction into the New World of such plants as potatoes, tomatoes, and beans.
   d. an increase in the Native American population.
   e. the use of tobacco by Native Americans.

10. The institution of encomienda allowed the
    a. native people to enslave members of other tribes.
    b. Europeans to marry Native Americans.
    c. European governments to give Indians to colonists if they promised to Christianize them.
    d. governments of Europe to abolish the practice of Indian slavery and to establish African slavery.
    e. Europeans to establish an economy based on capitalism.

11. The financial means for England's first permanent colonization in America were provided by
    a. a joint-stock company.
    b. a royal proprietor.
    c. Queen Elizabeth II.
    d. the law of primogeniture.
    e. an expanding wool trade.

12. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characterized by
    a. starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.
    b. economic prosperity.
    c. constant fear of Spanish invasion.
    d. major technological advancement.
    e. peace with the Native Americans.

13. Despite an abundance of fish and game, early Jamestown settlers continued to starve because
    a. they had neither weapons nor fishing gear.
    b. their fear of Indians prevented them from venturing too far from the town.
    c. they were unaccustomed to fend for themselves and wasted time looking for gold.
    d. they lacked leaders to organize efficient hunting and fishing parties.
    e. there were not enough gentlemen to organize the work force.

14. Chief Powhatan had Captain John Smith kidnapped in order to
    a. impress Smith with his power and show the Indian's desire for peace.
b. demonstrate the Indians' desire for war.

15. Relations between the English colonists and the Powhatan were at first conciliatory, but remained tense, especially
   a. when the English attempted to capture all the Indians from his tribe.
   b. as the Indians attempted to assimilate into the English culture.
   c. as the starving colonists took to raiding Indian food supplies.
   d. when the Indians joined tribes in the Powhatan Confederacy to unite against the English.
   e. when Powhatan allied with the Spanish.

16. The native peoples of Virginia (Powhatans) succumbed to the Europeans because they
   a. died in large numbers from European diseases.
   b. lacked the unity necessary to resist the well-organized whites.
   c. could be disposed of by Europeans with no harm to the colonial economy.
   d. were not a reliable labor source.
   e. All of these

17. The cultivation of tobacco in Jamestown resulted in all of the following except
   a. the destruction of the soil.
   b. a great demand for controlled labor.
   c. soaring prosperity in the colony.
   d. diversification of the colony's economy.
   e. the broad-acre plantation system.

18. After the purchases of slaves in 1619 by Jamestown settlers, additional purchases of Africans were few because
   a. they were poor workers.
   b. many colonists were morally opposed to slavery.
   c. their labor was not needed.
   d. indentured servants refused to work with them.
   e. they were too costly.

19. The summoning of Virginia's House of Burgesses marked an important precedent because it
   a. failed.
   b. was abolished by King James I.
   c. was the first of many miniature parliaments to flourish in America.
   d. forced King James I to revoke the colony's royal charter and grant it self-government.
   e. allowed the seating of nonvoting Native Americans.

20. In 1649, Maryland's Act of Toleration
   a. was issued by Lord Baltimore.
   b. abolished the death penalty previously given to those who denied the divinity of Jesus.
   c. gave freedom only to Catholics.
   d. protected Jews and atheists.
   e. guaranteed toleration to all Christians.

21. Tobacco was considered a poor man's crop because
   a. it could be produced easily and quickly.
   b. it was smoked by the lower class.
   c. the poor were used to plant and harvest it.
d. it could be purchased at a low price.
e. it required complicated processing.

22. The colony of South Carolina prospered  
a. by developing close economic ties with the British West Indies.
b. only after Georgia was established.
c. as a result of the importation of Indian slaves.
d. because of its thriving shipbuilding industry.
e. under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.

23. The inhabitants of North Carolina were regarded by their neighbors as  
a. hostile and violent.
b. too submissive to authority.
c. outcasts and irreligious.
d. far too friendly with Spain.
e. too Catholic.

24. The colony of Georgia was founded  
a. by a joint-stock company.
b. as a defensive buffer for the valuable Carolinas.
c. by eight proprietors chosen by Charles II.
d. in the seventeenth century.
e. to supply New England with much-needed African slaves.

25. The Mayflower Compact can be best described as a(n)  
a. agreement to follow the dictates of Parliament.
b. document that allowed women limited participation in government.
c. constitution that established a working government.
d. complex agreement to form an oligarchy.
e. promising step toward genuine self-government.

26. Among the Puritans, it was understood that  
a. they would establish democratic government in America.
b. clergymen would hold the most powerful political office.
c. the purpose of government was to enforce God's laws.
d. all adult white male landowners could vote for political leaders.
e. women could become religious leaders.

27. According to Anne Hutchinson, a dissenter in Massachusetts Bay  
a. predestination was not a valid idea.
b. the truly saved need not bother to obey the laws of God or man.
c. antinomianism was heresy.
d. direct revelation from God was impossible.
e. a person needs only to obey the law of God.

28. As the founder of Rhode Island, Roger Williams  
a. established religious freedom for all but Jews and Catholics.
b. supported some types of special privileges.
c. established complete religious freedom for all.
d. demanded attendance at worship.
e. became a very wealthy man.

29. After the Pequot War, Puritan efforts to convert Indians to Christianity can best be described as
a. vigorous but unsuccessful.
b. more zealous than those made by Catholics, but still unsuccessful.
c. filling "praying towns" with hundreds of Indians.
d. feeble, not equaling that of the Spanish or the French.
e. very successful.

30. King Philip’s War resulted in
a. the lasting defeat of New England’s Indians.
b. France’s moving into Canada.
c. the formation of a powerful alliance among the Indians to resist the English.
d. the last victory for the Indians.
e. None of these

31. The New England Confederation
a. included all the New England colonies.
b. was designed to bolster colonial defense.
c. led the American colonies to seek independence from England.
d. was created by the English government to streamline its administration of the colonies.
e. was an economic and trade alliance.

32. One of the traits that made Quakers unpopular in England was
a. their refusal to do military service.
b. the high pay given their clergy.
c. their support of slavery.
d. their violent treatment of their enemies.
e. their refusal to hold public office.

33. Indian policy in early Pennsylvania can be best described as
a. extremely harsh.
b. bad at first but improving later.
c. influenced mainly by the state-supported church.
d. benevolent.
e. None of these

34. All the middle colonies were
a. founded by proprietors.
b. established by joint-stock companies.
c. notable for their fertile soil.
d. intended as religious havens.
e. dependent on slave labor.

35. As the seventeenth century wore on, regional differences continued to crystalize, most notably
a. the use of indentured servants.
b. loyalty to England.
c. the continuing rigidity of Puritanism.
d. the breaking of the Atlanta economy.
e. the importance of slave labor in the south.

36. The population of the Chesapeake colonies, throughout the first half of the seventeenth century, was notable for its
a. fast growth rate.
b. scarcity of women.
c. low death rate.
37. The headright system, which made some people very wealthy, consisted of
   a. using Indians as forced labor.
   b. giving land to indentured servants to get them to come to the New World.
   c. giving the right to acquire fifty acres of land to the person paying the passage of a laborer
      to America.
   d. discouraging the importation of indentured servants to America.
   e. giving a father's wealth to the oldest son.

38. English yeomen who agreed to exchange their labor temporarily in return for payment of their passage to an
   American colony were called
   a. headrights.
   b. burgesses.
   c. indentured servants.
   d. slaves.
   e. birds of passage.

39. By the end of the seventeenth century, indentured servants who gained their freedom
   a. often gained great wealth as more land opened for settlement.
   b. rarely returned to work for their masters.
   c. almost always found high-paying jobs in the cities.
   d. had little choice but to hire themselves out for low wages to their former masters.
   e. often returned to England penniless and broke.

40. Bacon's Rebellion was supported mainly by
   a. young men frustrated by their inability to acquire land.
   b. the planter class of Virginia.
   c. those protesting the increased importation of African slaves.
   d. people from Jamestown only.
   e. the local Indians.

41. Many of the slaves who reached North America
   a. came from eastern Africa.
   b. were originally captured by African coastal tribes.
   c. were captured in southern Africa.
   d. eventually gained their freedom.
   e. settled in the middle colonies.

42. For those Africans who were sold into slavery, the middle passage can be best described as
   a. the trip from the interior of Africa to the coast.
   b. the easiest part of their journey to America.
   c. the journey from American parts to their new homes.
   d. the gruesome ocean voyage to America.
   e. None of these

43. While slavery might have begun in America for economic reasons,
   a. it soon became clear by 1700 that profits were down.
   b. race was rarely an issue in relations between blacks and whites.
   c. racial discrimination also powerfully molded the American slave system.
   d. profit soon played a very small role.
   e. Europe profited most from the institution.
44. The New England family can best be described as
   a. relatively small in size due to the frequency of deaths from childbirth.
   b. a very stable institution.
   c. a limiting factor in the growth of the region's population.
   d. not very close-knit.
   e. similar to the family in the Chesapeake colonies.

45. Puritans refused to recognize a woman's separate property rights because
   a. of the short life span of New England women.
   b. they worried that such rights would undercut the unity of married persons.
   c. New England families were so rare.
   d. there was so little land available.
   e. All of these

46. The Half-Way Covenant
   a. allowed full communion for all nonconverted members.
   b. strengthened the distinction between the elect and all others.
   c. brought an end to the jeremiads of Puritan ministers.
   d. resulted in a decrease in church members.
   e. admitted to baptism, but not full membership, the unconverted children of existing members.

47. The Salem witchcraft trials were
   a. a result of Roger Williams's activities.
   b. the result of unsettled social and religious conditions in rapidly evolving Massachusetts.
   c. caused by ergot in the Puritans' bread.
   d. unique to the English colonies.
   e. accusations made by the daughters of business owners.

48. In contrast to the Chesapeake colonies, those in New England
   a. had a more diversified economy.
   b. expanded westward in a less orderly fashion.
   c. had a more ethnically mixed population.
   d. were more oriented toward the individual than toward community interests.
   e. followed the land use pattern established by the local Indians.

49. Compared with most seventeenth-century Europeans, Americans lived in
   a. relative poverty.
   b. larger cities.
   c. affluent abundance.
   d. a more rigid class system.
   e. more primitive circumstances.

50. All of the following are reasons the thirteen Atlantic seaboard colonies sought independence except
   a. distinctive social structures.
   b. distinctive economic structures.
   c. distinctive political structures.
   d. distinctive ethnic or racial structures.
   e. the appearance of a recognizably American way of life.

51. An armed march in Philadelphia in 1764, protesting the Quaker oligarchy's lenient policy toward the Indians
    was known as
52. In North Carolina, spearheaded by the Scotch-Irish, a small insurrection against eastern domination of the colony's affair was known as
   a. Bacon's Rebellion.
   b. March of the Paxton Boys.
   c. Regulator Movement.
   d. Shays' Rebellion.
   e. Oligarchy Revolution.

53. On the eve of the American Revolution, social and economic mobility decreased, partly because
   a. some merchants made huge profits as military suppliers.
   b. of peacetime economic developments.
   c. fewer yeoman farmers were arriving from Europe.
   d. of the religious impact of the Puritans.
   e. of the increase in the slave trade.

54. The triangular trade of the colonial American shipping industry
   a. was not that profitable.
   b. involved America, France, and England.
   c. relied on the Spanish fleet for protection.
   d. saw the Spanish gaining the largest profits.
   e. involved the trading of rum for African slaves.

55. One feature of the American economy that strained the relationship between the colonies and Britain was the
   a. British demand to halt the importation of slaves.
   b. growing desire of Americans to trade with other nations in addition to Britain.
   c. lack of any British regulations regarding trade with foreign nations.
   d. British rejection of the Molasses Act.
   e. the Americans' unwillingness to trade with the French West Indies.

56. English officials tried to establish the Church of England in as many colonies as possible because
   a. they were concerned about the eternal souls of the colonists.
   b. the church would act as a major prop for royal authority.
   c. such an action would restore enthusiasm for religion.
   d. the American colonists supported such a move.
   e. such an action brought in more money to England.

57. The Great Awakening
   a. undermined the prestige of the learned clergy in the colonies.
   b. split colonial churches into several competing denominations.
   c. led to the founding of Princeton, Dartmouth, and Rutgers colleges.
   d. was the first spontaneous mass movement of the American people.
   e. All of these

58. Culture in colonial America
   a. involved heavy investment in art.
   b. was generally ignored and unappreciated.
   c. showed its native creativity in architecture.
d. was always important to the colonists.
e. for a long time rejected any European influence.

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59. The jury's decision in the case of John Peter Zenger, a newspaper printer, was significant because
a. he was found guilty.
b. it supported English law.
c. it pointed the way to open public discussion.
d. the ruling prohibited criticism of political officials.
e. it allowed the press to print irresponsible criticisms of powerful people.

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60. Unlike the English colonies in America, in New France
a. there were no popularly elected assemblies.
b. the crown refused to promote the welfare of French colonization.
c. the population grew very rapidly.
d. no valuable resources for exploitation existed.
e. the colonists practiced religious toleration.

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61. The coureurs de bois were
a. French soldiers.
b. French boatmen.
c. Catholic priests.
d. French farmers.
e. French fur trappers.

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62. The reason Britain needed to control the Ohio Valley was to
a. continue their westward pushing for continued economic security and supremacy of their way of life.
b. ensure defeat of the French in the War of Jenkins Ear.
c. halt the growth of Spanish imposition in North America.
d. secure the Mississippi River and continue pushing further south to control all of Mexico.
e. link their Canadian holdings with those of the lower Mississippi Valley.

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63. In the colonial wars before 1754, Americans
a. functioned as a unified fighting force.
b. received more support from France than Britain.
c. demonstrated an astonishing lack of unity.
d. were not involved in combat.
e. rarely involved Indians in the fighting.

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64. The long-range purpose of the Albany Congress in 1754 was to
a. achieve colonial unity and common defense against the French threat.
b. propose independence of the colonies from Britain.
c. declare war on the Iroquois tribe.
d. prohibit New England and New York from trading with the French West Indies.
e. gain peace with France.

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65. In the wake of the Proclamation of 1763
a. American colonists obeyed the law they hated.
b. relations with France improved.
c. relations between the American colonies and the British government improved.
d. the American colonies believed their destiny had been destroyed.
e. American colonists moved west, defying the Proclamation.