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AP US History Summer Assignment

Welcome to AP United States History (APUSH)! The course is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of United States History and to provide students with the analytical skills and factual knowledge necessary to deal critically with the problems and materials in our nation's history. Students will learn how to assess historical materials – their relevance to a given interpretive problem, their reliability, and their importance – and to weigh the evidence and interpretations (since history is primarily the interpretation of factual information) presented in historical scholarship. The course develops the skills necessary to reach conclusions on the basis of informed judgment and to present reasons and evidence clearly and persuasively in essay format.

AP US History is considerably more demanding than regular US History. The volume of material involved in the course is extensive. The curriculum is divided into 9 historical periods. In order to cover all of the material, you will be responsible for the first two periods of American History.

Your assignment is to read the following chapters and complete the Learning Objectives. As you read the chapter, you are to provide **TWO** examples that prove the Learning Objective, unless otherwise noted. You should not be quoting or copying the textbook, but paraphrasing. I have provided two examples for the first Learning Objective for Chapter 1 after the assignments listed below.

This assignment is due: Wednesday, September 5, 2018

Developing the Thematic Learning Objectives with Key Concepts

Chapter 1

Peopling: *North American Indians*

1. Settlers moved across North America over time and developed complex societies by adapting to and transforming their environments. (3 examples)

America in the World: *The Columbian Exchange*

2. European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange.
3. Spanish and Portuguese exploration and conquest led to widespread changes in the New World.

Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture: *Conflicting World Views*

4. Native Americans strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy.

Chapter 2

As you read the chapter, provide 2 examples that prove the Learning Objective.

Environment and Geography: *Adapting to the Environment*

1. Competition over resources led to conflict between Europeans and American Indians.

Peopling: *Diverse Patterns of Colonization*

2. The English established permanent colonies based on agriculture and sent large numbers of men and women to populate them.

Work, Exchange, and Technology: *The Development of Slavery*

3. The English colonists who held a strong belief in racial and cultural superiority enslaved black people in perpetuity.

Developing the Thematic Learning Objectives with Key Concepts

Chapter 3

Environment and Geography: *The Environment, Regional Identities, and Conflicts*

1. New England colonies developed a close-knit homogenous society and a thriving mixed economy.

2. European attempts to change American Indians beliefs and world-views led to American Indian resistance and conflict.

Identity: *The 17th Century and 18th Century British Imperial System*

3. Britain attempted to integrate its colonies into a coherent hierarchal structure and pursue mercantilist aims, but was met with resistance.

Developing the Thematic Learning Objectives with Key Concepts **Chapter 4**

Identity: *The Emergence of Group Identity*

1. Numerous factors led to the emergence of the Atlantic slave trade.

Work, Exchange and Technology: *Patterns of exchange in the “Atlantic World”*

2. The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.

Identity: *The Emergence of Group Identity*

3. Settlers expressed dissatisfaction over various issues.

Below are two samples of what your responses should look like:

Your Name
Summer Assignment

Chapter 1

1. Settlers moved across North America over time and developed complex societies by adapting to and transforming their environments. (2 examples)

Example 1: The Iroquois developed the Iroquois Confederacy. Through political and organizational skills they were able to create a military alliance. These organized tribes posed a threat to neighboring Indians as well as Europeans.

Example 2: Mississippian culture created the city of Cahokia. This large city was home to 25,000 people. There was a huge central square and a large mound roughly the size of Egyptian pyramids. This city was built without the use of the wheel or domesticated animals.