WELCOME to Operation Sunshine, code name for your APUSH summer reading assignment! APUSH is a year-long, two semester, course which earns you the two required credits in U.S. History - 10th grade, Early US History and 11th grade, Modern US History. Additionally, depending on your score on the AP Exam and the requirements of the college you attend, you may earn college credit for this course.

This is a COLLEGE level course and will require considerably more effort and initiative on your part than any history course you have ever taken. This is NOT a course for the student who does not want to be challenged!

SUMMER ASSIGNMENT – THIS IS A TEST GRADE!!
Your summer assignment is to read and make notes for Unit I: The Colonial Era—Chapters 1-6. Our textbook is: The American Pageant (16th Edition). (Digital textbooks are available!!! Contact me for more information.) Please start on a new sheet of paper when you go from one chapter to the next. Notes should be written in black or dark blue ink (not pencil). Typed notes are acceptable, but as a general class rule you must always have a hard copy available in class. Many students find that the tactile-kinesthetic activity of writing helps to imprint the material into their brains. Do whichever works best for you. Either is acceptable. **Follow the format below. Failure to follow this format will be costly on your grade for this assignment.**

You are to summarize each paragraph in one bullet as demonstrated below. If your depth of knowledge is weak and you need supporting details, then you may include details under the bullets. Do **NOT**, however, rewrite the book. Be sure to skip a line when you go to another topic as demonstrated below. NUMBER each subtitle, not bullet.

CHAPTER 1: New World Beginnings  (**Chapter # and title on top line of first page**)

-------skip a line-----

1. The Shaping of North America  (**First topic in the chapter**)
   - single supercontinent broke apart 225M yrs ago  (**Composite statement that summarizes the first paragraph**)
   - mountain ranges formed by shifting/folding of earth’s crust---before formation of various continents— 350M yrs ago.  (**Composite statement that summarizes second paragraph**)
   - 10M yrs ago – North America was shaped  (**Summarizes third paragraph**)
   (**Summarize fourth paragraph**)
   (**Summarize fifth paragraph**)

-------skip a line between the topics----it helps with visualization of material-----

2. Peopling the Americas  
   * (Summarize the first paragraph)
   * (Summarize the second paragraph)
   * (Summarize the third paragraph)
3. The Earliest Americans

• (Summarize the first paragraph)
• (Summarize the second paragraph)
• (Summarize the third paragraph)
• (Summarize the fourth paragraph)
• RINSE AND REPEAT…

Follow this procedure for the remainder of the topics in Chapter 1. Staple the Chapter 1 notes together. Now, start on a new page with the notes for Chapter 2. Follow this procedure for Chapters 3, 4, 5, and 6. Some chapters include a section entitled “Makers of America” (MOA), on blue pages. Include MOAs in your notes for the chapter. Put the notes on the MOA at the end of the notes for each chapter. Additionally, all Varying Viewpoints are required and should be included in your notes. *A word of caution, DO NOT be tempted to cut and paste or borrow just “a little” from the internet. It is not your friend. Any plagiarized notes will result in a zero.*

**OTHER INFORMATION:**
On day 1 of the 2016-17 school term, you will submit your notes on Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6. We will discuss these chapters for several days in class. Following discussion, you will take a test on this material. It is incumbent on you to read critically, make strong notes and ask questions about anything that you do not understand. This is not a lecture-based course and your participation is REQUIRED. As you read, write down your questions about the material. Please maintain a notebook for this class! Contrary to the belief of some of your peers, a textbook is not a notebook.

**CONTACT INFORMATION/OFFICE HOURS:**
I will be available for individual/group conferences/discussions throughout the summer. Please-mail or call me at least 24 hours in advance to set up an appointment. Please feel free, however, to contact me via phone (256-772-3654) or e-mail (lfaris@madisoncity.k12.al.us or leahfaris@yahoo.com) should you have any questions/issues. Also, you may e-mail me the first few pages of your notes and I can give you a “thumbs up” or “thumbs down” as to how well you are following the format. **Additionally, you are encouraged to sign up to receive text messages concerning the course via Remind 101. Text @BJHSAPUSH to 81010. I will send out messages/helpful hints concerning the course later in the summer.**

Have a Great Summer!!!

Mrs. Leah Faris
Critical Thinking/Reading Questions:
Part of the summer assignment too!!! These questions require you to apply the information that you have been reading and on which you have been making notes. This requires you to THINK about what you’ve read and written. You will have to synthesize a response based on what you have read as well as prior knowledge on the material. **You are encouraged to write formal answers to each of the questions; however, this is NOT required!**

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS

UNIT I: The Colonial Era---Chapters 1-6

Chapter 1
1. How did the Indian societies of South and North America differ from European societies at the time the two came into contact? In what ways did Indians retain a “world view” different from that of the Europeans?

2. What role did disease and forced labor, including slavery, play in the early settlement of America? Is the view of the Spanish and Portuguese as especially harsh conquerors and exploiters valid—or is this image just another version of the English “black legend” concerning the Spanish role in the Americas?

3. Are the differences between Latin America and North America due primarily to the differences between the respective Indian societies that existed in the two places, or to the disparity between Spanish and English culture? What would have happened if the English had conquered densely settled Mexico and Peru, and the Spanish had settled more thinly populated North America?

4. In what ways are the early (pre-1600) histories of Mexican and the present day American Southwest understood differently now that the US is being so substantially affected by Mexican and Latin American immigration and culture? To what extent should this now be regarded as part of our American history?

5. Why was the Old World able to dominate the New World? What were the strengths and weaknesses of the Old World? What were the strength and weakness of the New World?

6. MAKERS OF AMERICA (MOA) Should the Spanish conquistadors be especially blamed for the cruelties and deaths, including those by disease, inflicted on the original Indian populations of the Americas? Is it possible to make such criticisms without falling into the traditional English fallacies of the “black legend”?

7. MOA: What is the long-term significance for Latin America of the “immortality” achieved by the conquistadors through intermarriage with Indian women?
Chapter 2


2. How did Spanish success in the New World influence the English colonial efforts? How did England’s earlier experiences in Ireland influence its colonial efforts in the New World? How did different events in England (and Europe) affect England’s southern colonies in the New World?

3. Were the English colonizers crueler or more tolerant than the Spanish conquistadors? Why did the Spanish tend to settle and intermarry with the Indian population, whereas the English killed the Indians, drove them out, or confined them to separate territories? How did this pattern of interaction affect both white and Indian societies?

4. Was the development of African slavery in the North American colonies inevitable? Consider that it never developed in some other colonial areas, for example, Mexico and New France. How would the North American colonies have been different without slavery? What role did the Spanish encomienda system and British sugar colonies play in introducing slavery to the southern colonies?

5. How did the reliance on plantation agriculture affect the southern colonies? Were their societies relatively “loose” because they were primarily rural, or because they tended to rely on forced labor systems?

6. MOA: It is sometimes suggested that the Iroquois Confederacy may have provided a model for the union of states into the United States of America. What similarities and differences are there between the two confederations?

7. MOA: What role did the Iroquois play in the politics and warfare of British North America? Was the decision of most Iroquois to side with the British in the Revolutionary War the most decisive moment in their history? Why or why not?

Chapter 3

1. Did the Puritans really come to America seeking religious freedom? How did they reconcile their own religious dissent from the Church of England with their persecution of dissenters like Hutchinson and Williams? Does their outlook make them hypocrites?

2. How were government and religion, or church and state, related in New England and the middle colonies? How does the colonial view of these matters compare with more recent understandings?

3. Was an American Revolution, separating the colonies from England, inevitable after the Glorious Revolution had encouraged colonists to end the Dominion of New England, England’s serious attempt at enforcing royal authority? Did England’s “salutary neglect” contribute to future problems in its empire? How might have England been able to successfully enforce its rule on the colonies without causing rebellion.

4. Dutch colonization efforts in New Amsterdam most closely resembled English colonization efforts in which region: New England, the middle colonies, or the southern
colonies? The Dutch had a powerful presence in the East Indies, so why were the Dutch less successful in the West Indies and North America? What is the lasting influence of the Dutch in English North America?

5. How does the founding of the New England colonies compare with the origin of the middle colonies? In what ways were New England and the middle colonies each like the South and in what ways were they different?

6. In what ways were the middle colonies more “open” and diverse than New England? In what ways were they less democratic?

Chapter 4
1. Why was family life in New England so different from family life in the South?

2. Why did slavery grow to be such an important institution in colonial America? What were the effects of slavery on the Africans who were brought to the New World?

3. What was attractive and unattractive about the closely knit New England way of life?

4. Were the Salem witch trials a peculiar, aberrant moment in an age of superstition, or did they reflect common human psychological and social anxieties that could appear in any age? How harshly should those who prosecuted the “witches” be condemned?

5. Considering the extreme differences during the seventeenth century between New England and the southern colonies, was the Civil War inevitable?

Chapter 5
1. How democratic was colonial American society? Why was it apparently becoming less equal?

2. How were the various occupations and activities of colonial America related to the nature of the economy? Why were occupations like lawyer, printer, and artisan taking on greater importance?

3. What were the causes and effects of the Great Awakening? How did such an intense religious revival affect those who experienced “conversion” as well as those who did not? How did the Awakening help to create a sense of shared American identity?

4. In what ways was colonial life attractive, and in what ways would it seem tedious and dull to the average twenty-first-century American? How were the educational, cultural, and leisured sides of colonial life affected by the basic nature of the economy?

5. To what degree was a unique American nationality developing in the eighteenth century colonies? Were regional differences in the colonies growing more pronounced or retreating in the eighteenth century?

6. What shaped how ordinary colonists thought? What were important sources of influence on an ordinary colonist? Did England control these sources or did the colonists? What implication did this have for the future England and the colonies?
7. MOA: How did African-Americans work to adapt their native traditions under the conditions of New World slavery? What kinds of traditions were most successfully preserved?

8. MOA: What enabled African-Americans in the Chesapeake region to develop societies where, unusual for the history of slavery, the population reproduced and grew through natural increase? What does this suggest about the nature of families under slavery? How might these circumstances have affected the relationship between slaves and slaveholders?

Chapter 6
1. How did the French defeat/English victory in the French and Indian War create conditions for a growing conflict between Britain and her American colonies?

2. Why was the French empire ultimately so much less successful than either the Spanish or the British empires?

3. If France instead of Britain had won the “duel for North America,” would the thirteen colonies ever have become independent of Britain, or would they have been forced to stay within the empire for protection against France? Would Detroit, St. Louis and New Orleans now be cities in “Canada” rather than in the United States?

4. How did the treatment of Americans by British officers and military during the war contribute to simmering resentment against the “mother country”? Do the attitudes and behavior of the colonists during the war suggest that Americans felt less real patriotic loyalty to Britain and that the ties had become largely practical ones?

5. Should the French and Indian War be considered one of the major causes of the American Revolution? Why or why not?

6. How important was William Pitt’s leadership in winning the Seven Years’ War? Is strong political leadership essential to military victory? Is strong political leadership or strong military leadership more important to winning a war? What about during revolutions?

7. From Britain’s perspective, were stationing soldiers in the New World permanently and issuing the Proclamation of 1763 good colonial policies? What problems were these policies trying to address? How else might have Britain solved these problems while limiting colonial contempt?