

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## APUSH Summer Assignment

The 2019-2020 school year will be here before we know it and we have 41 chapters of our textbook, *The American Pageant*, to crush through by May 2020 ... so to get a much-needed jump-start on the year, it is crucial to cover 6 chapters during the summer! *The American Pageant* is available at the bookstore at the end of the term.

The attached reading questions are designed to help direct you to the most salient content in each chapter. While the reading guides are indeed comprehensive, doing a thorough job of answering the questions ensures that you are prepared for the start of the school year. Additionally, you will also be having your first unit test, covering the first six chapters, on Friday, August 23<sup>rd</sup>. Therefore, it is vital that you complete this assignment thoughtfully, diligently and on time!

Don't panic about the length of the reading questions – you have plenty of time to complete them ... BUT JUST DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE ON THIS ASSIGNMENT!

Due Date: This assignment is due on the FIRST day of school (Wednesday, August 14<sup>th</sup>)

In addition, as a requirement for this course, you are expected to obtain a copy of: ***A People's History of the United States: 1492-Present*** by author Howard Zinn. This book is readily available at bookstores and at online retailers such as amazon.com. You may also purchase an e-copy of the book through your smart-phone, tablet, kindle, or e-reader, but in that case you must be sure that you will be able to bring the device on which you downloaded the book, to class, as we will be using the Zinn text in class throughout the semester. In preparation for the start of this course, you must read Chapter 1 and Chapter 4 of Zinn and write a 2-page summary and reaction/reflection on what you read for each chapter. This assignment should be typed, double-spaced, with 12-point font, Times New Roman.

The book is also available online: <http://bit.ly/ZinnOnline>

Due Date: Your Ch. 1 Zinn summary and reflection is due on the FIRST day of school.

If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to e-mail Mr. Clapper at [mclapper@dupage88.net](mailto:mclapper@dupage88.net) or Mrs. Mir at [jmir@dupage88.net](mailto:jmir@dupage88.net).

Have a great summer,

Mr. Clapper and Mrs. Mir

## Chapters 1: New World Beginnings

Topics	Learning Targets
	<b>LT 1A: Describe the origin and geological development of the North American continent.</b>
1. What was Pangea?	
2. What was the Canadian Shield?	
3. Describe the Great Ice Age.	
4. What impact did the retreat of the glaciers have on North America?	
5. Why was North and South America unpopulated for so long?	
	<b>LT 1B: Describe the origin and development of several major Indian cultures of the Americas.</b>
6. How was the “land bridge” formed?	
7. Describe the migration route of the early people from Asia.	
8. What economic resources did the Chinooks use?	
9. What was the impact of maize on Mexico and South America?	
10. Give <u>five</u> examples of achievements of the Aztec, Inca, and Mayas.	
11. Give an example of an achievement of the Anasazi.	

14. Give an example of an achievement of the Pueblo.	
15. Describe three-sister farming among the Creeks and other cultures.	
16. What was impact of the Iroquois Confederacy?	
17. Why did most North American tribes not achieve high levels of development?	
18. What was the significance of the voyages explorer Lief Ericson?	
	LT 1C: Explain the developments in Europe that led to the voyages of exploration
19. How did a “spirit of discovery” cause Europeans to sail for foreign lands?	
20. What was the purpose of the expeditions known as the Crusades?	
21. Were the Crusades successful? Why or why not?	
22. How did the Crusades lead to a revival of European trade?	
23. What were <u>four</u> results of the trade that resulted from the Crusades?	
24. How did the travels of Marco Polo encourage voyages of exploration?	
25. What sailing improvements encouraged exploration?	
	LT 1D: Describe the voyages of exploration by the Portuguese and Spanish in the 1400s
26. How did the West African settlements contribute to the	

<b>wealth of Portugal?</b>	
27. <b>Why did Columbus commit to a westward route to the Far East?</b>	
28. <b>What were the results of Columbus's first voyage in 1492?</b>	
29. <b>What was the <u>significance</u> of Columbus's voyages?</b>	
	<b>LT 1E: Explain the disputes that arose between Spain and Portugal over lands in the New World and how they were resolved.</b>
30. <b>What impact did the Treaty of Tordesillas have on the land claims?</b>	
	<b>LT 1F: Describe the Spanish conquest of Mexico and South America and their later expansion into North America.</b>
31. <b>What role did the conquistadors play in settlement of the New World?</b>	
32. <b>What was the significance of the explorations of Cortez?</b>	
33. <b>What was the significance of the explorations of Pizarro?</b>	
	<b>LT 1G: Describe the major features of Spain's New World empire, including relations with the Native Americans.</b>
34. <b>Describe the extent of the Spanish empire by 1600.</b>	
35. <b>What were the main Spanish settlements in North America by 1769?</b>	
36. <b>What was the source of Spanish wealth in the New World colonies?</b>	
37. <b>Who were the mestizos?</b>	
38. <b>What was the encomienda system?</b>	

39. Why did Las Casas call the encomienda system a “moral pestilence”?	
40. What is meant by the Black Legend?	
41. Why did Native Americans rebel against Spanish rule in the 1600s?	
42. What was the result Pope’s (Pueblo) Rebellion in 1680?	
	LT 1H: Define the Columbian Exchange and explain the changes and conflicts that resulted from it.
43. What is meant by the “Columbian exchange”?	
44. Why did contact with Europeans cause the death of so many Indians?	

## Chapters 2-4

### **Chapter 2: The Planting of English America (1500-1733)**

Name the 3 European powers who had established a presence on the North American continent by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (and where they established their outposts):

- a.
- b.
- c.

#### **England’s Imperial Stirrings**

Explain how the Protestant Reformation intensified England’s conflict with Spain:

Describe the relationship between Ireland and Spain in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century:

In what ways did the British respond to the Irish uprising?

- What attitude developed amongst the English soldiers as a result of their fighting in Ireland?

#### **Elizabeth Energizes England**

What two goals did the English buccaneers (privateers) have?

- i.
- ii.

Describe the events of the Spanish Armada’s attack on English ships?

Describe the impact of the Spanish Armada's defeat on:

- Spain's colonial holdings:
- Emboldening English naval supremacy:

In what specific ways did English nationalism bloom after as a result of the defeat of the Armada?

- a. b.
- c. d.

### **England on the Eve of Empire**

Describe the social and economic changes occurring in England in the late 1500s/early 1600s that prompted farmers to leave their lands?

- What was the impact of the changing laws of *primogeniture* ?
- What opportunities did *joint-stock companies* offer to adventurers?

English colonization of the New World was a product of a number of key factors:

- The opportunity for colonization was created by:
- The workers for the new world were created by:
- The motives for colonization were inspired by:
- The financial means for colonization were provided by:

### **England Plants the Jamestown Seedling**

What were the dual motives for the Virginia Company of London?

What pressure was placed on the colonists as a result of the joint-stock arrangement?

What did the Virginia Company charter guarantee to the colonists?

- What would this guarantee ultimately lead to 150 years later?

What were the advantages/disadvantages of the location chosen by the 3 ships sent by the Virginia Company?

Describe the struggles endured by the Jamestown colonists in the first few years of the colony (1606-09)?

What specific role did John Smith play in the earliest years of Jamestown?

Describe the dire circumstances faced by the colonists during the "starving time" (1609-10)?

- What actions did the colonists take as a result of the "starving time"?

- What role did Governor Lord De La Warr in stabilizing the conditions at Jamestown?

### **Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake**

Describe the relationship between the Powhatans and the colonists that ultimately led to the *First Anglo-Powhatan War*:

For what reason did the Indians break the peace 8 years after the end of the war?

- What was the colonial reaction to this renewed Indian aggression?

What was the Indians' goal in the *Second Anglo-Powhatan War*?

- What did the Peace Treaty of 1646 achieve?

Describe how each of the 3 D's led to the demise of the Powhatans:

- Disease:
- Disorganization:
- Disposability:

### **The Indians' New World**

Describe how introduction of the following aspects impacted into Native American life:

- Horses:
- Disease:
- Trade:

In what ways did Indians along the Atlantic seaboard respond differently to European contact than Indians living further inland?

### **Virginia: Child of Tobacco**

Describe the "tobacco rush" created by John Rolfe's successful efforts to perfect tobacco cultivation:

What were the harmful effects of growing tobacco?

- a.
- b.
- c.

**1619** is a monumental year in U.S. history because of the introduction of the first women to Jamestown ... identify (and thoroughly) describe the other two momentous additions introduced that same year.

- a.
- b.

By the mid-1620's, for what reasons did King James I grow hostile towards Virginia (and what actions did he take against the colony?)

### **Maryland: Catholic Haven**

What were Lord Baltimore's motives in founding Maryland?

In what ways did Maryland's commerce and labor force resemble Virginia?

Describe how the influx Protestant into Maryland led to the *Act of Toleration*:

- What did the *Act of Toleration* guarantee/not guarantee?

### **The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America**

In what ways did sugar production in the Caribbean differ from tobacco production in the colonies?

For what reasons did English authorities in the West Indies create slave "codes"?

- In what ways did the *Barbados Slave Codes* limit the rights of the slaves?

In what ways can the West Indies be viewed as the "testing ground" for the slave system in America?

### **Colonizing the Carolinas**

Who were the founders of the Carolina colony and what were their goals?

Describe the relationship between Carolina and the sugar islands of the West Indies (i.e. what influence did the West Indies have on the development of Carolina?)

Describe the relationship between the Carolinians and Native Americans in the colony?

For what reason did Carolinians view African slaves seen as the best laborers for rice cultivation?

Describe the make-up of Charles Town (later called "Charleston"):

### **The Emergence of North Carolina**

For what reason was North Carolina described as "the quintessence of Virginia's discontent"?

Describe the distinctive traits that developed amongst the "rag tag" colonists in North Carolina?

- In what specific ways did North Carolina resemble Rhode Island?



Describe the joint effort between the Carolinas in the *Tuscarora War*?

- What was the impact of this war on the Tuscarora tribe?

### **The Buffer Colony**

In what ways was Georgia colonized to serve as a buffer?

What were the goals of the philanthropists who founded Georgia?

- a. b.
- c.

In what ways was Savannah similar to the port city of Charleston, SC?

For what reason did the plantation economy fail to strongly take root in Georgia?

### **The Plantation Colonies**

What similarities existed between the southern mainland colonies (Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia)?

- a. b.
- c. d.
- e. f.
- g. h.

### **Chapter 3 – Settling the Northern Colonies (1619-1700)**

What were the primary differences in the reasons why settlers went either to the southern colonies or northern colonies?

### **The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism**

Describe the basic doctrine of *Calvinism*:

Describe the relationship between *predestination* and *conversion*:

For what reasons was Calvinism attractive to those who were economically depressed?

For what reason were the most devout Puritans critical of the Church of England?

What fear did King James I (the political and religious leader of England) have regarding religious dissenters (such as the Puritans)?

### **The Pilgrims End their Pilgrimage at Plymouth**

For what reasons did the Separatists (who had originally fled England for Holland) ultimately decide to leave Holland?

For what reason were the Pilgrims technically “squatters”?

Despite the fact that the Mayflower Compact was not a constitution, how was it an important document?

Despite early struggles, in what specific ways did the Pilgrims soon flourish?

### **The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth**

What were the religious goals of the more moderate Puritans (i.e. the non-Separatist Pilgrims)?

- Once in the New World, what did the Puritans claim that they were separating from (and not separating from)?

What talents did John Winthrop bring to Massachusetts Bay as its longtime leader?

Describe what Winthrop meant when he declared that the Mass Bay colony would be “as a city upon a hill”:

### **Building the Bay Colony**

Discuss the relationship between religion and politics in Mass Bay (that is, in what way did church membership influence political participation)?

In what ways was the provincial government NOT a democracy?

Describe the power that religious leaders wielded in the “Bible Commonwealth”:

Describe the limited ways in which there was a separation of church and state in Mass Bay:

Despite their legendary “Protestant ethic” of hard work, what simple pleasures did the bay colonists enjoy?

### **Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth**

For what reason were Quakers persecuted and how specifically were they mistreated?

Describe Ann Hutchinson’s belief of *antinomianism*:

- What heretical claim did Hutchinson make during her trial?
- For what specific reason did Puritan leaders decide that she needed to be banished?

Discuss Roger Williams’ specific disagreements with Puritan leaders:

- a.
- b.
- c.

For what official reason was Williams ultimately banished from the Bay Colony?

### **The Rhode Island "Sewer"**

Describe the religious character of Williams' Providence (What was permitted? What was not permitted?)

### **New England Spreads Out**

Describe the significance of the *Fundamental Orders* of Connecticut:

### **Puritans Versus Indians**

Describe the condition of the Indians in the Plymouth region when the Pilgrims arrived in 1620:

Discuss the early relationship between the English settlers and the Wampanoag tribe:

For what reasons did hostilities emerge between the colonists and Indians?

- Describe the brutality inflicted by the colonists during the *Pequot War*:

To what extent did the Puritans undertake an effort to convert the Indians to Christianity?

Describe the efforts of Metacom (aka King Philip) to resist the colonists:

- What the impact of *King Philip's War* on the Indians?

### **Seeds of Colonial Independence and Unity**

What were the multiple purposes of the New England Confederation?

a.

b.

c.

In what ways was the creation of the Confederation a historic effort?

Describe how Charles II's treatment of the colonies contrasted to previous royal oversight of the colonists?

In what ways was the *Dominion of New England* designed to reinforce the English Navigation Laws?

- What specific steps did Sir Edmund Andros take to repress colonists' rights?
- What world event prompted the colonists to overthrow Andros and the Dominion of New England?

In what ways did the Glorious Revolution inspire change in the colonies?

Despite some increasingly relaxed conditions of royal oversight, what changes did Charles II create in the colonies?

### **Old Netherlanders at New Netherland**

What was the intended purpose of the New Netherland (as established by the Dutch West India Company)?

- Describe the character of New Amsterdam (particularly what was allowed/not allowed):

### **Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors**

For what reasons did Dutch power in New Netherland crumble?

### **Dutch Residues in New York**

What did England gain as a result of taking New Amsterdam from the Dutch?

In what ways (and for what reasons) did Dutch aristocracy remain in place even after the English took over New Amsterdam?

### **Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania**

What major objections did the Quakers have to the prevailing religious and political authority?

- a. b.
- c. d.
- e. f.
- g.

What were William Penn's goals in establishing Pennsylvania?

Pennsylvania was the best advertised of all the colonies ... what benefits did it have to offer to potential immigrants?

- a. b.
- c.

Describe the relationship between Quakers and Native Americans in Pennsylvania:

Identify the liberal policies of Pennsylvania:

- a. b.
- c. d.

e.

f.

What types of immigrants were attracted to Pennsylvania?

### **The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies**

Describe the characteristics that the middle colonies (NY, NJ, DE and PA) generally shared with each other:

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

In what ways were the Middle Colonies distinctly different from both New England and the Southern colonies?

a.

b.

c.

## **Chapter 4 – American Life in the Seventeenth Century (1607-1692)**

### **The Unhealthy Chesapeake**

What conditions in the Chesapeake severely decreased life expectancy of immigrants to that region?

Describe the demographics of the region (i.e. what type of immigrant settled there?)

Describe the conditions that limited the existence (and growth) of families in the Chesapeake:

For what reasons were the Chesapeake settlers ultimately able to withstand many of these hardships and become an integral part of the colonies?

### **The Tobacco Economy**

Describe the relationship between tobacco cultivation and hostility with Indians:

In what ways did Chesapeake tobacco growers respond to falling prices of their crop?

Describe the reasons why *indentured servitude* made the most sense for tobacco cultivation (make sure to address why other possible laborers were deemed inappropriate for this effort):

- Describe the “deal” that indentured servants received as part of the agreement to work in colonial America (i.e. what were they to receive in exchange for their servitude):

Discuss how the *headright system* ultimately led to the growth of large plantations in the Chesapeake:

Identify the differences between what indentured servants were supposed to receive and the reality of what they did receive:

### **Frustrated Freemen and Bacon's Rebellion**

What were the primary frustrations of many former indentured servants who accumulated in the Chesapeake region once their indenture was complete?

- What was the response of the political establishment to the impoverished freemen?

Describe the specific complaints of the frontiersmen who came together under the leadership of Nathaniel Bacon (i.e. for what reasons were they so upset with Virginia Governor Berkeley?)

- What actions did Bacon and his men take against Berkeley?
- To what extent were Bacon and his men successful?
- What main tensions were highlighted by Bacon's Rebellion?
- Describe the relationship between Bacon's Rebellion and the end of white indentured servants as tobacco laborers?

### **Colonial Slavery**

For what reason were African slaves not preferred for the most half century of colonial life in the Chesapeake?

Describe the changing conditions that led to black slaves outnumbering white servants on the colonial plantations:

Describe the process through which most African slaves came to the colonies (make sure to discuss the role of the *middle passage*):

Discuss the changing legal developments created to deny rights to black slaves:

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a. | b. |
| c. | d. |

### **Africans in America**

Describe how life in the deepest South was particularly brutal for African slaves:

Describe the conditions in the Chesapeake region that made life for slaves somewhat easier:

In what ways did African slaves help create a distinctive slave culture (a mixture of African and American elements)?

What was the *Stono Rebellion* and did it reveal about white control of black slaves in the South?

## **Southern Society**

Identify the different layers of the Southern hierarchy and describe what characterized each layer

Top layer:

Second layer:

Third layer:

Fourth layer:

Bottom layer:

Describe transportation (or lack thereof) in the South:

## **The New England Family**

Identify the climatic conditions that allowed New Englanders to enjoy an average 70-year life expectancy:

In what ways were the type of immigrants who settled in New England different from those in the Chesapeake?

Describe the marriage and family-development patterns of settlers in New England:

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a. | b. |
| c. | d. |
| e. | f. |
| g. | h. |

In what ways did the more severe living conditions in the South actually lead to more economic independence for Southern women?

In what ways did Puritan lawmakers limit New England women's economic rights?

- In what ways did Puritan lawmakers both limit and grant New England women social rights?
- In what ways did Puritan legal and cultural customs protect the institution of marriage?

## **Life in the New England Towns**

Describe the factors that allowed for the creation of tight knit New England villages:

Describe the orderly process of creating a New England town:

- Identify the main features of a New England town:
- Discuss the importance of education in New England towns:
- Describe the role of *town meetings* in the governance of each New England community:

### **The Half-Way Covenant and the Salem Witch Trials**

What factors caused Puritan leaders to be concerned about the waning piety (declining religiousness) of New Englanders in the mid-1600s?

For what reason did ministers announce the *Half-Way Covenant* and what specifically did the covenant allow for?

- What was the ultimate effect of such a widening of church membership

Describe the events that took place in Salem, MA ...

- What prompted the witchcraft paranoia?
- Who were the accusers?
- Who were the accused?
- What did the witch trials ultimately reflect about New England society?)

### **The New England Way of Life**

Describe the relationship between New England's rocky soil and the commerce that emerged in the region:

In what ways did New England's unique soil and climate discourage slavery?

In what ways did English and Native American philosophies on land ownership differ (and how did specific actions taken by the English this create conflict between the two groups?)

In what specific commercial ventures were New Englanders most successful?

What specific impact did New Englanders have on shaping the rest of the nation?

### **The Early Settlers' Days and Ways**

Describe the life of the typical American colonist ...

- How did the typical colonial farmer spend his/her day (year)?



- What was the traditional division of labor between colonial men and women?
- In what ways was American colonial life actually pretty abundant (at least compared to European standards at the time)?
- From what part of European society did the majority of immigrants to the colonies come?
- In what specific instances did resentment against “upper class pretensions” emerge?
- In what ways did colonial aristocracy (“blue bloods”) connive to keep the “meaner sort” down?

## Chapters 5 & 6

### Chapter 5: Colonial Society on the Eve of the Revolution (1700-1775)

#### **Conquest by the Cradle**

Describe the colonial population explosion that occurred between 1700 and 1775 (make sure to explain what accounted for the majority of this “growth spurt”):

- What was the political impact of this significant population increase?
- By 1775, what were the only major colonial cities?

#### **A Mingling of the Races**

For what reasons did German immigrants leave Europe for America?

Where did they mainly settle?

- Describe their connection (or lack thereof) to the British crown:

For what reason did the Scots-Irish leave Europe for America?

What part of the colonies did the Scots-Irish initially settle in and where did they ultimately end up?

- In what specific ways was the lifestyle of the Scots-Irish very different than the Germans?

Describe how the march of the *Paxton Boys* and the *Regulator Movement* reflected Scots-Irish resentment of authority and wealth:

Describe how colonial America could be described as “perhaps the most mixed to be found anywhere in the world”.

In what ways did pan-African and pan-Indian communities emerge in colonial America?

### **The Structure of Colonial Society**

Describe the specific characteristics of colonial society that (with the exception of slavery) made it a “shining land of equality and opportunity”:

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

In what ways did war contribute to an emerging stratification (i.e. class system) in late 17<sup>th</sup> century America?

Describe the result of shrinking unclaimed land in New England:

Describe the characteristics of the “jaylor birds” sent to the colonies:

What steps did some state legislatures take in response to fears of black rebellion?

- In what ways did British authorities undermine the colonial legislative efforts to prevent black rebellion?

### **Clerics, Physicians and Jurists**

Describe the prestige (as well as other key descriptive information) regarding the following three professions:

- a. Ministers -
- b. Doctors -
- c. Lawyers -

### **Workaday America**

Identify the main agricultural product(s) from ...

- a. Maryland and Virginia
- b. Middle Colonies

Which additional industry was stimulated by New England’s fishing (and whaling) industries?

Describe the movement of goods/people in the *triangular trade* system:

Describe the state of manufacturing in 17<sup>th</sup> century colonial America:

In what ways were colonial naval stores (i.e. supplies for building/maintaining wooden ships) important to Britain?

In what ways did colonists seek ways to make money by exporting goods to nations other than Britain?

- Describe the purpose of the *Molasses Act*:

- Describe how colonists responded to this British act:

### **Horsepower and Sailpower**

Describe the myriad social functions of colonial taverns:

### **Dominant Denominations**

In which colonies was the Church of England (the Anglican Church) the official faith?

- In what ways were the Church of England practices different from Puritan religious practice in the colonies?

In which colonies was the Congregational Church (which evolved from the Puritan Church) formally established?

In what ways did Presbyterianism (closely linked to Congregationalism) differ from Anglicanism in its views of British authority?

### **The Great Awakening**

Describe the dual burdens that plagued the Puritan churches:

i.

ii.

- What complaints did churchgoers have about Puritan religious customs?
- What concerns did some ministers have about their parishioners?
- Describe the changing beliefs that challenged old-time religion:
  - o In what way did *Arminianism* oppose the doctrine of predestination?

What specific message did Great Awakening preacher Jonathan Edwards preach?

What great gift did Great Awakening preacher George Whitefield possess?

- What message did Whitefield preach?
- What effect did Whitefield's preaching have on sinners who listened to him speak?

Describe the reaction of the *old lights* to the Great Awakening?

In what ways did the *new lights* defend the Great Awakening?

Identify the lasting effects of the Great Awakening:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

### **Schools and Colleges**

For what reason was education more valued in New England than anywhere else in the colonies?

- Describe education in the South (and why it was not as prevalent as in New England):

Describe the educational emphasis and discipline in colonial schools:

Describe the main purpose and education quality at colonial colleges:

### **A Provincial Culture**

What was the purpose of Ben Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanack*?

Identify Ben Franklin's significant scientific contributions:

- a.
- b.
- c.

### **Pioneer Press**

Besides *Poor Richard's Almanack*, what additional literary contribution did Ben Franklin make?

In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, what was the major "news" role of colonial newspaper?

*Zenger Trial ...*

- What was John Peter Zenger accused of?
- What defense did Zenger give for his actions?
- What was the monumental significance of the jury's decision in this case?

### **The Great Game of Politics**

Describe how the members of the upper house were selected in the 3 different types of colonies:

- Royal colonies:
- Proprietary colonies:
- Self-governing colonies:

- How were members of the lower house selected in all colonies?

What did colonists cherish as their most precious political privilege?

In what ways did colonial assemblies (legislatures) exert their authority and independence?

What type of local government was most powerful in the different regions?

- Southern colonies:
- New England:
- Middle colonies:
  - o What special civic opportunities did the New England town meeting offer to colonists?

Who amongst the colonists was able to vote in 18<sup>th</sup> century colonial America?

- What concerns did the wealthy express about allowing poorer Americans to vote?
- What restrictions did the wealthy employ to keep people from voting?

By 1775, to what extent could America be considered truly a democracy?

### **Colonial Folkways**

Describe the conditions in the average colonial home:

In what specific ways did Britain's American colonies show striking similarities?

- a. b.
- c. d.
- e.

## **Chapter 6: The Duel for North America**

### **France Finds a Foothold in Canada**

Describe the religious tension occurring in France in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century (make sure to discuss the impact of the *Edict of Nantes* played in reducing religious tension and in France's emergence as a world power):

Describe the efforts of Samuel de Champlain in developing "New France" in North America (make sure to discuss relations between the French and Native Americans):

Describe how French authorities ruled over “New France”:

Describe the reasons why New France grew very slowly:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

### **New France Fans Out**

Describe the role of the beaver, *coreurs de bois* and *voyageurs* in the commercial and geographic expansion of New France:

Describe the impact of Jesuit missionaries in the development of New France:

What efforts did France make to keep its rival Spain from expanding its empire in North America?

### **The Clash of Empires**

During King William’s War and Queen Anne’s War, for what reason did both France and England choose to wage a less organized, guerilla war against each other in North America?

In what ways did Native Americans aid the French cause?

What benefits did British receive as a result of the Treaty of Utrecht?

- What impact did the period of peace have on the American colonists?

### **George Washington Inaugurates War with France**

For what reason was the Ohio Country viewed as critical by both the British and the French?

What factors influenced the British colonists to become fed up with bearing the burden of the empire?

Describe the specific actions taken by both British colonists and French in the Ohio Valley that led to George Washington’s first emergence in the region:

What specific role did Washington play in the “starting” the French and Indian War?

- What steps did the fearful British take against the French Acadians?

### **Global War and Colonial Disunity**

Describe the impact that the European conflict had on French efforts in North America:

For what reasons did the British government call for an intercolonial congress in Albany? (Make sure to discuss both the immediate and long-range goals of the congress).

Describe the reactions to Ben Franklin's plan for colonial self-rule by ...

- Albany Congress delegates:
- Individual colonies:
- London government:

### **Braddock's Blundering and Its Aftermath**

For what specific reasons did General Braddock's effort to defeat the French at Fort Duquesne proceed so poorly?

What efforts did the anti-British Indians take after the Braddock's failed mission?

Describe the miscalculations of the British in their failed invasion of Canada:

### **Pitt's Palms of Victory**

What specific steps did William Pitt, "The Great Organizer" take to bring stability and order to the British war effort?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

What was the impact of the Battle of Quebec for the French?

### **Restless Colonists**

Describe the impact of the French and Indian War on the British colonists:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

In what ways did the war teach the colonists that the British weren't invincible?

Identify the numerous tensions that erupted (and the reasons that they emerged) between the colonists and the British during the war:

What actions did colonists take that led British officials to believe that the colonists did not support the war (and consequently, did not support the British Empire)?

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.

Identify the factors that led to the intercolonial (i.e. "within the colonies") disunity that persisted throughout the 1700s"

i.

ii.

iii.

iv.

v.

vi.

vii.

In what specific ways did the French and Indian War actually increase colonial unity?

### **War's Fateful Aftermath**

What impact did the absence of the French threat have on the colonists?

After losing the French and Indian War, what consolation did the French still hope for?

What was the status of the following groups in North America after the French and Indian War ...

- Spanish:
  
- Native Americans:
  - o Describe the cause and impact of *Pontiac's uprising*:
  
  - o Describe the British response to the uprising:
    - What lesson did the British learn from the uprising?

What was the purpose of the *Proclamation of 1763*?

Describe how the colonists responded to the Proclamation of 1763 (make sure to discuss how the reaction reflected a new American vision about their destiny):