



## AP US History Assignment Summer 2019

Instructors: Ms. Hertzog ([ahertzog@ltps.org](mailto:ahertzog@ltps.org)) and Mr. Rowe ([mrowe@ltps.org](mailto:mrowe@ltps.org))

### Part I - First Full Week of School

105 “factoids” will be collected. Each factoid will be completed on a 3x5 index card. On one side of the card, in your own handwriting, identify and define the factoid; on the other side, again in your own handwriting, state the historical significance of the factoid. The significance should address why and how the term is relevant to the historical period. See attached for list of factoids.

### Part II – Second Week of School

#### *Historical Interpretation and Analysis of Significant Questions in American History*

Each student will respond to two [2] AP-level LEQ's (Long Essay Questions). The LEQ's will be selected by the instructor from the attached list. Students should plan to prepare notes on all eight of the attached LEQ's to be reviewed by the instructor. Notes will NOT be permitted during the in class writing of the questions. Remember, this will be formal writing; there should be no contractions, first person, clichés, colloquialisms, IM shorthand, etc. Your notes for EACH of the essay questions must be in YOUR OWN WORDS. Relevant references from your text, including page numbers are encouraged.

Graded essays will be returned by the first week in October to be utilized in an ongoing review of the materials, content, and skills introduced in AmCiv I Honors. Students will ultimately lead the class in a seminar based on their completed FRQ's in a collaborative format.

Any student new to the district after August 1 will have until October 1 to complete Parts I and II.

*Late work will be evaluated, but no credit will be awarded. Please contact the instructors if you register for LHS after August 1, 2019.*



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Summer 2019 Factoids

1. Chesapeake Bay Area
2. Commonwealth
3. Disfranchised Catholics
4. Old World Feudalism
5. Massachusetts Bay Colony
6. Women during the Colonial Era
7. Puritan
8. King James I
9. Jamestown
10. Queen Elizabeth I
11. Anglican Church
12. Colonialism
13. Governor William Berkeley
14. Bacon's Rebellion
15. Interactions between American Indians and European Colonists
16. Governor Sir William Berkeley
17. English Loyalists
18. Slavery in British North America
19. Deism
20. Quakers
21. Mercantilism
22. Stono Rebellion
23. The First Great Awakening
24. Policy of salutary neglect
25. French and Indian War
26. Proclamation Act of 1763
27. Stamp Act of 1765
28. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
29. Limited Monarchy
30. Parliament
31. John Smith
32. Thomas Hobbes' *The Leviathan*
33. Sovereignty during the American Revolution
34. Articles of Confederation (successes)
35. Republican Motherhood
36. Shay's Rebellion
37. Boston Tea Act of 1773
38. Guerilla Warfare
39. French-American alliance 1778
40. The Constitutional Convention of 1787
41. Bill of Rights (first ten amendments)
42. Alexander Hamilton (financial programs & foreign policy)
43. Thomas Jefferson
44. Federalist Papers
45. Declaration of Independence
46. President Washington's Neutrality Act of 1793
47. Self-reliance
48. Non-conformity
49. Republicans
50. Federalists
51. Bicameral Legislation
52. President Washington's Farewell Address
53. 19th century society
54. 19th century immigration
55. Louisiana Purchase
56. Napoleonic Wars
57. *Marbury v. Madison*
58. Henry Clay
59. Supreme Court
60. Hartford Convention
61. South Carolina Exposition and Protest
62. The War Hawks
63. The Missouri Compromise
64. "American System"
65. Monroe Doctrine
66. Massachusetts textile mills
67. "Burned-out Districts"
68. Irish immigrants
69. Slave power conspiracy
70. Andrew Jackson
71. The New South
72. Southern Economy (pre-Civil War)
73. Ostend Manifesto
74. Dred Scott
75. Annexation
76. Virginia's House of Burgesses
77. Olaudah Equiano
78. Jim Crow Laws
79. American Antislavery Society (AAS)



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| 80. Black Codes                                      | 93. Homestead Act                              |
| 81. Scalawags  | 94. Radical Reconstruction                     |
| 82. Freedman   | 95. Ku Klux Klan                               |
| 83. Sharecropping                                    | 96. Economic Development during Reconstruction |
| 84. Compromise of 1850 (controversy)                 | 97. The Union                                  |
| 85. Fugitive Slave Law                               | 98. Confederates                               |
| 86. Free African Americans during the Antebellum Era | 99. Exodusters                                 |
| 87. Maroon Groups                                    | 100. Homesteaders                              |
| 88. Republic of Texas                                | 101. Dawes Act of 1887                         |
| 89. Republican Party of 1850                         | 102. Indian Removal Act of 1830                |
| 90. Reasons for the Civil War                        | 103. Trail of Tears 1839                       |
| 91. Support for Slavery in the South                 | 104. Adams Administration                      |
| 92. Emancipation Proclamation 1863                   | 105. Sedition Act of 1798                      |



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Essays

1. How did economic, geographic, and social factors encourage the growth of slavery as an important part of the economy of the southern colonies between 1607 and 1775?
2. “In the two decades before the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War, a profound shift occurred in the way many Americans thought and felt about the British government and their colonial governments.” Assess the validity of this statement in view of the political and constitutional debates of these decades.
3. “Throughout our history, the Supreme Court has acted as a partisan political body rather than a neutral arbiter of constitutional principles.” Assess the validity of this generalization for the period 1800-1869.
4. The Jacksonian Period (1824-1848) has been celebrated as the era of the “common man.” To what extent did the period live up to its characterization? Consider TWO of the following in your response. A) economic development, B) politics, or C) reform movements.
5. “Throughout its history, the US has been a land of refuge and opportunity for immigrants.” Assess the validity of this statement in view of the experience of the Irish in the nineteenth century urban north-east.
6. Compare the expansionist foreign policies of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James K. Polk. To what extent did their policies strengthen the United States?
7. To what extent did the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the sectional interests of New Englanders, westerners, and southerners in the period from 1845-1855?
8. In what way, and to what extent, did constitutional and social developments between 1860 and 1877 amount to a revolution?