

AP US History Summer Assignment

Instructor: Mr. Rowe (mrowe@ltps.org)

Part I - First Week of School

105 “factoids” should be mastered. Each factoid will be completed on a 3x5 index card. On one side of the card, in your own handwriting, identify/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 LEQs (Long Essay Questions). The LEQs will be selected by the instructor from the attached list. Students should plan to prepare notes on all eight of the attached LEQs 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, shorthand, etc. Your notes for EACH of the essay questions must be in YOUR OWN WORDS.

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 American Civilizations I Honors and College Preparatory Curricula. Students will ultimately lead the class in a seminar based on their completed LEQs in a collaborative format.

Any student new to the district after August 1 will have until October 1 to complete Parts I and II. Please see me at the beginning of September for guidance.

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

AP US History
Summer Assignment
Essays

1. Analyze the economic, social, and political factors that influenced colonial southern planters to shift from relying on indentured servants to importing Africans into slavery in the 1600s.
2. Analyze the ways in which British imperial policies between 1763 and 1776 intensified colonials' resistance to British rule and their commitment to republican values.
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 1800-1857.
4. Analyze the extent to which **TWO** of the following influenced the development of democracy between 1820 and 1840.
 - Jacksonian economic policy
 - Changes in electoral politics
 - Second Great Awakening
 - Westward movement
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 northeast.
6. Compare and contrast the expansionist foreign policies of Presidents Thomas Jefferson and James K. Polk. To what extent did their policies strengthen the United States?
7. Analyze the ways in which controversy over the extension of slavery into western territories contributed to the coming of the Civil War. Confine your answer to the period 1845–1861.
8. Evaluate the extent to which the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution marked a turning point in the history of United States politics and society.