APUSH Summer Assigi	nment
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You will be reading Chapter 1 and 2 of the textbook and taking brief notes on their contents. The Chapter PDFs are linked in this assignment, and there is a note template for you to fill out as you read. You can print out this document and take hand-written notes, or you can make a copy of it and type for notes.

## Guided Reading & Analysis: A New World: Chapter 1- A New World of Many Cultures, 1491-1607,

†Use this link to access Chapter 1 of the textbook

#### **Key Concepts For Unit 1:**

**Key Concept 1.1:** As **native populations** migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly **complex societies** by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments. **Key Concept 1.2:** Contact among **Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans** resulted in the **Columbian Exchange** and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

# Guided Reading - This will be due during the second week of school - (it is not due on the first day of class)

As you read the chapter (linked above), jot down your notes in the right-hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

#### 1. Cultures

	1. Colloles	
Key Concepts &		
Main Ideas	Notes. Write down a few notes for each concept as the read through the textbook	
	Cultures of Central and South America	
Before the arrival of		
Europeans, native		
populations in North		
America developed a	Cultures of North America	
wide variety of social,		
political, and		
economic structures		
based in part on	Language	
interactions with the		
environment and		
each other.	Southwest Settlements	
As settlers migrated		
and settled across the		
vast expanse of North	Northwest Settlements	
America over time,	Notifiwest Settlettis	
they developed quite		
different and		
increasingly complex	Great Plains	
societies by adapting		
to and transforming		
their diverse		
environments.	Midwest Settlements	

Northeast Settlements
Atlantic Seaboard Settlements

2. Europe Moves Toward Exploration,

Key Concepts	
& Main Ideas	Notes
New	Improvements in technology
technology,	
new	
knowledge,	
and new goals	
spurred	Religious conflict
European	
exploration.	

3. Expanding Trade

Key Concepts	
& Main Ideas	Notes
Economic motives drove exploration,	New Routes
and "discovery" altered the	Slave Trading
European, African, and America economically,	African Resistance
politically, and culturally.	Developing Nation-States

4. Early Explorations,

Key Concepts & Main	
Ideas	Notes
European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.	
The arrival of Europeans	

in the Western	Exchanges
Hemisphere in the 15th	
and 16th centuries	
triggered extensive	
demographic and social	Dividing the Americas
changes on both sides of	
the Atlantic.	
European expansion into	Spanish Exploration and Conquest
the Western Hemisphere	Spanish Exploration and Conquest
caused intense	
social/religious, political,	
and economic	English Claims
competition in Europe	
and the promotion of	
empire building.	
	French Claims
	Dutch Claims
	Duich Claims

5. **Spanish Settlements in North America** 

Key Concepts	
& Main Ideas	Notes
European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.	Florida  New Mexico  Texas  California
promotion of	California

6. European Treatment of Native Americans

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans	Spanish Policy
challenged the worldviews of each group.	English Policy
European overseas expansion and sustained contacts	
with Africans and American Indians	French Policy

dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite	Native American Reaction
peoples	

### Guided Reading & Analysis: The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire: Chapter 2-

†Use this link to access Chapter 2 of the textbook

#### **Key Concepts For Unit 2:**

**Key Concept 2.1:** Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

**Key Concept 2.2:** The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.

As you read the chapter (linked above), jot down your notes in the right-hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

1. Early English Settlements

	1. Early English Settlements
Key Concepts &	
Main Ideas	Notes
Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization.  Spain sought to establish tight control over the process of colonization in the Western Hemisphere and to convert and/or exploit the native population.	The English Model, 3 types of colonial charters
French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.	Early English Settlements
Unlike their European competitors, the English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians.	Jamestown
Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.	Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay

2. Early Political Institutions

Key Concepts & Main Ideas		
	Notes	
From the very beginning, the colonies began taking steps toward self-rule. The development of colonial political systems	Representative Government in Virginia	
contributed to the development of American identity and would later cause conflict with Great Britain.	Representative Government in New England	
	Limits to Colonial Democracy	

3. The Chesapeake Colonies

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes
	Religious issues in Maryland
Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations,	Act of Toleration
including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.	Protestant Revolt
	Labor Shortages
The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of	Indentured Servants
the New World.	Headright System
	Slavery
	Economic Problems
	Conflict in Virginia

Bacon's Rebellion
Lasting Problems

4. Development of New England

4. Development of New England			
Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes		
Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources,	Rhode Island		
contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.	Connecticut		
	New Hampshire		
	Halfway Covenant		
Clashes between European and American Indian social and economic values caused changes in both cultures.	New England Confederation		
	King Philip's War		

# 5. Restoration Colonies

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	
Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.	The Carolinas  South Carolina	
Colonies.	North Carolina  New York	
	New Jersey	
	Pennsylvania and Delaware  Quakers	
	William Penn  "Holy Experiment"	
	Delaware	
	Georgia: The Last Colony	
	Special Regulations  Royal Colony	

6. Mercantilism and the Empire

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	
	Notes
The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the "Atlantic World" had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.	Mercantilism and the Empire
	Acts of Trade and Navigation
"Atlantic World" commercial,	
religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans,	have such as the Colonias
Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor systems.	Impact on the Colonies
	Enforcement of the Acts
Britain's desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and	
external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown	The Dominion of New England
accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.	Permanent Restrictions

7. The Institution of Slavery

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Key Concepts &	
Main Ideas	Notes
The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.	Increased Demand for Slaves  Slave Laws
Trong.	Triangular Trade