

AP US History
Summer Assignments
Summer 2011

Your US History assignments for the summer are designed to prepare you for the course as a whole as well as the first unit of study. Proper preparation and nightly reading are imperative to be successful in AP U.S History.

Assignments to Complete:

1. You need to purchase and read the book America at 1750: A Social Portrait, by Richard Hofstadter. Copies can be ordered online and at local bookstores.
 - Complete the **Reading Questions** for each chapter as you read the book. Your answers to the reading questions will be due the first day of school.
2. You will need to research and define the list of terms included in this assignment. Be prepared to be quizzed on these terms the first week of school. Definitions must be **handwritten**.
3. If you have any questions about summer assignments please contact one of the AP US History teachers by e-mail.
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Reading Questions: *America at 1750 – A Social Portrait*

The purpose of this assignment is to acquaint you with the facts of history from the Colonial Period as well as assist you in understanding the intellectual scholarship used by historians when analyzing the events of history. Although Hofstadter never finished the original work he hoped to write, he did leave an excellent summary focused on migration to the New World, indentured servitude, slavery, middle class society, and religion. He presents information and opinions about the impact of each of these in creating a very unique society in America by 1750.

Preface:

1. In what year was the book published?
2. What periods of history did Hofstadter state had already been examined carefully in the twenty years before he began this book?
3. In what order did Hofstadter write the chapters that were published as part of this book?

Introduction:

1. What influences created the United States, the world's first post-feudal nation?
2. What institutional foundations of the colonies were in place by 1650?
3. Where did most of the 50,000 "Americans" live in 1650?
4. How had the effects of the protestant upheaval been "naturalized" in European politics by 1650?
5. What was the Protestant Reformation? (look this up using another sources if you do not remember from World History)
6. What was of importance to the more secular leaders of Europe after the Reformation?
7. What was America's gift to the world?
8. What was England's goal by the mid-17th century?

Chapter 1: *Population and Immigration*

1. What factors promoted the increase in population in the American colonies between 1700a and 1760?
2. List the population statistics for the years below:
 - a. 1700
 - b. 1750

c. 1800

3. What was Benjamin Franklin's purpose in writing his *Observations Concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries* in 1751?
4. What colonies had the largest concentration of population in 1750?
5. What were obstacles to settling the West?
6. Where was the irregular line of settlement reached by 1750?
7. How was land distributed in New England?
8. How were the landholdings of the Middle Colonies more diverse?
9. What was the standard way of granting land in southern colonies?
10. How did the intent of the headright system differ from what was actually achieved?
11. How were land prices impacted by the availability of land?
12. What was a quitrent? Were quitrents an unfair burden on colonists? What were problems regarding the use of quitrents?
13. What resulted from the inadequate supply of voluntary immigrants with capital or a skill to establish themselves in America?
14. Despite the pluralism of the American population at the end of the 17th century, what was the essential character of the American colonies?
15. How was the ethnic homogeneity of the American colonies broken in the 18th century?
16. When did the Puritans arrive in America?
17. Who were the two major groups that migrated to America after the 1713 Peace of Utrecht? What did these two groups bring to the political and religious culture of the colonies?
18. What were motivations for German migrations to America between 1700 and 1750?
19. What colony was the most impacted by German immigrants?
20. How did Franklin fear the Germans would promote disorder?
21. What evidence does Hofstadter provide that the Germans were "cautious and solid"? How did this differ from Germans who arrived later?
22. Who were the Scotch-Irish? Why were Puritan leaders at first receptive to Scotch-Irish settlement in New England? What were the concerns of most New Englanders? What resulted from these concerns?
23. Describe the Scots who migrated to America. Why will this group of immigrants have "a rather poor reputation in America"?
24. What characteristic of 18th century migrations to America does Hofstadter comment on in Section 5 of the chapter, that he states defies proof?
25. What was Hector St. John de Crèvecoeur's statement about those who came to America?

Chapter 2: *White Servitude*

1. Why were indentured servants brought to America? From what countries did most come?
2. What were the roots of indentured servitude?
3. What was the role of the "spirit" in London in the 17th and 18th centuries? What name was given to those who recruited from the European continent?
4. What terror of the age does Hofstadter state awaited indentured servants as they made their way to America? Describe the "terror" using the information presented in the chapter.
5. What often happened when the indentured servants arrived in the New World?
6. What was "acclimatization"?
7. What was the approximate cost of maintaining an indentured servant each year?
8. What were the problems of indentured servitude faced by the masters?
9. What factors impacted the treatment of the indentured servants?
10. Why did William Eddis believe that slaves might be better off than indentured servants?
11. What was the response to attempts by the colonies to stop the flow of convicts to the colonies?
12. What was the typical term of indenture?
13. What was the difference in an indentured servant and a redemptioner?
14. Why was running away difficult for an indentured servant?
15. Where did the recorded servant uprisings occur?
16. What were the "freedom dues"? Give examples.

17. What are the concluding ideas of Hofstadter about white servitude? (Section 6 of the chapter)

Chapter 3: *The Slave Trade*

1. What was the black portion of the American population by 1770?
2. What does Hofstadter point out in his presentation of hemispheric slavery as a whole? What per cent of all slaves brought to the Western Hemisphere came to the territory that would become the United States?
3. How did the new disease environment of the Western Hemisphere impact Native Americans?
4. Why did Africans suffer less of a toll than Europeans migrating to the tropical New World?
5. Who were the first African slave traders? What nation began the European phase of the slave trade?
6. What was the Royal African Company? How did the founding of this company impact the slave trade?
7. What Americans engaged in the slave trade?
8. What item was essential to the slave trade? Why?
9. What nation brought most slaves to the Chesapeake area of Virginia?
10. How were slaves acquired in Africa?
11. Describe the diverse African societies that existed before the arrival of Europeans.
12. What three things stood between the Africans and “those voracious white territorial conquests to which they would succumb” in the 19th century?
13. Describe Mungo Park’s experience attached to a coffle of slaves from the interior of Africa to the coast. How did Africans often react to the arrival on the coast?
14. What was the Middle Passage? Describe the conditions endured by Africans on this passage.
15. In what ways did Africans resist the Middle Passage?
16. How many records exist of rebellions/mutinies on slave ships between 1699 and 1845?
17. What were diseases and health problems that plagued the Middle Passage? What was often the result of these problems?
18. What does Hofstadter note has been written by the Marxist historian Eric Williams? Does he agree? Explain.
19. Why was service in the slave trade not something men would usually choose to do?

Chapter 4: *Black Slavery*

1. How many slaves lived in the southern colonies in 1760? How many slaves lived in the colonies to the North?
2. What does Hofstadter state about the African identity once slaves arrived in the colonies?
3. Explain the opinions of historians Melville J. Herskovits and E. Franklin Frazier with regard to African identity.
4. What factor allowed the African identity to be more easily kept alive in Latin America and the Caribbean?
5. What does Hofstadter state is impressive about the adaptation that Africans had to make when they arrived in the colonies?
6. What was the inefficiency of slave labor, and how did southern planters compensate for this inefficiency?
7. How did southern planters divide their slaves in preparation for work?
8. Why does Hofstadter discount the statement by Governor Gooch that most slaves lived “much better than our poor laboring men in England”?
9. Why did the tobacco production of the Chesapeake and northern Carolina demand a heavy concentration of workers per acre?
10. What were the demands of rice production in South Carolina and the Georgia low country?
11. What is indigo and where was it cultivated? What were the difficulties associated with its cultivation?
12. Why did New York have a large number of slaves? How did the institution of slavery differ in New York? What resulted from miscegenation in New York?
13. Compare and contrast New England slavery with slavery found in the South and in New York.
14. How did the institution of slavery impact the slave family?
15. What does Hofstadter state the Englishman saw from the beginning of his contacts with Africans?
16. What did historian Winthrop Jordan write about “blackness”? What is the result of this thinking about Africans according to Hofstadter?
17. What ideas had to emerge before English colonials would attempt to convert slaves? (Colonials had tried from the beginning to convert the native population of America.)
18. What was the difference in the way that the white colonials had to deal with Indians and slaves?

19. How did the status of slaves vary from region to region? After what year did slavery become life-long and hereditary?
20. What are major points Hofstadter makes when comparing slavery in the northern colonies to slavery in Latin America?
21. What slave revolt occurred in 1831?
22. In what ways did slaves show their resistance to slavery? Why were the punishments used with slaves harsh?
23. What was the Stono Rebellion and how did it impact the institution of slavery where it occurred?

Chapter 5: *The Middle Class World*

1. Why was it possible for a middle class to emerge in the American colonies when a true middle class was rare or nonexistent in European nations?
2. What factors led laborers in the colonies to have higher wages and standards of living than laborers in European nations?
3. What major urban enclaves developed (list them) in the colonies and how were class distinctions different there than in rural areas of colonial America?
4. What level of social mobility existed in the American colonies during this period?
5. What type of socioeconomic status and lifestyle did Benjamin Franklin want for his sons? Why?
6. What comparative observations did Benjamin Franklin make about Ireland and England and the American colonies?
7. What role did a “democratical government” play in creating and maintaining the class structure in colonial America, particularly the existence of the middle class?
8. How did the lives of small, lower-class farmers in the colonies compare to those in England? What can account for these differences?
9. What were the primary economic pursuits of the New England colonies?
10. Why did better economic markets exist in the New England colonies than in the Southern colonies?
11. Explain how the “compact communities” of New England affected those colonies socially and economically.
12. How did land availability change as generations of families continued from the 1730s to the 1770s? How was this matter addressed and resolved by the colonists?
13. How did the decline of available land affect lower and middle class colonists, especially those in places such as New York?
14. Socially, how were the middle colonies different from New England colonies?
15. What role did ethnic diversity and religious freedom play in the development of the Middle colonies social structure?
16. Why did greater economic and social inequality exist in the Southern colonies than in the Middle or New England colonies?
17. What was the economic backbone of the Southern colonies?
18. How was land ownership and distribution different in the New England colonies than in the Southern colonies?
19. Describe how wealth and status were related to political influence in the Southern colonies?
20. Why did the colony of South Carolina continue to grow and thrive economically when colonies like Virginia began struggling with debt?
21. Which Southern colony was considered to be most rural at the end of the colonial period? Why?
22. How and why did the population of North Carolina change from 1750-1770?
23. In what ways was Georgia a “social experiment”? What was the primary purpose for the founding of the colony of Georgia? Who was responsible?
24. Describe the social structure of Georgia as compared to North and South Carolina.
25. How did the existence of an expansive frontier help sustain a middle class in the colonies?

Chapter 6: *The State of the Churches*

1. What factors led to large numbers of American colonists being disassociated with churches during this period?
2. How does the fact that many colonists were not deeply religious reconcile itself to the perception that America was settled primarily for “religious toleration”?
3. How was the colonial religious landscape different from that of European states?
4. What different religious denominations other than the established Puritan and Anglican churches existed in the colonies? How did their memberships compare to the two major denominations?
5. Why did the Baptist denomination become a leading group by the mid-1700s?
6. What circumstances were largely responsible for the growth of religious toleration in the colonies? What men are traditionally given credit for it?
7. Why did religious toleration in the colonies come to be seen as advantageous to the colonies as it continued to expand the British Empire?
8. How did Charles II become an instrument for the furtherance of toleration in the predominantly Protestant world emerging in the colonies?
9. How had the age of Charles II been largely intolerant in England as compared to in the colonies?
10. What is the significance of William Penn in developing religious toleration in the colonies?
11. How did changes in religious doctrinal philosophies (predestination, justification by faith, etc) affect religious practice and toleration in the colonies?
12. How did William Penn realize his dream of building a Quaker colony?
13. Which colonies had never had state churches?
14. What were the only two established church-state systems that survived into the 19th century?
15. Why was North Carolina perceived as particularly unreligious? What was the status of organized churches/religions there?
16. How were religious dissenters treated in the North and South Carolina colonies?
17. What factors led the Anglican church to be weaker in the English colonies than in England itself?
18. What were the major internal strains within the Puritan church in New England?
19. What was the Halfway Covenant of 1662? How did it affect the Puritan church?
20. Why was there a lack of homogeneity of religious practice throughout the American colonies?

Chapter 7: *The Awakeners*

1. Why does the author claim that the Great Awakening was as important and comparable to colonial wars fought in the 1700s?
2. How did the religious changes occurring in Europe help precipitate the religious movement occurring in the colonies?
3. What was the social context in which the Second Reformation/Great Awakening occurred in the colonies?
4. Why was the time ripe for religious upheaval within the Congregationalist and Presbyterian churches by the 1740s in the American colonies?
5. How did men like George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards spur and spread the Awakening movement in the colonies?
6. What two great crises within the churches themselves seemed to precipitate the Great Awakening in the colonies? Explain each.
7. What role did younger ministers and clergy play in causing tensions with the local civil authorities of towns and cities?
8. What doctrinal problems of the Anglican and the Puritan churches were highlighted as the ideas of the Great Awakening spread?
9. How did the concept of the church as a “saving agency” come under fire during the Awakening movement? What problems in particular did this create for Calvinists and Puritans?

10. What was Arminianism? How did it affect the Calvinist and Puritan believers?
11. According to the author, which was at greater issue during the Great Awakening – religious doctrine or religious style?
12. Why was religious enthusiasm and depth of feeling viewed as a religious failing by some members of religious groups?
13. When and where were the first signs of religious awakening the colonies? Be specific and include important people associated with the movement.
14. What is the myth of the role of Jonathan Edwards in the Great Awakening? In reality, what was his role? What is his famous sermon?
15. Were the beliefs of Jonathan Edwards a reawakening of older religious ideals, or was he espousing a more modern belief system to colonial Christians?
16. Why was George Whitefield considered to be the “heart and soul of the American Awakening”?
17. How did the conversion of Whitefield shape his future religious beliefs and path?
18. What role did Gilbert Tennent play in the revivalist movement? What his primary message when he preached at revivals?
19. How did Gilbert Tennent exacerbate the doctrinal struggles within the Presbyterian Church?
20. Why was revivalist minister James Davenport put on trial? What issues were brought up against Davenport during the trial? What was the outcome?
21. Geographically, how did the Awakening spread throughout the regions of the colonies?
22. What role did Samuel Davies play in spreading the Awakening throughout the Southern colonies?
23. Was the Awakening movement in the colonies a continuation of religious conformity to religious beliefs coming from Europe or was it a distinct religious and social movement that was unique to the American colonies? Explain your answer.

Chapter 8: *The Awakening and the Churches*

1. What had happened to the religious fervor of the Great Awakening in the New England and Middle colonies by the 1740s? Why?
2. Why were the revivals, so linked to the Awakening, so divisive among different religious denominations?
3. How was the Great Awakening changing the perceptions of the clergy and their role or necessity within the church?
4. Why were revival preachers, or itinerants, viewed with hostility?
5. In what ways did the Great Awakening fall short in revolutionizing the churches of colonial America?
6. In what ways did the Great Awakening and its revival movement threaten the traditional structure of churches during this period?
7. Particularly in New England, how did the Great Awakening threaten the basic social and religious fabric of small Puritan towns?
8. In what ways did the Great Awakening become a force for the development of the American higher educational system?
9. How did institutions such as Harvard and Yale react to the Great Awakening and the “awakener” preachers who had traveled the colonies in the early 1700s?
10. Could the Great Awakening be seen as the extenuation of religious toleration sought by groups settling in the American colonies, or was it another attempt to reign in religious expression to a codified norm based on social mores?

Terms To Define and Know:

1. Indentured servants
2. Trade and Navigation Acts
3. Mayflower Compact
4. Roger Williams
5. Great Puritan Migration
6. New England Confederation
7. Jonathan Edwards
8. Halfway Covenant
9. Salem Witch Trials
10. "City upon a hill" (as used by John Winthrop)
11. William Penn
12. Quakers
13. Proprietary, royal, charter colonies
14. New England, Middle, and Southern colonies
15. Peter Zenger Trial
16. King Philip's War
17. George Whitefield
18. First Great Awakening
19. Mercantilism
20. Bacon's Rebellion
21. Harvard College
22. Middle Passage
23. Phyllis Wheatley
24. Puritans
25. Pilgrims/ Separatists
26. House of Burgesses
27. Anne Hutchinson
28. William Bradford
29. French Indian War
30. John Locke
31. Iroquois Confederacy
32. Headright system
33. Salutary Neglect
34. Albany Plan
35. James Oglethorpe