



APUSH SUMMER READING ASSIGNMENT 2020-2021  
Due First Day of Class  
Summative Grade: 30 points  
**MUST BE HANDWRITTEN**

**Jupiter Christian School**  
*Excelling – Nurturing – Engaging*

**Robert Remini's *A Short History of the United States* (2008).**

The book is a quick survey of American history. You will likely find it wanting in some categories, and it has a distinct liberal political bias in the final chapters, but it gives us a snapshot of US history.

**Read the book in its entirety** and complete the questions for the first two chapters. If you choose not to read the book before courses begin, you should seriously contemplate taking regular U.S. History because taking short-cuts in this course will result in students struggling throughout the year.

*It is acceptable to use online resources to help with these key terms and questions.*

**Chapter 1 – “Discovery and Settlement of the New World”**

IDENTIFY EACH FOR EVERY CHAPTER (1-2+ sentences)

1. Founding of St. Augustine (1565)
2. Founding of Roanoke (1585)
3. Founding of Jamestown (1607)
4. Founding of Virginia House of Burgesses (1619)
5. First Africans arrive in British Colonies (1619)
6. Mayflower Compact written (1620)
7. End of Anglo-Powhatan Wars (1644)
8. King Philip's War (1678)
9. French and Indian War unofficially begins (1754)
10. Treaty of Paris ends F&I War (1763)

Short answer questions:

- Explain the differences between royal, proprietary, and corporate colonies.
- Discuss the social and economic impacts of mercantilism in the British North American colonies.
- Compare/contrast the Puritans and the Quakers.
- Explain how geography affected the settlement of the New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies.

- Identify and explain at least one significant cause AND at least one significant effect of the First Great Awakening.
- How had the status of European rivals in North America changed as a result of the Treaty of Paris (1763)?

## **Chapter 2 – “Independence and Nation Building”**

1. Proclamation of 1763
2. Stamp Act/Stamp Act Congress (1765)
3. Boston Massacre (1770)
4. Intolerable Acts (1774)
5. First Continental Congress (1774)
6. Lexington and Concord (1775)
7. Paine’s Common Sense (1776)
8. Declaration of Independence (1776)
9. British surrender at Yorktown (1781)
10. Treaty of Paris (1783)
11. Shays’ Rebellion (1786)
12. Northwest Ordinance (1787)
13. Judiciary Act of 1789
14. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
15. Jay’s Treaty (1794)

- On page 33, Remini discusses the meaning of the word “Congress” as it was understood in 1765. What philosophical mood does it reflect in colonial thought at that point?
- The Articles of Confederation is described by Remini as “a Confederation of states, not a Union of people.” (p.40) what distinction is being made by this description? What are the advantages and disadvantages of this arrangement?
- The Northwest Ordinance provided a framework for the inclusion of new territories/states into the Union. Which components of the plan would prove to be most contentious in the nation’s history?
- Name/describe at least three important compromises incorporated into the Constitution. For each, identify which groups were opposed to one another and which, if any, benefitted more.
- Alexander Hamilton’s financial proposals continued the internal conflicts within the Union. Which aspect caused the most sectional strife and why?
- Compare and contrast “strict construction” and “loose construction.” (p.57)
- How were the first two political parties (Federalists and Democratic-Republicans) reflections of the views of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson?