**AP US History**

August 7 – 11 2023

 

**MONDAY**

Discuss policies, procedures, and materials

Materials Strategy/Format

Procedures list Introduction

Introduction

1. Class cards and distribution of procedures/grades list
2. The last several years we had computers when we started the year and used MS Teams. However, you turned in these devices when the year started. So, I assume it will likely be weeks until you have replacements. So, we will use this website (I know it’s a ling name) website below. Some of the information below about MS Teams will be altered in the meantime.

[**https://apusandapeuropeanhistory.yolasite.com/**](https://apusandapeuropeanhistory.yolasite.com/)

a. **MS Teams** will be a large part of our communications this year. You will see your channel link on the rules and procedures sheet that I have posted on your Teams channel. Each week there will be a syllabus and assignments will be uploaded to Teams (or my website in the meantime). For my class you will NOT upload assignments to Teams.

 b. [**http://www.quia.com/web**](http://www.quia.com/web) This is an online testing and review site that we will use for most of our outside testing and quiz materials. Most of your tests this year and many quizzes will be taken *outside* of this classroom! This site allows you to complete timed tests and immediately find out your scores.

c. One of the key websites that we will utilize is [**https://myap.collegeboard.org/login**](https://myap.collegeboard.org/login)**.** This not only has many practice activities, but this is also where you will actually sign up for the AP Exam. You will need to sign up very soon on the above website. Here are the class codes that you will need:

**1stPeriodAPUS MAQZL7**

**3rdPeriodAPUS G7YG66**

**4thPeriodAPUS MAW4XW**

**7thPeriodAPUS RRL323**

2. Class materials or the year:

 a. You can feel free to use your computer and/ or a binder or spiral notebook of some type for notes and graded work that I return to you. Remember that the AP exam will be HANDWRITTEN. Thus, we will be doing written assignments in class. We will obviously use Teams for some activities, but you must be prepared for good old fashioned writing.

b. You will be given a textbook but most likely it will be an online version of Henretta, James, et. al., *America's History* 8th edition. (Bedford St. Martins 2014) ISBN 978-1-4576- 2893-1

c. There are also several primary source books and websites that we will utilize. In fact, these will be more important than the textbook.

Homework for Monday Night

* Read procedures and get them signed. This will be your first homework grade and I will not be taking it late.
* Go ahead and sign up for ap classroom for a homework grade by Friday August 11th
* Put finishing touches on your summer work which should be submitted in class or online to me at stephensonmike2112@gmail.com It is due by Wednesday August 9th

**TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY (your finished summer assignment is due today)**

* SWBAT Analyze the factors leading to European culture at the time of 16th century colonization (GEO-1,2, (ACR-1)(PPE-1)
* Examine factors leading to Spanish colonization in the early 16th century (ARC-1, MIG-1, GEO-1,2, CUL-1, PCE-1)

Materials Strategy/Format

Ppt and questions , primary source docs Lecture-discussion

Student Skills

Skill Types

 I Chronological Reasoning (1, 2)

 II Comparison and Context (4, 5)

 III Crafting Historical Arguments (6,7)

 IV Interpretation and Synthesis (8)

Introduction

* So, the summer work was not designed to torture you or weed people out. It basically relates to Unit One (out of nine) that we must cover. We will really only spend a bit of time together on it.

**Western Europe**

* What year marks the pivotal beginning of the Atlantic World? Why do we choose this time period? Columbus is seen as the origin of this event. Why do we celebrate Columbus Day? Should we stop doing it? Columbus was not probably even the first European so why do we recognize him?
* Columbus started a wave of interest and later migration at the head of a Spanish steamroller that first started colonizing the New World. Today our mission is different. We will not spend time with a lot of European society as we did with Natives and Africans. We will look at why this wave of migration occurred when it did. The factors that we will address are certainly not the only ones. Here there will be tremendous overlap with our themes.
* Distribute primary source Mann vs. Kennedy/Cohen on the First Euro arrival.

Political and Economic Factors

1. The development of the nation state in Europe
	1. What defines a nation? Are we a nation?
	2. In Europe by the 16th century there were 4 clearly unified nation states: Spain, Portugal, France, and England. These fall into the characteristics that we set out much better even then the U.S.
	3. A key component of the drive to expand was the system of mercantilism colonies, raw materials, balance trade, government control (similar to socialism). This system created intense competition that devolved into war.
	4. The creation of the joint-stock company in England and Holland was a boom to colonial ventures by private individuals because risk could be shared.
2. Social Factors
	1. The Period of wars over religion in the 16th and 17th centuries created waves of immigration first in Europe and then to the New World
	2. There were two dynamics at work. Religion led to colonization by those who disagreed w/ the established religions of the state. Or, missionaries such as the Jesuits sought to save lost souls through conversions. In both cases God became a factor but not as great as gold.
	3. Population surplus in Western Europe followed threatening to wreak havoc on food supply that was forever tenuous. In England, the enclosure movement forces thousands off of small plots as landowners began to see the profit in scientific farming. Also, the system of primogeniture in Spain and England sent 2nd born sons searching for lands.
	4. Scientific improvements in sailing and navigation (astrolabe, caravel, better maps, Prince Henry). Add to this the development of interest in new cultures and scientific discovery stemming from the Sci. Rev.

**Portuguese/Spanish Colonization**

* Today we will focus upon the patterns of settlement for the Spanish (You will be analyzing French and Dutch patterns through your own research). Beginning next week, we will examine English settlement separately. This will actually take us into our next period of examination. For the AP exam this starts the Colonial Period and marks the beginning of more important materials. We will see that the English patterns were frequently very different from those of other colonial powers.
* Columbus is generally recognized as having begun the wave of colonization that swept across the Atlantic through the 16th century. What have you heard about this act? Was it heroism and act of greatness? Was it the advent of a genocide? This is one of the reasons why our first period starts with 1491 looking at the time before his arrival. Of course, it is wholly inaccurate to say that he discovered the New World. Four centuries before Vikings had arrived. There is also some evidence that the Chinese sailor Zheng He
* may have made landfall in California.
* There can be little doubt that arrival of the Spanish inaugurated the general subjugation of Native cultures. However, at the same time the Spanish themselves were not isolated. A new culture and ethnicity would also develop due to interbreeding of people and culture.

I Patterns of Settlement

 1. What initially drove the Spanish colonization?

a. Spain was a newly organized nation-state once Isabella (Castile) and Ferdinand (Aragon) wed. Trade was the first motivator for conquest but remember, they wanted to trade with the eastern lands and thought that they could find faster routes by going west. When the western hemisphere got in the way, the game changed to some degree. They still desired eastern trade but now western riches were added to the mix. Bases were established to exploit and then protect the resources that Europeans coveted

b. Primogeniture was another social motivate for exploration because in many lands the second-third born sons of nobles generally received few lands while the first born (primo) was left nearly all lands. This of course not only created a drive to garner new lands but would eventually result in transplanted gentry society (think “plantation” of the word “transplantation”

c. The Catholic Church became a motive for exploration to win souls for Christ. While this is often presented as a negative aspect of colonization being only an excuse for conquest, many priests (followed by Protestant ministers) came out of true evangelism and devotion. Some like priests awakened the crown to the brutality of slavery though regrettably little was done to protect the innocent. In fact, conversion was a hoped-for way to escape the cycle of slavery and brutality among many natives.

2. The Conquistadores

a. Success or die! (The typical experience of a conquistador and his future). Unlike future settlers from the rest of Europe, the Spanish really rolled the dice and NEVER planned to return to Europe. This “all in” mentality probably fostered greater brutality toward native populations.

b. Ownership of lands and title. Conquistadores were first and foremost settlers. Many sought the lands that would always elude them back in Europe. The process was however really like renting land because one conquered in the name of the king/queen. This meant that they were the true owner but the vast distances precluded meddling from the royals as long taxes and tribute continued to roll in.

c. The encomiendas system was the plantation system and eventually the right granted by the crown to contract slave labor among the native populations. Once again, the reaction of the Catholic Church was at first strongly against the system. Bartholomew de las Casas was a monk who exposed the brutality. At one point the Pope did caution against the poor treatment of Christian converts but, to little effect. The needs of cheap labor and promise of wealth outweighed the moral argument. (African slavery soon entered the equation because natives exposed to disease died quickly while Africans did not. Plus, Africans knew how to cultivate crops and raise animals.

d. Silver and crops formed the greatest wealth in North America and not the long-coveted gold. Gold was rare and silver much more plentiful. Silver mines at Potosi pumped out large amounts and soon the Spanish devalued the value of it in Europe because they put too much into circulation. The Spanish were exposed to new crops never before seen in Europe such as the potato (The so-called “Irish” or white potato originated here and became a cheap food source among the poverty stricken Irish.).

3. Brutality of Cortes and Pizarro (and others)

a. The areas attacks and objectives: The modern view of conquistadores is really a vestige of these two beasts. Both men sought riches and lands at the head of mercenary armies. Cortes helped to destroy an already weak Aztec Empire and Pizarro exploited a power struggle among the Inca to conquer them.

b. Methods used to guarantee victory: In both cases the Spanish acquired allies among native populations. This was especially true among the Aztec who had also been quite brutal. The lessons of better technology were the most obvious reasons for European success. Steel and gunpowder will trump wood and spear points most of the time.

c. The impact of disease upon the Native populations was the single greatest factor in the decimation of native populations. Flu and TB spread far faster than Europeans. The population of the Aztec Empire may have dropped by 10-15 million.

4. The range of the Spanish Empire

a. The empire of New Spain in North American ran along a rough line of latitude bisecting the modern US from the Pacific west to roughly Florida. This also included Memphis known as San Fernando. Going South to the tip of South America (excluding Brazil which was Portuguese)

b. Spanish control in most of North America though a system of the presidios (forts) and mission towns. These still bear the old names of “San” and “Santa”

Conclusion

The Spanish Empire in the New World reached its height under the reign of PhilipII The influx of bullion led to inflation and ultimately would help to wreck the Spanish economy. Nothing reveals the independence of New Spain more than the fact that it remained largely independent of Spain’s European decline. By the 19th century a wave of independence movements of the sealed the deal with Columbia, Bolivia, Argentina, and Peru becoming free (and others).

Homework

You should be signed up on AP classroom (see join codes above in red)

Before starting the weekend quia.com review you should look at the following link for information about Dutch and French colonization

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/colonial-america/early-english-settlement/a/french-and-dutch-colonization-lesson-summary>

**THURSDAY and FRIDAY (You should now be on AP Classroom sign up)**

* SWBAT Explain causation of the origins of English colonization in the late16th-Early 17th centuries (IOT) complete practice test(NAT1,6) (SOC5),(MIG-1)(GEO3), (WOR2)
* Examine the development of Jamestown and expansion of Virginia/Chesapeake region (NAT1,6) (SOC5),MIG1)(GEO3), (WOR1)
* Examine the development of Maryland and Delaware (NAT1,6) (WXT5)(MIG1)(GEO2)(WOR1)

Materials Strategy/Format

Ppt Socratic and lecture/discussion L.CCR.2-3

Student Skills

 Skill Types

 I Chronological Reasoning (1, 2)

 II Comparison and Context (4, 5)

 III Constructing Historical Arguments (7)

 IV Interpretation and Synthesis (8)

Introduction

* As you saw from your weekend research, the Spanish and Portuguese were earliest European colonizers but, by the start of the 17th century they were no longer the only game in town. The French and the Dutch had both made inroads into North America. While neither found much gold and silver, both developed a lucrative trade employing the natives as partners in fur trade. Also fetching a good price were lumber and fishing. The French settled a vast stretch of forest lands from Canada to near the Gulf Coast using river travel to tie the empire of New France together. The empire was centered along the St. Lawrence river at Quebec. From here courirs des bois, frontiersmen spread out along the existing Native trade routes.
* For the Dutch the area around NY and NJ began New Netherlands and the domineering Peter Stuyvesant controlled New Netherlands for the Dutch East India Company
* Today we will begin a very important part of our course work. This period is known as the “Colonial Era” and it spans roughly from 1607 to 1754. This is generally pertaining to English settlement. In this unit we will basically discuss the formation of the original 13 English colonies and important aspects of their founding.
* The English had developed a pattern of settlement similar to that of the French and Dutch. They developed joint-stock companies to establish colonies to create a profit stream. One of the primary investors in the company was the crown itself through the process of royal charters and commissions. What were some of the other ideas that will mark English patterns of settlement?
* The first English attempt was miserable failure as the colony of Roanoke became known as the lost colony. Most theories on the disappearance center around the fact that the inhabitants themselves were completely unprepared for the world that awaited them. Being mostly city dwellers, they were generally not suited for the arduous task ahead.
* However, in 1607 a new venture will be made in the Chesapeake region with the establishment of Jamestown in modern day Virginia. Other colonial ventures in the region will follow establishing modern day Maryland in 1634 and Delaware in 1664 (though it became a colony due to settlers from other colonies go there at first). One of the important tasks in our understanding of the colonial period is to know less about when colonies formed but key details about the region (The Chesapeake), politics, economics, and society.

**Jamestown Colony**

1. Origins
	1. The ascendancy of the Stuart Dynasty marked the first wave of successful empire building. King James I granted a charter to explore the Virginia area and establish a colony. The Pattern of settlement was established of land grants to establish colonies. The colonies were nominally controlled by Parliament/king but were largely independent. This will establish an important precedent of self-government!
	2. In 1607 104 settlers landed and established Jamestown. The problems developed immediately. What types of difficulties might we expect? By 1608 on 38 men survived “the starving time” which lasted until 1610. This period could easily have marked the failure of another colony. Diseases and the inability to grow crops may have even resulted in cannibalism if some accounts are true.
	3. Relations with the natives at first were somewhat civil as there are accounts of Natives coming and going in the colony and some seem to have lived there as servants of some type. At this juncture the English probably did not seem threatening. The Powhatan Confederacy in those early years was alliance of tribes in the region and could easily have wiped out the settlers in those early years.

**II Turning the Corner**

1. One of the crucial steps toward the survival of the colony can be marked with the arrival of John Smith 1611. Smith, a former mercenary brought rigorous disciple to the colony. Though he was hated by many in Jamestown, his “no work no eat policy” established order. Another important move made by Smith was the normalizing of relations with natives in the region. The symbolic marriage of Pocahontas (translation of her real name) to John Smith was the result of this negotiation. As we will see this was ultimately a mistake for the natives. Pocahontas actually married John Rolfe.
2. Another critical mark of success for Jamestown came with development of a key cash crop usually attributed to John Rolfe in 1612. This was a major export and immediately created a profitable market as cheaper tobacco flooded Europe.
3. Within a decade of its establishment settlers to Virginia planted other colonies many of which became towns that still exist today. The colony of Henrico became modern day Richmond.
4. A further important development followed in 1619 as the House of Burgesses was established to govern Virginia. This was bicameral legislature patterned on the Parliament model. The two houses were reflections of the growing class nature of the colonies. The upper house was populated with land owners and the lower with smaller land owners. Land was the defining attribute of political power for nearly 200 more years.
5. The Population of Virginia grew largely due to the head-right system. In 1618, the headright system was introduced as a means to solve labor shortages. It provided the following:
* Colonists already residing in Virginia were granted two headrights, meaning two tracts of 50 acres each, or a total of 100 acres of land.
* New settlers who paid their own passage to Virginia were granted one headright. Since every person who entered the colony received a headright, families were encouraged to migrate together.
* Wealthy individuals could accumulate headrights by paying for the passage of poor individuals. Most of the workers who entered Virginia under this arrangement came as indentured servants— people who paid for their transportation by pledging to perform five to seven years of labor for the landowner

III Jamestown nearly founders

1. The Algonquians (members of the Powhatan Confederation) eventually became disenchanted and with the spread of English settlers and in 1622, attacked the out plantations killing over 300 of the settlers. Even though a last-minute warning spared Jamestown, the attack on the colony and mismanagement of the Virginia Company at home convinced the King that he should revoke the Virginia Company Charter; Virginia became a crown colony in 1624.
2. A royal governor would be dispatched to run the colony but the House of Burgesses still played a role in administration.

IV The Class Struggle in Later Jamestown Bacon’s Rebellion

1. In the Chesapeake region, the class system of England was transplanted to a degree. Tensions soon began to develop as former indentured servants and small holders were un represented by the colonial government

During the 1670s, the administration of Governor Sir William Berkeley became unpopular with small farmers and frontiersmen, because of the following reasons:

* Restrictions on the right to vote — the institution of a new land ownership requirement
* Higher taxes
* Low tobacco prices (because of overproduction
* A pervasive sense of subordination to an aristocratic minority
* Lack of protection from Native American attacks (though these were provoked by the Virginians who pushed west on to Native lands)
1. Nathanial Bacon, a landowner himself, raised a small army again and marched on Jamestown . The governor fled and the burgesses hastily enacted measures designed to subdue the Indians. Berkeley quickly returned with soldiers of his own and branded Bacon a rebel. The rebel forces initially prevailed, but they doubted their ability to hold out in Jamestown for an extended period and opted to torch the village instead.

Bacon became ill with dysentery and died in the fall of 1676; the rebellion collapsed immediately. Berkeley briefly returned to power and relentlessly hunted down the rebels before being recalled to England.

1. Two important results come from this brief but important rebellion; Bacon’s Laws as they came to be known ended indentured servitude with the regrettable side effect of increasing demand for African slavery.
2. As a side note, settlers now poured into the western mountain areas of Virginia but the land there was less productive for wide-scale cash crop development. As a result, the slave system was much smaller there. In 1863 after Virginia seceded from the Union, these western counties petitioned to join the Union as loyal members of the United States. Thus, was born the state of West Virginia.

**The Development of Maryland and Delaware**

1. The establishment of Maryland was a direct reflection of the religious tensions in England that would soon help to create a bloody civil war there. In 1629, George Calvert a.k.a. Lord Baltimore applied to King Charles I for a new royal charter for what was to become the Maryland. Calvert's interest in creating a colony derived from his Catholicism and his desire for the creation of a haven for Catholics in the new world. In addition, he was familiar with the fortunes that had been made in tobacco in Virginia.
2. Calvert always knew that despite being designed as a Catholic haven, Protestants would eventually outnumber them. As a result, he attempted to establish religious toleration but keep Catholics in the highest positions. When Virginia established Anglicanism as the state religion, many of the more Puritan leaders migrated to Maryland, a curious decision given tensions in England between the two groups. But they began to fear royal controlled Anglicanism as a bigger threat. The good relations were short-lived as Puritans revolted against the Catholic hierarchy.
3. In 1654 the 2nd Lord Baltimore sent an army to overthrow the rebel-controlled government but it was defeated. A formal edict of Toleration was enacted when; in 1658 the Calverts regained control. In another twist of fate Catholicism was outlawed in Maryland 1688 following the Glorious Revolution in England itself. Catholics were no longer allowed to worship openly until after the American Revolution.
4. Delaware was established out of the pre-existing colonies of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Cash crops were the main economic mode and small-scale slavery would develop there but for a time, free blacks outnumbered slaves.

The Socio-Economic Nature of Maryland

1. Since Maryland developed along a similar pattern as Virginia the process was similar. Cash crop cultivation of tobacco was the main mode of profits. However, the city of Baltimore was a good port and this helps to generate a more diverse economy were shops and very small-scale industry can develop.
2. Another feature of the state will also be slavery. The tensions in Virginia were largely avoided here because laws were passed early on limiting indentured service. There was also a free black population there. There was also a bicameral government that institutionalized land ownership as the requisite of political power.

**Homework for the Weekend**

Please be aware that I can see the exact log in time. Do not wait until the last minute!

1. This Review will count as a “**10%** **Project Grade**” because it being your first exposure, I don’t want it to count it as a 40% quiz grade.

2. The questions will be document-based. In some cases, the answers come from your content knowledge and from parts of the summer work.

3. This will be a timed as are all of the quizzes. However, you can save your progress and come back to it.

4. This will be due by 7:00AM Monday August 14th

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|  |  | **Unit 1 Summer Recap**<https://www.quia.com/quiz/8398651.html> |