

Advanced Placement United States History
Summer Assignments

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All assignments are due the first day of school.

1. Read and outline Chapter 1 in the textbook. There will be a test over this material upon returning to school in August. See outlining guidelines at the end of this assignment sheet.

Text: *The American Pageant* by Thomas A. Bailey and David M. Kennedy – 13th edition

If you have not checked out a textbook, please email Mrs. Collier or contact the guidance office.

2. Read *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe and answer the following questions. Each answer should be at least one paragraph in length. Answers should be thoughtful and not merely a summary of the story. Students will take a quiz on the book upon returning to school in August.
 1. Which characters have similar characteristics (be sure to name them)? Do these similarities occur along racial lines? Gender lines? Religious lines? (In other words, what do the following groups have in common: Female characters? Male characters? Black characters? White characters? Christian characters? Non-Christian characters?)
 2. Compare Stowe's black characters to Stowe's white characters. Based on her characters, in what ways did Stowe believe the two races were different? What differences did Stowe imagine between black characters with darker skin and black characters with lighter skin?
 3. Compare Stowe's female characters to Stowe's male characters. Based on her characters, in what ways did Stowe believe women and men were different?
 4. Give a brief but focused analysis of Eliza's character—noting especially the effect motherhood has had on her. What effect would this have on Stowe's white female readers?
 5. What arguments regarding slaves and slavery does George make in chapter 11? Why would they be convincing to Stowe's audience?
 6. Explain St. Clare's analysis of slavery.

Guidelines for outlining

- Outlining must always be done in a spiral notebook.
- Use pen. Outlines must always be original and hand-written.
- Begin each chapter outline on a new page in your spiral.
- At the top of the page, write the chapter number and title.
- For each section, begin with a letter and then the section title.
- For each section, write (and number) at least 2 important/main points. If two points from a section are not sufficient to cover the important information, add more. Minimal work will earn minimal credit.
- Always include "Makers of America" sections in your outlines. You may include these in the middle of the outline (where they fall in the chapter) or you may include them at the end of your outline.
- See example on the back of this page.

Ch. 5: Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution

A. Conquest by the Cradle

1. The population boomed in the 1700's with many white immigrants, many black "forced immigrants," and most importantly natural fertility; the colonists would double their growth each year.
2. In 1775, the population boom made for political consequences for England; the balance of power was about to shift.
3. In 1775, the most populous colonies were MA, PA, NC, & MD; only Philly, NYC, Boston, and Charleston could be called a city because most lived in rural areas.

B. A Mingling of the Races

1. Germans came to America (mostly in PA) to escape religious persecution and economic oppression; they stayed strong while in America, sticking to their roots and not adjusting to English things.
2. The Scots-Irish came to America to escape English government; they originally settled in the open parts of PA, but later moved to cover all the foothills of the App. Mtns from PA to GA.
3. The Scots kept the Sabbath and were individualistic; they did not listen to Britain, brought their whiskey techniques to US, and got involved in many fights/protests (Paxton Boys and Regulator movement)
4. The 13 colonies had the most diversity in the world; South (blacks & whites along with others), NE (had least diversity), and Middle (many varying ethnicities)
5. These various immigrant groups mingled and interacted to form a new identity, American.

C. The Structure of Colonial Society

1. In 1700 America, no nobility dominated and no underclass threatened it; even better and very unique was that someone from the underclass (indentured servant) could succeed in life and move to a higher rung.
2. In the NE countryside, the descendants faced problems; because of the little amount of farmland left, these lands were repeatedly subdivided, and these sons/daughters eventually had to hire themselves out as laborers just to earn money.
3. In the South, the gap between the wealthy slaveowners and the poor whites was widening; which meant these poor whites would eventually become tenant farmer.