

**APUSH Summer Homework Reading Instructions:**

- Print out the chapter review slides.
- Watch the chapter overview videos.
- As you watch, annotate on the **left** side of the packet
- **Read your textbook.** Each video is already aligned to American Pageant (Kennedy), American History (Brinkley), and America's History (Henretta). Any APUSH textbook will do though. Just match the topics to the video.
- As you read, annotate the slides with additional notes on the **right** side. Cite the page numbers you took notes from.
- Extra help: Rewatch the video to make sure you understand the big ideas.
- Check out the topic specific videos here:  
[https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-69ThEyf7-A8PgWRxaH3Qi3dD\\_ZUu2BF](https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL-69ThEyf7-A8PgWRxaH3Qi3dD_ZUu2BF)
- Check out [www.apushexplained.com](http://www.apushexplained.com)

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**APUSH  
1491-1607**

**NATIVE AMERICAN LIFE  
EARLY COLONIZATION**

**REVIEWED!**

**American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 1**

**American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1**

**America's History (Henretta) Chapter 1-2**

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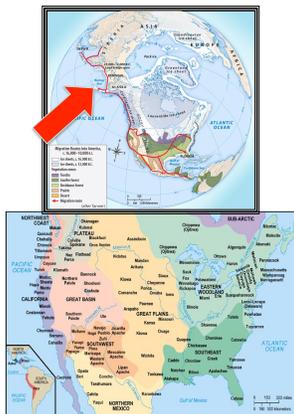
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**Native Americans Pre-Contact (Prior to 1492)**

- Over 10,000 years before Columbus, people came to the Americas via the **Bering Strait**
- Native Americans developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based upon **interactions with each other and the environment.**
- Native American religion was very often connected to their **relationship with nature**
  - **Animism:** belief that non-human things (plants, animals) possess a spiritual essence




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## Native American Culture

- They developed different and complex societies that both **transformed and adapted to their diverse environments**
- Examples:
  - **Southwest (Pueblo)**: lived in arid land and relied on **irrigation** to grow **maize** & other agricultural products
  - **Great Basin & Great Plains (Lakota Sioux)**: lack of natural resources led to growth of **nomadic** lifestyle & the importance of hunting **buffalo**
  - **Atlantic coast & Northeast (Iroquois)**: mix of agricultural & hunter-gatherer society. Established permanent villages
    - Iroquois Confederation




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## Colonization of the "New" World

- 3 G's: Gold, Glory, God**
- **Gold**: New sources of wealth (trade with Asia)
  - **Glory**: ^ power & status
  - **God**: convert the native population to Christianity
- The arrival of **Columbus in 1492** (& other Europeans after) led to massive **demographic and social changes** on both sides of the Atlantic



- **Columbian Exchange**: Trans-Atlantic exchange of people, diseases, food, trade, ideas, etc. between the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and Europe
  - **Horses** (from Europe) dramatically change Native life
  - **Disease** such as **smallpox** (from Europe) lead to massive population decline as deadly epidemics spread
  - **Maize/corn** (from America) fueled population increase in Europe

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## EARLY COLONIZATION: Spain & Portugal

- **Treaty of Tordesillas** Spain & Portugal agree to divide up the Western Hemisphere
- Spain was the earliest to colonize North America (**St. Augustine, 1565**)
- **Encomienda System**: Spanish colonists received land with native people
  - **Native slave labor** in mining (silver) or agriculture (sugar)
  - Spanish sought to **convert Native** people to **Catholicism**
- **Racially mixed populations** of European, Native, and African people
  - **Mestizo**: people of mixed Indian and European heritage
  - **Mulatto**: people of mixed white and black ancestry




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**Attempts to change Native American beliefs led to resistance and conflict**

## Pueblo Revolt

1680

**“Native people strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy”**

**Popé’s Rebellion in 1680 leads to the death of hundreds of Spanish colonists and the destruction of Catholic churches in the area**

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### Debating Spanish Colonization

- “Debates occurred over how Native Americans should be treated and how “civilized” they were compared to European standards”
- **Juan de Sepúlveda** wrote “Just Causes for War Against the Indians” that **justified** Spanish colonization of the Americas
- **Bartolomé de las Casas** published in 1552 “A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies” that **criticized** Spanish treatment of the indigenous people

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### Comparing European Colonization

- **Protestant England** will soon challenge Spanish colonization of North America
- Unlike the **English** colonist, the **Spanish, French, and Dutch** are going to attempt to exploit new world resources **AND** form more complex relationships with indigenous people
  - Spain and Portugal formed colonies that used **Native American and African slave labor** in agriculture and mining
  - France, Holland, Spain will trade, intermarry with natives

**Reasons for colonization**

- **Mercantilism:** colonies exist to enrich the Mother country
  - Access to raw materials
  - Provide gold and silver

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**APUSH**  
**1588-1733**  
**SOUTHERN COLONIES**  
**REVIEWED!**

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 2  
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1-2  
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 2-3

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**ENGLAND**




1588: Defeat of Spanish Armada

- England defeats the **Spanish Armada** in 1588
- English colonization:
  - England was a **Protestant** country
- Different types of colonies (how paid for and how they are run)
  - **Joint Stock Company:** stockholders invest in a company and share in the potential profits or losses from the colony; **Corporate colony**
  - **Proprietorship:** land given by the king to an individual or group
  - **Royal:** paid for and ruled directly by the monarchy

Colony of **Roanoke** (Walter Raleigh, 1587) falls (**Lost Colony**)

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- **Chesapeake colonies:** Virginia and Maryland (upper southern region)
- **1<sup>st</sup> permanent English colony in North America established at Jamestown in 1607**-motive was wealth
- **Setup under a joint stock company Virginia Company**
- **Starving Period:** many of the original settlers die of disease, starvation, etc.
- **John Smith** established military discipline and saved the colony
- **John Rolfe** introduced the cultivation of **tobacco**




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### COLONIAL VIRGINIA

- Tobacco provided the colony with a “**cash crop**” and led to the rise of **plantation system**
- Needed a cheap labor supply
- **Indentured servants** served as the early labor force of Virginia
  - Worked for a period of time (4-7 years) in exchange for passage to colony
- **Headright System:** get land if you paid for somebody’s journey to the colony
- **House of Burgesses** established in 1619
  - Form of early **representative government** (the 1<sup>st</sup> in future U.S.)
- **Problems begin to develop:**
  - Tobacco destroyed the land
  - Demand for labor and land goes up
  - Tensions increase with the natives as colonist move west
  - **NATIVE AMERICANS AND SLAVERY**




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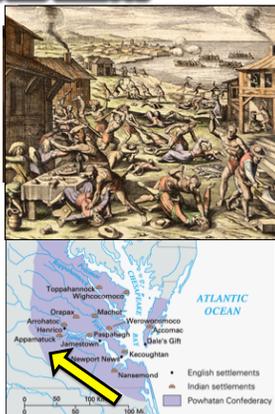
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### Relations with the Natives

- Very hostile relationship developed between the colonists and the **Powhatan tribe**
- Tensions increased as the settlers moved west
- **Anglo-Powhatan Wars 1610-1646**
- 1<sup>st</sup> war ends in 1614 with marriage between Pocahontas & John Rolfe
- **Massacre of 1622** begins 2<sup>nd</sup> war
- By 1624 Jamestown becomes a **royal colony**
- Powhatan Confederacy largely defeated by 1646
- Powhatan Confederacy defeated by a variety of factors:
  - Disease, Disorganization, Disposability




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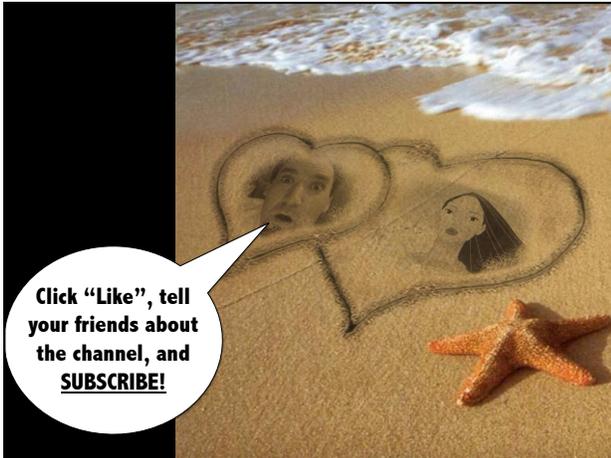
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**APUSH**  
1620-1700

**NEW ENGLAND & MIDDLE COLONIES**  
**REVIEWED!**

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 3  
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 2-3  
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 2-3

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**NEW ENGLAND COLONIES**

**Religious motives for colonization, male & female settlers, tight knit communities, mixed economy**

**Compare & contrast with the Chesapeake region**

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## Plymouth Colony



- **Protestant Reformation** sparked dramatic changes in Europe and led to rise of Puritanism
- **Puritans** wanted to purify the church
- **Pilgrims: Separatists** who wanted to break away from the Anglican church-
- Pilgrim's sought to establish a colony: Land at **Plymouth**
- **Mayflower Compact** signed prior to arrival: agreement established a basic government based upon majority rule
  - Established basis of **self government**
- Governor **William Bradford**
- Local native leader **Squanto** helped the colony survive its early years

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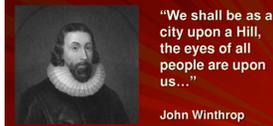
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## Massachusetts Bay Colony

- In 1629 **Puritan John Winthrop** received a charter to est. the **Massachusetts Bay colony**
- **Goal: Wanted to be as a "City Upon a Hill"**
- **Religion was extremely important in the New England colonies--education (Harvard)**
- **Religious freedom was reserved ONLY for Puritans**
- **Church membership was a requirement for participation in politics**
- **Town Hall Meeting** became an important part of **direct democracy** in colonial America (all church going males could participate)
- **Economy: mixed economy**




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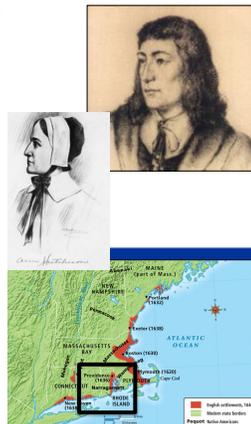
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## Religious Dissent

- **Roger Williams** questioned Puritan leadership
- Called for complete **separation of church and state** and criticized the colonies treatment of Native Americans
  - Banished from the colony
  - Founded **Providence, Rhode Island**
  - **1st colony with complete religious freedom**
- **Anne Hutchinson** challenged the accepted role of women within the church by openly speaking out against church leaders




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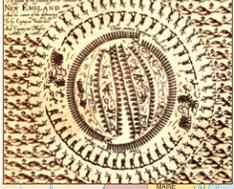
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## Conflict with Native Americans



- **Pequot War (1630's):** New England colonists wipe out Pequot tribe
- **New England Confederation (1643):** military alliance intended to defend the NE colonies against potential threats
- **King Philip's / Metacom's War (1675-76):** leader of the Wampanoags defeated by colonists
  - End of major Native resistance to the New England colonies

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## Middle Colonies: Breadbasket

- **New York was originally a Dutch colony called New Amsterdam**
  - Charles II sends a military expedition and grants area to his brother **James the Duke of York (1664)**
- **Pennsylvania (1681) founded by William Penn as a refuge for Quakers ("Holy Experiment")**
  - Very liberal colony- representative assembly
  - Treated Native Americans fairly
  - Religious toleration & freedom
  - Extended rights to women
- **Demographically, religiously, & ethnically diverse**
- **Economics: wheat, corn ("breadbasket), trade, etc.**




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- **Mercantilism:** colonies to enrich the mother country
- **Salutary Neglect**
- **Navigation Acts:** 1) trade carried only in English or colonial ships 2) trade had to pass through English ports 3) certain enumerated goods from the colonies could be exported only to England (tobacco, etc.)
  - Smuggling was a problem
- **Dominion of New England (1686):** implemented to increase royal control over the colonies
  - **Sir Edmund Andros** appointed by the king
  - Very unpopular: enforced the Navigation Acts, limited town meetings, etc.
  - Ends with **Glorious Revolution of 1688**

## COLONIAL POLICY




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# Economic diversity of the colonies

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# Ethnic diversity of the colonies

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