Name: _______________________________
APUSH
Mr. Agan
Period 1: 1491-1601

Summer Assignment Part 2

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1. Which of the following statements about the geography of the Great Basin and western Great Plains is most supported by the evidence shown on the above map?
   (A) Both regions were very mountainous.
   (B) There was a relative lack of natural resources.
   (C) Both regions had very little wildlife.
   (D) Both regions had a great abundance and variety of natural resources.
2. If the peoples of the Northeastern and Atlantic Seaboard areas were periodically nomadic, based on information from the map, which of the following best explains why?
   (A) The dominance in each region by one powerful tribe led other peoples to move to unoccupied lands every few years.
   (B) Their agricultural practices quickly exhausted the fertility of the land and forced movement.
   (C) Their subsistence did not include fishing, and so they were less likely to be sedentary.
   (D) The areas were more densely populated than others.

3. Based on the map which of the following most likely led to the development of more permanent villages for the Eastern Woodlands peoples?
   (A) Relatively easy access to fertile farmland, among an abundance of other natural resources
   (B) Proximity to major trading centers and political hubs
   (C) Availability of large mammals for hunting
   (D) Migration of peoples from North to South America

4. Which of the following most likely led to the development of the subsistence mode shown in the Southwest?
   (A) Establishment of long-distance trade networks with California tribes
   (B) Diffusion of maize northward from what is now Mexico, along with irrigation technology
   (C) Spanish explorers' introduction of the horse and other domesticated farm animals
   (D) Conflict over foraging resources among most Southwestern peoples

5. Fishing as a means of subsistence in the precontact era would most likely have contributed to
   (A) Development of extensive markets for a thriving national trade in fish
   (B) Mostly mobile societies
   (C) The building of substantial permanent settlements
   (D) The building of extensive irrigation systems due to closeness to large bodies of water

Questions 6-9 refer to the excerpt below.

“The tough sod discouraged farming, and the plains animals were too fleet of foot to provide a dependable supply of food for large numbers of pedestrians. Then the horse gave the Indian the speed and stamina needed to take advantage of the opportunity to harvest this immense quantity of food represented by the buffalo herds of North America and the herds of wild cattle that propagated so rapidly in the grasslands of both Americas. The Indians stopped farming; the work was hard, boring, and unrewarding, compared to the nomadic life.”


6. The evidence provided in the above excerpt most directly reflects which of the following changes to the lives of North American Indians?
   (A) Horses allowed for the cultivation of previously unusable lands.
   (B) The buffalo would become a vital resource for the American Indians in the plains.
   (C) Buffalo and wild cattle experienced significant population declines.
   (D) American Indians abandoned farming across North America.
7. The argument in the above excerpt by Crosby most directly supports which of the following about North American Indian settlement patterns in the plains region?
   (A) An increase in the numbers of sedentary villages
   (B) Migration into the farming regions of the Southwest
   (C) Expansion by the North American Indian within the region
   (D) More stable agricultural communities due to the domestication of wild cattle

8. The above excerpt best supports which of the following arguments regarding the introduction of the horse to the American Indian?
   (A) The introduction of the horse was a turning point in economic and societal development in the plains of North America.
   (B) The introduction of the horse led to rapid domestication of buffalo and cattle.
   (C) The introduction of the horse brought many peoples from the plains of South America to the plains of North America.
   (D) The increased mobility brought by the horse brought the plains people into increased contact with the people of the Northwest coastal areas.

9. The introduction of the horse most directly helped facilitate which of the following?
   (A) The introduction of the horse would eventually decrease the economic wealth of the American Indians.
   (B) In trading for horses and other commodities, the American Indian would become more dependent on the colonists and lose their ability to hunt.
   (C) Like the introduction of the gun, the introduction of the horse helped increase the intensity of American Indian warfare.
   (D) The introduction of the horse helped stave off the eventual defeat of American Indians by the European settlers by transforming them into hunting societies, which meant that the American Indians, as a whole, needed less land.
Questions 10-12 refer to the excerpt below

“6. This enterprise may stay the Spanish King from flowing over all the face of that waste firm of America, if we seat and plant there in time, ... And England possessing the purposed place of planting, her Majesty may, ... have plenty of excellent trees for masts of goodly timber to build ships and to make great navys, of pitch, tar, hemp, and all things incident for a navy royal, and that for no price, and without money or request. How easy a matter may yet be to this realm, ... to be lords of all those seas, and to spoil Phillip's Indian navy, and to deprive him of yearly passage of his treasure into Europe, and consequently to abate the pride of Spain and of the supporter of the great Anti-Christ of Rome and to pull him down in equality to his neighbour princes, and consequently to cut of the common mischiefs that come to all Europe by the peculiar abundance of his Indian treasure, and this without difficulty.

12. By the great plenty of those regions the merchants and their factors shall lie there cheap, buy and repair their ships cheap, and shall return at pleasure without stay or restraint of foreign prince;

16. We shall by planting there enlarge the glory of the gospel, and from England plant sincere religion, and provide a safe and a sure place to receive people from all parts of the world that are forced to flee for the truth of God's word.

18. The Spaniards govern in the Indies with all pride and tyranny; ... Her Majesty and her subjects may both enjoy the treasure of the mines of gold and silver, and the whole trade and all the gain of the trade of merchandise, that now passeth thither by the Spaniards only hand, of all the commodities of Europe; ... and by customs to fill her Majesty's coffers to the full.”

-- Richard Hakluyt, an early supporter of English colonization,
A Discourse Concerning Western Planting, 1584

10. The evidence in the above passage most directly reflects which of the following turning points in the 16th century?
   (A) The downfall of the Spanish empire in the Americas
   (B) The English desire for gold and silver from the New World
   (C) The conflict between Catholics and Protestants over who could convert the most American Indians to their faiths
   (D) England's decision to challenge Spain's dominance in the Americas

11. Hakluyt's argument most closely parallels which of the following American ideological concerns from the mid-19th through the early 20th centuries?
   (A) American overseas expansionism
   (B) Manifest destiny
   (C) The push for a modernized American naval fleet
   (D) The Nativist/Anti-Catholic movement

12. The social and economic changes referred to in Hakluyt's excerpt most directly led to
   (A) The European shift from a feudalistic model to eventually a capitalistic model
   (B) The reduction of European monarchs' powers
   (C) The Spanish encomienda system spreading throughout North America
   (D) A dramatic decrease in Western European land values
Questions 13-15 refer to the excerpt below

"They are innocent and pure in mind and have a lively intelligence, all of which makes them particularly receptive to learning and understanding the truths of the Christian faith and to being instructed in virtue; indeed, God has invested them with fewer impediments in this regard than any other people on earth. Once they begin to learn of the Christian faith they become so keen to know more, to receive the Sacraments, and to worship God, that the missionaries who instruct them do truly have to be men of exceptional patience and forbearance; and over the years I have time and again met Spanish laymen who have been so struck by the natural goodness that shines through these peoples that they frequently can be heard to exclaim: 'These would be the most blessed people on earth if only they were given the chance to convert to Christianity.'

It was upon these gentle lambs, imbued by the Creator with all the qualities we have mentioned, that from the very first day they clapped eyes on them the Spanish fell like ravening wolves upon the fold, or like tigers and savage lions who have not eaten meat for days."

-- Bartolome de las Casas, priest and historian,
A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies, 1542

13. Which of the following groups would be least likely to support the perspective of de las Casas as shown in the excerpt above?
   (A) Spanish landowners in the Americas
   (B) Catholic missionaries
   (C) Indians from North America
   (D) English companies considering investing in the New World

14. The ideas expressed in the above excerpt most directly reflect which of the following continuities in United States history?
   (A) That Europeans and American Indians could forge profitable trade relationships
   (B) The English (and consequent white American) belief that much could be learned from the American Indian
   (C) That American Indians were too docile to resist European conquest
   (D) That European culture was believed to be naturally superior to that of American Indians

15. The sentiments of de las Casas most directly arose due to which of the following?
   (A) Intolerance of intermarriage by the Spanish colonists
   (B) Brutality against the American Indians and efforts to enslave them
   (C) Treaties to prevent warring sides from decimating one another
   (D) Development of the trans-Atlantic slave trade between Africa and the Americas

Part 2: Free-Response Essay
Hand-write your response on the lined paper provided or on loose-leaf paper. Be sure your essay includes an introduction with a thesis statement, several body paragraphs and a conclusion.

Some Historians have argued that European expansion into the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries was a great advancement for human civilization. Support, modify, or refute this interpretation, providing specific evidence to justify your answer.