

US History I Pre AP Summer Assignment

Welcome to US History I Pre AP! You will need to complete the attached summer assignment prior to returning to school in the Fall. It consists of the following:

- Vocabulary in context (*to build your content knowledge*)
- Primary Source with questions (*to assess your ability to learn from primary sources*)
- Open Response (*to understand how you synthesize information*)
- Essay (*to determine your strengths as a writer of History*)

THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW/CRITERIA:

- These assignments are due within one week of returning to school.
- You are encouraged to use outside resources available to support your work:
Library, encyclopedia, internet...
- Your Open Response and Essay must be typed in 12 point font, double spaced.
- This assignment will count for 1 Exam score for Marking Term 1.

VOCABULARY: Please define each term using your own words, then write a series of sentences using all of the terms in context talking about History.

For example: Our Democracy works best when the separation of powers is respected and the system of checks and balances works so that no one Branch has too much power.

Abolitionist

Legislature

Amendment

Manifest Destiny

Annexation

Nullification

Anti-Federalists

Patriot

Blockade

Ratification

Boycott

Republic

Capitalism

Secession

Checks and Balances

State's Rights

Commerce

Sovereignty

Conscription

Suffrage

Democracy

Tariff

Doctrine (Presidential)

Two-Party System

Electoral College

Embargo

Federalism

Federalists

Impeachment

Impressment

Isolationism

Judicial Review

Document 1 Maryland's Act of Toleration (1649)

... be it therefore with the advice and consent of this assembly ordered and enacted... that no person or persons within Maryland professing to believe in any form of Christianity shall from now on be in any way troubled, interfered with or embarrassed in respect to his or her religion, nor in the free exercise thereof...

1. Why did the assembly of Maryland create this law? (1)

2. What freedom is protected by this law? (1)

3. Name at least 2 groups that would **not** be protected by this law? (2)

Document 2 Voting Qualifications (Requirements) (1763)

COLONY	RELIGION	RACE	GENDER	PROPERTY
NEW HAMPSHIRE	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	LAND VALUED AT \$50
MASSACHUSETTS	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	LAND RENTED AT \$2/YEAR
RHODE ISLAND	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	LAND RENTED AT \$2/YEAR
CONNECTICUT	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	LAND RENTED AT \$2/YEAR
NEW YORK	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	LAND VALUED AT \$40
NEW JERSEY	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	LAND VALUED AT \$50
PENNSYLVANIA	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	50 ACRES OR LAND VALUED AT \$50
DELAWARE	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	50 ACRES OR LAND VALUED AT \$40
MARYLAND	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	50 ACRES OR LAND VALUED AT \$40
VIRGINIA	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	25 ACRES WITH A HOUSE OR 100 ACRES WITHOT
NORTH CAROLIINA	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	50 ACRES
SOUTH CAROLIINA	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	50 ACRES OR LAND RENTED AT \$2/YEAR
GEORGIA	CHRISTIAN	WHITE	MALE	50 ACRES

1. Name at least two of the main qualifications (requirements) for voting in the thirteen colonies. (2)

2. Name at least two groups of people that could not vote in colonial America because of these qualifications (requirements). (2)

Document 3 The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639)

"...It is ordered that there be yearly two *General Assemblies* or *Courts*...and a governor shall be chosen for the year and shall have power to administer justice according to the laws here established. The choice for governor shall be made by all those who are eligible to vote...

"...It is ordered that no person be chosen governor more than once, in two years...

"It is ordered that every *General Court* shall include the governor, to moderate the court... and if the governor neglects or refuses to call the *General Court* into session, the voters may do so.... In the *General Court* shall rest supreme power of the colony, and they only shall have power to make laws or repeal them, to levy taxes, dispose of unclaimed land; they shall have the power to call public officials or any other person into question for any misdemeanor and may with good reason remove or deal otherwise accordingly with the offender..."

1. Name at least one power given to the *General Court* in this document. (1)

2. Describe at least two democratic features of Connecticut's government. (2)

3. What happens if a governor neglects his duties? (1)

**THE
LADY'S LAW:
OR, A
TREATISE
OF
Femme Coverts:**

CONTAINING
All the **Laws** and **Statutes** relating
to **WOMEN**, under several **HEADS:**
viz.

<p>I. Of Divorce of Lands, as Females, Coparceners, &c.</p> <p>II. Of Confirmation of Marriages, Healing of Women, Rape, Polygamy, &c.</p> <p>III. Of the Laws of Procreation of Children; and of Bastards or Spurious Issue.</p> <p>IV. Of the Privileges of <i>Feme Coverts</i>, and their Power with respect to their Husbands, and all others.</p> <p>V. Of Husbands and Wives, in what Actions they are to join.</p>	<p>VI. Of the Joinders and Settlements, real and personal in Women.</p> <p>VII. Of what the Wife is entitled to of the Husband's, and Things belonging to the Wife, the Husband gains Possession of by Marriage.</p> <p>VIII. Of Private Contracts by the Wife, Alimony, Separate Maintenance, Divorces, Elopement, &c.</p>
---	---

The SECOND EDITION.

To which is added, . . .
Judge HIND's very remarkable Argument in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, *Straw*, *Trick*, 15 Car. 2. In the *Case of Mundy and Seal*, whether, and in what Cases, the Husband is bound by the Contract of his Wife:
And select *Precedents of Coparceny* in all CASES concerning *Feme Coverts*.

In the **S. A. P. O. Y.**
Printed by E. and R. NUTT, and R. GARRICK, (Assigns of J. CREECH, Esq;) for H. L. and Sold by C. COBBETT, at *Wells's Head*, and E. LITTLETON, at the *Mitre*, both against St. Dunstons Church in *Whitchose*, 1737.

Courtesy Virginia Historical Society

This document is the title page of a book that included many of the legal restrictions faced by "femme coverts," women legally dependent on a husband. Once married, colonial women could not own property or collect wages. Men routinely gained custody of children in cases of divorce.

Note: in colonial-era texts, a lower case 's' often looks like a lower case 'f'. To help today's students interpret this old style, chapter headings have been reprinted below.

- I. Of Descents of Lands to Females; Coparceners, etc. . . .
- II. Of Consummation of Marriage, Stealing of Women, Rapes, Polygamy.
- III. Of the Laws of Procreation of Children, and of Illegitimate Children.
- IV. Of the Privileges of *Femme Coverts*, and Their Power in Regard to Their Husbands, and all Others.
- V. Of Husband and Wife, in what Actions they are to Join.
- VI. Of the Limitations on Inheritance of Estates, Jointures and Settlements, Real and Personal of Women.
- VII. Of what the Wife is Entitled To of the Husband's, and things Belonging to the Wife, the Husband gains Possession of in Marriage.
- VIII. Of Private Contracts by the Wife, Alimony, Separate Maintenance, Divorces, Elopement, etc. . . .

1. What happened to property that a woman owned when she became married? (1)

2. According to this document, how were women unequal to men in colonial times? (1)

3. According to the document, what happened to women in cases of divorce? (1)

Document 5 The Plan of a Slave Ship

STOWAGE OF THE BRITISH SLAVE SHIP BROOKES UNDER THE REGULATED SLAVE TRADE

APRIL 1781
By J. M. B. B. B.

Plan of lower deck with stowage of 292 slaves
120 of these being stowed under the shelves as shown in figure 2 and 3

Slave Ship aboard
The Middle Passage (Drawing Plan).

figure 2

Plan below showing the slaves being stowed in shelves with a height of 2 feet 7 inches

figure 3

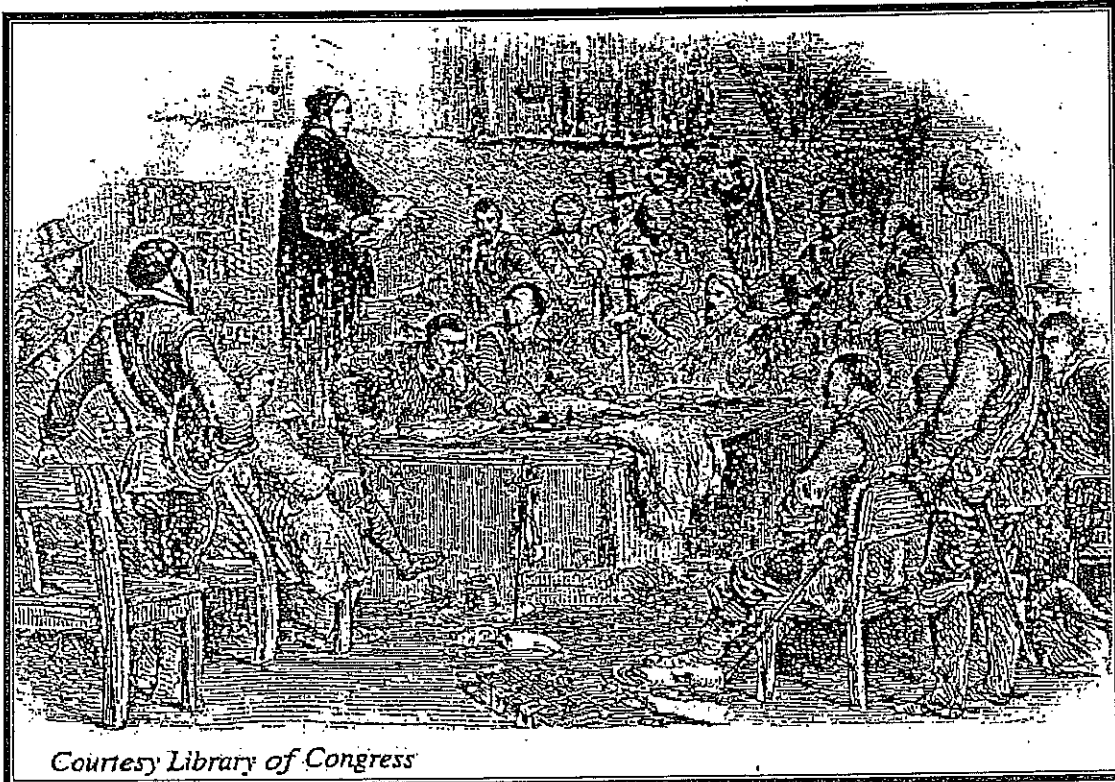
Courtesy Library of Congress

Although slavery existed in all thirteen colonies, it quickly became a vital part of the southern economy. Slavery was a permanent, hereditary condition. Slaves had no legal rights and were forbidden to read or write. The document above suggests the horrible conditions on board a slave ship.

1. Describe two ways a slave trader was able to fit slaves on a ship. (2)

2. What is undemocratic about this slave ship and the Middle Passage? (1)

Document 6 Virginia House of Burgesses



This engraving is from the first meeting of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1619. This legislature (law maker) was made up of representatives chosen by the people. Eventually, each colony in America would have a legislature.

1. What democratic activities are shown in the picture? (1)

2. How did the Virginia House of Burgesses allow citizens to have a voice in government? (1)

OPEN RESPONSE: Please answer the following questions in Open Response format using the attached writing rubric (2-3 paragraphs focusing on using excerpts from a text to support your analysis). Remember that strong History writing uses historical facts and primary source quotations.

During his Farewell Address (attached), President George Washington urged future leaders of America to avoid four things.

- A) Explain two of these four things.
- B) Choose one that you have identified and describe an example of how America has either ignored or complied with Washington's warnings in your lifetime.

ESSAY: Please answer the following question in essay form using the attached rubric.

- What were the arguments of the Federalists in favor of adopting the US Constitution? What were the criticisms made by its opponents the Anti-Federalists?

Score

Criteria

- 4
- ✓ The answer *addresses all parts* of the question.
 - ✓ All facts are accurate with *clear analysis*.
 - ✓ The answer includes *multiple pieces of evidence or historical examples* (for example, facts, direct quotation or paraphrase).
 - ✓ *Spelling and grammar* have been edited so the answer reads clearly.
- 3
- ✓ The answer *addresses almost all parts* of the question.
 - ✓ All facts are accurate with *some analysis*.
 - ✓ The answer includes *some pieces of evidence or historical examples* (for example, facts, direct quotation or paraphrase).
 - ✓ *Spelling and grammar* have been edited so the answer reads clearly.
- 2
- ✓ The answer *addresses only part* of the question.
 - ✓ Some facts are accurate with *no analysis*.
 - ✓ The answer includes *one piece of evidence or historical example* (for example, facts, direct quotation or paraphrase).
 - ✓ *Spelling and grammar* have not been edited well so the answer reads unclearly.
- 1
- ✓ The answer *does not address* the question.
 - ✓ Little to *no facts are used or are accurate*.
 - ✓ The answer includes *little to no pieces of evidence or historical examples* (for example, direct quotation or paraphrase).
 - ✓ *Spelling and grammar* have not been edited so the answer is difficult to read and understand.
- 0
- ✓ The answer is *incorrect or no response*.

Washington's Farewell Address September 19, 1796

INTRODUCTION

In September 1796, worn out by burdens of the presidency and attacks of political foes, George Washington announced his decision not to seek a third term. With the assistance of Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, Washington composed in a "Farewell Address" his political testament to the nation. Designed to inspire and guide future generations, the address also set forth Washington's defense of his administration's record and embodied a classic statement of Federalist doctrine. Washington's principal concern was for the safety of the eight-year old Constitution. He believed that the stability of the Republic was threatened by the forces of geographical sectionalism, political factionalism, and interference by foreign powers in the nation's domestic affairs.

In January 1862, with the Constitution endangered by civil war, a thousand citizens of Philadelphia petitioned Congress to commemorate the forthcoming 130th anniversary of George Washington's birth by providing that "the Farewell Address of Washington be read aloud on the morning of that day in one or the other of the Houses of Congress." Both houses agreed and assembled in the House of Representatives' chamber on February 22, 1862, where Secretary of the Senate John W. Forney "rendered 'The Farewell Address' very effectively," as one observer recalled.

KEY POINTS OF WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS...

- Discusses the benefits of the federal government. "The unity of government...is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence...of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize."
- Warns against a system with political parties. "It serves to distract the Public Councils, and enfeeble the Public Administration....agitates the Community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one....against another....it opens the door to foreign influence and corruption...thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another."
- Stresses the importance of religion and morality. "Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice?"
- Warns against permanent foreign alliances. "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world..."
- Cautions against an overly powerful military. "...avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican Liberty."
- In summary Washington pointed out ".....the name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of Patriotism..."

THE ADDRESS

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States...actually arrived. I should now apprise (*inform*) you of the resolution (*reason*) I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

The acceptance of the office to which your suffrages (*votes*) have twice called me have been a sacrifice and a deference (*respect*) to what appeared to be your desire...that in the present circumstances of our country you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous (*difficult/serious*) trust (*job*) were explained on the proper occasion (*at the inauguration*). In the discharge of this trust I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed toward the organization and administration of the government the best that was capable. Every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my political life my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred (*given*) upon me. Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But...to recommend to your review some sentiments (*reflections/thoughts*) which are the result of much reflection. These will be offered to you with the freedom as you can only see in the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias (*influence*) his counsel. Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts.

The unity of government which constitutes (*makes*) you is also now dear to you. It is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility (*peace*) at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity (*wealth*), of that very liberty which you so highly prize.

The name of American, which belongs to you, must always exalt (*show*) the just pride of patriotism. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together. The independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding (*demanding*) motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse (*interaction*) with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime (*sea trade*) and commercial (*land trade*) enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the same agency of the North, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East supplies requisite (*required*) to its growth and comfort.

Every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union...greater strength, greater resource, greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations, they must derive from union an exemption (*release*) from those wars between themselves which so frequently afflict (*burden*) neighboring countries not tied together by the same governments. In this sense your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws are destructive of this fundamental principle. They serve to organize faction; to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of a party (*political parties - small biased groups*), often a small minority of the community.

There is an opinion that (*political*) parties in free countries are useful checks (*balance*) upon the administration (*power*) of the government, and serve to keep live the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and governments of monarchical patriotism (*monarchy*) may look with favor upon the spirit of party, but in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by public opinion (*free elections*). A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin (*join together in*) this conduct. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels (*brings into*) to war the government contrary to the best calculations (*interests*) of policy.

It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world, so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; taking care always to keep ourselves by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture (*keep military strong in case it is needed*), we may safely trust temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies. Harmony with all nations is recommended by policy, humanity, and interest, but even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand, neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels (*suggestions*) of an old and affectionate friend I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish - but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good - that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

With me a predominant (*main*) motive has been to endeavor (*attempt*) to gain time to our country to settle and mature its recent institutions (*our new government*), and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my Administration I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend.