

# AMERICAN STUDIES I

## Summer assignment directions

- 1. Text assignment – for each section write a 2-3 sentence summary of what is most important. Be sure to read the entire section for each entry as what is most important may not be in the beginning. You must also fill in the “main idea” at the end of each set of readings. This 3-5 sentences of what you learned from the section.**
- 2. Complete the map of the 13 colonies (directions included). You will have a quiz on this on the first day back to school.**
- 3. Complete the maps on the French and Indian War and actively read the handout “Effects of the War”. Your first non-map quiz will be on the French and Indian War (probably on September 3).**

American Studies summer reading

Online page finder

Chapter 2 section “Religion, politics and Freedom”

- “The Rights of Englishmen”
- “The English Civil War”
- “The Crisis in America”

Chapter 3 section “Global Competition and the Expansion of England’s Empire”

- “The Mercantilist System”
- “New York and the Rights of Englishmen”
- “The Charter of Liberties”
- “The Holy Experiment”
- “Quaker Liberty”

Chapter 4 section “The Public Sphere”

- “The Right to Vote”
- “The Trial of Zenger”

Chapter 4 section “Battle for the Continent”

- “The Seven Years War”
- “A World Transformed”
- The Proclamation Line”

Chapter 5 section “The Crisis Begins”

- Intro section
- "Consolidating the Empire"
- "Taxing the Colonies"
- "The Stamp Act Crisis"
- "Taxation and Representation"
- "Liberty and Resistance"
- "Politics in the Streets"

#### Chapter 5 section "The Road to Revolution"

- "The Townshend Acts"
- "The Boston Massacre"
- "The Tea Act"
- "The Intolerable Acts"

#### Chapter 5 section "The Coming Independence"

- "The Continental Congress"
- "The Outbreak of War"
- "Common Sense"
- "Paine's Impact"
- "The Declaration of Independence"

## READING FOR THE MAIN IDEA

### COLONIAL AMERICA

As you read, look for connections to American ideas of rights and freedoms and the structure of government. In addition, **bolded** key terms are important to know.

Section Title	Main idea of section explained
The Rights of Englishmen p. 79	
The English Civil War p. 80	
The Crisis in Maryland p. 82	
The Mercantilist System p. 88	
New York & the Rights of Englishmen p. 90	
The Charter of Liberties p. 91	
The Holy Experiment p. 92	
Quaker Liberty p. 93	

The Right to Vote p. 143	
The Trial of Zenger p. 148	

MAIN IDEA:

## READING FOR THE MAIN IDEA

### THE LEAD UP TO THE WAR

As you read, look for causes of the war mainly what was causing the division between Americans and Britain. Again, **bolded terms** are important to know.

Section Title	Main idea of section explained
The Seven Years' War p. 157	
A World Transformed p. 158	
The Proclamation Line p. 159	
The Crisis Begins p. 171	
Consolidating the Empire p. 172 (this is long and filled with important info)	
Taxing the Colonies p. 173	
The Stamp Act Crisis p. 173	

Taxation and Representation p. 174	
Liberty and Resistance p.175	
Politics in the Streets p. 176	
The Townshend Crisis p. 178	
The Boston Massacre p. 179	
The Tea Act p. 181	
The Intolerable Acts p.181	
The Continental Congress p. 182	
MAIN IDEA:	

## READING FOR THE MAIN IDEA

### War begins

This section focuses on important facts

Section Title	Main idea of section explained
The Outbreak of War p. 184	
Common Sense p. 186	
Paine's Impact p. 187	
The Declaration of Independence p.187	

MAIN IDEA:



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

## The Original Thirteen Colonies Map

*On the attached map, label the following items. Put a dot to show the location of each city or town in addition to writing its name. All labeling is printed neatly in black ink. Only provide the information that the assignment asks you to provide. Be s*

### Part A label

**Label the 13 original colonies**

#### Cities/Settlements

Boston , Plymouth, New York, Philadelphia, Hartford

#### Physical Features

Atlantic Ocean, Appalachian Mountains, Connecticut River, Massachusetts Bay, Chesapeake Bay, Hudson River, Delaware River

### Part B

*After you have completed the map on the back, use it to answer the following questions.*

1. What two bodies of water (not rivers) do Maryland and Virginia share?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. In colonial times, what would be the easiest way to get from New York to Philadelphia? Be specific.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What common physical feature do Plymouth and Boston share? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Even though it is not located on the coast, why would Hartford be a relatively easy town to get to? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Which feature would have limited colonial expansion westward beyond the original 13 colonies?

\_\_\_\_\_



# French + Indian War - Map

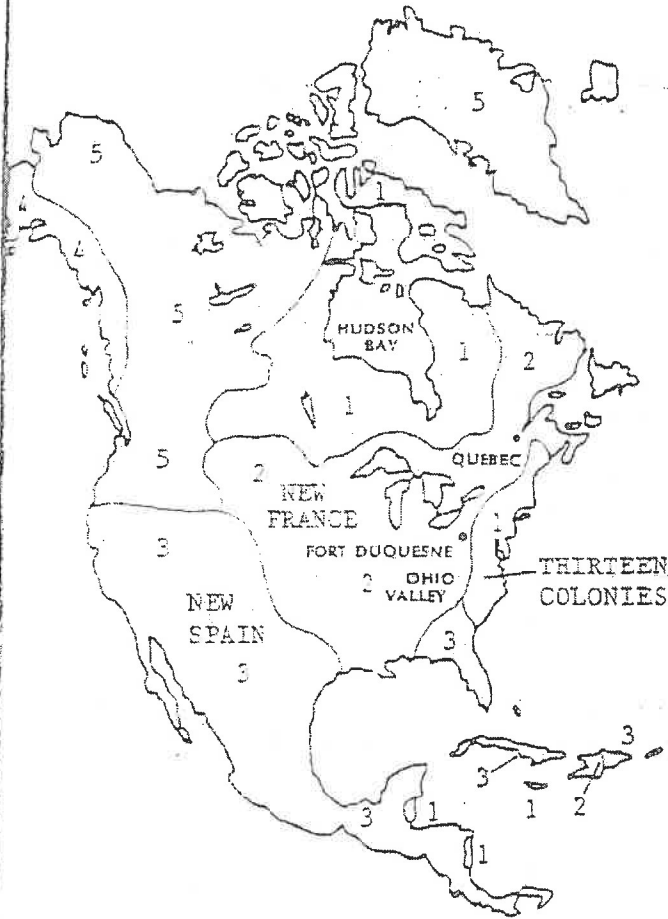
Map Exercise The two maps below show North America before and after the French and Indian War. The numbers on each map correspond with the numbers in the key, and show the territory controlled by each European country. Use colors or special markings (diagonal lines, shaded areas, etc.) on the maps to represent the territory held by each country. Be sure to fill in the boxes in the map keys with the same colors or markings.

## Before the French and Indian War

- |                             |         |                             |            |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | English | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | Russian    |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | French  | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> | Unexplored |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | Spanish |                             |            |

## After the French and Indian War

- |                             |         |                             |            |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | English | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | Russian    |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | French  | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> | Unexplored |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | Spanish |                             |            |



### Questions

- (1) Before the French and Indian War, most of the interior of North America was claimed by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) The \_\_\_\_\_ and land around the Hudson Bay were controlled by England.
- (3) Before the war, Fort Duquesne and the city of Quebec were located in \_\_\_\_\_ territory.
- (4) As a result of the French and Indian War, the \_\_\_\_\_ lost almost all of their territory in the New World.
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ territory after the war stretched west to the Mississippi River.

## READING ON THE EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR FROM

<http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/>

### Effects Of The War

The British victory in the French and Indian War had a great impact on the British Empire. Firstly, it meant a great expansion of British territorial claims in the New World. But the cost of the war had greatly enlarged Britain's debt. Moreover, the war generated substantial resentment towards the colonists among English leaders, who were not satisfied with the financial and military help they had received from the colonists during the war. All these factors combined to persuade many English leaders that the colonies needed a major reorganization and that the central authority should be in London. The English leaders set in motion plans to give London more control over the government of the colonies and these plans were eventually a big part of the colonial resentment towards British imperial policies that led to the American Revolution.

The war had an equally profound but very different effect on the American colonists. First of all, the colonists had learned to unite against a common foe. Before the war, the thirteen colonies had found almost no common ground and they coexisted in mutual distrust. But now they had seen that together they could be a power to be reckoned with. And the next common foe would be Britain.

With France removed from North America, the vast interior of the continent lay open for the Americans to colonize. But The English government decided otherwise. To induce a controlled population movement, they issued a Royal Proclamation that prohibited settlement west of the line drawn along the crest of the Alleghenny mountains and to enforce that measure they authorized a permanent army of 10,000 regulars (paid for by taxes gathered from the colonies; most importantly the "Sugar Act" and the "Stamp Act"). This infuriated the Americans who, after having been held back by the French, now saw themselves stopped by the British in their surge west.

For the Indians of the Ohio Valley, the third major party in the French and Indian War, the British victory was disastrous. Those tribes that had allied themselves with the French had earned the enmity of the victorious English. The Iroquois Confederacy, which had allied themselves with Britain, fared only slightly better. The alliance quickly unraveled and the Confederacy began to crumble from within. The Iroquois continued to contest the English for control of the Ohio Valley for another fifty years; but they were never again in a position to deal with their white rivals on terms of military or political equality.