Advanced Placement U.S. History
The Enduring Vision, Chapter 1

Directions: Look up the vocabulary term and write down its definition. Then, give an example of the vocabulary term. The example can be a phrase, graph, image, or sentence using the term that will help you remember it. Below there is an example.

Vocabulary (10)
Wampum – string of beads from white and purple shells, believed to soothe grief, no matter how deep
Ex: Hiawatha, leader of the Onondaga (one of the Iroquois nations), presented strings of wampum to the other 4 Iroquois nations (Mohawks, Oneida, Cayuga, & Seneca) to restore peace among them and leading to the creation of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Bands
Reciprocity
Chiefdoms
States
Nuclear families
Extended families
Manitou
Wakan
Sun dance

The Identification Process: What is your teacher really looking for?

An identification (ID) is not a definition. You should not be able to look any of the terms up in a dictionary and write the answer. An ID goes beyond defining and asks the AP student to critically analyze an event or a person.

The steps to a proper ID:

Step 1: Tell what the event is or who the person is. This is similar to a definition and will be 1 – 2 sentences.

Step 2: Explain the event or person. Tell what happened and explain what people, country, colony, or state was involved. This could be anywhere from 1 sentence to a paragraph, but is usually 1-3 sentences.

Step 3: THE MOST IMPORTANT! Tell the significance. In other words, explain what happened because of this event or person or what lasting impact this event or person had on the United States. This also could range anywhere from 1 sentence to a paragraph, but is usually 2-3 sentences.

When writing the IDs in your notebook you do NOT have to write in complete sentences. If bullet points work for you, then go for it. Below there is an example.
Proclamation of 1763 – The Proclamation of 1763 was a law passed by the British government in the American Colonies. The proclamation stated that all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains were off limits to colonial settlements. The British passed this law to stop conflicts between the colonists and the Native Americans and to save the British crown money for colonial defense. This law frustrated the colonists and they felt it was an attempt to limit their freedom as English citizens (English Bill of Rights). The colonists settled the land anyway causing more conflicts with the Native Americans. Later, the British government was forced to impose taxes to pay for colonial defense. (6 sentences)

Identifications (16)
Iroquois Confederacy
Paleo-Indians
Archaic Peoples
Mesoamerica
Aztecs
Incas
Hohokam culture
Anasazi culture
Pueblo culture
Chaco Canyon
Adena culture
Mound-building culture
Hopewell culture
Mississippian culture
Poverty Point
Cahokia
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS
Circle the letter of the item that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. At present the main theory or theories concerning the peopling of the Americas are:
   a. Norsemen landed in Greenland and Eskimos landed in Alaska. Their descendents all over North and South America.
   b. Humans first evolved from prehuman species in South America. These indigenous were later joined by migrants from Africa.
   c. Hunters from Asia walked across a glacial corridor in the Bering Straits, and other from Asia by boat and landed at various places along the western coast of America.
   d. Fishermen in outrigger canoes coming from Polynesia landed in South America, Norsemen from Scandinavia landed and spread out from Greenland and Newfoundland.

2. The Indian peoples of the Great Basin did not develop agriculture because
   a. they had no horses to pull plows.
   b. they had no contact with Eastern Woodlands people who could teach them how to
   c. the area in which they lived was too dry.
   d. wild game and wild plants were so abundant that they had no need to do the hard work farming to feed themselves.

3. Which one of these Indian cultures is not correctly matched to the geographical area in which it flourished?
   a. Pueblo—Arizona and New Mexico
   b. Woodlands—the Pacific Northwest and California
   c. Hopewell—the Midwest
   d. Hohokam—Arizona

4. All of the following helped shape Native Americans' social and cultural development before 1500 except
   a. geographical isolation.
   b. great climatic and geographical variations across America.
   c. contact with Asian and African cultures, from which they adopted many practices.
   d. long-term changes or cycles in weather, such as warming trends and extended droughts.

5. Which of the following tribes was the ancestor of the modern Pueblo Indians?
   a. Adenés
   b. Anasazis
   c. Aleuts
   d. Apaches

6. At the time of Columbus's first voyage to the New World, about how many Native Americans lived on the continent north of Mesoamerica?
   a. 7 million to 10 million
   b. 75 million
   c. 50,000 to 100,000
   d. 1 million to 2 million

7. All of these were characteristics of North American Indian cultures before contact with the Eastern Hemisphere except
   a. strong kinship or extended family ties.
   b. the belief that all nature was infused with spiritual power.
   c. the belief that property ownership gave the owner perpetual and exclusive control over the land.
   d. strong oral traditions but no written languages.

8. Cahokia was
   a. located near present-day New York City and reached its peak of glory in the 1700s.
   b. probably doomed by its primitive culture and lack of government institutions.
   c. destroyed by French explorers, who burned it in 1682.
   d. part of the mound-building Mississippian culture and grew to a population of 20,000 inhabitants.

9. Among North American Indians, women alone did the farming except among the tribes in the
   b. Great Basin.
   c. Southwest.
   d. Mississippi Valley.

10. The term Archaic peoples refers to
    a. Native Americans from about 8000 to approximately 2500 B.C.
    b. the first nomadic hunters to reach North America.
    c. the mound builders of the Mississippi Valley.
    d. all Native Americans living here at the time of Columbus's voyage.
Advanced Placement U.S. History
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Vocabulary (19)
Joint-stock company
Market economy/capitalism
Indulgences
Predestination
Yeomen
Gentry
Conversion experience
Caravel
Compass
Astrolabe

Indoctrination
Conquistadores
Mestizos
Mulatto
Encomiendas
Sea dogs/privateers
Headrights
Indentured servants
Patent

Identifications (52)
The Crusades & Jihad
Christopher Columbus
English “Poor Laws”
Mali & Timbuktu
Kongo
Renaissance
King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella of Spain
Martin Luther
The Protestant Reformation
John Calvin
Catholic/Counter-Reformation
Council of Trent (1545 – 1563)
Henry VIII of England & the Anglican Church (Church of England)
Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I, & James I
Separatists
Puritans
Prince Henry “The Navigator” of Portugal
Bartolomeu Dias
Vasco de Gama
Hispaniola
Treat of Tordesillas
John Cabot
Amerigo Vespucci
Vasco Nuñez de Balboa
Ferdinand Magellan
Hernan Cortes
Francisco Pizarro

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE
Hernando de Soto
Juan Ponce de Leon
Cabeza de Vaca
Francisco Vasquez de Coronado
St. Augustine, FL
Juan de Onate, New Mexico, & Acoma
Giovanni da Verrazano
Jacques Cartier
French Huguenots
Roanoke
New France
Samuel de Champlain
John Hawkins & Francis Drake
Sir Walter Raleigh
Spanish Armada 1588
Virginia Company of London & Jamestown, VA
Captain John Smith
John Rolfe & Pocahontas
Thomas Weston
Pilgrims
The Mayflower & the Mayflower Compact
Plymouth
New Netherland, Manhattan, & New Amsterdam
Henry Hudson
MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the item that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. By the 1500s the nuclear family unit was becoming increasingly important among
   a. Western Europeans.
   b. South American Indians.
   d. West Africans.

2. The beginnings of representative government in the European settlements in North America can be found in
   a. the Spanish colony at St. Augustine, Florida.
   b. the Dutch New Netherland, where the inhabitants were granted the right to elect their own legislature in the colony’s charter.
   c. Virginia, when, in 1619, the company provided for election of an assembly by the inhabitants.
   d. the small Swedish fur-trading colony in the lower Delaware Valley.

3. Which of the following statements about West African society at the time of first contact with Europeans is correct?
   a. Slavery was unknown in Africa.
   b. The majority of West Africans were either Muslims or Christians.
   c. Agriculture had not yet developed. The majority of West Africans were hunters and gatherers.
   d. Kinship groups were the most important units holding people together.

4. The financing of the Virginia settlement came from
   a. the English government.
   b. a joint-stock company.
   c. the Church of England.
   d. all of the above.

5. In which European settlement was fur trading with the Hurons and other tribes the primary economic activity?
   a. New Mexico
   b. Florida
   c. New France
   d. Virginia

6. The great majority of sixteenth-century Europeans were
   a. nobles.
   b. middle class.
   c. urban craftsmen and artisans.
   d. peasants.

7. The primary aim of the explorations of Balboa, Magellan, Verrazano, and Cartier was to find
   a. a water passage through the Americas and reach Asia.
   b. the fabled fountain of youth.
   c. the Seven Cities of Gold.
   d. favorable places for their respective nations to plant new colonies.

8. New technology in the production of which commodity had the most to do with stimulating the African slave trade in the 1500s?
   a. Sugar
   b. Tobacco
   c. Gold
   d. Indigo

9. All of the following statements about English Puritans are correct except
   a. they were Calvinists.
   b. they rejected the doctrine of predestination.
   c. they rejected bishops and a church hierarchy.
   d. their beliefs appealed to many small farmers, merchants, shopkeepers, and artisans.

10. Which of the following is incorrectly matched with his deeds?
    a. Hernán Cortés—conquered the Aztecs, built Mexico City
    b. Francisco Coronado—found the Grand Canyon, plundered the New Mexico pueblos
    c. Giovanni da Verrazano—founded Quebec
    d. Jacques Cartier—explored the St. Lawrence, made an early French attempt to colonize in North America.