**APUSH SUMMER ASSIGNMENT (EVERYTHING IS TYPED!)**

**2015-2016 Pomfret School**

**TASK #1: Purchase textbook:**

Eric Foner’s 3rd edition of *Give Me Liberty: An American History*. Buying a used copy is perfectly fine. Pricing should range between $30-100 depending on the carrier you use.

**TASK #2: Read chapter 1 + half of chapter 2 from textbook** (ie; Read pages 6-69)

Annotate as you go, circling these ID terms listed below as you read.

1. Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations*
2. Slave Trade
3. Columbus’ voyage
4. Reconquista
5. Smallpox
6. Mestizos
7. Encomienda system
8. Pueblo Revolt
9. “Fish and furs” for New France
10. Wampum
11. Maize
12. Virginia Company
13. Enclosure movement
14. Indentured servants
15. Headright system
16. Jamestown colony
17. John Smith
18. John Rolfe
19. Pocahontas
20. Cash crops
21. “Tobacco Brides”
22. Cecilius Calvert

**TASK #3: Purchase a pack of 3x5 notecards. Make ID notecards using the terms above.**

* This is the only task of the summer assignment that does not need to be typed and should not be typed.
* On the front of the notecard, write the term. On the back of the notecard, explain the ‘who’, ‘what’, ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘why’, ‘how’, and ‘significance’. Bullet points are fine! Focus a lot on significance. Why is the term important? Does it relate to other terms? How does it relate to the themes or big ideas of the chapter?
* Going forward, you will make a set of ID notecards for each unit. Just FYI.

**TASK #4: Read two primary sources and answer the accompanying short answers. Use what you have already read from the chapters as context and integrate that information within your answers. Each response should be at least 5 sentences.**

 A. SOURCE: Adam Smith, *The Results of Colonization* (1776)

Question 1: According to Adam Smith, how did the “discovery and colonization” of America affect the economic development of Europe?

Question 2: Why does Adam Smith believe that the “benefits” of colonization outweigh the “misfortunes”?

B. SOURCE Bartolome de las Casas on *Spanish Treatment of the Indians*, (1528)

Question 1: What do you think Las Casas hoped to accomplish by writing so critically about Spanish treatment of Indians?

Question 2: According to Las Casas, how did the Indians respond to the arrival and treatment from the Spanish?

**TASK #5: PROFILE OF YOU AS A STUDENT:**

Answer the following questions and be prepared to submit on day one of the class. Each response should be at least 4 sentences.

1. How would you describe your strengths as a student? How would you describe your weaknesses?

2. Why do you want to take AP US History?

3. What topic do you remember most about your last history class and why?

4. What do the best historians do when they write history? What is the difference between the past and history?

5. Read the poem entitled “American History” by Michael Harper. What does the last line mean to you? What do you think Harper’s message intends to be? Does this poem suggest, in any way, how to distinguish good history from bad history? Does this poem suggest, in any way, how to distinguish between the past and history?

***American History***

***BY*** [***MICHAEL S. HARPER***](http://www.poetryfoundation.org/bio/michael-s-harper)

*Those four black girls blown up*

*in that Alabama church*

*remind me of five hundred*

*middle passage blacks,*

*in a net, under water*

*in Charleston harbor*

*so redcoats wouldn't find them.*

*Can't find what you can't see*

*can you?*

Extra Credit (not really): If you had a superpower, what would it be and why?

**SOURCE 1: Adam Smith, *The Results of Colonization* (1776)**

*“The discovery of America”, the British writer Adam Smith announced in his celebrated work The Wealth of Nations, published in 1776 was one of the “two greatest and most important events recorded in the history of mankind.” Smith is regarded as the founder of modern economics. It is not surprising that looking back nearly three centuries after the initial voyage of Columbus in 1492,Smith focused primarily on the economic results of the conquest and colonization of North and South America. The influx of goods from the New World, he insisted, greatly increased the “enjoyments” of the people of Europe and the market for European goods. Nonetheless, Smith did not fail to note the price paid by the indigenous population of the New World, who suffered a dramatic decline in population due to epidemics, wars of conquest and the exploitation of their labor. “Benefits” for some, Smith observed, went hand in hand with “dreadful misfortunes” for others – a fitting commentary on the long encounter between the Old and New Worlds.*

Of the advantages which Europe has derived from the Discovery of America, and from that of a Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope,
What are the advantages which Europe has derived from the discovery and colonization of America?

The general advantages which Europe, considered as one great country, has derived from the discovery and colonization of America, consist, first, in the increase of its enjoyments; and secondly, in the augmentation of its industry.

The surplus produce of America, imported into Europe, furnishes the inhabitants of this great continent with a variety of commodities which they could not otherwise have possessed; some for convenience and use, some for pleasure, and some for ornament, and thereby contributes to increase their enjoyments.

The discovery and colonization of America, it will readily be allowed, have contributed to augment the industry, first, of all the countries which trade to it directly, such as Spain, Portugal, France, and England; and secondly, of all those which, without trading to it directly, send, through the medium of other countries’ goods to it of their own produce; such a Austrian Flanders, and some provinces of Germany, which through the medium of the countries before mentioned, send to it a considerable quantity of linen and other goods. All such countries have evidently gained a more extensive market for their surplus produce, and must consequently have been encouraged to increase its quantity….

The discovery of America and that of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, are the two greatest and most important events recorded in the history of mankind. Their consequences have already been very great, but in the short period of between two and three centuries which has elapsed since these discoveries were made, it is impossible that the whole extent of their consequences can have been seen. What benefits of what misfortunes to mankind may hereafter result from those great events, no human wisdom can forsee. By uniting, in some measure, the most distant parts of the world, by enabling them to relive one another’s wants, to increase one another’s enjoyments, and to encourage one another’s industry, their general tendency would seem to be beneficial. To the natives however, both of the East and West Indies, all the commercial benefits which can have resulted from those events have been sunk and lost in the dreadful misfortunes which they have occasioned….

In the meantime one of the principal effects of those discoveries has been to raise the mercantile system to a degree of splendor and glory which it could never otherwise have attained to. It is the object of that system to enrich a great nation rather by trade and manufactures than by the improvement and cultivation of land, rather by the industry to the towns than by that country. But in consequence of those discoveries, the commercial towns of Europe, instead of being the manufactures and carriers for but a very small part of the world (that part of Europe which is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and the countries which lie round the Baltic and Mediterranean seas), have now become the manufactures for the numerous and thriving cultivators of America, and the carriers and in some respects the manufactures too, for almost all the different nations of Asia, Africa, and America. Two new worlds have been opened to their industry, each of them much greater and more extensive than the old one, and the market of one of them growing still greater and greater every day.

**SOURCE: Bartolome de las Casas on Spanish Treatment of the Indians (1528)**

This large island was perhaps the most densely populated place in the world. There must be close to two hundred leagues of land on this island, and the seacoast has been explored for more than ten thousand leagues, and each day more of it is being explored. And all the land so far discovered is a beehive of people; it is as though God had crowded into these lands the great majority of mankind.

And of all the infinite universe of humanity, these people are the most guileless, the most devoid of wickedness and duplicity, the most obedient and faithful to their native masters and to the Spanish Christians whom they serve. They are by nature the most humble, patient, and peaceable, holding no grudges, free from embroilments, neither excitable nor quarrelsome. These people are the most devoid of rancors, hatreds, or desire for vengeance of any people in the world. And because they are so weak and complaisant, they are less able to endure heavy labor and soon die of no matter what malady. The sons of nobles among us, brought up in the enjoyments of life's refinements, are no more delicate than are these Indians, even those among them who are of the lowest rank of laborers. They are also poor people, for they not only possess little but have no desire to possess worldly goods. For this reason they are not arrogant, embittered, or greedy. Their repasts are such that the food of the holy fathers in the desert can scarcely be more parsimonious, scanty, and poor. As to their dress, they are generally naked, with only their pudenda covered somewhat. And when they cover their shoulders it is with a square cloth no more than two varas in size. They have no beds, but sleep on a kind of matting or else in a kind of suspended net called bamacas. They are very clean in their persons, with alert, intelligent minds, docile and open to doctrine, very apt to receive our holy Catholic faith, to be endowed with virtuous customs, and to behave in a godly fashion. And once they begin to hear the tidings of the Faith, they are so insistent on knowing more and on taking the sacraments of the Church and on observing the divine cult that, truly, the missionaries who are here need to be endowed by God with great patience in order to cope with such eagerness. Some of the secular Spaniards who have been here for many years say that the goodness of the Indians is undeniable and that if this gifted people could be brought to know the one true God they would be the most fortunate people in the world.

Yet into this sheepfold, into this land of meek outcasts there came some Spaniards who immediately behaved like ravening wild beasts, wolves, tigers, or lions that had been starved for many days. And Spaniards have behaved in no other way during the past forty years, down to the present time, for they are still acting like ravening beasts, killing, terrorizing, afflicting, torturing, and destroying the native peoples, doing all this with the strangest and most varied new methods of cruelty, never seen or heard of before, and to such a degree that this Island of Hispaniola once so populous (having a population that I estimated to be more than three million), has now a population of barely two hundred persons.

The island of Cuba is nearly as long as the distance between Valladolid and Rome; it is now almost completely depopulated. All the people were slain or died after being taken into captivity and brought to the Island of Hispaniola to be sold as slaves. When the Spaniards saw that some of these had escaped, they sent a ship to find them, and it voyaged for three years among the islands searching for those who had escaped being slaughtered , for a good Christian had helped them escape, taking pity on them and had won them over to Christ; of these there were eleven persons and these I saw.

The common ways mainly employed by the Spaniards who call themselves Christian and who have gone there to extirpate those pitiful nations and wipe them off the earth is by unjustly waging cruel and bloody wars. Then, when they have slain all those who fought for their lives or to escape the tortures they would have to endure, that is to say, when they have slain all the native rulers and young men (since the Spaniards usually spare only the women and children, who are subjected to the hardest and bitterest servitude ever suffered by man or beast), they enslave any survivors. With these infernal methods of tyranny they debase and weaken countless numbers of those pitiful Indian nations.

Their reason for killing and destroying such an infinite number of souls is that the Christians have an ultimate aim, which is to acquire gold, and to swell themselves with riches in a very brief time and thus rise to a high estate disproportionate to their merits. It should be kept in mind that their insatiable greed and ambition, the greatest ever seen in the world, is the cause of their villainies. And also, those lands are so rich and felicitous, the native peoples so meek and patient, so easy to subject, that our Spaniards have no more consideration for them than beasts. And I say this from my own knowledge of the acts I witnessed. But I should not say "than beasts" for, thanks be to God, they have treated beasts with some respect; I should say instead like excrement on the public squares. And thus they have deprived the Indians of their lives and souls, for the millions I mentioned have died without the Faith and without the benefit of the sacraments.

On the Island Hispaniola was where the Spaniards first landed, as I have said. Here those Christians perpetrated their first ravages and oppressions against the native peoples. This was the first land in the New World to be destroyed and depopulated by the Christians, and here they began their subjection of the women and children, taking them away from the Indians to use them and ill use them, eating the food they provided with their sweat and toil. The Spaniards did not content themselves with what the Indians gave them of their own free will, according to their ability, which was always too little to satisfy enormous appetites, for a Christian eats and consumes in one day an amount of food that would suffice to feed three houses inhabited by ten Indians for one month. And they committed other acts of force and violence and oppression which made the Indians realize that these men had not come from Heaven.

From that time onward the Indians began to seek ways to throw the Christians out of their lands. They took up arms, but their weapons were very weak and of little service in offense and still less in defense. (Because of this, the wars of the Indians against each other are little more than games played by children.) And the Christians, with their horses and swords and pikes began to carry out massacres and strange cruelties against them. They attacked the towns and spared neither the children nor the aged nor pregnant women nor women in childbed, not only stabbing them and dismembering them but cutting them to pieces as if dealing with sheep in the slaughter house. They laid bets as to who, with one stroke of the sword, could split a man in two or could cut off his head or spill out his entrails with a single stroke of the pike. They took infants from their mothers' breasts, snatching them by the legs and pitching them headfirst against the crags or snatched them by the arms and threw them into the rivers, roaring with laughter and saying as the babies fell into the water, "Boil there, you offspring of the devil!" Other infants they put to the sword along with their mothers and anyone else who happened to be nearby. They made some low wide gallows on which the hanged victim's feet almost touched the ground, stringing up their victims in lots of thirteen, in memory of Our Redeemer and His twelve Apostles, then set burning wood at their feet and thus burned them alive. To others they attached straw or wrapped their whole bodies in straw and set them afire. With still others, all those they wanted to capture alive, they cut off their hands and hung them round the victim's neck, saying, "Go now, carry the message," meaning, Take the news to the Indians who have fled to the mountains. They usually dealt with the chieftains and nobles in the following way: they made a grid of rods which they placed on forked sticks, then lashed the victims to the grid and lighted a smoldering fire underneath, so that little by little, as those captives screamed in despair and torment, their souls would leave them....

After the wars and the killings had ended, when usually there survived only some boys, some women, and children, these survivors were distributed among the Christians to be slaves. The *repartimiento* or distribution was made according to the rank and importance of the Christian to whom the Indians were allocated, one of them being given thirty, another forty, still another, one or two hundred, and besides the rank of the Christian there was also to be considered in what favor he stood with the tyrant they called Governor. The pretext was that these allocated Indians were to be instructed in the articles of the Christian Faith. As if those Christians who were as a rule foolish and cruel and greedy and vicious could be caretakers of souls! And the care they took was to send the men to the mines to dig for gold, which is intolerable labor, and to send the women into the fields of the big ranches to hoe and till the land, work suitable for strong men. Nor to either the men or the women did they give any food except herbs and legumes, things of little substance. The milk in the breasts of the women with infants dried up and thus in a short while the infants perished. And since men and women were separated, there could be no marital relations. And the men died in the mines and the women died on the ranches from the same causes, exhaustion and hunger. And thus was depopulated that island which had been densely populated.