

Key Concepts—Chapter 1: Indigenous America

Directions: The **Key Concepts, Themes, and content** in the **first column** is what you are **expected to know for success on the AP exam**. **Highlight** key phrases. The **second column should contain either evidence** or an explanation in your own words that you can use to explain the developments in the first column.

Theme: Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.	
How did the spread of maize cultivation from present day Mexico northward into the present-day American Southwest and beyond support or contribute to the development of the Pueblo culture in regard to:	
• Economic Development	
• Settlement	
• Agriculture	
• Downfall	
Identify and explain at least one Native American group that developed mixed agricultural and hunter gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages in the following regions:	
• The Northeast (Atlantic Seaboard)	
• The Mississippi River/Ohio River Valleys	
• The Southeast (Atlantic Seaboard)	

<p>Identify and explain at least one Native American society in either the Northwest or present-day California that supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and perhaps developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean.</p>	
<p>Key Concept 1.2: Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.</p>	
<p>The reasons for exploration of the New World can be remembered with the 3 G's: Gold, God, and Glory. Identify and explain at least one example that supports the following regarding European nations' motivations and efforts to explore and conquer the New World:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GOLD 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GOD 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GLORY 	
<p>Identify and explain how joint-stock companies helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.</p>	

<p>Theme: The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.</p> <p>Subtheme: Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas were accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations and by the introduction of crops and animals not found in the Americas.</p>			
<p>The Columbian Exchange: Identify and explain at least two examples to support each of the following and explain its impact on the Americas:</p>			
	2 examples brought to the Americas	Impact to the Americas	2 examples brought to Europe
Plants			
Animals			
Diseases			(only one example)
Encomienda System			
African Slave Trade			
<p>THEME: In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power.</p>			
<p>Explain misunderstandings (differences) between the Native-Americans and the Europeans regarding:</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Roles 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion 			

<p>Identify and explain ways in which the Europeans and Native-Americans adopted aspects of each other's culture.</p>	
<p><i>"Extended contact with Native-Americans and Africans fostered a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, as well as evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans."</i></p> <p>Support this statement with ONE piece of evidence</p>	

Key Concepts—Chapter 2: The Planting of English America

Theme: Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations

Key Concept: English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought **social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions**. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately. **Explain this key concept for each geographic area.**

Jamestown and Virginia

Social Mobility	
Economic Prosperity	
Religion	
Living Conditions	

The Carolinas

Social Mobility	
Economic Prosperity	
Religion	
Living Conditions	

THEME: In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.

Explain **tobacco production in the Chesapeake and North Carolina:**

Plantation Economies:

Identify and explain the impact of ONE crop that was planted and exported from the West Indies

Identify and explain the impact of TWO crops that was planted and exported from the southern colonies

Identify relations with and the impact of English settlement in Virginia on the Powhatan's.

Key Concepts—Chapter 3: Settling the Northern Colonies

THEME: In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.

Explain the following key concept (left column—note bold face words) using the geographic areas in the middle column. (Use SCAR when applicable)

<p>The New England colonies, initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.</p>	Massachusetts Bay Colony	
	Social Mobility	
	Economic Prosperity	
	Religion	
	Living Conditions	
	Rhode Island	
	Social Mobility	
	Economic Prosperity	
	Religion	
	Living Conditions	

<p>ID King Philip's War</p>		
<p>Describe Dutch Colonization in the New World</p>		
<p>Economic goals & activity</p>		
<p>Cultural Aspects</p>		
<p>Explain the following key concept (left column—note bold face words) using the geographic areas in the middle column. (Use SCAR when applicable)</p>		
<p>The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance.</p>	<p>Pennsylvania</p>	
	<p>Social Mobility</p>	
	<p>Economic Prosperity</p>	
	<p>Religion</p>	
	<p>Living Conditions</p>	
	<p>New York</p>	
	<p>Social Mobility</p>	
	<p>Economic Prosperity</p>	
	<p>Religion</p>	
	<p>Living Conditions</p>	

Key Concepts—Chapter 4: American Life in the 17th Century

Directions: Complete the following that correlates with your reading. This must be HANDWRITTEN.

- I advise you to look over this packet before you read as it does not completely follow the order of the textbook. After looking it over and seeing what you should focus on, read the entire chapter but only taking notes on the key concepts
- Remember that if it is on this sheet—you are required to know this information. If you cannot find adequate information in the textbook—be sure to look it up.

Key Concept 2.1: Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources

THEME: *Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas.*

Explain the following:

- How did the plantation economic system (especially tobacco) effect the following two groups:
 - Indentured Servants—

 - African Slaves—

Key Concept 2.2: The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.

Theme: *Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.*

- ID Bacon's Rebellion

- How did Bacon's Rebellion represent a resistance to the perceived corruption of the imperial colonial system? What role did ideas of liberty and the Enlightenment play?

Compare and contrast the role of slavery across the differing regions of colonial America. What role does economics, geography, and religion play?

New England	
Middle	
Chesapeake	
South Carolina	

Explain how geographic, environmental, and religious factors shaped the development of and lifestyle of various communities especially as it relates to daily life in the 17th century for each of these regions.

- Southern Colonies

- New England Colonies