

# AP US HISTORY PERIODS 1&2 MODULES 1 TO 2-2

This will be our first assignment due in class on Monday, August 14<sup>th</sup>. I have made it available over the summer if you would like to get a head start on it once you get the textbook: *Fabric of a Nation*.

*Hint: as you are reading, take focused notes on the following terms and their significance to the development of the American colonies.*

*You will notice there are only a few terms for the early modules, you do not have to read these entire modules, instead look for the term and how it is explained. I have completed the first two terms for you, see my example on page two.*

## **Module 1-3**

1. Atlantic World\*
2. Columbian Exchange\*
3. Feudalism
4. Enslaved Africans

## **Module 1-4**

5. *Encomienda*

## **Module 2-1**

6. The Dutch
7. Iroquois Confederacy
8. Pueblo Revolt

## **Module 2-2** (*it is recommended you read this entire module and take notes on the terms below*)

9. Economic causes for English colonization
10. Indentured servitude
11. Joint-stock companies
12. Powhatan Confederacy
13. Virginia Company (Jamestown, John Smith)
14. Cash crop
15. Headright system
16. House of Burgesses
17. Religious toleration in Maryland
18. Slave code
19. Chesapeake Colony
20. Bacon's Rebellion
21. Women in the Chesapeake
22. Economic diversity in the Chesapeake
23. Ethnic diversity in the Chesapeake

# MODULE 1 TERMS NOTES

*\*Module terms notes are for your reference and understanding, I expect you to know these terms during class. You can always use your terms on module quizzes, but they **MUST BE HANDWRITTEN** (mine are typed out as an example only).*

## Module 1-3 The Columbian Exchange

<p>1. <i>Atlantic World</i> <i>pg.24-25</i></p> <p><i>Any additional questions should be written here:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Definition: interactions between the peoples from the lands bordering the Atlantic Ocean (Africa, the Americas, and Western Europe) beginning in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century</li><li>▪ Importance/Legacy: Spanish were able to control the Americas through germs and guns<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Natives called it the Great Dying (no contact with Europe before exploration resulted in a lack of immunity to European diseases)</li><li>▪ Hispaniola, 300,000 Natives killed</li><li>▪ Incan Empire in South America went from 9 million to 500,000</li><li>▪ Mexico and SW, 40 million to 3 million</li></ul></li></ul> <p><i>Now try doing this on your own, before you scroll down, read about the Columbian Exchange, take notes, and then compare your notes to mine...</i></p>
<p>2. <i>Columbian Exchange</i> <i>pg. 25</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Definition: biological exchange between the Americas and the rest of the world between 1492 and the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Although its initial impact was strongest in the Americas and Europe, it was soon felt globally</li><li>▪ Exported from the Americas: maize, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco and cacao</li><li>▪ Imported from Europe and Africa to the Americas: rice, wheat, rye, oats, soybeans, lemons, oranges</li><li>▪ Europeans also brought animals: cattle, horses, chickens, pigs<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Cattle and pigs will change the Native diet</li></ul></li><li>▪ Spanish wealth was found in the Americas with gold and staple crops like sugar (Caribbean)</li></ul>

**Notes for each term will vary in length, some will be concise with only a definition and others will be more detailed with longer notes. Remember: notes are for you to help you retain what you have read, you may have better knowledge on certain topics and your notes may be shorter or longer than someone else's.**