Course Description:

Advanced Placement U.S. History is designed to provide students with an in-depth study and analysis of U.S. History beginning with Pre-Colombian Societies and ending with the United States in the 21st Century (over 500 years of history). AP U.S. History is taught at a level equivalent to a full-year introductory college course and is intended to prepare students for more advanced college history courses. Students will not only learn historical facts, themes and trends, but also assess primary sources and their overall importance to the study of history. Students will develop the necessary skills to write free-response essays and answer document-based questions that address historical problems. AP U.S. History requires students to maintain a disciplined reading schedule as well as daily homework assignments. It is both necessary and critical for students to have excellent reading comprehension and writing skills to achieve success in AP U.S. History. **AP U.S. History is an intense work load for most high school students, even those who maintain good grades!!!!**

**Summer Project**  There are two components of the APUSH summer project-a reading assignment and a vocabulary assignment. This project will count as a test grade and project grade for the first and third quarters. The three reading assignments and their accompanying questions/essays are 25 points each and the vocabulary assignment is 25 points, for a total of 100 points.

**Reading Assignment:** You will need to purchase a copy of “10 Days that Unexpectedly Changed America” (225 pages) by Steven M. Gillon. You may purchase a new copy ($13.95 is the standard price at Barnes & Noble) or you may search online and purchase a used copy. We will be reading about all 10 events in class during the semester but you are going to get a jump start by reading about 3 of them and completing the assignments that accompany each. For each of the assignments, I encourage you to review the questions and essay topics I have attached to this packet before you begin reading. Your answers and essays must be your own. I will NOT accept
copy and pasted responses from the internet or work that is copied from another classmate. If I find that you have not submitted original work, you will receive a zero. The three events you will read about this summer are:

1- “The Gold Rush,” January 24, 1848
2- “Murder at the Fair: The Assassination of President McKinley,” September 6, 1901
3- “When America Was Rocked,” September 9, 1956

(Remember, each of these assignments is 25 points.)

**Vocabulary Assignment:** You will create flashcards of “100 Things Every Student Should Know in U.S. History”. Please see the specific instructions located on the attached assignment.

(Remember, this assignment is 25 points.)

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**Important Notes:**

1. Please understand that APUSH is a heavy workload, ask some of your friends that were in it this past school year. Reading logs are no joke, nor are Presidential Charts. There is a significant amount of reading and writing required in this course in addition to other class work/homework, quizzes and tests. If you feel that you will not be successful in this course, you MUST request a schedule change prior to the beginning of the school year.

2. If you have questions over the summer, please feel free to email me at melaniemyrle@ccs.k12.nc.us. I check my email daily and will make every effort to respond within 48 hours.

3. Do not wait until the last minute to complete this project, it will show in the quality of work you submit and subsequently in your grade.
4. I encourage you to purchase an APUSH review book. The Princeton Review, Barron’s and REA APUSH Crash Course, are all excellent review books.

5. If you choose to take the course to simply get the weighted grade for an AP course and then choose not to take the test, your final grade will be reduced a full letter grade.

NOTE WELL: This AP assignment is due Monday, August 27, 2012 to your AP teacher REGARDLESS of which semester you are assigned this class. If you do not submit this assignment, your schedule will be changed to remove you from this AP class.

I am excited about teaching AP United States History and I look forward to working with you next school year. Have a great summer!

Melanie Myrtle
APUSH Instructor

10 DAYS THAT UNEXPECTEDLY CHANGED AMERICA

“The Gold Rush,” January 24, 1848

QUESTIONS:

1. Why did John Augustus Sutter come to the United States?

2. Why did Sutter keep the discovery of gold secret?

3. Who were the “forty-niners?”
4. Describe the overland journey for those leaving the eastern U.S. How long did it take to get from Missouri to California? About how many travelers braved the Oregon-California trail in 1849?

5. Describe the mining towns that quickly sprang up in California.

6. Which city was transformed into the “great metropolis of the Pacific Coast” due to the gold rush?

7. Which law became the first to restrict immigration from a specific country?

8. How did the transcontinental railroad impact the U.S. (specifically in the West)?

9. Explain the following quote in your own words, “The Puritan work ethic and the ideals of Jeffersonian yeoman farmer, where success came in steady and modest doses, gave way to the expectations of quick riches, because the gold rush made immediate and vast wealth accessible and rewarded risk (pg. 72).”

10. Which important (and divisive) issue had to be decided when California applied for statehood?

11. Explain the following quote in your own words, “The spirit of the gold rush did not end with the Civil War. It extended well into the twentieth century. The audacious forty-niner spirit is reflected in modern-day high-tech Argonauts who mine the rich veins of science and technology (pg. 77).”

12. True/False - Sutter and Marshall became rich after their discovery of gold in California.

**ESSAY:**

“Compare the pros and cons of the gold rush and western settlement on the United States as a whole.” Explain your answer in 2-3 well-written paragraphs.
10 DAYS THAT UNEXPECTEDLY CHANGED AMERICA

"Murder at the Fair: The Assassination of President McKinley,"
September 6, 1901

QUESTIONS: Your answers MUST be hand-written on notebook paper. You do not need to rewrite the questions. I expect you to answer each part of the question in complete sentences. The length of your answer should be determined by the complexity of the question.

1. Describe William McKinley's early political career and his personal life.
2. Where did McKinley visit the day he was shot? Why did his security guards not want him to attend?
3. What happened to Leon Czolgosz?
4. Why was Theodore Roosevelt chosen to be McKinley's running mate in 1900?
5. Describe Roosevelt's personality and beliefs about government.
6. What were "bad" trusts in Roosevelt's opinion? Why was he called a "trustbuster"?
7. How did Roosevelt address the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania?
8. Which book convinced Roosevelt to seek passage of the Meat Inspection Act?
9. What was the significance of the Roosevelt Corollary?
10. Explain the following quote in your own words, "[Roosevelt] urged Progressives to recognize that only a strong federal government could protect the public’s interest. Democracy was not incompatible with increased government; indeed, only government could guarantee true freedom and democracy (p. 145)."

ESSAY: Your essay MUST be hand-written on notebook paper. You may use the same paper as your questions. Your essay does not need to be complex. Simply use the information from the reading as well as your personal opinion to write your essay.

"Do you think the Progressive Movement would have been as successful without Theodore Roosevelt as President?"
Be sure to cite specific examples and explain your answer in 1-2 well-written paragraphs.

10 DAYS THAT UNEXPECTEDLY CHANGED AMERICA

"When America Was Rocked," September 9, 1956

QUESTIONS: Your answers MUST be hand-written on notebook paper. You do not need to rewrite the questions. I expect you to answer each part of the question in complete sentences. The length of your answer should be determined by the complexity of the question.

1. What was Ed Sullivan's one cardinal rule about this television show?
2. Describe the economy of the U.S. and daily lives of Americans between 1945 and 1960.
3. Why was rock 'n roll called "race music?"
4. Explain the following quote in your own words, "Rock, in other words, promoted a cultural intermingling at a time when social mixing was still illegal (pg. 213)."
5. Why did parents fear the influence of Elvis Presley?
6. Which invention was first created in the 1920s but gained widespread acceptance in the 1950s? How was it used to reinforce the ideals of American life?
7. What percent of the TV audience tuned in to Presley's first appearance on the Ed Sullivan Show?
8. Which TV show became America's top-ranked daytime show in 1956 and had most influenced the popularity and success of rock 'n roll?
9. Identify TWO ways that Elvis Presley has been commemorated since his death in 1977.
10. Explain the following quote in your own words, "Elvis did more than sell records—he defined an era. He gave voice to a youth revolt that touched off a social revolution in the 1960s and 1970s (pg. 224)."

ESSAY: Your essay MUST be hand-written on notebook paper. You may use the same paper as your questions. Your essay does not need to be complex. Simply use the information from the reading as well as your personal opinion to write your essay.

"Do you think music influences your life today?"
Be sure to cite specific musicians and/or styles and explain your answer in 1-2 well-written paragraphs.

100 Things Every Student Should Know in U.S. History

**Directions:** You will work independently to create 100 vocabulary note cards using the following terms. Each note card should list the term, definition of the term, and TWO related vocabulary terms. Your note cards should be numbered and submitted in the order listed below.

**THE LIST:**
1. Suffrage
2. Whiskey Rebellion
3. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
4. Louisiana Purchase
5. War Hawks
6. Battle of New Orleans
7. Missouri Compromise
8. Trail of Tears
9. Manifest Destiny
10. Cotton Gin
11. Monroe Doctrine
12. Protective Tariff
13. Nullification
14. Temperance
15. Transcendental
16. Seneca Falls Convention
17. Abolition movement
18. Secede
19. Anaconda Plan

20. Emancipation Proclamation
21. Battle of Gettysburg
22. Vicksburg
23. Reconstruction
24. Freedman's Bureau
25. Sharecropping
26. Impeachment
27. Compromise of 1877
28. Transcontinental Railroad
29. Wounded Knee

30. Farmers' Alliance
31. Populist Party
32. Bessemer Process
33. Social Darwinism
34. Tenement
35. Ellis Island
36. Nativism
37. Monopoly
38. Settlement House
39. Haymarket Square Riot
40. Imperialism
41. Yellow Journalism (Press)
42. Rough Riders
43. Roosevelt Corollary
44. Platt Amendment
45. Boxer Rebellion
46. Muckraker
47. Progressivism
48. Jim Crow Laws
49. Literacy Test
50. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

51. Lusitania
52. Fourteen Points
53. Red Scare
54. Kellogg-Briand Pact
55. Assembly Line
56. Teapot Dome Scandal
57. Scopes Trial
58. Prohibition
59. Flapper
60. Great Migration
61. Harlem Renaissance
62. Black Tuesday
63. Great Depression
64. "Hooverville"
65. Fireside Chat
66. Dust Bowl
67. New Deal
68. Appeasement
69. Blitzkrieg
70. Pearl Harbor
71. Axis Powers
72. D-Day
73. Island Hopping
74. Manhattan Project
75. Baby Boom
76. United Nations (UN)
77. Cold War
78. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
79. Marshall Plan
80. Berlin Wall
81. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
82. Space Race
83. Cuban Missile Crisis
84. Alliance for Progress
85. Great Society
86. Montgomery Bus Boycott
87. Sit-in
88. March on Washington
89. Feminism
90. Domino Theory
91. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
92. Vietnamization
93. Watergate
94. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
95. Camp David Accords
96. Affirmative Action
97. Supply-side Economics
98. North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
99. Operation Desert Storm
100. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)