

APUSH Summer Assignment 2026
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Print and complete the Study Guide that is attached for Chapters 1-3 in the AMSCO book. You are to **HANDWRITE** the study guide on the chapters. Typed assignments **WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED**. The notes should display that not only have you read the chapters, but have grasped the concepts contained in the reading. This assignment is due the first day of class. Students are also expected to be able to intelligently discuss the topics of the reading during the first week of class. Since we will not be covering the first two units (Ch 1-3) of your textbook in class, it is imperative that you learn the material from this assignment. Failure to complete this assignment will severely hurt your chances of success in Advanced Placement United States History.

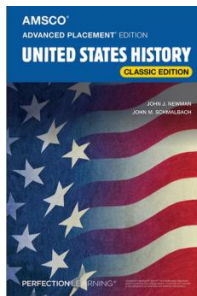
On the second day of school, you will have a multiple-choice exam on the material from the summer assignment. If you have any questions or concerns during the break, please contact me through e-mail at the given address at the top of this sheet.

*****Important*** Please buy the book in the following link.**

[AMSCO Classic Edition](#)

Many times, the link goes dead during the summer. If this is the case, please just google: "AMSCO AP United States History Classic Edition". That should take you to the website. You will want the Softcover Student Edition. Please make sure you are buying the **Classic Edition**. This **WILL BE OUR PRIMARY TEXTBOOK FOR THE YEAR**. It is \$30.60 from their website (as of 5/26/26). By the time they factor in shipping (5-Day) it will be about \$35. It usually takes 3-5 days to get to you if you choose the 5 day shipping. **DO NOT WAIT UNTIL LAST MINUTE TO ORDER**. They get backed up in July and August. If you can find it cheaper elsewhere, go for it. I really believe in this book (ask ex-students, it's great) and it will be yours to mark up throughout the year. However, they are paperback and take a beating. If for some reason, you cannot afford one, please let me know before the first day of school so I can plan on securing one for you.

I am also attaching a pdf copy of Chapters 1-3, so you can start without having the book. **YOU DO NOT NEED TO PRINT THE CHAPTERS.**



Guided Reading & Analysis: A New World

Chapter 1- A New World of Many Cultures, 1491-1607, pp 1-13



Purpose:

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using your noggin (thinking skills) with new knowledge gained from the reading. **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.**

So... young Jedi... what is your choice? Do? Or do not? There is no try.

(Image Source: AdventureTales.com)

Directions:

- Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
- Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
- Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
- Write** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided OR complete digitally on Canvas. If you are completing paper copy, complete it in **INK!**

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 1:

NOTE: College Board released revisions to the APUSH framework July of 2015. The key concepts and objectives addressed in your texts reflect the 2014 version of the framework. This guide includes the 2015 revisions to the key concepts. In general, the expectations are not that different. College Board simply sought to clarify and simplify the expectations.

Key Concept 1.1: As **native populations** migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly **complex societies** by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

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.

SECTION 1 - Period Perspectives, p.1

Consider the data in the chart at right as well as page 1 of the text when completing this section.

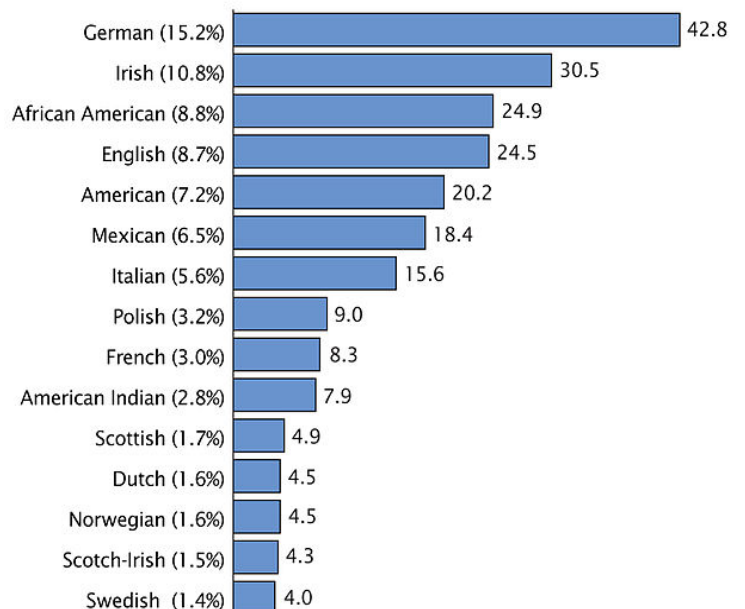
- Period 1 begins with 1491. If the American Indian population in what is now the United States was nearly 10 million before 1492, why is the United States population in modern times only 2 to 3% American Indian?

- Period 1 ends with the establishment of Jamestown, the first permanent British settlement in North America. Explain why 1607 is a major turning point in United States history.

Figure 2.

Fifteen Largest Ancestries: 2000

(In millions. Percent of total population in parentheses. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

SECTION 2 Guided Reading, pp 2-13

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish reading the section and taking notes, process and analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

3. Cultures pp 2-5

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other.</p> <p>As settlers migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed quite different and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.</p>	<p>Cultures of Central and South America...</p> <p>Cultures of North America...</p> <p>Language...</p> <p>Southwest Settlements...</p> <p>Northwest Settlements...</p> <p>Great Plains...</p> <p>Midwest Settlements...</p> <p>Northeast Settlements...</p> <p>Atlantic Seaboard Settlements...</p>	<p><i>In what ways</i> did native peoples <i>transform</i> North American environment before European colonization? (list)</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>d.</p> <p>Identify one <i>key similarity</i> and one <i>key difference</i> between societies that developed in Central and South America to those that developed in North America.</p> <p>Similarity:</p> <p>Difference:</p> <p>Explain the significance of the <i>difference</i> between Central /South America and North America.</p>

4. Europe Moves Toward Exploration, pp 5-6

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>New technology, new knowledge, and new goals spurred European exploration.</p>	<p>Improvements in technology...</p> <p>Religious conflict...</p>	<p>Identify the <i>key difference</i> between Viking voyages of the 12th century to that of Columbus in the 15th century.</p> <p><i>How</i> did new technology enable Christopher Columbus to dominate the “New World?”</p> <p>What was the <i>impact</i> of the Catholic victory in Spain and the European Reformation on North America?</p>

5. **Expanding Trade**, pp 6-7

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Economic motives drove exploration, and “discovery” altered the European, African, and America economically, politically, and culturally.</p>	<p>New Routes...</p> <p>Slave Trading...</p> <p>African Resistance...</p> <p>Developing Nation-States...</p>	<p>List <i>three main effects</i> of Europe’s expanding trade in the 15th century.</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Which effect was <i>most significant</i>? Explain your answer.</p>

6. **Early Explorations**, pp 7-10

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.</p> <p>The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic.</p> <p>European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.</p>	<p>Christopher Columbus...</p> <p>Columbus's Legacy...</p> <p>Exchanges...</p> <p>Dividing the Americas...</p> <p>Spanish Exploration and Conquest...</p> <p>English Claims...</p> <p>French Claims...</p> <p>Dutch Claims...</p>	<p><i>How</i> did European expansion <i>impact</i> European society?</p> <p><i>How</i> did European expansion <i>impact</i> Native American society?</p> <p>Which of these consequences were the most significant? Explain your answer.</p>

7. Spanish Settlements in North America, pp 10-11

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.</p>	<p>Florida...</p> <p>New Mexico...</p> <p>Texas...</p> <p>California...</p>	<p>What were <i>three chief features</i> of the Spanish empire in America?</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Identify <i>one cause</i> and <i>one effect</i> of Spanish settlement in North America.</p> <p>Cause:</p> <p>Effect:</p>

8. European Treatment of Native Americans, pp 11-12

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.</p> <p>European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples</p>	<p>Spanish Policy...</p> <p>English Policy...</p> <p>French Policy...</p> <p>Native American Reaction...</p>	<p>Identify <i>three major consequences</i> of European contact with American Indians?</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Which of these were the <i>most significant</i>? Explain your answer.</p> <p>In what ways was English policy toward Native Americans different from those of France and Spain?</p> <p><i>Different from France in that...</i></p> <p><i>Different from Spain in that...</i></p> <p><i>How effective</i> were Native Americans in overcoming the negative aspects of European policies?</p>

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9. Historical Perspectives: Was Columbus a Great Hero? p.13

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples.</p>	<p>Washington Irving...</p> <p>President Franklin Roosevelt...</p> <p>Revisionists...</p> <p>Arthur Schlesinger...</p> <p>Fact and fiction...</p>	<p>Support or refute the following statement: Christopher Columbus was a hero.</p> <p>List 3 pieces of evidence to support your answer.</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>List 3 pieces of evidence that support the alternate view.</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p>

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

Due Date: ___/___/___

Guided Reading & Analysis: 13 Colonies

Chapter 2- The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire, 1607-1754, pp 23-

Reading Assignment:

Ch. 2 AMSCO or other resource for content corresponding to Period 2.

Purpose:

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for *reflections and analysis* using higher level thinking skills with new knowledge gained from the reading.

Basic Directions:

- Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
- Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note the titles and subtitles. Look at images and their read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
- Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
- Write** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided.

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 2:

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.

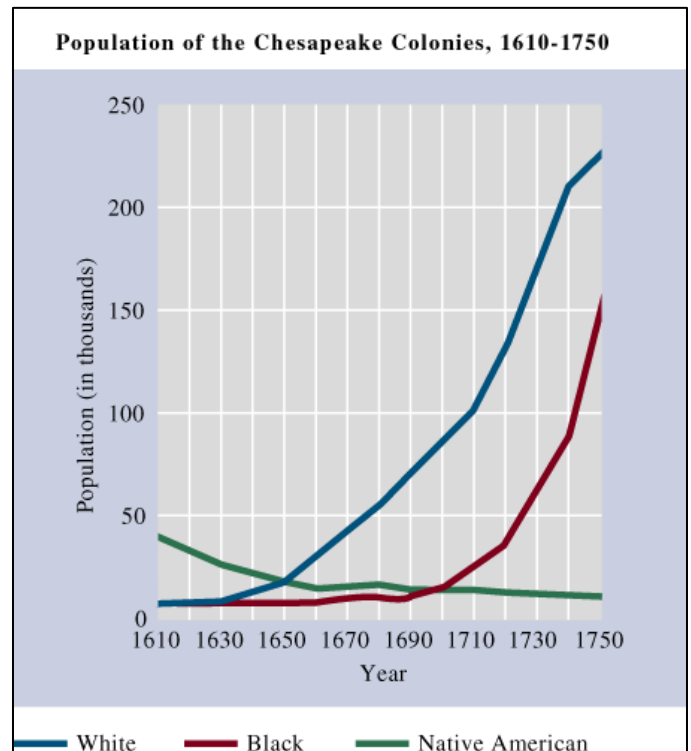
Key Concept 2.2: The **British colonies** participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.



SECTION 1 - Period Overview, p.23

Consider the data in the chart at right as well as page 1 of the text when completing this section.

- Period 2 begins with 1607 and ends in 1754. As the colonies increased in number, size, and power during this Colonial Era, the population of the eastern seaboard changed. Based on your knowledge of history and the data in the graph at right, explain three reasons for the demographic shift in the Chesapeake. (Chesapeake colonies include Virginia and Maryland)



As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish the section, analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column.

11. Early English Settlements pp 24-26

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization. Spain sought to establish tight control over the process of colonization in the Western Hemisphere and to convert and/or exploit the native population.</p> <p>French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.</p> <p>Unlike their European competitors, the English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians.</p> <p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p>	<p>The English Model, 3 types of colonial charters...</p> <p>Early English Settlements...</p> <p>Jamestown...</p> <p>Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the English model of colonization to that of the French and Spanish.</p> <p>To what extent was the defeat of the Spanish Armada a turning point in American history?</p> <p>Explain one political and one economic cause for Jamestown early struggles for survival.</p> <p>Compare and contrast Jamestown and Plymouth colonies.</p>

12. Early Political Institutions, p 27

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>From the very beginning, the colonies began taking steps toward self-rule. The development of colonial political systems contributed to the development of American identity and would later cause conflict with Great Britain.</p>	<p>Representative Government in Virginia</p> <p>Representative Government in New England</p> <p>Limits to Colonial Democracy</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the political development of Virginia to that of New England. Are they more similar or different?</p>

13. The Chesapeake Colonies, pp 27-29

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p> <p>The British-American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.</p>	<p>Religious issues in Maryland...</p> <p>Act of Toleration...</p> <p>Protestant Revolt...</p> <p>Labor Shortages...</p> <p>Indentured Servants...</p> <p>Headright System...</p> <p>Slavery...</p> <p>Economic Problems...</p> <p>Conflict in Virginia...</p> <p>Bacon's Rebellion...</p> <p>Lasting Problems...</p>	<p>Explain how cultural interactions between colonizing groups, Africans, and American Indians in the colonial era impacted the development of American colonial identity.</p> <p>Identify the major causes for the establishment of slavery in the Western Atlantic World? Which of those was the most significant, why?</p>

14. Development of New England, pp 29-31

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p> <p>Clashes between European and American Indian social and economic values caused changes in both cultures.</p>	<p>Rhode Island</p> <p>Connecticut</p> <p>New Hampshire</p> <p>Halfway Covenant</p> <p>New England Confederation</p> <p>King Philip's War</p>	<p>Identify the causes of the sources of discord in early New England? Which ones were the most threatening and to what extent were they handled correctly?</p>

15. Restoration Colonies, pp 31-35

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.</p>	<p>The Carolinas...</p> <p>South Carolina...</p> <p>North Carolina...</p>	<p>To what extent did the English Civil War serve as a turning point for the colonies in America, what were the characteristics before and after that time period?</p>

	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>Continued on next page...</i></p> <p>New York</p> <p>New Jersey</p> <p>Pennsylvania and Delaware...</p> <p>Quakers...</p> <p>William Penn...</p> <p>"Holy Experiment"...</p> <p>Delaware...</p> <p>Georgia: The Last Colony...</p> <p>Special Regulations...</p> <p>Royal Colony...</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the Middle Colonies and Southern Colonies during the Restoration era.</p>
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16. Mercantilism and the Empire, pp 35-37

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the "Atlantic World" had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.</p>	<p>Mercantilism and the Empire...</p> <p>Acts of Trade and Navigation...</p>	<p>Identify the causes and motivations of the British mercantile system. Which one is most significant? Why?</p>

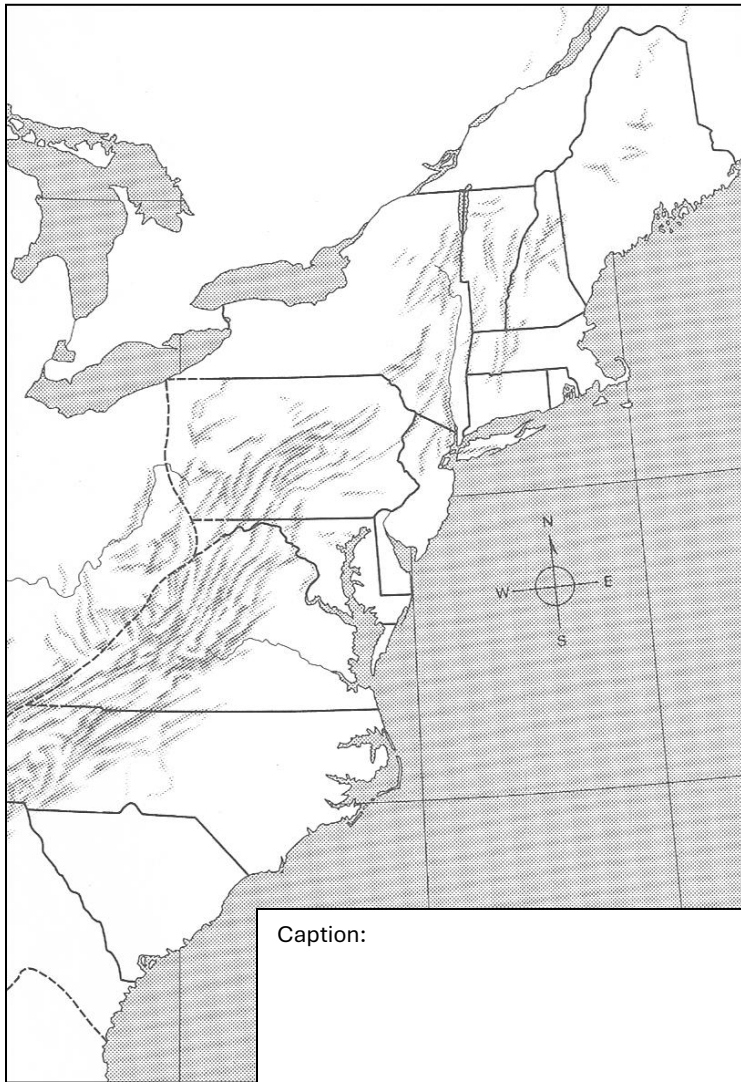
<p>“Atlantic World” commercial, religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor systems.</p> <p>Britain’s desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.</p>	<p>Impact on the Colonies...</p> <p>Enforcement of the Acts...</p> <p>The Dominion of New England...</p> <p>Permanent Restrictions...</p>	<p>Explain the political, economic, and cultural impact of the British mercantile system.</p>
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17. The Institution of Slavery p.37-38

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World.</p>	<p>Increased Demand for Slaves...</p> <p>Slave Laws...</p> <p>Triangular Trade...</p>	<p>To what extent did African slavery differ regionally in eighteenth-century North America?</p>

18. Create a map of the 13 Colonies.

Recommendations: label colonies, use color to illustrate the three colonial regions, create a key, and write a caption summarizing the significance of the map.



- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Massachusetts | New Hampshire |
| Connecticut | Rhode Island |
| New York | New Jersey |
| Pennsylvania | Delaware |
| Virginia | Maryland |
| North Carolina | South Carolina |
| Georgia | New Spain |
| New France | |

Maine (part of Massachusetts – not a colony)
 Vermont (part of New York and disputed with New Hampshire)

Key

	NEW ENGLAND (Northern Colonies)
	MIDDLE COLONIES
	SOUTHERN COLONIES

Caption:

Food for Thought:

Like the rest of us, you probably bought the ol' Thirteen Colonies story, but it's not an accurate depiction of colonial America for most of its history. In 1606 King James I chartered just two companies to settle North America, the Virginia Company of London and the Plymouth Company. As settlements were founded, each new city was recognized as its own colony: for example, Connecticut actually contained 500 distinct "colonies" (or "plantations") before they were merged into a single colony in 1661. Sometimes colonies were mashed together into mega-colonies, like the short-lived, super-unpopular Dominion of New England, which incorporated Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine from 1686 to 1691, plus New York and New Jersey from 1688 to 1691 for good measure. Colonies also split, like Massachusetts, which spawned New Hampshire in 1679. And some colonies weren't really colonies at all: while it's often listed as one of the Thirteen Colonies that rebelled in 1775, Delaware wasn't technically a colony or a province. Designated "the Lower Counties on the Delaware," it had its own assembly but fell under the authority of the governor of Pennsylvania until it declared itself an independent state in August 1776. So technically, there were just 12 colonies in 1775 and 13 states in 1776. (Source: *The Mental Floss History of the United States*, Erik Sass, 2010)

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

Due Date: ___/___/___

Guided Reading & Analysis: Colonial Society

Chapter 3- Colonial Society in the 18th Century, pp 45-55

Reading Assignment:

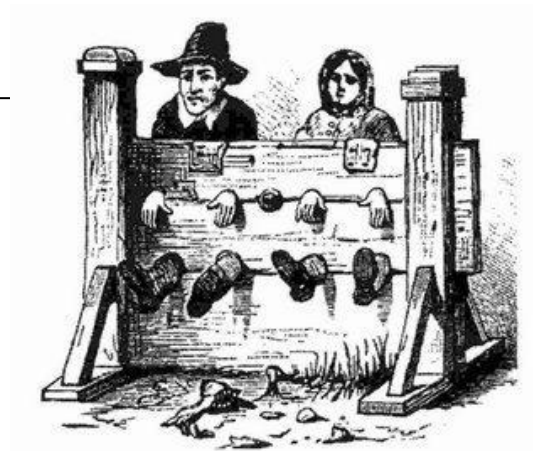
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11. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. Remember, the goal is not to "fish" for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
12. **Write** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided.



(Image Source: Colonial Society of Massachusetts, *History of Crime and Punishment*)

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 2:

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.

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.

SECTION 1 Guided Reading, pp 45-55

As you read the chapter, jot down your notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the Objectives and Main Ideas presented in the left column. When you finish the section, analyze what you read by answering the question in the right hand column.

19. Population Growth pp 45-46

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Regional differences developed in the British colonies due to many factors, often creating conflict.</p> <p>European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact.</p>	Population Growth...	<p>List 3 main reasons Europeans came to the New World.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>
	European Immigrants...	
	English...	
	German...	<p>List 3 main differences between the German and Scots-Irish immigrants.</p> <p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p>
	Scots-Irish...	
Other Europeans...		

...continued on next page

	Africans...	<p>Explain 2 reasons the African immigrants differed from the other groups.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2.
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20. The Structure of Colonial Society, p 47

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Cultural diversity contributed to the development of regional differences as well as a new identity.</p>	<p>General Characteristics...</p> <p>Self-Government...</p> <p>Religious Toleration...</p> <p>No Hereditary Aristocracy...</p> <p>Social Mobility...</p> <p>The Family...</p> <p>Men...</p> <p>Women...</p>	<p>List three major ways identity and way of life in the colonies differed from England.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <p>List three ways colonial society differed from modern day society.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.

21. The Economy, p48

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences.</p>	<p>The Economy...</p>	<p>How did Britain influence the developing colonial economy?</p>

...continued on next page

<p>Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences.</p>	<p>New England...</p> <p>Middle Colonies...</p> <p>Southern Colonies...</p> <p>Monetary System...</p> <p>Transportation...</p>	<p>What do all three regions have in common economically?</p> <p>How did transportation impact colonial regions differently?</p>
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22. Religion, pp 49-50

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Britain's desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.</p>	<p>Religion...</p> <p>Challenges...</p> <p>Established Churches...</p> <p>The Great Awakening...</p> <p>Jonathan Edwards...</p> <p>George Whitefield...</p> <p>Religious Impact...</p> <p>Political Influence...</p>	<p>Explain why there was so much conflict between and among so many religious groups.</p> <p>Defend the following statement with 3 pieces of evidence: The spirit of rebellion responsible for the American Revolution began in the First Great Awakening.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.

23. Cultural Life, pp 50-53

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Many factors contributed to regional differences.</p> <p>Over time the colonies began to develop unique identity.</p> <p>Britain's desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.</p>	<p>Cultural Life...</p> <p>Achievements in the Arts and Sciences...</p> <p>Architecture...</p> <p>Painting...</p> <p>Literature...</p> <p>Science...</p> <p>Education...</p> <p>Elementary Education...</p> <p>Higher Education...</p> <p>Ministry...</p> <p>Physicians...</p> <p>Lawyers...</p> <p>The Press...</p> <p>Newspapers...</p> <p>The Zenger Case...</p> <p>Rural Folkways...</p>	<p>How "American" was colonial art? To what extent does it illustrate the development of a new/different society?</p> <p>Compare the importance and opportunity of education in the North to that in the South. Why were these two regions so different when it came to education?</p> <p>Compare the social hierarchy of ministers, doctors, and lawyers in the colonial era to the modern era. Why the change?</p> <p>List/Describe three ways the press influenced the development of the American identity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3.

<p>The political thought of the Enlightenment and greater religious independence and diversity created conflict between Britain and her colonies.</p> <p>Over time the colonies began to develop unique identity.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">...continued on next page</p> <p>The Enlightenment...</p> <p>Emergence of a National Character...</p>	<p>How did the Enlightenment threaten the English empire?</p>
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24. **Politics**, pp 54-55

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the "Atlantic World" had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.</p> <p>Britain's desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.</p>	<p>Politics...</p> <p>Structure of Government...</p> <p>Local Government...</p> <p>Voting...</p>	<p>Explain how and why colonies of the world's most powerful empire developed unique, independent system of governing.</p> <p>Read Historical Perspectives on page 55. Which viewpoint do you agree with the most? Explain your choice.</p>