

PERIOD 1:

In your response, be sure to address all parts of the question. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

“I have long since learned who you Spanish are through others of you who came years ago to my land; and I already know very well what your customs and behavior are like. To me you are professional vagabonds who wander from place to place, gaining your livelihood by robbing, sacking, and murdering people who have given you no offense. I want no manner of friendship or peace with people such as you, but instead prefer mortal and perpetual hostility. . . . I promise to maintain war upon you so long as you wish to remain in my land. . . .

“I am king in my land, and it is unnecessary for me to become the subject of a person who has no more subjects than I. I regard men as vile and contemptible when they subject themselves to the yoke of someone else when they could instead live as free men. . . . I do not wish to know what your sovereign demands. . . . All of you should go away as quickly as you can if you do not want to perish at my hands.”

Chief of the Acuera Indians of present-day Florida, Spanish account of his response after the conquistador Hernando de Soto demanded his obedience to the Spanish king, 1539

Using the excerpt, answer (a) and (b).

- a) Briefly describe ONE claim made in the excerpt.
- b) Briefly describe ONE historical development illustrated by the excerpt.

Directions: In your response, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

Answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly explain ONE example of how contact between Native Americans and Europeans brought changes to Native American societies in the period 1492 to 1700.
- b) Briefly explain a SECOND example of how contact between Native Americans and Europeans brought changes to Native American societies in the same period.
- c) Briefly explain ONE example of how Native American societies resisted change brought by contact with Europeans in the same period.

Directions: In your response, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

Answer (a), (b), and (c). Confine your response to the period from 1500 to 1750.

- a) Briefly describe ONE specific historical difference between the role of religion in Spanish colonization and in the colonization of New England.
- b) Briefly describe ONE specific historical similarity between the role of religion in Spanish colonization and in the colonization of New England.
- c) Briefly explain ONE specific historical effect of religion on the development of society in either the Spanish colonies or the New England colonies.

PERIOD 2:

Directions: In your responses, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

Answer (a), (b), and (c), confining your response to the period 1700 to 1776.

- a) Briefly describe ONE specific historical difference in North America between the First Great Awakening and the Enlightenment.
- b) Briefly describe ONE specific historical similarity in North America between the First Great Awakening and the Enlightenment.
- c) Briefly explain ONE specific historical effect in North America of either the First Great Awakening or the Enlightenment.

In your response, be sure to address all parts of the question. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

“1. For having upon specious pretenses of public works raised great unjust taxes upon the Commonality for the advancement of private favorites. . . . For not having during this long time of his Government in any measure, advanced this hopeful Colony either by fortifications, Towns, or Trade. . .

“3. For having wronged his Majesty’s prerogative [authority] and interest by assuming Monopoly of the Beaver trade, and for having in that unjust gain betrayed and sold his Majesty’s Country and the lives of his loyal subjects, to the [Native Americans]. . . .

“5. For having when the Army of English was just upon the track of those Indians . . . expressly countermanded [withdrawn], and sent back our Army, by passing his word for the peaceable demeanor of the said Indians . . . , being protected by the . . . said [Governor] Sir William Berkeley . . . and are by their success so emboldened . . . , are now become not only difficult, but a very formidable enemy, who might at first with ease have been destroyed. . . .

“Of this and the aforesaid articles were accuse Sir William Berkeley as guilty of each and every one of the same. . . .

“And we do further demand that the said Sir William Berkeley with all the persons in this list be forthwith [immediately] delivered up or surrender themselves . . . , Or otherwise we declare as followeth.

“That in whatsoever place . . . any of the said persons shall reside, be hid, or protected, we declare the owners . . . to be confederates and traitors to the people. . . , and this we, the Commons of Virginia, do declare, desiring a firm union amongst ourselves that we may jointly and with one accord defend ourselves against the common enemy.”

Nathaniel Bacon, Virginia colonist, Declaration in the Name of the People, 1676

Using the excerpt, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly identify ONE cause of the development in the excerpt.
- b) Briefly describe ONE argument made in the excerpt.
- c) Briefly describe one similarity between the Native American actions depicted in the excerpt and Native American actions in another European colony or colonial region.

Directions: In your response, be sure to address all parts of the questions you answer. Use complete sentences; an outline or bulleted list alone is not acceptable.

“Although eighteenth-century America was predominantly a rural, agricultural society, its seaboard commercial cities were the cutting edge of economic, social, and political change. . . . In America, it was in the colonial cities that the transition first occurred from a barter economy to a commercial one. . . . The cities predicted the future.... Urban people, at a certain point in the preindustrial era, upset the equilibrium of an older system of social relations and turned the seaport towns into crucibles of revolutionary agitation.”

-Gary B. Nash, historian, *The Urban Crucible*, 1986

“The colonist’s attitudes toward civil uprising were part of a broader Anglo-American political tradition. In the course of the eighteenth century, colonists became increasingly interested in the ideas of seventeenth-century English revolutionaries . . . and the later writers who carried on and developed this tradition. . . . By the 1760s . . . this . . . tradition provided a strong unifying element between colonists North and South. It offered, too, a corpus of ideas about public authority and popular political responsibilities that shaped the American revolutionary movement. Spokesmen for this English revolutionary tradition were distinguished in the eighteenth century above all by their outspoken defense of the people’s right to rise up against their rulers.”

-Pauline Maier, historian, *From Resistance to Revolution*, 1991

Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- a) Briefly describe ONE major difference between Nash’s and Maier’s historical interpretations of the origins of the American Revolution.
- b) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development from the period 1754 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Nash’s argument.
- c) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development from the period 1754 to 1800 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Maier’s argument.