

Use AMSCO Intro pdf.- Go to “view” and rotate clockwise or until it is the correct view for reading

I. THE CONTENTS: *Go to the Contents*

1. How many **historical periods** are designated by College Board?
2. What is the significance of the beginning and ending dates for each period, or are they just random years to equalize the periods?

II. OVERVIEW OF AP EXAM & THE STUDY:

3. p. xi. What are the **4 components** of the AP Exam? How much time do you have for each?
4. p. xii- Why is it important to strive for at least a “3” on the AP Exam?

III. HISTORICAL THINKING SKILLS:

5. p. xiv- List the **2 main kinds of historical evidence** for analysis:
6. List the **3 C’s** that help historians make connections:
7. p. xv- **Contextualization**- What does this tell us about a specific event?
8. p. xvi **Comparison**- This involves the ability to-
8. **Causation**- When analyzing this, what types of causes are there?
9. p. xvii- **Continuity & Change over Time**- what may be a necessary component to evaluating this? Also, can this be on a spectrum- (how much, for example, did something change?)

IV. THEMATIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Look at the **historical themes** on pp. xvii-xviii and match them to the statements that describe them. **Write the themes in below the statements.** Each one is used one time. You can use the abbreviations.

1. Colonists brought livestock, plants and diseases with them from Europe. These altered the landscape of the Americas and had devastating effects on the indigenous people.
2. During the Great Depression, President Franklin Roosevelt enacted the New Deal, a sweeping program of jobs reforms, and government regulations.
3. During the colonial period, the northern colonies began to establish trade and manufacturing while the southern colonies developed a plantation economy largely based on slave labor.
4. During the Second Great Awakening, (early-mid 1800's) many Americans in the rural north developed a view of human nature that promoted support for abolition, women's rights and the need for public education.
5. After the American Civil War, immigrants increasingly came from Southern and Eastern Europe, causing massive urbanization from northeastern cities to the Midwest.
6. After WWII, the United States could no longer return to isolationism, as it was now the "protector of the free world" in opposition to communism.
7. By 1890, Native Americans were largely confined to reservations. Their children were sent to boarding schools where they were taught vocational skills and patriotic American values in an effort to assimilate them as "real Americans"
8. The Cold War created the image of the nuclear family as the ideal reflection of American life.

X. OTHER STUFF:

1. **Go to xx.** List the % that each period will be represented on the AP Exam:
2. **Go to xxxv:** (point 6) List the 4 historical thinking skills that you will use to analyze documents for your DBQ: