

APUSH Summer Work 2026-2027

Directions: There are several assignments listed. You must work individually! *Nothing should be cut and paste! Put everything in your own words unless you are providing a quote as evidence (then put quotation marks). *All annotations for the four documents in Part 1 Step 2a, Part 1 Step 2b, Part 2 Step 5b, and Part 2 Step 5d must be **handwritten** so you will need to print out those documents! *Remember annotating means to highlight or underline and put notes in the margin!

Part 1 - The Failure of Reconstruction

Step 1:

- a. Define [Reconstruction](#) (in relation to history).
- b. What was [sharecropping](#) and how did it help to keep African Americans down in southern society and indebted?
- c. What are [black codes](#) and what was their purpose? What did they limit?
- d. What are [Jim Crow laws](#)? Who are they named after?
- e. What is the 13th Amendment?
- f. What is the 14th Amendment?
- g. What is the 15th Amendment?
- h. Watch this [video](#) and list the reasons for the failure of Reconstruction.

Step 2:

- a. Read and **annotate** pages 529-531 of historian Eric Foner's discussion of the Slaughterhouse Cases from *Reconstruction: America's Unfinished Revolution, 1863-1877* (NY: Harper Perennial, 2002). Scanned pages are on the Google Classroom page. Print and handwrite annotations in margin.
- b. Read and **annotate** the majority opinion in the [United States v. Cruikshank](#) case. Print and handwrite annotations in margin.
- c. Answer these questions:
 - i. What is each source about?
 - ii. What does each source say about Constitutional rights?
 - iii. What is the connection between these readings and Reconstruction?
 - iv. What is one similarity between each source?
 - v. How did the course cases limit the power of the federal government and help bring an end to Reconstruction?

Part 2 - Westward Expansion and Economic Development

Step 1:

- a. What was the [Granger movement](#)? *All the same link for step 1 if you just want to keep that page open.
- b. Who was the founder of The [Patrons of Husbandry](#) (aka the Granger)? Why did he found the Grange (there are several reasons)?

- c. What drew most farmers to the [Granger movement](#)?
- d. What are some [Granger laws](#)?
- e. What did the court decide (uphold) in the [Munn v. Illinois](#) case? Was this a good or bad decision for the Grangers?
- f. What are two reasons that the [Granger movement](#) began to subside and membership dropped in the late 1870s and early 1880s?

Step 2:

- a. Watch this [video](#) and take detailed notes! Also list some of the causes and effects of the settlement of the West from 1877 to 1898.

Step 3:

- a. Examine the ["I Feed You All"](#) political cartoon (an image inspired by the Granger movement).
- b. Answer these questions:
 - i. When was the image published?
 - ii. Which figure in the image do you think the artist thought was the most important? Why?
 - iii. What is the primary message of the image?
 - iv. How does the image relate to the opportunities and challenges western farmers faced in this period?

Step 4:

- a. Watch this [video](#) and take detailed notes! Also list some of the causes and effects of the settlement of the West from 1877 to 1898.

Step 5:

- a. What did the Dawes Severalty Bill say? When was it passed?
- b. Read and **annotate** [R.H. Pratt's "The Advantages of Mingling Indians with Whites"](#) (speech, Denver, June 1892). Print and handwrite annotations in margin.
- c. Answer these questions using the Pratt reading:
 - i. How does Pratt explain that slavery was in some ways a "blessing" for African Americans?
 - ii. What are the problems that Pratt sees with the Dawes Severalty Act and the establishment of "purely tribal schools" for Native Americans?
 - iii. What does Pratt mean when he says, "We make our greatest mistake in feeding our civilization to the Indians instead of feeding the Indians to our civilization"?
 - iv. What kind of education does Pratt advocate for Native Americans (remember he is the founder of the Carlisle Indian School as discussed in the intro)?
 - v. What does Pratt see as the advantages of Native American children attending schools away from their tribes?
 - vi. In your opinion, was Pratt's attitude toward Indians and their education patronizing or paternalistic? Why or why not?

- d. Read and **annotate** excerpt from [*Land of the Spotted Eagle*](#) by Luther Standing Bear (NY: Houghton Mifflin, 1933). Print and handwrite annotations in margin.
- e. Answer these questions using the Standing Bear reading:
 - i. How does Standing Bear describe his experience at the Carlisle Indian School? Use textual evidence to support your points.
 - ii. Why did Standing Bear say yes when his father asked if he wanted to go to school with the white people that came to his reservation?
 - iii. How does Standing Bear describe the journey on the train including stopping to eat at a restaurant?
 - iv. Describe the “civilizing process” that Standing Bear says happened at the Carlisle school. Include info about clothing, hair, names, and food.
- f. Describe one major difference between Pratt’s and Standing Bear’s beliefs about policies promoting assimilation.

Step 6:

- a. Read and analyze the 2 documents posted on Google Classroom. They are entitled “The Native American Question” and “The Hard Life of Farmers.” You should **annotate** each document and then answer the questions that go along with each document.
*Make sure to answer the Guided Reading, Analyzing the Reading, and Critical Thinking questions for each document. Answers should be in your own words but you should also cite textual evidence as support.