

AP US History Summer Homework

Name:
Date:
Section:

Rising juniors planning to take Advanced Placement United States History next year are expected to complete the summer reading assignment for US History II, based on *Between the World and Me*. The honors assignment, based on *This Nonviolent Stuff'll Get You Killed*, is optional but strongly recommended.

In addition, AP US History students must be ready to do all of the following, described in further detail below, on the first day of school:

- On a blank map of the United States, locate all fifty states.
- List, in chronological order, the Presidents of the United States, using first and last name.
- Identify and summarize, by number, all 27 amendments to the United States Constitution.

Why This Assignment?

This assignment may give you the impression that AP US History is all about memorizing names, dates, and facts. That's not true! Your most important task in history is to make arguments, not to memorize stuff. However, there's some basic factual information that you simply need to know before you start my class – it will make your life much easier next year.

The Map

You should be able to label all fifty states and the District of Columbia on a current map of the United States. There are many resources online to help you practice this; see Google Classroom for some links. I have also included blank and labeled maps in this packet.

The Presidents

See the table in this packet for a listing of all the American presidents, their political parties, and the dates during which they were in office. You must memorize every president's full name and be ready to list them in order. (Note that the president's term in office begins in the year after his or her election – for instance, Barack Obama was first elected in 2008, but he first took office in 2009.) You are not required to memorize the facts under "Additional Information," but they might be useful to know.

The Amendments

See the table in this packet for a listing of all 27 amendments to the United States Constitution, along with the amendment's text, its date of ratification, and a brief summary. On the first day of school, you should be able to summarize each amendment when given an amendment number, and you should be able to give the number of each amendment when given a summary. You may use my summaries or come up with your own. You do not need to memorize ratification dates or full text.

Final Notes

Start early. If I were doing this, I would dedicate a few hours to memorizing information in the last week of June, and then review it periodically over the summer.

You are welcome – in fact, encouraged – to collaborate on all aspects of this assignment. (In fact, forming study groups early will help you do better on the AP exam in May.) If you find a resource that you think other students might find useful, please feel free to email it to me – I'll pass it on via Google Classroom.

This work will be somewhat easier if you have access to a computer and the Internet over the summer. If this presents a problem, please talk to me as soon as possible.

Paying attention to written instructions will make your life much easier over the next year. When you read this paragraph, please send me an email describing your favorite breakfast food. I do not promise to buy it for you.

Check your CCSC email periodically over the summer. By the end of June, you will receive instructions for joining a course on Google Classroom that will contain various useful links to help you complete this assignment.

Questions? Email me – elam@ccscambridge.org.

I'm looking forward to teaching you next year.





The Presidents of the United States

	Name	Party	Dates in Office	Other
1	George Washington	Independent	1789-1797	
2	John Adams	Federalist	1797-1801	
3	Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican	1801-1809	
4	James Madison	Democratic-Republican	1809-1817	
5	James Monroe	Democratic-Republican	1817-1825	
6	John Quincy Adams	Democratic-Republican	1825-1829	
7	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	1829-1837	
8	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	1837-1841	
9	William Henry Harrison	Whig	1841-1841	Died in office
10	John Tyler	Whig	1841-1845	
11	James K. Polk	Democratic	1845-1849	
12	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1849-1850	Died in office
13	Millard Fillmore	Whig	1850-1853	
14	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	1853-1857	
15	James Buchanan	Democratic	1857-1861	
16	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1861-1865	Assassinated
17	Andrew Johnson	Democratic	1865-1869	Impeached
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	1869-1877	
19	Rutherford Hayes	Republican	1877-1881	
20	James Garfield	Republican	1881-1881	Assassinated
21	Chester A. Arthur	Republican	1881-1885	
22	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1885-1889	
23	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	1889-1893	
24	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	1893-1897	Yes, again
25	William McKinley	Republican	1897-1901	Assassinated
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	1901-1909	
27	William Howard Taft	Republican	1909-1913	
28	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	1913-1921	
29	Warren Harding	Republican	1921-1923	Died in office
30	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	1923-1929	
31	Herbert Hoover	Republican	1929-1933	
32	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Democratic	1933-1945	Died in office
33	Harry Truman	Democratic	1945-1953	
34	Dwight Eisenhower	Republican	1953-1961	
35	John F. Kennedy	Democratic	1961-1963	Assassinated
36	Lyndon Baines Johnson	Democratic	1963-1969	
37	Richard Nixon	Republican	1969-1974	Resigned
38	Gerald Ford	Republican	1974-1977	
39	Jimmy Carter	Democratic	1977-1981	
40	Ronald Reagan	Republican	1981-1989	
41	George H.W. Bush	Republican	1989-1993	
42	Bill Clinton	Democratic	1993-2001	Impeached
43	George W. Bush	Republican	2001-2009	
44	Barack Obama	Democratic	2009-present	

Amendments to the United States Constitution

1	Ratified 1791	Protects freedoms of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
2	Ratified 1791	Protects the right to bear arms. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.
3	Ratified 1791	Restricts the quartering of soldiers in private homes. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.
4	Ratified 1791	Restricts government search and seizure. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.
5	Ratified 1791	Protects the right to due process of law; prohibits self-incrimination and double jeopardy. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.
6	Ratified 1791	Protects the rights to trial by jury and other rights for criminal defendants. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.
7	Ratified 1791	Protects the right to trial by jury for certain civil defendants. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

8	Ratified 1791	Prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.		

9	Ratified 1791	Protects rights not specifically mentioned in the Constitution.
The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.		

10	Ratified 1791	Reserves powers not mentioned in the Constitution to the states or the people.
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.		

11	Ratified 1795	Protects state governments from lawsuits under some circumstances.
The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.		

12	Ratified 1804	Revises procedures for electing the President.
The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves...		

13	Ratified 1865	Bans slavery.
Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction...		

14	Ratified 1868	Grants citizenship to everyone born in the United States and guarantees equal protection of the laws and due process of law to all citizens.
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws...		

15	Ratified 1870	Prohibits governments from denying the right to vote on the basis of race.
The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude...		

16	Ratified 1913	Allows Congress to establish an income tax.
The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.		
17	Ratified 1913	Establishes direct election of Senators.
The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.		
18	Ratified 1919	Prohibits making, selling, and transporting alcohol.
...[T]he manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited...		
19	Ratified 1920	Allows women to vote.
The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.		
20	Ratified 1933	Changes the dates of the terms of the President and Vice President and members of Congress.
The terms of the President and the Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin...		
21	Ratified 1933	Repeals Prohibition.
The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed...		
22	Ratified 1951	Establishes term limits for the President.
No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once...		
23	Ratified 1961	Gives the District of Columbia representatives in the electoral college.
The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as Congress may direct: A number of electors of President and Vice President...		

24	Ratified 1964	Bans poll taxes.
The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay poll tax or other tax...		
25	Ratified 1967	Establishes procedures for replacing the President or the Vice President.
In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President...		
26	Ratified 1971	Lowers the voting age to 18.
The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age...		
27	Ratified 1992	Delays changes in the salary of members of Congress.
No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.		