

Initials: _____
March 19, 2018

A.M.D.G.
UPDATED VERSION

The Highlands School
AP U.S. History

AP U.S. History Summer Reading Guidelines

Dear Students & Parents,

Incoming students to my class for the 2018-19 AP U.S. History course are required to arrive in class having completed the following readings from the books **Theodore & Woodrow** by Judge Andrew P. Napolitano and **A Republic, Not an Empire** by Patrick J. Buchanan and **The Revolution** by Ron Paul. : {*Note: ALL of these books are available USED at low prices on the website www.bookfinder.com You need to get a copy of each one, either from last year's students OR from bookfinder. See ISBNs below.*}

Theodore & Woodrow:

Author's Note & Intro.	pages xi – xviii
Chapter 1	pages 1 – 19
Chapter 4 - 5	pages 54 - 92
Chapters 12 – 14	pages 184-234
Chapter 16 & Postscript	pages 248 – 253

A Republic, Not an Empire:

Chapters 1 – 4	pages 3 – 58
Chapters 10 -13	pages 145 – 230
Chapter 20	pages 367 – 390

The Revolution:

Preface	pages ix - xi
Chapters 1 – 3	pages 1 – 67

Students: Here are the ISBNs:

Theodore & Woodrow
978-1595-5535-15

A Republic, Not an Empire
978-0895-2615-95

The Revolution
978-0446-5375-13

These readings are intended to shake up your thinking, to make you mindful, not mindless, of U.S. history. You need to get out of the textbook mode and to cop an attitude during the course. My goal is to get you to read and think on your own - to think critically. If you are going to earn – potentially – college credit, then you'll have to read, think, and write as an amateur historian. So, I am challenging you with the insights of three opinionated and intelligent historians. There is no sugar-coating here. Each writer presents history “with an edge.”

At the very start of the first semester, I will expect you to have answered the summer worksheets on each of the readings. Then, after a short review to clarify any student questions, I will challenge y'all with the initial test. **You MUST pass the test which focuses on the summer reading. If you do not pass, you have the option of taking the regular U.S. History class.**

In closing, during the course, I expect you to defend your opinions with evidence and persuasion. Not my opinions, yours. These summer readings will give us a starting point. Welcome to the course. Enjoy the summer, but read.

Sincerely,

mr. brassil

Name: _____
Revised: May, 2018

A.M.D.G.

The Highlands School
AP U.S. History

AP U.S. History **2018** Summer Reading Questions from 3 Sources
1 - **A Republic, Not an Empire** by Pat Buchanan

Directions: Your handwritten answers are due on the **third** full day of classes. The test on the summer readings will be on the **seventh** full day. There are 39 questions from the 3 books. Have a safe summer!

Note: if your hardcover edition does not have the same introduction, answer the questions as best you can, anyway. Questions 1 - 7 are from the intro.

1.. John Quincy Adams said in 1821 that America “**GOES NOT ABROAD IN SEARCH OF MONSTERS TO DESTROY. SHE IS THE WELL-WISHER TO THE FREEDOM & INDEPENDENCE OF ALL. SHE IS THE CHAMPION & VINDICATOR ONLY OF HER OWN.**”
What does this mean?

2.. How might you criticize the hubris of former Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, under President Clinton, who said, “If we have to use force, it is because we are America. We are **the indispensable nation**. We stand tall. We see further into the future.”

3.. Today, the chatter on Russia is relentless and almost deafening. So, why might Buchanan say on page XV and page 386 that “Russia is a natural ally for the United States?”

4.. President George W. Bush in response to the question as to why terrorists hate us, said, “... They hate our freedoms: our freedom of religion, our freedom of speech, our freedom to vote, and assemble and disagree with each other.” Really? Mr. Buchanan then responds to Bush and other neocons by writing, “If these analyses are correct, it would appear that bin Laden and his gang in Tora Bora had simply stumbled onto a copy of the Bill of Rights and gone berserk.”

Question - What is Pat Buchanan’s main point here?

5.. So, according to Mr. Buchanan’s on page xi of the Introduction, what is the reason why bin Laden targeted America?

6.. There is a reference in the intro to neoconservatives (neocons) and their goals. Prominent among them during the George W. Bush administration was Paul Wolfowitz, former deputy secretary of defense. What is the main goal of the neocons such as Mr. Wolfowitz?

7.. What was the essence of the Nixon Doctrine of 1969?

Chapter 1 Question –

8. Besides the obvious reason of making some \$\$\$ by writing & selling the book, why did Mr. Buchanan compose this 400-page narrative? *{hint: see page 6}*.

Chapter 2 Question –

9. Former Indiana, Republican Senator Richard Lugar agreed with the Paul Wolfowitz memorandum. So, what was the memorandum all about and WHY does history prove that Senator Lugar and today's neocons are wrong?

Chapter 3 Question –

10. Nothing can destroy this country except the overextension of our resources, Republican Sen. Robert Taft once said. Then, Mr. Buchanan suggest six possible scenarios in which the U.S. could find itself in a major war. So, briefly, **DISAGREE** with Mr. Buchanan on any **ONE** of the 6 scenarios and state why he is wrong.

Chapter 4 Question –

11. The author states on p. 49 - “The idea that America was ever an isolationist nation is a myth, a useful myth to be sure, but nonetheless a malevolent myth that approaches the status of a big lie.” He then goes on to cite 18 examples of the US clearly **not** acting in an isolationist mode. Buchanan then makes a major point about President Washington’s Farewell Address. What is it?

Chapter 10 Question –

12. Consider the opening quote on page 145 to chapter 10 by Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge. How could it be argued that Sen. Lodge was wrong, while non-interventionists such as Mr. Buchanan are more in line with the wisdom of the Founding Fathers?

Chapter 11 Question –

13. The final two pages of the chapter (178-179) highlight the distinction between internationalists and globalists. There's also a revealing quote from Teddy Roosevelt. So, make the case for who was the wisest leader of the following three Americans: Teddy, Woodrow Wilson, or William Jennings Bryan?

Chapter 12 Question –

14. Describe in a few sentences the “out-of-control” peace rally on pages 184 & 185.

Chapter 13 Question –

15. Why did Wilson break with all tradition and lead America into a slaughterhouse that had consumed millions of the best and bravest of Europe's young, when no vital U.S. interest was at risk?

Chapter 20 Question –

16. Final chapter & final question: **Are we a republic or an empire?** Should we be – *from page 383* – neither isolationist nor interventionist? Should the US be the eagle that historian Eric Nordlinger describes on the very last page, or should we be a dove or a hawk? Each of these is really asking the same question. What is your answer? Briefly, defend it.

Questions to Answer from
2 - Theodore & Woodrow by Judge Napolitano

From Author's Note and Introduction:

- 1) Judge Napolitano writes that, "... Wilson sapped personal liberties, brought America into a useless and highly destructive war, trampled the sovereignty of the states, and institutionalized central economic planning mechanism in ways that have diminished personal freedoms, reduced opportunities for prosperity, and created a large class of human beings dependent on the government." How did this assessment square with his Princeton professor, Arthur Link?

- 2) Both men had wives who died from Bright's disease. Both men were awarded Nobel Peace Prizes. Both were progressive politicians. List three ways in which they were different:
 - 1))
 - 2))
 - 3))

From Chapter 1 - The Bull Moose

3. On what basis did Alexander Hamilton and James Madison, two of the three authors of the Federalist Papers, believe that political parties could be useful?

4. Break down the description of how the Constitution established the federal government of the U.S. as a ***federal-democratic-republic***.

5. What became of President Jefferson's Democratic-Republican party and Sen. Clay's Whig Party?

6. On page 8 Napolitano claims that the big bankers regarded Dude Roosevelt and President Taft as nothing but puppets. He then states that the "presidential election of 1912 was a prime example of the unhealthy relationship between the bankers and the federal government during the Progressive Era. **Why** does the author consider it to be **unhealthy**?"

7. On page 19 there is a description of how Woodrow's progressivism differed from Teddy's. Briefly, describe that difference here.

From Chapter 4 – The Government's Printing Press.

8. Basically, what happened on Jekyll Island, Georgia (from page 54)?

9. What is important to know about the Rothschild family highlighted on page 55 but NOT described in the book? That is, why is this family so famous - or some would say - "infamous"?

10. Briefly, describe the fractional reserve banking system.

11. Who is the lender of last resort in the U.S.?

12. What is **fiat money**?

13. On page 63 what was the situation that prompted J.P. Morgan and the Rockefellers to promote the creation of a Federal Reserve (Central Bank)?

14. The Revolutionary War forced the new nation to deal with the issue of fiat money. The Civil War also had the issue of greenbacks, another form of fiat money. Both are related to the issue of Legal Tender Cases. So, what's that issue all about?

15. On page 72 ad 73 – who are the men on Jekyll Island and what rascality were they up to?

From Chapter 5 – Destruction of Federalism – the 17th Amendment

16. Basically, what is this controversy all about?

From Chapter 12 - The Supreme Triumphs of War, Roosevelt & International Relations

17. This reading is essentially one that describes Teddy Roosevelt's (The Dude's) foreign policies. Clearly, he was not a non-interventionist. So, go ahead and briefly describe the story of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine.

From Chapter 13 – A Reverberation of Horrors – Wilson & International Relations

18. Wilson's intervention in Mexico and into World War I. Obviously, the US role in WWI was more significant, but what is the common thread that runs through both of these military incursions?

From Chapter 14 – Propaganda & Espionage – The Domestic Front during the Great War

19. Basically, this is the story of the Espionage and Sedition Acts. So, tell me the story as it applies to Woodrow Wilson who wanted his countrymen to believe that he wanted to “make the world safe for democracy.” That was and is, of course, a ridiculous statement, so what was Wilson really up to?

From Chapter 16 – What Have We Learned from All This?

20. Good question! What's **YOUR** answer? *{p.s. – you don't have to agree with Judge Napolitano*

Questions to Answer from
3 - The Revolution by Ron Paul

Write a short summary of each of the first three chapters by Congressman Paul

1. The False Choices of American Politics.
2. The Foreign Policy of the Founding Fathers.
3. The Constitution.