**AP U.S. History Summer Assignment**

**Short Answer Question (SAQ) #3**

“’[T]he European pioneers were accompanied and often preceded by their domesticated animals, walking sources of food, leather, ﬁber, power, and wealth…. To a certain extent, the success of Europeans as colonists was automatic as soon as they put their tough, fast, fertile, and intelligent animals ashore. The latter … sought out their own sustenance, improvised their own protection against the weather, [and] fought their own battles against predators.”

 Alfred W. Crosby, historian, 1988.

“For all the calamities that came in the long run, European contact at ﬁrst offered American Indian peoples many opportunities and advantages. Old World technologies provided a

range of trade goods that brought vast improvements to everyday life. … What was arguably the greatest contribution, however, was not made of metal but of ﬂesh and blood—the horse. Its

effects, especially on western tribes, were truly revolutionary. It altered their material lives, rearranged their relations with their environments, and fed a burst of power and afﬂuence.”

 Elliott West, historian, 2009.

**Question #3: Using the excerpt, answer A, B, and C. (Use 3-4 complete sentences, not an outline or bulleted notes, for each answer.)**

A. Brieﬂy explain ONE major similarity between Crosby’s and West’s historical interpretations.

 B. Brieﬂy explain ONE major difference between Crosby’s and West’s historical interpretations.

 C. Brieﬂy explain how ONE example from the period 1491–1607, not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts, could be used to support one of these two historians’ interpretations.