

**Key Concept 3.1:** British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

I. The competition among the British, French and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven Years War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied American Indians.

A. Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy.

B. Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies.

C. After the British victory, imperial officials attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands.

II. The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.

A. The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights.

B. Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.

C. The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women.

D. In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement.

E. Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army, George Washington's military leadership, the colonists' ideological commitment and resilience, and assistance sent by European allies.

**Key Concept 3.2:** The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

I. The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century.

A. Enlightenment ideas and philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege, while religion strengthened Americans' view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty.

B. The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* and the Declaration of Independence. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans' understanding of the ideals on which the nation was based.

C. During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments.

D. In response to women's participation in the American Revolution, Enlightenment ideas, and women's appeals for expanded roles, an ideal of "republican motherhood" gained popularity. It called on women to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture.

E. The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements.

II. After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence.

A. Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship.

B. The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government.

C. Delegates from the states participated in a Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches.

D. The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808.

E. In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the *Federalist Papers* (primarily written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government.

III. New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues.

A. During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.

B. Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the

formation of political parties — most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

C. The expansion of slavery in the deep South and adjacent western lands and rising anti-slavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution.

D. Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in works of art, literature, and architecture.

**Key Concept 3.3:** Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

I. In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending.

A. Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the U.S., seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the U.S. and Britain.

B. As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions.

C. As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory.

D. An ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands.

E. The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending.

II. The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.

A. The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River.

B. War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement.

C. George Washington's Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances.

**Part 1 - Chapter 4**

1. How did the Seven Years' War reshape Britain's empire in North America (pgs. 135 - 137) KC - 3.1.I

<p><b>Answer:</b></p>	<p><b>Details:</b></p> <p>The Albany Congress</p> <p>The Albany Plan of Union</p> <p>The War Hawks</p> <p>William Pitt</p> <p>Treaty of Paris</p>
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2. How did the Seven Years' War affect native peoples? (pgs. 139 - 140) KC - 3.1.I.A and C

<p><b>Answer:</b></p>	<p><b>Details:</b></p> <p>Pontiac's Rebellion</p>
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	<p><b>cont'd from question 2</b></p> <p>The Proclamation of 1763</p>
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4. How did the prosperity of the British Empire improve and endanger the lives and interests of the colonists?  
(pgs. 140-143) KC - 3.1.I.B

<p><b>Answer:</b></p>	<p><b>Details:</b></p> <p>The British Industrial Revolution</p> <p>consumer revolution</p>
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**Part 2 - Chapter 5**

1. What was the legacy of the French and Indian war in North America? (pgs. 150 - 155) - KC - 3.1.II.A

<b>Answer:</b>	<b>Details:</b>  The War debt  The Revenue Act  Pontiac's Rebellion
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2. How did Prime Minister George Grenville change British policy toward her colonies in North America? (pgs. 155 - 157) - KC - 3.1.II.A

<b>Answer:</b>	<b>Details:</b>  The Currency Act  The Sugar Act  Salutary Neglect
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	<p><b>More details for question 2:</b></p> <p>The Sugar Act</p> <p>vice-admiralty courts</p> <p>The Stamp Act</p> <p>The Quartering Act</p>
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3. What concerns did the colonial leadership express regarding the Sugar Act? (pgs. 155) KC - 3.2.II.A

4. What was the difference between "virtual" and "actual" representation? How was this issue at the core of the difference of opinion between England and America over the nature of sovereignty? (pgs. 157) KC - 3.2.II.A

**Part 3 - Chapter 5**

1. Why did the Stamp Act arouse so much more resistance than the Sugar Act? (pgs. 158 - 159) KC - 3.1.II.A

<b>Answer:</b>	<b>Details:</b>  The Stamp Act Congress    Sons of Liberty
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2. As resistance to British rule became more formal, what major ideological understandings underpinned colonial resistance? (pg. 159) KC - 3.1.II.B

<b>Answer:</b>	<b>Details:</b>  English Common Law    John Locke - “natural rights”    John Dickinson - “Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania”
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**Part 4 - Chapter 5**

1. Explain how the policies of Charles Townshend and William Pitt differed. (pgs. 160-161) - KC - 3.1.II.A

<p>Answer</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Declaratory Act</p> <p>The Townshend Act</p> <p>The Revenue Act</p>
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2. What roles did women play in the resistance movement? (pgs. 161-162) - KC - 3.1.II.C

3. What groups were the most interested in western lands, and why did Hillsborough oppose them? (pgs. 163-166) - 3.1.II.C

<p><b>Answer:</b></p>	<p><b>Details:</b></p> <p>The Ohio Indians - The Scioto Confederacy</p>
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4. How did the Boston Massacre add to the growing tensions between the colonists and the British presence in North America? (pgs. 166) - KC - 3.1.II.C
  
5. What was Ben Franklin's position on colonial representation in 1765, and why had his view changed by 1770? (pgs. 166-167) - KC - 3.1.II.C
  
6. Why did the colonists react so strongly against the Tea Act, which imposed a small tax and actually lowered the price of tea? (pgs. 168-169) - 3.1.II.C

Answer:	Details:  committees of correspondence  The Tea Act  The Coercive Acts
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7. Why did Parliament prefer North's solution to the Boston Tea Party to William Pitt? (pgs. 169-170) - KC - 3.1.II.A

## Part 5 - Chapter 5

1. Why did colonial concerns regarding taxation spread to rural areas? How did the Continental Congress encourage this emotion? (pgs. 170-174) - 3.1.II.D
2. What led to Dunmore's War, and why did western settlers support it? (pgs. 174-175) - KC - 3.1.II.E
3. What were the circumstances that led to the fighting at Lexington and Concord? (pg. 175) - 3.1.II.E
4. How did the violence around Boston in the spring of 1775 affect proceedings in the Second Continental Congress? (pg. 176) - 3.1.II.E
5. How did the pamphlet, Common Sense, address the problem of the aim of the war? What was its impact on American opinion? (pgs. 177-178) - 3.2.1.B
6. What were the philosophical roots of the Declaration of Independence? (pgs. 178-179) - KC - 3.2.I.B

**Part 6 - Chapter 6**

1. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of both the Patriots and the British on the eve of the Revolutionary War. (pg. 184) - KC 3.1.II.E

2. What factors made it difficult for the Continental Congress to create an effective army? (pgs. 184-186) - KC 3.1.II.E

Answer:	Details:  The Battle of Long Island
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3. How did the victory at Saratoga affect American diplomatic efforts? What was the result? (pgs. 186-190) - KC - 3.1.II.E

Answer:	Details:  The Continental Congress  Valley Forge  Note the sentence at the end of the section on pg. 190
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4. Why did the British decide to launch a campaign against the southern colonies in 1778? Why did it backfire? (pgs. 190-195) - KC - 3.1.II.E

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Phillipsburg Proclamation</p> <p>Lord Cornwallis</p> <p>The Battle of Yorktown</p>
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5. What was the significance of the Yorktown victory for the colonists? for the British? (pg. 196) - KC - 3.1.II.E

6. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Paris in 1783? How did the Treaty affect relations among the United States, France, and Spain? (pg. 196) - KC - 3.1.II.E

**Part 7 - Chapter 6**

1. What were the characteristics of the men who met at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia? What were their socio-economic backgrounds? (pgs. 204-205) - KC - 3.2.II.C

2. What were the main positions of the Virginia and New Jersey Plans? (pg. 205) - KC - 3.2.II.C

The New Jersey Plan	The Virginia Plan
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3. How did the Great Compromise draw from those Plans? (pg. 206) - KC - 3.2.II.B

4. How did sectionalism and the issue of slavery influence the Constitution? (pgs. 206-207) - KC - 3.2.II.D

5. Outline the debate between Federalists and Antifederalists before the ratification of the Constitution (pgs. 207-210) - KC - 3.2.II.E

Antifederalists	Federalists

**Part 8 - Chapter 7**

1. What were the provisions of the Judiciary Act of 1789? (pg. 216) - (so this related more to period 4 - but it's here)

2. Outline Hamilton's three proposals: (pgs. 216-218) - KC - 3.2.III.B

Public credit	National bank	Manufactures

3. Why did Hamilton believe a national debt would strengthen the United States and help ensure its survival? (pgs. 216-218) - KC - 3.2.III.B

4. How did Jefferson's idea of an agrarian republic differ from the economic vision put forward by Alexander Hamilton? (pgs. 218-219) - KC - 3.2.III.B



5. What diplomatic problems did the French Revolution and the war that followed pose for the United States? How did Washington and Congress deal with this problem? (pgs. 219-222) - 3.3.II.B and C

Answer:	Details:  The Proclamation of Neutrality  The French Revolution  Jay's Treaty  The Haitian Revolution 3.2.I.E
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6. What were the reasons for the Whiskey Rebellion? Who was it aimed at particularly? (pg. 219) - KC - 3.3.I.B

7. How did Washington's reaction to the Whiskey Rebellion underscore the difference between the Constitution and the Articles of Confederation? (pg. 219) - KC - 3.3.I.B

**Part 9 - Chapter 7**

1. Identify the factors that led to the rise of political parties. (pg. 223) - KC - 3.2.III.B
  
2. What caused the "quasi-war" with France during the Adams administration? What was the XYZ affair? - (pg. 223) - 3.3.II.B
  
3. What gave rise to the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions? What attitude toward the nature of the federal government did these Resolutions reveal? (pg. 223 - 225) - KC - 3.2.I.B

Answer:	Details:  The Naturalization Act  The Alien Act  The Sedition Act
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4. What were the key issues in the 1800 presidential election? Why was it called one of the dirtiest presidential campaigns in U. S. history? (pg. 225-226) - 3.2.I.B

5. Why is it called the "Revolution of 1800?" (pg. 225-226) - KC - 3.2.I.B

6. Why did the United States go to war against western Indians so quickly after the Revolution? (pgs. 226-227)  
KC - 3.3.I.A and D

Answer:	Details:  Treaty of Fort Stanwix  Treaty of Greenville  Assimilation
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7. Why were the main causes of migration in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries? (pgs. 228-230)  
- KC 3.3.I.B

**Part 10 - Chapter 8**

1. How did companionate marriages differ from traditional marriages? (pg. 258) - KC- 3.2.I.D
  
2. What did the “republican motherhood” ask of mothers? (pgs. 256 - 262) - KC - 3.2.I.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>demographic changes</p> <p>Mary Wollstonecraft - A Vindication of the Rights of Women</p> <p>permissive childrearing</p> <p>authoritarian child rearing</p>
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3. What beliefs encouraged northern states to pursue policies of manumission? (pgs. 264- 265) - KC - 3.2.III.C

4. Why did the south still defend slavery? (pg. 266) - KC - 3.2.III.C