

Period 3: 1754-1800
The Making of America

Test Date: Sept. 28/29

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.

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

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

Period 3 Reading Questions (due Sept. 28/29 and should be handwritten and answered in complete sentences):

Chapter 5:

1. How did Pontiac's Rebellion support the British argument for the Proclamation of 1763? Pontiac's rebellion supported the British argument to implement the proclamation of 1763 because Pontiac's rebellion was a Native attack on westward expansion in the Americas and the British thought that they could limit or stop the number of native attacks in the west by not letting the colonists go west. So because of the blood uprising it sort of stopped other bloody battles.
2. Explain how the Declaratory Act was a cause of the Boston Tea Party. The declaratory acts were a cause to the Boston Tea party because the acts pretty much said that the British owned the colonies and could tax them whenever they wanted to. And for the Boston tea party the colonists essentially gave a big middle finger to Britain and said that the British did not own them.
3. How was the relationship between the colonies and Great Britain before and after the Seven Years' War different? The colonist relationship prior was good because they sold their resources and practiced salutary neglect and everyone was profiting and for the most part their relationship for good but not perfect. After the 7 years war the British refused to let the colonists migrate west and since the British were in debt and they ended salutary neglect then no one was happy.
4. How did Bacon's Rebellion differ from the Stamp Act Congress? Bacon's rebellion was a more track and figure out what to do after they just wanted immediate change. At the Stamp Act congress they handled what to do farrelly well and decided and planned out with politicians and representatives on how to deal with a task.
5. How did geography shape the conflict between Great Britain and its colonies? The geography contradicted the views of the colonies and Great Britain because a island was ruling a continent like Thomas Paine said in common sense.
6. How did the Enlightenment influence the American Revolution? The Enlightenment influenced the American Revolution because the Enlightenment brought the idea of using reason and making progress and breaking away from England used both reason and progress.

Chapter 6:

7. Why was control of New York an important objective of the British army during the war? New York was important because the British could then seize control of the Hudson River therefore they would be able to isolate the radical patriots in New England from the southern colonies.
8. What was the significance of the Battle of Saratoga? It was the turning point in the war because the United States captured the French support and The United States had captured 5,000 British soldiers.
9. What advantages did the Patriots have during the American Revolution? The Patriots had the advantage of knowing the land, The British lived so far away it was hard to have direct orders, and the British could not transport supplies and resources because of the distance.
10. Why did the states decide to make a loose confederacy under the Articles of Confederation instead of a strong federal government? They decided to do this because each individual state wanted a large amount of power and process in the legal system.
11. What were THREE problems with the Articles of Confederation? The confederations didn't have the ability to tax.

12. Why did the Philadelphia Convention delegates choose to keep their objective a secret? **The delegates chose to keep their objective a secret because of the anti federalist. The Anti federalists would of surly sot this down much earlier.**
13. Summarize the differences between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists. **The Anti federalist felt strongly that the united states should not have a strong central government while the federalist believed it was necessary to have strong central government.**

Chapter 7:

14. Explain the main points of Hamilton's financial plan. **Hamilton's idea was to have a permanent national debt and keep money in foreign bind to maintain a good credit score there united States would be able to obtain loans.**
15. What was Jefferson's vision for the future of the United States? How did it differ from Hamilton's vision? **Jefferson's view was to have multiple family farmer and to have the improvement of the Human race in the United States by the #1 priority. Hamilton wanted a more federalist point of view.**
16. How did the American and French Revolutions differ? **The American revolution was more of a revolution for freedom of a completely new society ad wy to live. The French revolution was a change of pace needed in the French world. It wasn't a change in freedom and liberty but a change in rights.**
17. Why did Jefferson want the United States to aid the French in their revolution? **because the french had Aided the Americans in the Revolutionary war. And further out Alliance.**
18. Why did Aaron Burr kill Alexander Hamilton in a duel? **They were political revivals.**
19. Why was the Election of 1800 considered a "revolution"? **He called it a revolution because power in America tr deferred from one party to another.**

Period 3 Key Terms (due Sept. 28/29 and should be handwritten):

Chapter 5

1. Sons of Liberty
2. Stamp Act Congress
3. Writs of Assistance
4. Boston Massacre
5. Stamp Act Resolves
6. Committees of Correspondence
7. First Continental Congress
8. Boston Tea Party
9. Dunmore's War
10. Minutemen
11. Loyalists
12. Patriots
13. Second Continental Congress
14. Common Sense
15. Declaration of Independence

Chapter 6:

16. Militia
17. Philipsburg Proclamation
18. Guerilla Warfare
19. Treaty of Paris, 1783
20. Articles of Confederation
21. Shay's Rebellion
22. Northwest Ordinance of 1787
23. Virginia Plan
24. New Jersey Plan
25. The Great Compromise
26. 3/5 Compromise
27. Federalists
28. *Federalist Papers*
29. Anti-Federalists

Chapter 7:

30. Bank of the United States
31. The French Revolution
32. Proclamation of Neutrality
33. Whiskey Rebellion
34. Haitian Revolution
35. XYZ Affair
36. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
37. Revolution of 1800
38. Treaty of Greenville
39. Assimilation

COLONIAL TAXATION, THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, AND EARLY LAWS

EVENT	SIGNIFICANCE (what was it?)	OUTCOME / REACTION (what did it lead to / cause?)
1. Proclamation of 1763	After the french and indian war the British and colonist won all of the land east of the mississippi and this act restricted the colonist from moving westward onto that land.	Not being able to go onto the land lead the colonist being very agree considering that many of them had already settled on the land.

2. Quebec Act	This gave religious tolerance to all catholics in the Quebec area.	This lead to the Puritans getting very mad because the Puritans were it very religiously tolerant.
3. Sugar Act	The Sugar act was revenue raising tax that the British Implemented to raise money to get out of debt.	The colonist did not like being taxed so they fought the tax and started to boycott and appeal. They were upset about taxation without representation.
4. Stamp Act	This was a act that the British implemented on the colonies that put a tax on all legal documents and paper.	This was another act the colonist strongly opposed and were very upset that they had taxation without representation.
5. Quartering Act	All colonist if ordered had to shelter feed and cloth any British soldier at any time on any day ever.	The colonist were upset because they saw that the French and Indian war was over and saw no need to have the British soldiers still in the colonies.
6. Declaratory Act	This was an act imposed by the British parliament that basically said that the Parliament had complete control over the colonies and their legislator.	The colonist hated this because it basically meant that that the colonist had no say in any legal process. They could get taxed on anything.
7. Townshend Act	A tax on tea paper and other goods that the british taxed to gain money after the 7 years war.	This is similar to the stamp and sugar act. The colonist didn't like it because they were being taxed and not represent.
8. Tea Act	The colonist were forced to buy and be taxed on the British tea.	This was the Final straw for the colonists and this lead to the boston tea party and it pretty much igniting a revolution. Lead to intolerable Acts.
9. Coercive/Intolerable Acts	These were further acts implemented by Great Britain after the Boston Tea party that were "intolerable."	These ignited a revolution in the colonies. All of the colonist had a common enemy and started to bond and form something else.
10. Formation of Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty	A group of radical do gooders who fought for freedom and liberty against the British.	Like the intolerable acts it was starting to ignite a revolution and this group in a way were the first revolutionaries.
11. Boston Massacre	A group of British soldiers shot and killed 5 colonists and it was described as murder.	This infuriated the colonists and it gave extreme hatred and death wishes onto the British.
12. Boston Tea Party	When a group of colonist dressed up as Native Americans and threw 3 million dollars worth of British tea into the boston harbor.	This infuriated the British and the British decided to punish the colonist by cutting off their trade etc...
13. Battle of Bunker Hill	This was a revolutionary battle in which the British technically won but took considerable casualties and the colonist realized they had a chance to do something special.	In the bigger picture this was a victory for the colonists and lead to hundreds more battles.

14. Second Continental Congress	They formed the continental army	This lead to a full out revolution.
15. <i>Common Sense</i> by Thomas Paine	Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine saying that it's only common sense that the colonies break away from Britain and he lists all of these reasons.	This opened aloth of colonists eyes and they started to the monk that it'd be a pretty good idea to break away from Britain.
16. Declaration of Independence	A document written by Thomas Jefferson that states that the 13 colonies have decided to break off and become the 13 states of america. Independent.	This lead to massive outrage from Britain And then t was a full out Revolution. There was no more building up.
17. Valley Forge	A sere winter that diminished the continental army but because of the arts determination and loyalness they survived.	This lead to more trust in general washington and overall more trust to the revolution.
18. Battle of Saratoga	This was a decisive victory to the colonies against Britain.	This Lead to the americans eventually winning the war. Because of the Britishes incompetence in commanding.
19. Battle of Yorktown	The final major battle that was flight and the most describe victory that the americas received that essentially ended the war.	This lead to the colonies winning the War and defeating great britain.
20. Judiciary Act of 1789	Act that established the judicial courts in the united states.	Helped lead the United states into the eyes of Democracy.
21. Bill of Rights	The first 10 amendments in the constitution	Defined the United states then and still defines the united states today. Guidelines for the country to live by.
22. Jay's Treaty	Treaty that resolved all the trade affairs and most tension between the British and the Americans.	This lead to the war of 1812 and more further conflicts. But also lead to more peacefulness
23. Naturalization Act of 1789	The first rule for the United states in grating its citizenship.	This Leads to lots of conflicts between whose a citizen and who is not.
24. Alien and Sedition Acts of 1789	This made it harder to become a citizen in the United states.	Led to more and more conflicts between the whats a citizen and what is not a citizen.

Document 1: The Paxton Boys, to the Pennsylvania Assembly, “A Remonstrance of Distressed and Bleeding Frontier Inhabitants,” 1764

“We apprehend that as freemen and English subjects, we have an indisputable title to the same privileges and immunities with His Majesty’s other subjects who reside in the interior counties... and therefore ought not to be excluded from an equal share with them in the very important privilege of legislation... We cannot but observe with sorrow and indignation that some persons in this province are at pains to extenuate the barbarous cruelties practiced by these savages on our murdered brethren and relatives... by this means the Indians have been taught to despise us as weak and disunited people, and from this fatal source have arisen many of our calamities... We humbly pray therefore that this grievance may be redressed.”

Historical Context: The Paxton boys felt wronged by the Native americans and wanted things to be set right.	Author’s Point of View: the author is a Paxton boy who has been wronged and strongly dislikes the Natives as Paxton boys do.	Purpose: The Purpose of this was to inform everyone of the Injustices that are happening with the Natives and the unfairly treated colonists.	Audience: the audience I think was the government and the other colonist.
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Document 2: Resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

“It is inseparably essential to the freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them, but with their own Consent, given personally, or by their representatives... That it is the indispensable duty of these colonies, to the best of sovereigns... to procure the repeal of the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, of all clauses of any other acts of Parliament... for the restriction of American commerce.”

Historical Context: The stamp act needs to be repealed immediately.	Author’s Point of View: A colonist who thought that they were being wrongfully taxed	Purpose: The purpose of this was to get the stamp act repealed	Audience: British Parliament,
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------

Document 3: Paul Revere, Engraving of the Boston Massacre, 1770



Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
This shows the bloodiest and horror of the Boston Massacre.	The Boston Massacre was a bloody horrific event that violent Brits attacked the colonists.	To show that the British Were not protecting us but hurting us.	the colonists.

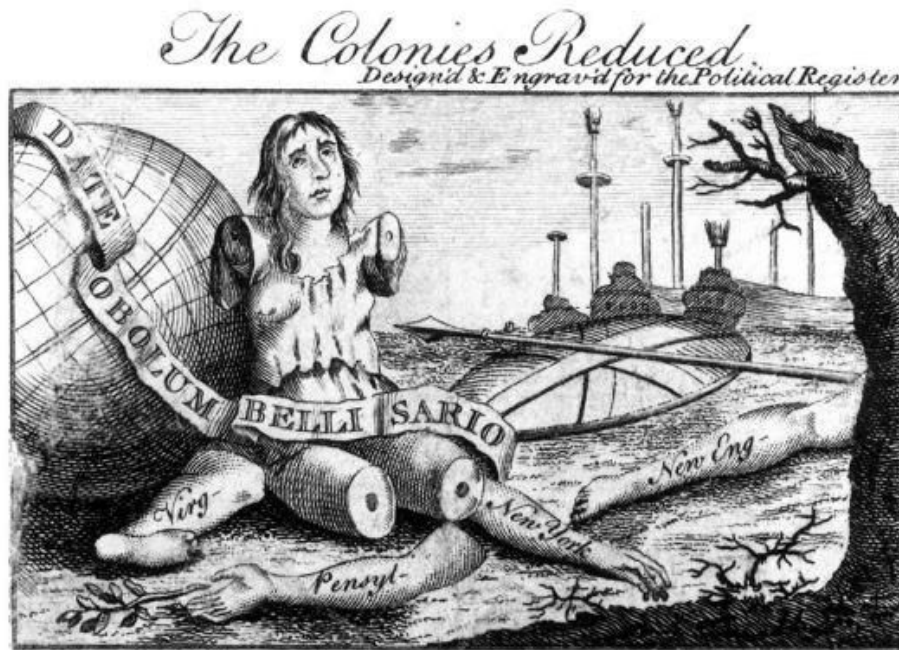
Document 4: Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence, 1776

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness.

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
Declaration of Independence saying that all men are equal and Britain is not above us and that we are our own nation.	Colonist who believes that it is time to break away from Britain	To show that the colonists are independent	Great Britain and the rest of the colonists.

Document 5: *Political Register*, London, 1767



Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
Artwork showing that the colonies are nothing without the help of Britain.	Loyalist Who believes that the colonies should still be apart from Britain.	To show that the colonies are as useless as a severed arm or leg from its body. (The colonies are the arms and legs. Britain is the body)	Other colonist and Britain saying that not all colonist want to fight.

Document 6: Instructions to the Virginia Delegates to the First Continental Congress, Williamsburg, 1774

“The unhappy Disputes between Great Britain and her American Colonies, which began about the third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, and since, continually increasing, have proceeded to Lengths so dangerous and alarming as to excite just Apprehensions in the Minds of his Majesty’s faithful Subjects of this Colony...

“It cannot admit of a Doubt but that British Subjects in America are entitled to the same Rights and Privileges as their Fellow Subjects possess in Britain; and therefore, that the Power assumed by the British Parliament to bind America by their Statutes, in all Cases whatsoever, is unconstitutional, and the Source of these unhappy Differences.

“To obtain Redress of these Grievances, without which the People of America can neither be safe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great Inconvenience that will be derived to them from stopping all Imports whatsoever from Great Britain...”

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
The only reason the colonist are unhappy are because they do not have equal rights as the British.	The war could be avoided if taxes are dropped and equality is given. possibly a pacifist or a quaker.	To show the British that they don't want war they just want equality.	The king

Document 7: Transcript of Virginia Plan (1787)

State of the resolutions submitted to the consideration of the House by the honorable Mr. Randolph, as altered, amended, and agreed to, in a Committee of the whole House.

1. Resolved that it is the opinion of this Committee that a national government ought to be established consisting of a Supreme Legislative, Judiciary, and Executive.
2. Resolved. that the national Legislature ought to consist of Two Branches.
3. Resolved that the members of the first branch of the national Legislature ought to be elected by the People of the several States for the term of Three years

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
First Step to our modern democracy. First visualization.	We could create a better government if XYZ are implemented.	To give a new idea of what the American government could be.	The current governmental system.

Document 8: George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796

“Friends and Fellow Citizens: I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made...

“I have already intimated to you the danger of parties... with particular reference to... geographical discriminations...

“Let it simply be asked – where it is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths...

“As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit... avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt... which unavoidable wars may have occasioned... in mind that toward the payment of debt there must be... taxes...

“By interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, [we] entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor, or caprice... It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world.”

Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:
George Washington's final thoughts on America.	President saying What rules to follow when he leaves.	To leave guidance of some sort to any president who may come after.	And Politician who comes after him.