

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?
2. Explain how the Declaratory Act was a cause of the Boston Tea Party.
3. How was the relationship between the colonies and Great Britain before and after the Seven Years' War different?
4. How did Bacon's Rebellion differ from the Stamp Act Congress?
5. How did geography shape the conflict between Great Britain and its colonies?
6. How did the Enlightenment influence the American Revolution?

Chapter 6:

7. Why was control of New York an important objective of the British army during the war?
8. What was the significance of the Battle of Saratoga?
9. What advantages did the Patriots have during the American Revolution?
10. Why did the states decide to make a loose confederacy under the Articles of Confederation instead of a strong federal government?
11. What were THREE problems with the Articles of Confederation?
12. Why did the Philadelphia Convention delegates choose to keep their objective a secret?
13. Summarize the differences between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

Chapter 7:

14. Explain the main points of Hamilton's financial plan.
15. What was Jefferson's vision for the future of the United States? How did it differ from Hamilton's vision?
16. How did the American and French Revolutions differ?
17. Why did Jefferson want the United States to aid the French in their revolution?
18. Why did Aaron Burr kill Alexander Hamilton in a duel?
19. Why was the Election of 1800 considered a "revolution"?

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

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

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

- 12. Patriots
- 13. Second Continental Congress
- 14. Common Sense
- 15. Declaration of Independence

- 27. Federalists
- 28. *Federalist Papers*
- 29. Anti-Federalists

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		
2. Quebec Act		
3. Sugar Act		
4. Stamp Act		
5. Quartering Act		
6. Declaratory Act		
7. Townshend Act		
8. Tea Act		
9. Coercive/Intolerable Acts		
10. Formation of Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty		

11. Boston Massacre		
12. Boston Tea Party		
13. Battle of Bunker Hill		
14. Second Continental Congress		
15. <i>Common Sense</i> by Thomas Paine		
16. Declaration of Independence		
17. Valley Forge		
18. Battle of Saratoga		
19. Battle of Yorktown		
20. Judiciary Act of 1789		
21. Bill of Rights		
22. Jay's Treaty		

23. Naturalization Act of 1789		
24. Alien and Sedition Acts of 1789		

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:	Author’s Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:

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:	Author’s Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:

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



Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:

Document 4: Thomas Jefferson, Declaration of Independence, 1776

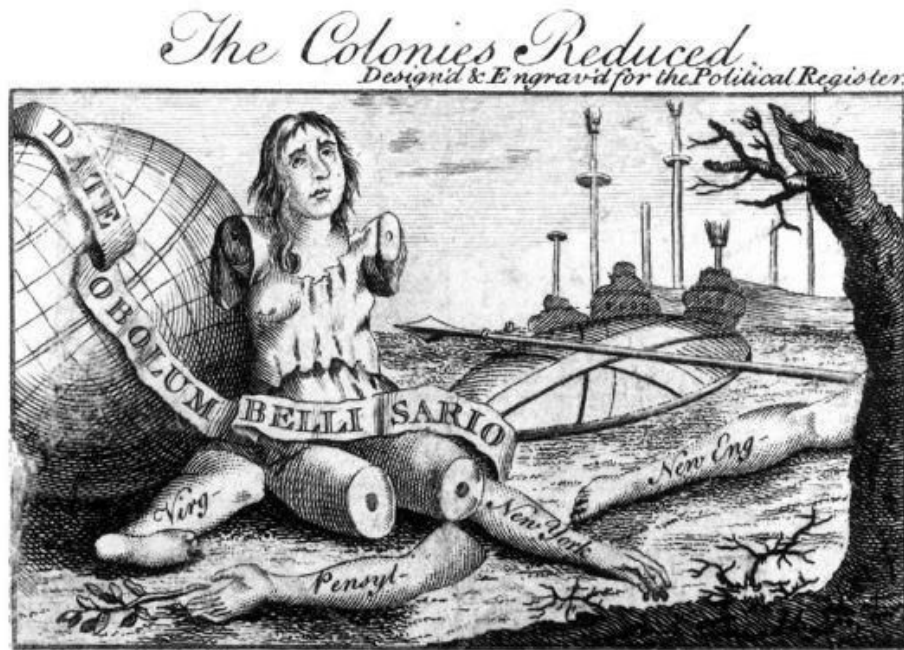
When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to 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:

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Document 5: *Political Register*, London, 1767



Historical Context:	Author's Point of View:	Purpose:	Audience:

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:

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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:

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:

