

APUSH PERIOD 3: 1754-1800 REVIEWED!

PERIOD 3: BIG IDEAS

- ✓ England attempts to reassert control over the colonies following the French and Indian War (1754-1763)
- ✓ The colonies react, declare their independence, and become a new nation.
- ✓ Disagreements arose over the social, political, and economic identity of the new nation

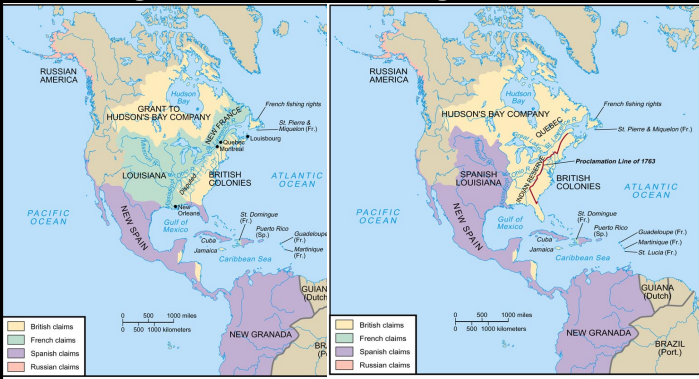
IMPORTANT: England attempts to put the colonies in check following a long period of salutary neglect.

Prior to 1763: Salutary Neglect



NORTH AMERICA, 1750

SEVEN YEARS WAR



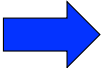
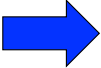
1763 is a turning point in the relationship between the colonies and England.

ENGLAND

EMERGES FROM THE WAR WITH

MASSIVE DEBT

1763-1776

- Enforcement of old Mercantilist laws (ie Navigation Acts) 
 - Royal Proclamation of 1763
 - Sugar Act (1764)
 - Stamp Act (1765)
 - Quartering Act (1765)
 - Declaratory Act (1766)
 - Townshend Acts (1767) 
 - Tea Act (1773)
 - Intolerable Acts (1774)
 - Quebec Act (1774)
- Stamp Act Riots
 - Stamp Act Congress
 - Sons of Liberty
 - Boston Tea Party
 - Committees of Correspondence
 - Continental Congress

Slow movement to the American Revolution

- ✓ Inspiration of Enlightenment ideas, colonial elites, and role of grassroots movements.
- ✓ Reasons the colonies won the war!
Home-field advantage, French assistance, superior leadership
- ✓ Creation of new government structures.
Fear of strong centralized power, based upon Enlightenment principals

SOCIAL/POLITICAL IMPACTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

- **Political**- colonial elite still in charge, some states eliminate property requirements for voting
- **International**- France, Latin America, Haiti
- **Women**- “republican motherhood”, Abigail Adams “Remember the ladies”, lack of political rights
- **African Americans**- gradual emancipation in the north (Penn. Gradual Emancipation Law), slavery protected in Constitution
- **Native Americans**- no protection from American settlers

New government structures based upon these ideas...

- ✓ **John Locke, Rousseau, Enlightenment, Thomas Paine's "Common Sense", Declaration of Independence, etc.**
- ✓ **Creation of a weak national government: Articles of Confederation (Know the challenges/successes of the Articles)**
- ✓ **Replacement of the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution. (Know the compromises needed to create and ratify the Constitution)**

Constitutional Issues

- **Virginia Plan (Large-states) vs New Jersey Plan (small-states) for determining representation**
 - **Great Compromise** (CT Compromise) bicameral legislature
- **3/5ths Compromise: Representation & slavery**
- **Limited federal power: Separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism, republicanism**

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation	New Constitution Ratified in 1789
◆ One vote for each State, regardless of size.	2 houses of Congress
◆ Congress powerless to lay and collect taxes or duties.	Power to tax
◆ Congress powerless to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.	Regulate trade
◆ No executive to enforce acts of Congress.	President
◆ No national court system.	Supreme court
◆ Amendment only with consent of all States.	3/4's of states needed
◆ A 9/13 majority required to pass laws.	Congress makes law
◆ Articles only a "firm league of friendship."	A more perfect Union

The Articles of Confederation was replaced by a much stronger federal government under the Constitution!

**WHY WAS THE
CONSTITUTION RATIFIED?**

FEDERALIST

vs.

ANTI-FEDERALIST

ANTI-FEDERALIST agree to RATIFY if

BILL OF RIGHTS

SHAY'S REBELLION

(national govt. too weak)

WHISKEY REBELLION

(national govt. strong)

IMPORTANT: Disagreements arose over the new nations political, economic, and social identity.

DOMESTIC DISAGREEMENTS:

**Alexander
Hamilton's
Financial Program**

- 1. Assumption Plan**
- 2. Excise Taxes**
- 3. High Tariffs**
- 4. National Bank**

Federalist

- Favor a strong central govt.
- Favor manufacturing
- "loose" interpretation of the Constitution

Democratic-Republicans

- Favor a weak central govt.
- Favor agriculture
- "strict" interpretation of the Constitution

FEDERAL vs. STATE GOVERNMENT

Alien & Sedition Acts



**Virginia & Kentucky
Resolutions**



NULLIFICATION!

FOREIGN DISAGREEMENTS:

1. **French Revolution (1789)**
 - France's War with Europe
 - Proclamation of Neutrality (1793)
 - Citizen Genet
 - XYZ Affair
 - Quasi War
 - Convention of 1800
2. **British Drama**
 - Treaty of Paris Issues
 - Jay's Treaty (1794)
3. **Spanish Drama**
 - Pinckney's Treaty
4. **Washington's Farewell Address**
 - No Permanent alliances
 - No Political parties

**Democratic-
Republicans**

Favored France

Federalist

Favored England

ELECTION OF 1800

**DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLICANS
PARTY
WINS!!!**

REVOLUTION OF 1800

First peaceful transfer of political power between parties

Key Concept: Native Americans are going to respond to European and American settlements in a variety of ways.

- 1.) Relationships during French and Indian War
- 2.) Albany Plan- seeking support of Iroquois
- 3.) Pontiac's Rebellion & Proclamation of 1763
- 4.) American Revolution
- 5.) Treaty of Paris
- 6.) 1783-1795- Chief Little Turtle & Western Confederacy
- 7.) Battle of Fallen Timbers & Treaty of Greenville
- 8.) Spanish missionaries in California



- 1.) Land Ordinance of 1785
- 2.) Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- 3.) Slavery continued to expand throughout the South and in some areas of the west.
- 4.) Regional identities continue and are strengthened.



EXPANSION OF THE U.S.

