**Period 3 Review (1754-1800)**

<http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/period/3>

**Important Events**

Proclamation Line (1763)

Grenville’s Program (1764)

Boston Massacre (1770)

Intolerable Acts Passed (1774)

Declaration of Independence (1776)

Articles of Confederation (1777)

Constitution Ratified (1788)

Washington’s Inauguration (1789)

Bill of Rights Adopted (1791)

Election of Jefferson (1800)

**Themes**

***Conflict***

Indians / Proc. Of 1763

Between the British and the Colonies

Various Acts (Stamp, Sugar, etc.)

The Revolution

***Nation Building***

The Enlightenment

Republicanism

Federalists / Anti-Federalists

***Expansion***

Migration in North America

Multiracial National Identity

Westward Expansion

Conflict with Indians / Europeans

**Struggles over Social, Political, and Economic Identity**

**LEQ: Ratification**

Evaluate the extent to which the ratification of the U.S. Constitution (1787) was a political and economic turning point in the history of the United States.

**SAQ: Road to Revolution**



Using the image above from the 1763-1800 time period

A. Briefly explain the point of view expressed by the artist about one of the following

A. British taxation policies

B. Colonial Rebellion

C. Enlightenment ideals

B. Briefly explain one development in the period 1763-1776 that could be used to support the point of view expressed by the artist

C. Briefly explain one development in the period of 1763-1776 that could be used to challenge the point of view expressed by the artist

**SAQ: Articles of Confederation**

Briefly explain how the U.S. Constitution addressed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

A) Explain ONE weakness of the Articles of Confederation.

B) Describe ONE change established in US Constitution that addressed the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation.

C) Describe ONE event that proved the US Constitution would be a lasting system of government

Albany Plan of Union

French and Indian War

Pontiac’s Rebellion

Proclamation of 1763

**Road to Revolution**

Currency Act of 1764

Stamp Act of 1765

Quartering Act of 1765

Declaratory Act of 1766

*Gaspée* Affair of 1772

Tea Act of 1773 / Boston Tea Party

Coercive Acts of 1774

Lexington and Concord of 1775

Second Continental Congress

Thomas Paine published *Common Sense*

Declaration of Independence

**Action of the War**

Washington loses 6 of 9 major Battles

Daniel Morgan and Saratoga (Turning Point—French Aid (Loans / Military Support)

Valley Forge

Baron von Stueben

Marquis de LaFayette

Yorktown

Treaty of Paris (1783)

**The Global Influence of the Revolution**

The French / Haitian / Latin American Revolution (All extensions of the Enlightenment)

**Critical Period**

Articles of Confederation

Shay’s Rebellion

Constitutional Convention

Virginia / New Jersey Plans

Great Compromise

Checks and Balances

Federalists and Antifederalists

Bill of Rights

Northwest Ordinance

**Washington’s Administration**

\* created the cabinet and established the title of “Mr. President”

\* put an unofficial two-term limit into play

\* established neutrality as our foreign policy

\* federal court systems established

\* oversaw first new states: Vermont (1791), Kentucky (1792), Tennessee (1796)

\* Selected site for national capitol on Potomac

\* Jay’s Treaty and Pinckney’s Treaty established foreign treaties

Strict vs. Loose Construction

Hamilton’s Financial Plan

Assume state debts

excise tax on whisky

tariffs / National Bank

Jefferson’s Agrarian Ideal

**Adams**

Alien and Sedition Acts

Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (Nullification)

John Marshall

Peaceful Transfer of Power (1800)

**American National Identity in Art, Architecture, and Literature**

Gilbert Stuart / John Trumbull Portraits

Neoclassical Architecture (The Capital, Monticello)

Mercy Otis Warren’s *History of the American Revolution*

Phyllis Wheatley’s Poetry

The North abolishes slavery after the Constitution

The Impact of the Cotton Gin on society

**Slavery and American Government:**

\* Northwest Ordinance of 1787 banished slavery there

\* international slave trade could be abolished after 1808 – and was, by Jefferson

3/5ths compromise (gives the South a substantial advantage)

**Women’s Rights in the New Republic**

Women in the Revolution

Abigail Adams: Remember the Ladies

Republican Motherhood

**Influence of the Enlightenment in American Constitutionalism:**

\* John Locke taught that human beings were essentially good, and that as individuals, we came together to create government, to protect our rights to life, liberty, and property; if government (King George III) didn’t protect those rights, we had the right to revolt and create a new government

\* Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* taught monarchy was ridiculous

\* Montesquieu taught about separation of powers

\* Constitution bans noble titles

\* Great Awakening emphasized individual salvation, and a rejection of Church of England and other religions that rejected the right of an individual to choose his own path to God

\* John Locke’s theory of government and popular sovereignty

\* colonial self-government going back to the House of Burgesses, Massachusetts Assembly, New England town meetings, etc.

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