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.
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 vs New Constitution

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation</th>
<th>New Constitution Ratified in 1789</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- One vote for each State, regardless of size.</td>
<td>2 houses of Congress</td>
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<td>- Congress powerless to lay and collect taxes or duties.</td>
<td>Power to tax</td>
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<td>- Congress powerless to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.</td>
<td>Regulate trade</td>
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<td>- No executive to enforce acts of Congress.</td>
<td>President</td>
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<td>- No national court system.</td>
<td>Supreme court</td>
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<td>- Amendment only with consent of all States.</td>
<td>3/4’s of states needed</td>
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<td>- A 9/13 majority required to pass laws.</td>
<td>Congress makes law</td>
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<td>- Articles only a “firm league of friendship.”</td>
<td>A more perfect Union</td>
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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
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 Alliances & Treaty of Paris
5.) 1783-1795- Chief Little Turtle & Western Confederacy
6.) Battle of Fallen Timbers & Treaty of Greenville
7.) Spanish missionaries in California

EXPANSION OF THE U.S.

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.