

MR. POGREBA, PARKER SCHOOL AP US HISTORY



PERIOD 3
1754-1800
TEST REVIEW

10-17%

HOW MUCH OF THE TEST WILL COME FROM PERIOD 3?

Test Format for Paper APUSH Test 2021

Section 1A: Multiple Choice

55 multiple choice questions in 55 minutes, usually appearing in **sets of 3-4 questions** keyed to reading, interpreting, and analyzing texts, images, graphs, and maps.

1A

1B

Section 2A: Document-Based Question

Focused on 1754-1980, the **DBQ** is a **one-hour essay response to 7 sources**.

2A

2B

Section 1B: Short Answer

Question 1 (1-2 secondary sources covering 1754-1980) and Question 2 (1 primary source covering 1754-1980) are required. Question 3/4 (1491-2001) allow student choice and do not include sources.

Section 2B: Long Essay

Students choose from **3 options** to answer a **40 minute essay** about one of three periods (1491-1800), (1800-1898), or (1890-2001).

LAST MONTH REVIEW STRATEGY

BIG ARGUMENTS

Make sure you can articulate answers, develop thesis statements, and contextualize these big arguments.

KEY POINTS

Review these key points, narrowed down from our notes throughout the year. Pay particular attention to bolded terms.

CONTEXT

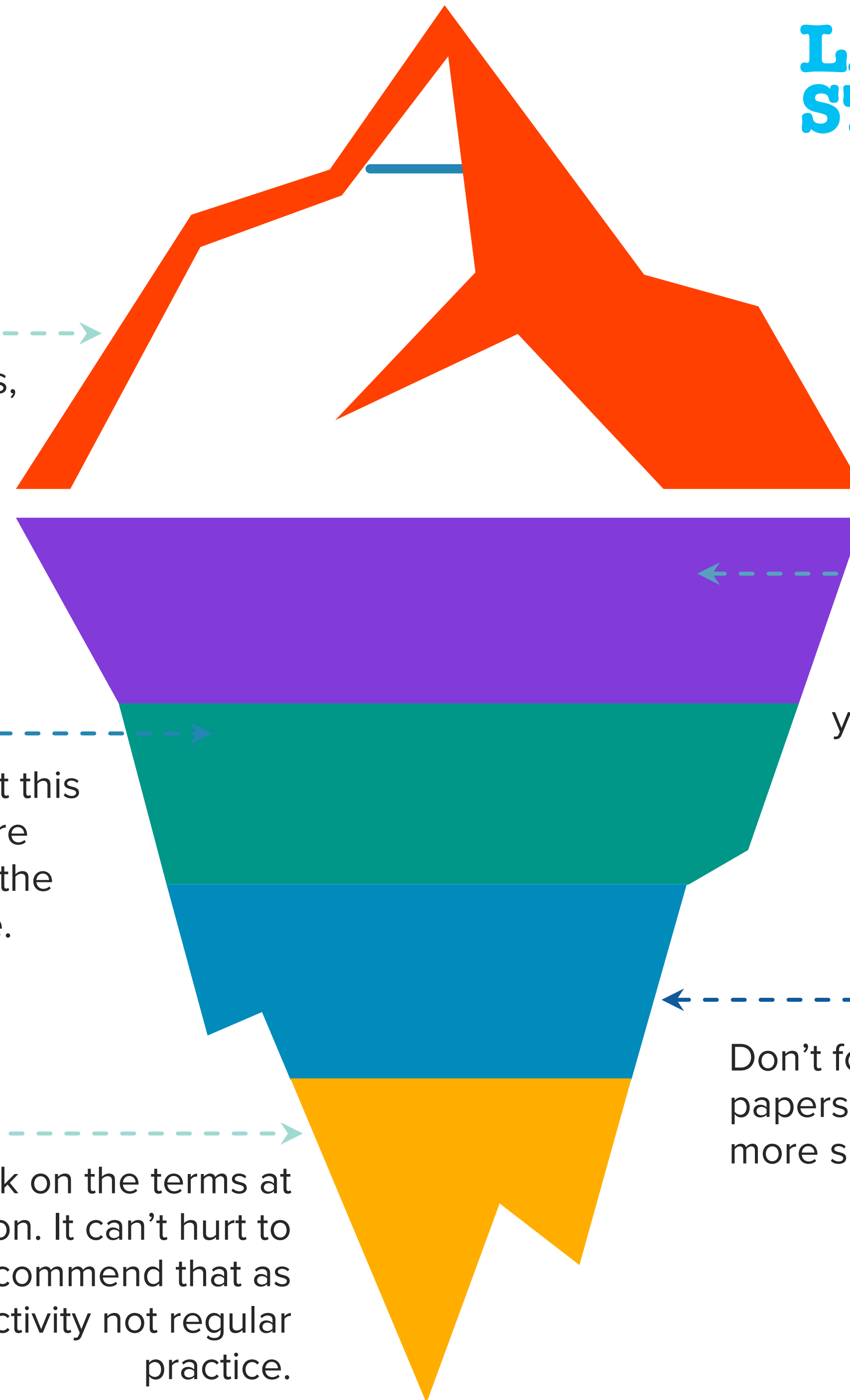
Think about how you can connect this unit to past historical events, future events, and events happening in the rest of the world at the same time.

TEST PREP

Don't forget to review rubrics, sample papers, multiple choice questions and more specific test prep!

TERMS

Your lowest priority is to work on the terms at the end of the presentation. It can't hurt to review those, but I would recommend that as a quick, periodic Quizlet activity not regular practice.



THE BIG ARGUMENTS

THE KEY IDEAS

BIG ARGUMENTS

- ✓ A major cause of the American Revolution was the last French and Indian War.
- ✓ The American Revolution was not inevitable, but increasing British pressure on trade, combined with American demands for land and liberty, led to the Declaration of Independence and American Revolution.
- ✓ The Articles of Confederation proved to too ineffective to lead the freed colonies as a unified country.
- ✓ The U.S Constitution was both a conservative document (no Bill of Rights, many checks on the rights of people, power in the hands of white men) and radical (checks on the executive and recognition that the right to govern comes from the consent of the governed).
- ✓ While Washington urged that partisanship not divide the nation, by the end of his term, the nation had two clear political parties: the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans.
- ✓ The root of the differences between the two parties was largely a question of federal power versus state power. This federalism debate has persisted into American life today.

**YOU MUST
REMEMBER
THIS**

KEY POINTS WORTH LOCKING AWAY IN THE BRAIN

COLONIAL WARS IN THE AMERICAS

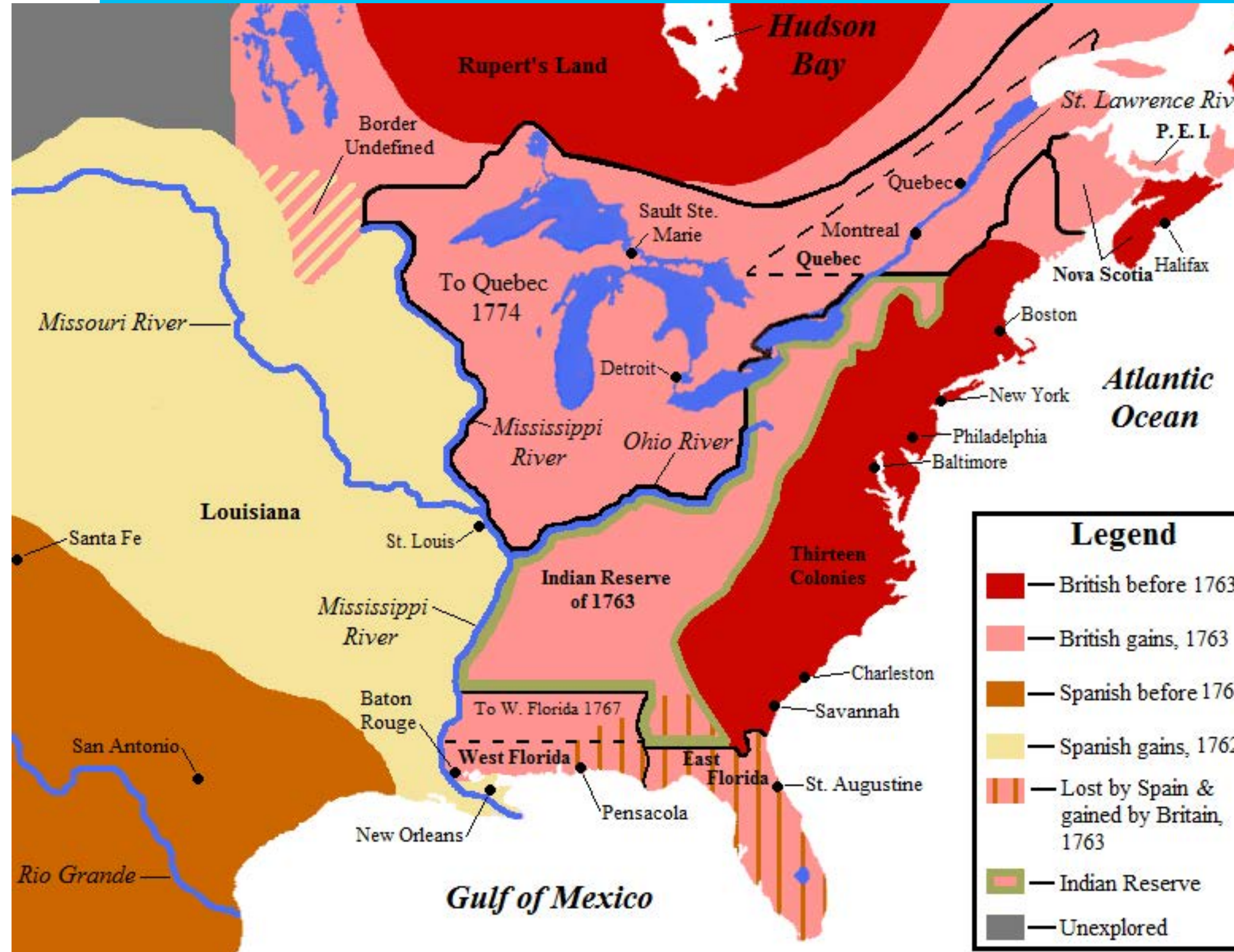
- Between 1689-1754, France and England fight four world wars, with England slowly gaining more territory in the Americas as a result.
- The most important for American history was the **Seven Years War (1754-1763)**.
 - British settlers were pouring into the Ohio Valley, angering the French and Indians who lived there.
 - George Washington emerges as an American military leader.
 - After a British victory, the **Treaty of Paris** largely removes France as a colonial power on the North American mainland.



KING WILLIAM'S WAR IN THE COLONIES AND IN EUROPE

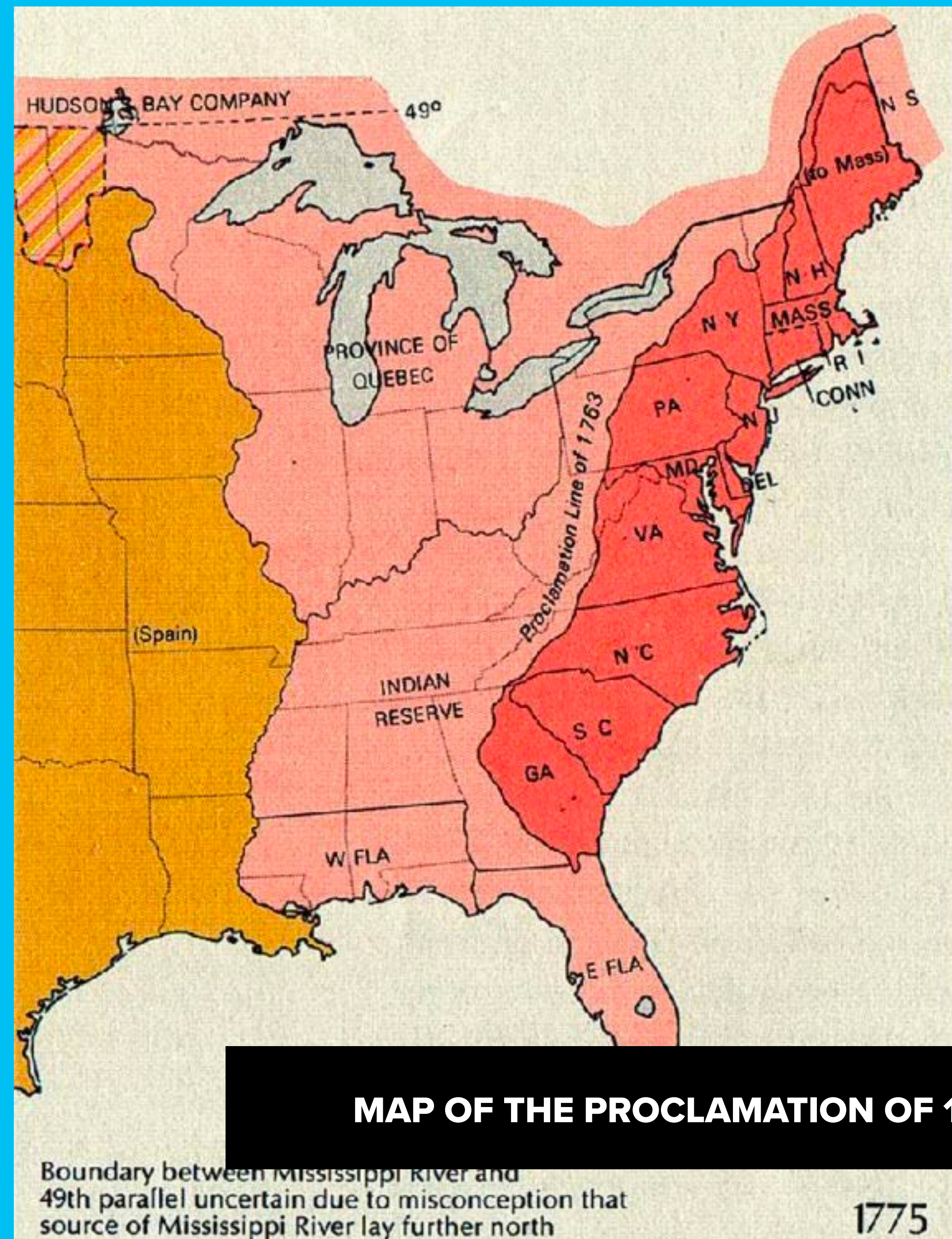
IMPLICATIONS

- During the war, Britain called the **Albany Conference** to create a Iroquois-colonist alliance. It failed, but Ben Franklin's call for the **Albany Plan** was a major step towards the ideal of a colonial nation.
- Colonists were angry that Britain had **confiscated goods**, forced **Americans to fight**, and **demanding quartering of soldiers**.
- Britain emerges as the dominant power in North America, threatening Indians and colonial independence.
- The enormous debt at the end of the war leads Britain to end the policy of **salutary neglect**. Colonists chafe at the reimposition of mercantilist policies.



IMPLICATIONS, PART 2

- Colonists have more faith in themselves militarily, though Britain promoted few American leaders.
- Westward expansion becomes a flashpoint of conflict. Americans thought they had fought to gain access to the Ohio territory, but Britain forbade new settlements.
- The **Proclamation of 1763** forbade colonial settlement west of the Appalachians and made it an Indian reserve. It was intended to be a temporary measure.
 - This infuriates American veterans and land speculators.
 - Colonists are both angry at the restriction and the subsequent violence with Indian tribes when colonists ignore the proclamation)



YOU SAY YOU WANT A REVOLUTION?

- Despite the tension, **war was not inevitable**. Colonists had a strong sense of “Britishness” and a high standard of living.
- The end of salutary neglect, British debts, domestic economic pressure, and problematic policy choices by Parliament and **King George III**, though, ratchet up tensions to the boiling point.
- King George, who assumed the throne in 1762, had five prime ministers in the first ten years of his reign and wanted the colonies to pay 1/3 of the cost of British soldiers in the colonies.



“TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION”

- Colonists resent a series of British tax policies, even though most of the taxes were lower than those paid by British citizens:
 - **The Stamp Act (1765)**
 - **Sugar Acts (1764)**
 - **Quartering Act (1764)**
 - **Townshend Acts**
 - **Currency Act (1764)**
 - **Writs of Assistance**
 - **Tea Act (1773)**
- Colonists reject the British claim that they enjoy “**virtual representation.**”



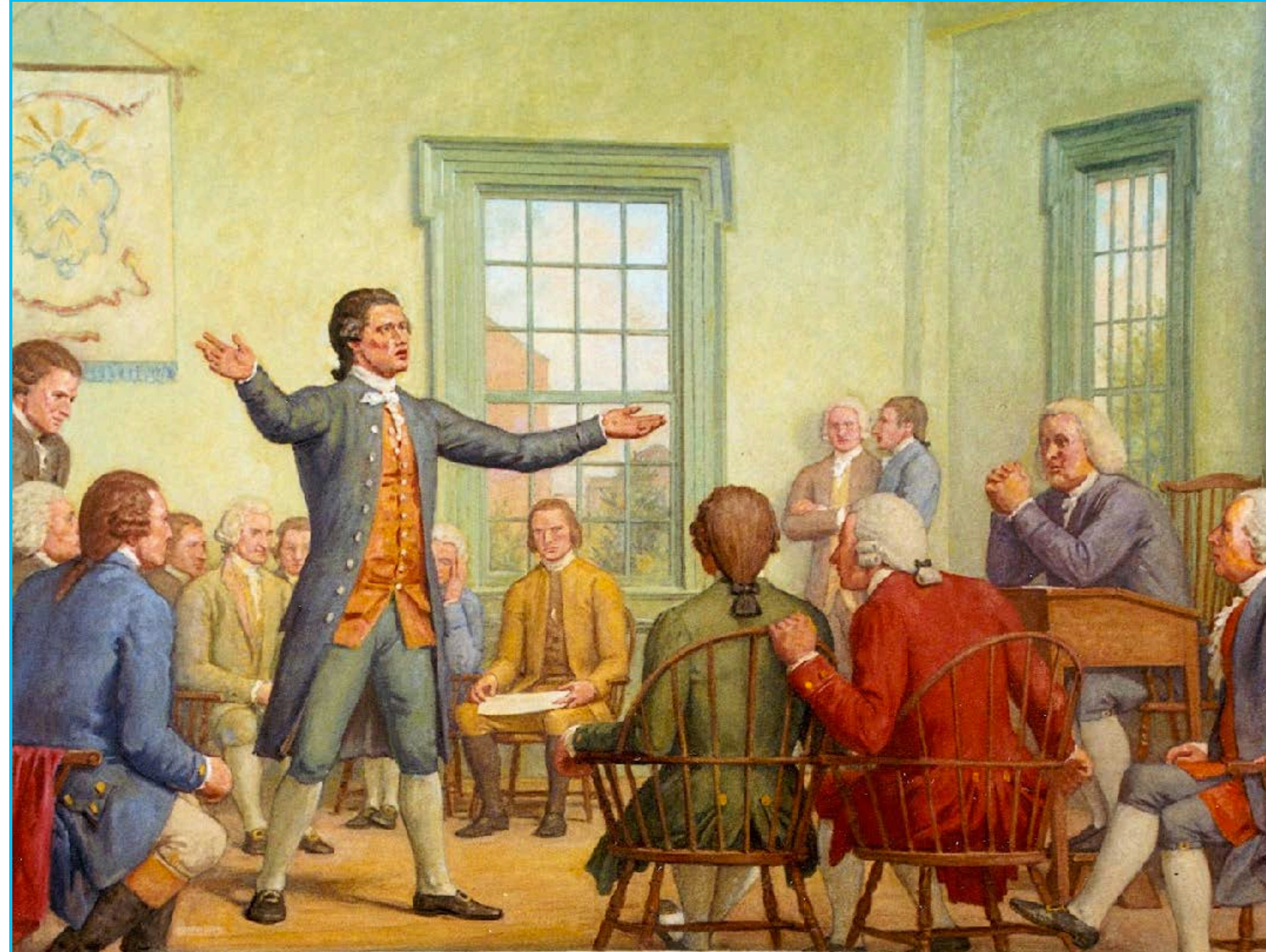
Unhappy Boston! see thy Sons deplore,
Thy hallow'd Walks befouled with guilt's Gore:
While faithless P—n and his savage Bands,
With murderous Rancour stretch the hand,
Like fierce Barbarians grinning on
Approve the Carnage and enjoy
If falling drops from Rage from Anguish Weep,
If speechless Sorrows labour for a Tongue,
Or if a wailing World can ought appeal,
Should venal C—ts the scandal of the Land.

BOSTON MASSACRE

The unhappy Sufferers were CRISPIN GORE, SAMUEL MERRICK, JOHN SAUNDWELL, CRISPUS ATTILES & PAUL CARR
Killed Six wounded; two of them (CHRISTOPHER MONROE & JOHN CLARK) Mortally
Published in 1770 by Paul Revere
Boston

STEPS TOWARDS REVOLUTION

- **Patrick Henry's Virginia Resolves** decry taxation without representation.
- **Samuel Adams and The Sons of Liberty** begin a campaign of violence against tax collectors in New England.
 - **Boston Tea Party (1773)**
- **Committees of Correspondence** form in 1764
- **Boston Massacre (1770)**
- **The Intolerable Acts**
- **First Continental Congress (1774)** maintained allegiance, but called for representation an end to the repression, and free trade.
- **Battle of Lexington and Concord (April 1775)**



FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

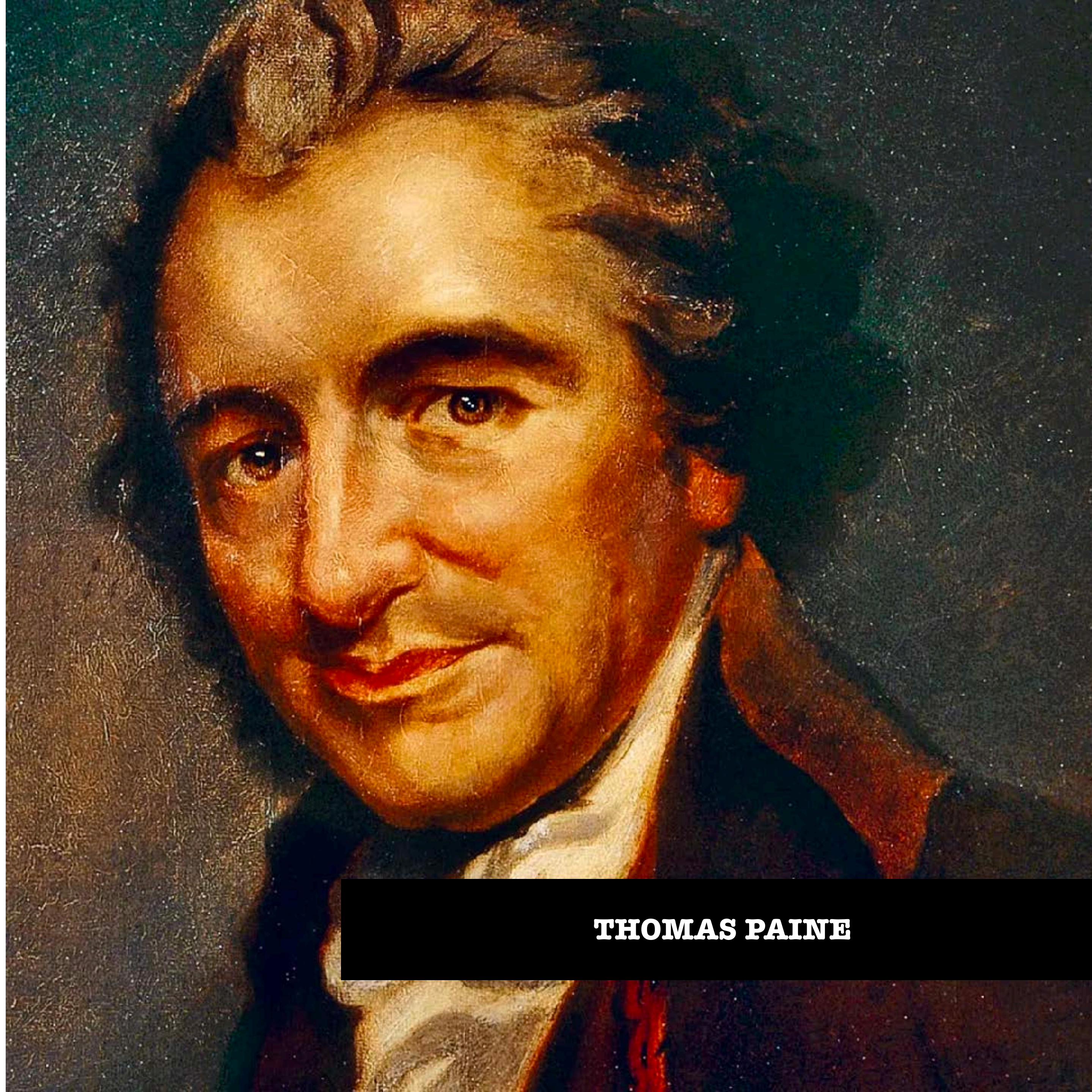
AMERICAN AND BRITISH IN THE WAR

- **British** had three times the American population, a professional army, and the support of as many as 1/3 of the colonists.
- They faced a huge distance and a dispersed colonial population.
- **The Americans** had the advantage of strong military commanders, aid from France and Spain, but faced organizational issues and little resources.
- **The Second Continental Congress** chose **George Washington** to lead American forces, but tried through the **Olive Branch Petition** to avoid war.



KEYS TO THE REVOLUTION

- **Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*** inspired revolutionary spirit.
- **The Declaration of Independence** (July 1776) expressed:
 - The natural rights of man
 - The grievances towards the King
 - The right to declare independence
- John Adams later declared that the American colonists were **1/3 Tories, 1/3 Patriots, 1/3 neutral.**
- Key Battles: **Yorktown, Saratoga, Battle of Trenton**
- **The Treaty of Paris** ends the war and Britain cedes all the territory between the Atlantic and the Mississippi River to the US.



THOMAS PAINE

AMERICAN WEAKNESS AT THE END OF THE WAR

- Despite their victory, the colonies were very vulnerable at the end of the war.
- Military and territorial pressure from Britain, demand for debt from France, attacks of the Barbary Pirates at sea.
- **The Articles of Confederation (1781)**
 - No power to regulate commerce, no power to collect taxes, equal vote for each state, no executive branch.
 - They do pass two important laws:
 - **Land Ordinance (1785)**: sale of territorial lands, splits territory into sections that lead to schools/colleges later.
 - **Northwest Ordinance (1787)**: model for the settlement of the West and future states, it also forbade slavery in the states that become Ohio to Wisconsin.
- **Shay's Rebellion** exposes the weakness of the Articles in a profound way.



THE CONSTITUTION

- Constitutional convention in 1787, led by **George Washington** and **James Madison**, father of the Constitution.
- Three key aims:
 - **Federalism**
 - **Separation of Powers**
 - **A Republic not a Democracy**
- Two Critical Compromises
 - **Great Compromise** creates the Senate and House
 - **3/5 Compromise** balances the aims of slave and free states, becomes “the original stain” on the nation.
- The **Elastic Clause** gives the federal government broad power and the **Supremacy Clause** broadly limits state sovereignty.
- The ratification debate is between the **Federalists** and **Anti-Federalists**, with the key fight in New York. The **Federalist Papers** are key to its ratification there.



CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

- The Bill of Rights are the first ten amendments to the Constitution and lay out the rights of citizens and states.
- Keys to remember
 - First Amendment
 - Tenth Amendment



WASHINGTON ADMIN

- Washington is elected unanimously as the President.
- Defeats the **Whiskey Rebellion** (1794)
- Continues the war against American Indians in Ohio
- Washington stays neutral in the French Revolution and the following conflicts in Europe.
- The **Jay Treaty** (1794) resolves serious disputes between Britain and the US.



WHISKEY REBELLION

HAMILTON'S FINANCIAL PLAN

- Hamilton wins the debate with Jefferson and pays the debts from the war, transfers state debts to the federal government, and builds the **First National Bank**.
- Part of the compromise makes Washington D.C. the national capital.

Bank of the United States, 1791–1811

Bank of the United States, 1791-1811

Investors

- *Federal Government*
Invested \$2 million of public money in gold and silver.
- *Private Stockholders*
Merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and shippers invested \$8 million in gold and silver.

Services

To private citizens:

- Gave loans
- Transferred their funds branch to branch

To the government:

- Received and deposited tax money
- Transferred money quickly around the country
- Gave loans in case of war or other emergency

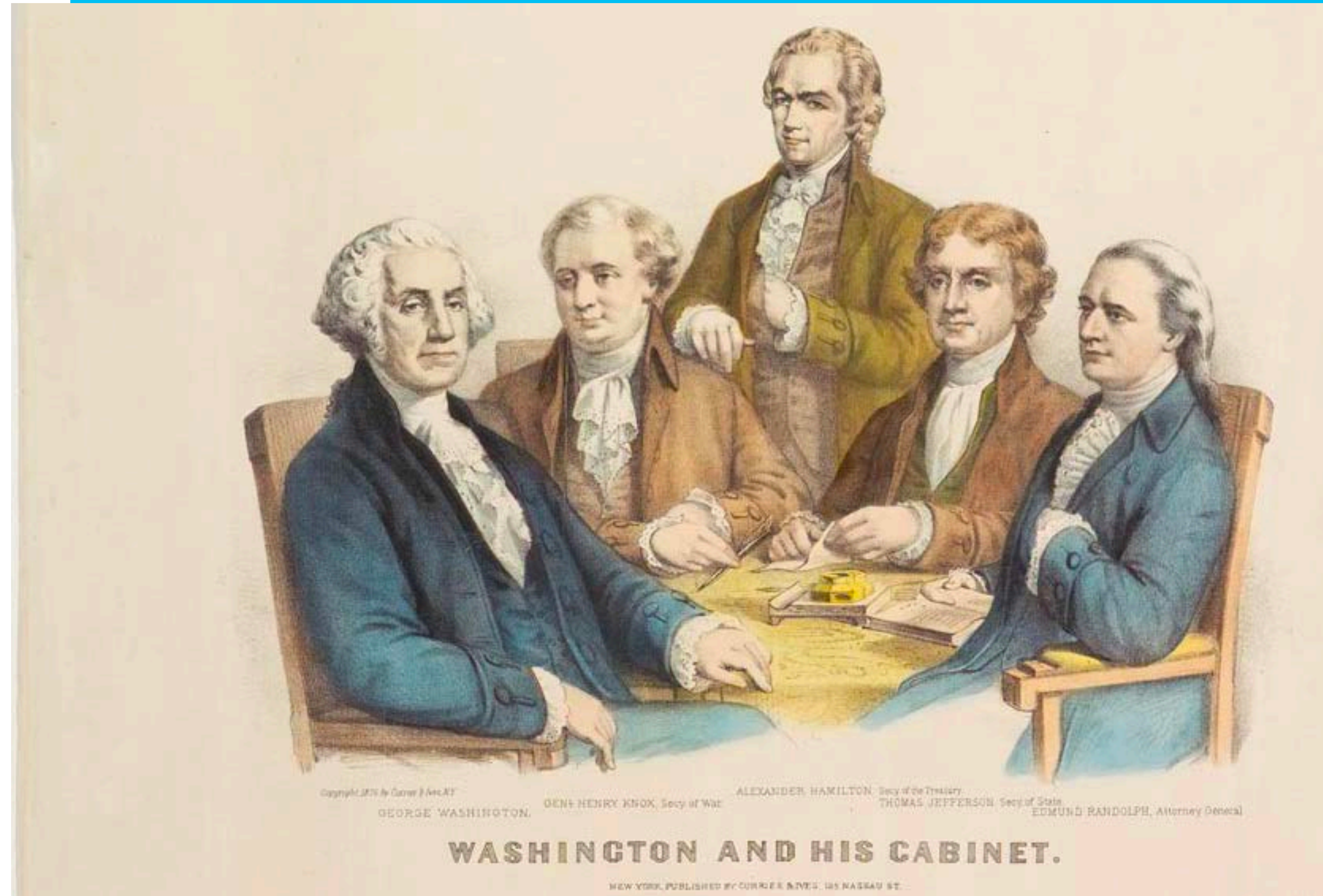
Paper Currency
Bank of the United States paper notes were more widely used than those of any other bank.

Controversy About The Bank
Congress voted to create the bank only after long argument. When it came time to renew the charter in 1811, debate raged and the new bank was dissolved.

PRO	CON
Advocates like Hamilton said that the loans and money transfers made the bank important to the young country.	Opponents like Jefferson said that the bank put too much political power into the hands of non-elected stockholders.

THE TWO PARTIES

- Despite the warning in **Washington's Farewell Address**, the American political system soon becomes partisan.
- **The Federalists**
 - Government of the elite
 - Strong central government
 - Pro-British
- **The Democratic-Republicans**
 - Rule of the People
 - More Power in the hands of states
 - Pro-French
- In 1796, **John Adams** wins election as a Federalist.



TWO PARTY SYSTEM

Differences Between the First Political Parties

Federalists

Leader: **Alexander Hamilton**

Favored:

- Rule by the wealthy class
- Strong federal government
- Emphasis on manufacturing
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- British alliance
- National bank
- Protective tariffs

Democratic-Republicans

Leader: **Thomas Jefferson**

Favored:

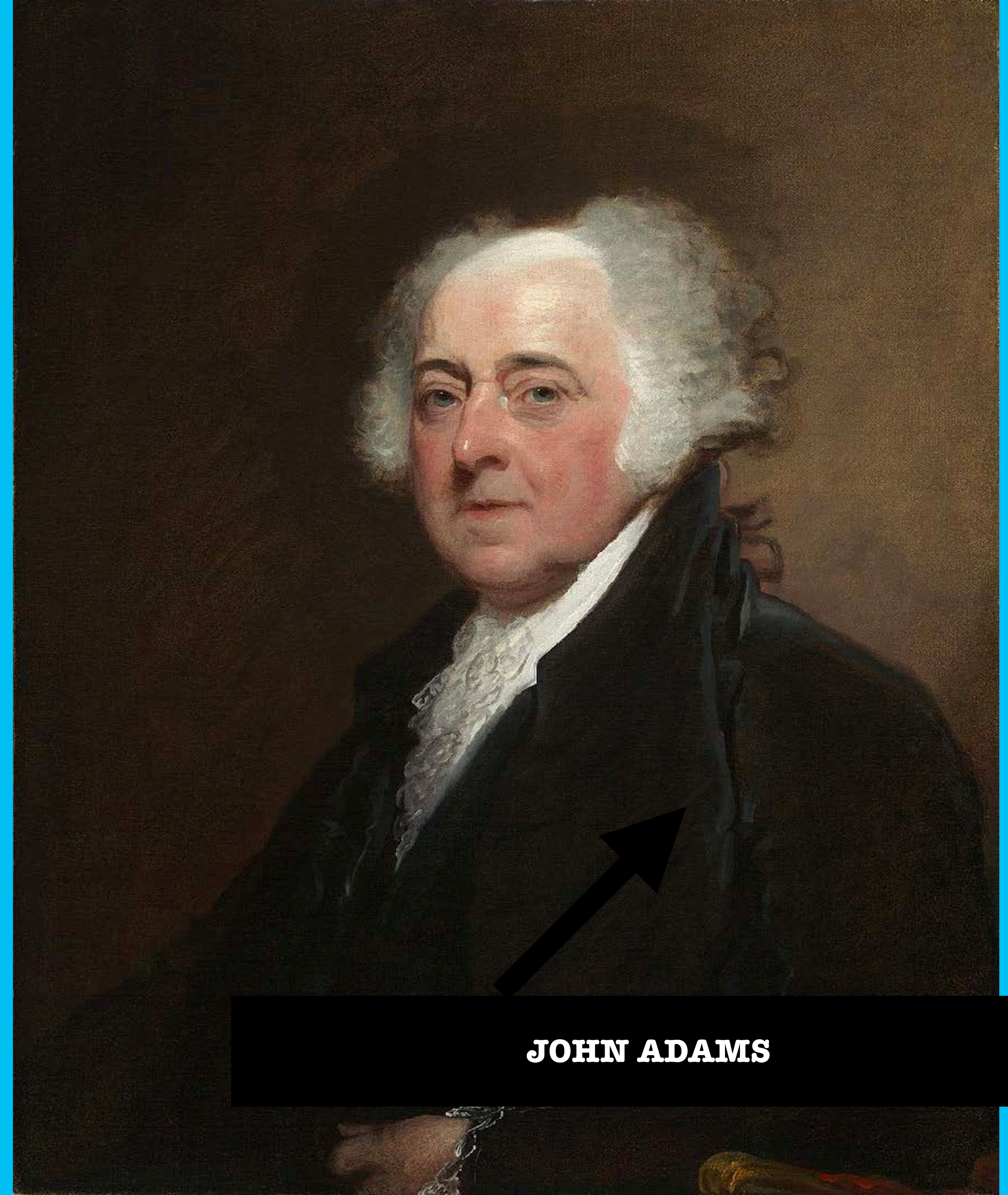
- Rule by the people
- Strong state governments
- Emphasis on agriculture
- Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- French alliance
- State banks
- Free trade

Understanding Charts

Analyzing Information Which leader would American business owners favor? Why?

THE ADAMS ADMINISTRATION

- The **Quasi-War** with France
- **Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)**
 - Outlaws criticism of the federal government and raises the requirement for US citizenship to fourteen years.
 - Leads to the **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**, which held that states could determine whether laws were constitutional and **nullify federal laws**.



JOHN ADAMS

CONTEXT

WHAT ARE KEY LINKAGES BETWEEN THIS ERA AND OTHERS?

POINTS OF CONNECTION/CONTEXT

Before

- ✓ The Bill of Rights is modeled on the thinking of Enlightenment thinkers like Locke and Montesquieu, who called for government responsive to the people.
- ✓ The Whiskey and Shays Rebellions are linked to the pattern we saw in early colonial America, where western farmers resisted the wealth and power of those on the coast.
- ✓ The emergence of institutions like the Continental Congresses are extensions of the legislative assemblies that characterized the early colonial period.
- ✓ The failure of the British crown to assist in King Philip's War and the efforts of Charles II to re-establish British control of New England encouraged colonial resistance.

After

- ✓ The conflict over states' rights becomes the central American debate of the 19th century as states chafe against federal trade and slavery policy.
- ✓ The divide between the Democratic-Republicans and the Federalists begins the American tradition of a largely two-party electoral system.
- ✓ The expansion of Americans into the Ohio River Valley is linked to Manifest Destiny and increased pressure on Native American people.
- ✓ The 3/5 Compromise and Northwest Ordinance are linked directly to future sectional tension.

TERMS

THE BROAD LIST OF TERMS FROM THIS UNIT

- Salutory Neglect
- Paxton Boys Rebellion (1764)
- Enumeration.
- Writs of Assistance
- King George III
- Currency Act (1764)
- Sugar Acts (1764)
- Triangular trade.
- Quartering Act (1764)
- Virginia Resolves
- Patrick Henry
- Samuel Adams
- Sons of Liberty
- Townshend Acts
- Tea Act
- Committee of Correspondence
- Intolerable Acts
- Boston Massacre.
- Crispus Attucks
- The 1st Continental Congress
- Suffolk Resolves

- John Hancock
- Concord
- George Washington
- Continental Army
- Olive Branch Petition
- Ethan Allen
- Benedict Arnold
- Bunker Hill
- Thomas Paine's Common Sense
- democratic republic
- Thomas Jefferson
- John Adams
- Elastic Clause
- Supremacy Clause
- List of Grievances
- The Declaration
- Tories
- Patriots
- Battle of Trenton
- Battle of Saratoga
- Articles of Confederation

- Ben Franklin
- Marquis de Lafayette
- Treaty of Fort Pitt
- John Paul Jones
- Treaty of Paris (1783)
- John Jay
- Valley Forge
- The Bill of Rights
- Hamilton's Financial Plan
- Whiskey Rebellion
- Birth of the Party system:
- Federalist Papers
- Jay Treaty
- Farewell Address(1797)
- Quasi-War
- XYZ Affair
- Sedition Acts
- Alien Act
- Pinckney Treaty