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READINGS

"The passions and prejudices of men often mask themselves under the names of virtuous qualities."

II. Conquest, Rebellion, and Republic, 1608-1800

- A. The Duel for North America, 1608-1763 (Chapter Six) (CP-1.4 & 2.1)
- B. The Road to Revolution, 1763-1775 (Chapter Seven) (CP-2.1)
- C. America Secedes from the Empire, 1775-1783 (Chapter Eight) (CP-2.2)
- D. The Confederation and the Constitution, 1776-1790 (Chapter Nine) (CP-2.3)
- E. Launching the New Ship of State, 1789-1800 (Chapter Ten) (CP-2.4)

KEY CONCEPTS

- ❖ Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.
- ❖ Disputes over the power of government, foreign relations, and visions of the future divide the Nation and lead to intense political rivalry.

CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

As part of their worldwide rivalry, Great Britain and France engaged in a great struggle for colonial control of North America, culminating in the British victory in the French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) that drove France from the continent. The French defeat created conditions for a growing conflict between Britain and its American colonies.

The American Revolution occurred because the American colonists, who had long been developing a strong sense of autonomy and self-government, seriously resisted British attempts to impose tighter imperial controls and higher taxes after the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. The sustained conflict over political authority and taxation, enhanced by American agitators and British bungling, gradually moved Americans from asserting rights within the British Empire to openly warring with the mother country.

When hostilities began in 1775, the colonists were still fighting for their rights as British citizens within the empire, but in 1776 they declared their independence, based on a proclamation of universal, "self-evident" truths. Inspired by revolutionary idealism, they also fought for an end to monarchy and the establishment of a free republic.

A combination of Washington's generalship and British bungling in 1776-1777 prevented a quick British victory and brought French assistance, which enabled the Patriots to achieve victory after several more years of struggle.

The American Revolution was not a radical transformation like the French or Russian revolutions, but it did produce political innovations and some social change in the direction of greater equality and democracy.

The Articles of Confederation provided the United States with its first government, although it could not solve the new country's problems.

The federal Constitution represented a moderately conservative reaction against the democratic and decentralizing effects of the Revolution and the Articles of Confederation. In effect, it embedded the revolutionary ideals of liberty and popular government within a strong framework designed to advance national identity and interests against the dangers of fragmentation and disorder.

Led by Washington and Hamilton, the first administrations under the Constitution overcame various difficulties and firmly established the political and economic foundations of the new federal government.

The cabinet debate over Hamilton's financial measures expanded into a wider political conflict between Hamiltonian Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans—the first political parties in America.

The French Revolution created a severe ideological and political division over foreign policy between Federalists and Republicans. The foreign-policy crisis coincided with domestic political divisions that culminated in the bitter election of 1800, but in the end power passed peacefully from Federalists to Republicans.

DEBATE TOPICS

Subjects of individual interest to stimulate discussion and deeper understanding.

Was the American Revolution a Conservative Movement? (9th Ed.)

2-Was Thomas Jefferson Committed to Bringing an End to Chattel Slavery? (9th & 10th Ed.)

3.Was the Great Awakening *the* Key to the American Revolution? (10th)

4-Did the American Revolution Produce a Christian Nation? (13th Ed.)

5-Was Alexander Hamilton an Economic Genius? (13th Ed.)

6-Were the Founding Fathers Democratic Reformers? (10th & 13th Ed.)

7-Was the American Revolution Largely a Product of Market-Driven Consumer Forces? (15th Ed.)





THOUGHTS on the STATE of GOVERNMENT from "COMMON SENSE"

THOMAS PAINE

1776

One of the strongest natural proofs of the folly of hereditary right in kings is that nature disapproves it, otherwise she would not so frequently turn it into ridicule by giving mankind an Ass for a Lion. But where, some say, is the King of America? I'll tell you, friend, He reigns above, and doth not make havoc of mankind like the Royal Brute of Great Britain.

ESSENTIAL DETAILS

French Colonial Efforts - French-Indian Trade Networks - Seven Years' War (French and Indian War)  Rights of British Subjects - Liberty - Colonial Independence Movement - George Washington-The American Revolution  Enlightenment Ideas and Philosophies - Loyalists - Patriots - Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* - The Declaration of Independence - Thomas Jefferson - The Continental Army - George Washington's Military Leadership  State Constitutions - The Articles of Confederation - The Northwest Territory - The Northwest Ordinance - The Constitutional Convention - The Constitution - Federalism - Separation of Powers - The Anti-Federalists - *The Federalist Papers* - James Madison - Alexander Hamilton - Republican Motherhood  The Bill of Rights - The French Revolution - Washington's and Adams' Administrations - George Washington's Farewell Address - The Formation of Political Parties - The Federalist Party - Alexander Hamilton - The Democratic-Republican Party



A) Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French–Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy.

B) Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies.

C) After the British victory, imperial officials’ attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands.

D) The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights.

E) Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.

F) The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women.

G) In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement.

H) Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain’s apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army, George Washington’s military leadership, the colonists’ ideological commitment and resilience, and assistance sent by European allies.

Period 3: 1754 to 1800 (Twelve Percent)


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.

A) Enlightenment ideas and

philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege, while religion strengthened Americans’ view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty.

B) The colonists’ belief in the superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* and the


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of the folly of
hereditary
right in kings
is that nature
disapproves it.
otherwise she
would not so
frequently
turn it into
ridicule by
giving
mankind an
Ass for a Lion.
... But where,
some say, is the
King of
America? I’ll
tell you.
friend. He
reigns above,
and doth not
make havoc of
mankind like
the Royal
Brute of Great
Britain.”***

***(Common
Sense, 1776)***



Declaration of Independence. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans’ understanding of the ideals on which the nation was based.

C) During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments

D) In response to women’s participation in the American Revolution, Enlightenment ideas, and women’s appeals for expanded roles, an ideal of “republican motherhood” gained popularity. It called on women

to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture.

E) The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements.

F) Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship.

G) The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government.

H) Delegates from the states participated in a Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches.

I) The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808.

J) In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the Federalist Papers (primarily written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government.

K) During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders

created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.

L) Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties — most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

M) The expansion of slavery in the deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution.

N) Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in works of art, literature, and architecture.

Key Concept 3.3: Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

A) Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the U.S., seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the U.S. and Britain.

B) As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions.

C) As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory.

D) An ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to

problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands.

E) The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending.

F) The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River.

G) War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement.

H) George Washington's Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances.

Historical Thinking Skills

Analyzing Historical Sources and Evidence

Analyzing Evidence: Content and Sourcing

Interpretation

Making Historical Connections

Comparison

Contextualization

Synthesis

Chronological Reasoning

Causation

Patterns of Continuity and Change over Time

Periodization

Creating and Supporting a Historical Argument

Argumentation

Thematic Learning Objectives

American and National Identity (NAT)

Politics and Power (POL)

Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)
Culture and Society (CUL)
Migration and Settlement (MIG)
Geography and the Environment (GEO)
America in the World (WOR)

Past Essay Prompts

1. Britain's wars for empire, far more than its mercantilist policies, dictated the economic fortunes of Britain's North American colonies in the eighteenth century. Assess the validity of this statement. (87)

2. The American Revolution should really be called the "British Revolution" because marked changes in British colonial policy were responsible for final political division than were American actions. Assess the validity of this statement for the period 1763 – 1776. (82)

3. Analyze the extent to which the American Revolution represented a radical alteration in American political ideas and institutions. Confine your answer to the period 1775 to 1800. (97)

4. Analyze the degree to which the Articles of Confederation provided an effective form of government with respect to any TWO of the following: Foreign relations; Economic conditions; Western lands (96)

5. Evaluate the relative importance of domestic and foreign affairs in shaping American politics in the 1790's. (94)

Objective Checklist

The Duel for North America

- 1. Understand the role of America in European Wars
- 2. Learn who was the "Father of New France"
- 3. Study the nature of French colonization
- 4. Understand the government of New France
- 5. Contrast with French and English colonies
- 6. List the resources of New France
- 7. Define *Coueurs de Bois*
- 8. Know the social and economic characteristics of New France
- 9. Understand the relationship between

- Native Americans and New France
- 10. Discuss the role of Jesuits in new France
- 11. Analyze French motives for control of Louisiana and New World
- 12. Trace 18th century warfare between England and France
- 13. Understand the different purposes of the Albany Congress
- 14. Study the consequences of General Braddock's defeat
- 15. Analyze the results of the Battle of Quebec
- 16. Discuss the effect of the French and Indian War on colonial unity
- 17. Know the relationship between Pontiac and the Proclamation of 1763

The Road to Revolution

- 1. Determine the causes for the change in British colonial policy in the mid to late 18th century
- 2. Understand Republican beliefs
- 3. Explain who the Radical Whigs were
 - 4. Define Mercantilist theory
- 5. Understand the design of the first Navigation Laws
- 6. Determine the purpose of British Parliamentary currency legislation
- 7. Discuss the impact of George Grenville
- 8. List the various British taxation acts
- 9. Explain "Virtual" representation
- 10. Understand the impact of the Stamp and Townshend Acts on the colonies
- 11. Arrange, chronologically, the major events leading to revolution
- 12. Explain the impact of the Quebec Act
- 13. Know the British and American advantages and weaknesses during the Revolution
- 14. Understand the African-American war experience
- 15. Read "Varying Viewpoints"

America Secedes from the Empire

- 1. Understand the actions of The Second Continental Congress
- 2. Trace the chronology of events leading to revolution
- 3. Assess George Washington as commander and leader
- 4. Discuss Colonial reaction to fighting in 1775
- 5. Determine the consequences of the Battle of Bunker Hill
- 6. State the purpose of The Olive Branch Petition
- 7. Explain the Colonial invasion of Canada
- 8. Cite Causes for a delay in declaring independence
- 9. Relate the purposes and consequences of the Declaration of Independence
- 10. Familiarize yourself with Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
- 11. Understand America as a republic

- 12. Determine the historic role of Abigail Adams
- 13. Compare Tories, Whigs, and Loyalists
- 14. Understand the role of Patriot militias
- 15. Describe the fate of Loyalists
- 16. Relate the battles of Long Island and Trenton
- 17. Understand the British strategy in 1777 and its consequences
- 18. List the major British generals and their battles
- 19. Characterize the relationship between France and the American Revolution
- 20. Examine Indian relations and treaties with the United States and Great Britain during the war

The Confederation and the Constitution

- 1. Identify the Society of Cincinnati
- 2. Discuss the "true nature" of the American Revolution
- 3. Identify the world's first antislavery society
- 4. Trace the fate of slavery after the Revolution
- 5. Summarize the political, economic, and social results of the Revolution
- 6. Explain how the United States avoided the excesses of the French revolutionary experience
- 7. Identify America's greatest strength after the war.
- 8. Explain the delay in ratification of the Articles of Confederation
 - 9. Recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the Articles
- 10. State the most farsighted provision of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- 11. Examine foreign relations, following the war, with Britain, France, Spain, and the Barbary Coast
- 12. Describe the consequences of Shays's Rebellion
- 13. Examine the debate over the Federal Constitution
- 14. Explain the motives of the delegates at the 1787 Constitutional Convention
- 15. List the compromises in, and the provisions of, the Federal Constitution
- 16. Discover one of the most "enduring paradoxes" of American history, concerning the Federal Constitution
- 17. Understand the reasons for calling the Constitutional Convention

Launching the New Ship of State

- 1. Explain why Jefferson didn't favor the Bank of the United States
- 2. Understand the party affiliations of the Founding Fathers
- 3. Explain the philosophical differences between Jefferson and Hamilton
- 4. Understand the impact of the French Revolution

- 5. Examine the Franco-American alliance of 1778
- 6. List America's foreign problems in the 1790s
- 7. Understand the consequences of the Treaty of Greenville
- 8. Why was American neutrality difficult to maintain in the 1790s?
- 9. What was controversial about the Jay Treaty
- 10. What were George Washington's major contributions as President
- 11. Understand the issues in the election of 1796
- 12. Explain the deteriorating relations with France
- 13. What was the XYZ Affair
- 14. Explain the purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts
- 15. Understand the compact theory inherent in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
- 16. Explain Federalist beliefs
- 17. Who supported of Thomas Jefferson and his ideas in the 1790s?
- 18. What were Jeffersonian beliefs?

Vocabulary

Samuel de Champlain

William Pitt Antoine Cadillac

Robert de La Salle James Wolfe

Edward Braddock Pontiac

Huguenots French and Indian War

Acadians War of Spanish Succession

Albany Congress

Iroquois

New France Proclamation of 1763

Cajun Edict of Nantes

John Hancock

Lord North George Grenville

Samuel Adams Charles Townshend

John Adams Crispus Attucks

Marquis de Lafayette King George III

Baron von Steuben mercantilism

"No taxation without representation"

nonimportation agreement

"royal veto"

internal/external taxation

"virtual" representation boycott

Board of Trade Sons of Liberty

Quebec Act Navigation Acts

Declaratory Acts First Continental Congress

Sugar Act Townshend Acts

Quartering Act Boston Massacre

The (Continental) Association Stamp Act committees

of correspondence Hessians

admiralty court Boston Tea Party

Loyalists Stamp Act Congress

Intolerable Acts

George Washington

William Howe Nathanael Greene

Benedict Arnold John Burgoyne

Charles Cornwallis Thomas Paine

Barry St. Leger George Rogers Clark

Richard Henry Lee Horatio Gates

John Paul Jones Thomas Jefferson

Marquis de Lafayette Admiral de Grasse

Patrick Henry Comte de Rochambeau

John Jay natural rights

Second Continental Congress

Common Sense Declaration of Independence

Loyalists/Tories

Patriots/Whigs

Treaty of Paris of 1783

Abigail Adams

Daniel Shays

Alexander Hamilton

James Madison

Primogeniture

federation

checks and balances

sovereignty

"mobocracy"

consent of the governed

Republicanism

states' rights

popular sovereignty

confederation

Society of the Cincinnati

"Great Compromise"

Articles of Confederation

Electoral College

Land Ordinance of 1785

"three-fifths compromise"

Northwest Ordinance

anti-federalists

Shays's Rebellion

Federalists

"large-state plan"

Constitution of the United States

The Federalist

John Adams

Thomas Jefferson Alexander Hamilton

Henry Knox

John

Jay

Citizen Genêt Anthony Wayne

Talleyrand

Matthew

Lyon

funding at par strict construction

assumption implied power

tariff agrarian

excise tax compact theory

nullification Bank of the United States

Bill of Rights Jay's Treaty

Convention of 1800 Neutrality

Proclamation

Whiskey Rebellion Ninth Amendment

Federalists Tenth Amendment

Pinckney Treaty Alien and Sedition Acts

Battle of Fallen

Timbers Farewell Address

Virginia and Kentucky resolutions

Jeffersonian Republicans

Judiciary Act of 1789 Treaty of Greenville

XYZ affair

"Midnight Appointments (Judges)"

