**Period 3 1754-1800**

1.

A. Scots-Irish – Protestant Scottish settlers who migrated from British-controlled northern Ireland to the American colonies in the 1700s.

B. \*French And Indian War, 1754-1763 (Aka The Seven Years’ War, 1754-1763)

- Imperial war between Britain and France for control of North America (Beginning in1754) that became a larger scale European war in1756. American Indians generally supported the French.

C. British Defeat of the French, 1763- Under the Treaty of Paris, which ended the French And Indian War, Britain gained possession of all of French Canada and Spanish Florida.

2.

A. Pontiac’s Rebellion, 1763 – Unsuccessful Indian rebellion led by an Ottawa chief named Pontiac against British Indian policy in the NW Territory.

B. Proclamation Line Of 1763- Britain establishment a boundary in the Appalachian Mountains, banning colonists from settling west of the boundary. Designed to prevent conflict with Indians

C. The Paxton Boys, 1764 – Frontiersmen of Scots-Irish origin in Paxton, PA, who massacred Conestoga Indians and then marched on Philadelphia demanding the colonial government provide better defense against Indians. The gov’t responded with an official bounty for Indian scalps.

3.

A. Sugar Act, 1764 – Br. Law that taxed sugar and other colonial imports to pay for some of Britain’s expenses in protecting the colonies during the French and Indian War.

B. Stamp Act, 1765- British law that established a direct tax in the colonies on written documents, including newspapers, legal documents and playing cards. The tax was designed to raise revenue for the British Empire. Protests against the Stamp act led to its repeal in 1766

C. Sons of Liberty – Secret organization formed in Boston in 1765 to oppose the Stamp Act. Best known for the Boston Tea Party in 1773.

D. Declaratory Act, 1766- The British parliament asserted they had “the sole and exclusive right” to tax colonists, rejecting the colonial argument that taxation should rest in the hands of colonial assemblies

E. Townshend Acts, 1767- Import taxes for the colonist on products made in Britain. Recognizing the colonist had been pushed too far, parliament repealed the Townshend Act 1770, except for the tax on tea.

F. John Dickinson, *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer,* 1767 – Dickinson was a landowner and lawyer who published the “Letters” to argue that taxation w/o representation violated the colonists’ right as English citizens.

G. Boston Massacre, 1770- British troops killed five colonists by firing on a mob of people who been taunting them and throwing stones.

H. Boston Tea Party, 1773- As a protest against British monopoly on tea, colonists disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded three British ships and dumped a shipments of tea into the British harbor.

I. Frist Continental Congress, 1774- Delegates from every colony except Georgia met in Philadelphia and asserted their rights as Englishmen.

J. Battle of Lexington and Concord, 1775- Battle between British soldiers and American “Minutemen” outside Boston that began the American Revolution.

K. Second Continental Congress 1775- Delegates from the thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia create a continental army and prepare the colonies for war against Britain.

4.

A. \*Benjamin Franklin- American writer, scientist, inventor, and diplomat who negotiated the Treaty of Alliance with France during the American Revolution. Franklin also negotiated the treaty ending the American Revolution and attended the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

5.

A. John Locke – Br. Philosopher of the late 17th century whose ideas influenced the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the creation of the US. He argued that sovereignty resides in the people, who have natural rights to life, liberty, and property.

B. \*The Enlightenment (Age of Reason) – 17th century philosophical movement in Europe that emphasized reason and individualism rather than tradition and faith.

C. \*Republican Form of government- free people govern themselves without a king through elected Representatives of the people.

D. \*Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 1776- Common Sense was a pamphlet that attacked the British monarchy, calling for American independence from Britain.

D. \*Declaration of Independence, 1776- A formal statement adopted by the second Continental Congress declaring the American Colonies independent.

E. Adam Smith – Scottish philosopher (1723-1790) whose ideas helped fuel the creation of the market system in the US. He believed free market competition would benefit society as a whole by keeping prices low and building in an incentive for a wide variety of goods and services.

6.

A. \*George Washington- Commander in chief of the continental army during the American Revolution. First president of the United States under the U.S. Constitution.

B. A. Battle of Saratoga 1777, Battle that marked the turning point of the American Revolution, convincing France to aid the American cause.

C. Treaty of Alliance, 1778 – Alliance between the Americans and the French in war against British and French Recognized US independence from Br. (Note: This was the first and only treaty of alliance made by the US until NATO was created in 1949.)

D. Battle of Yorktown 1781- The British army surrendered to General George Washington and the continental Army, virtually bringing the American Revolution to an end.

E. Treaty of Paris, 1783- Treaty that ended the American Revolution, securing American independence from Britain.

7.

A. \*Republican Motherhood – A view of womanhood after the Am. Revolution that stressed the importance of women in raising children with republican virtues such as patriotism and honor.

B. Mercy Otis Warren – MA playwright, poet, and historian who wrote some of the most popular and effective propaganda for the American cause during the American Revolution.

C. Abigail Adams – Wife of revolutionary leader John Adams who advised him to “remember the ladies” when the nation’s leaders spoke of liberty and equality.

D. \*French Revolution, 1789- Period of radical social and political change throughout Europe that begin with an uprising against the king of France.

E. Toussaint L’Ouveture – Ldr. of slave rebellion on the French Sugar island of St. Dominque in 1791 which led to the creation of the independent republic of Haiti in 1804.

F. Latin American Wars of Independence – Revolutions of the late 18th and early 19th centuries that resulted in the creation of independent nations throughout Latin America.

8.

A. \*Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789- Frist constitution of the United States. Created a national government with limited powers.

B. Tariff and currency disputes – Control of taxation and tariffs was left to the states, and each state could issue its own currency. In disputes between states Congress served as a mediator and judge, but could not require a state to accept its decisions.

9.

A. Shay’s Rebellion, 1786-1787- Rebellion of debtor farmers in Massachusetts led by Daniel Shays. After the rebellion was crushed by Massachusetts state militia, many prominent American leaders called for strengthening of the national government to prevent such rebellions in the future.

B. Constitutional Convention- the Convention to write a new constitutional for the United States met from May through September in1787.

C. Great Compromise- Compromise at the Constitutional Convention by which Congress would have two houses- the senate (where each state would get the equal representational of two senators) and the houses of Representatives (where representation would be based on population)

D. \*Anti-Federalists- People who opposed ratification of the U.S. Constitution. Anti-Federalists arguments included the fear that the President of the U.S. might become a king, the federal government would have too much power, and the Constitution did not include a Bill Of Rights.

E. \*Federalist Papers, 1787-1788- 85 Essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay in support of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution

F. Ratification of the U.S. Constitution and the creation of a new Government 1788-1789- The U.S., ratified in 1788, led to the creation of a new national government on March, 4, 1789. The Constitution created a republican form of government within a federal system. Limited by separations of powers.

10.

A. \*George Washington- Commander in chief of the continental army during the American Revolution. First president of the United States under the U.S. Constitution.

B. Judiciary Act, 1789- Law establishing then Supreme Court and the lower federal courts. President Washington appointed John Jay as the first chief justice of the United States.

C. \*Bill of Rights, 1791- During the ratification process of the U.S. Constitution, demands for the greater guarantees of rights resulted in promise for the for the addition of the Bill of Rights to the new Constitution. A Bill of Rights was added to the constitution by 1791. (3.2-llC)

D. \*John Adams- Revolutionary leader who played an instrumental role in the vote for American independence. After the American Revolution he served as U.S. minister to Great Britain, first vice-president of the United States and second president of the United States.

E. Hamilton’s Financial Plan- Under President Washington, the Secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton, introduced policies to fund the federal debt at par and federal assumption of state banks. Hamilton also established a fist Bank of the United States.

F. First Bank of the United States, 1791- Privately-owned bank that operated as both a commercial bank and fiscal agent for the U.S. government. Based in Philadelphia, the bank was granted a twenty year charter in 1791 by the U.S. Congress.

G. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794- A protest by grain farmers in western Pennsylvania against the federal tax on whiskey. Militia forces, led by President Washington, ended the uprising.

H. Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798- Laws passed by the U.S. Congress that prevented immigrants from participating in politics and to silence those who criticized the Federalist Party and the U.S. government.

I. Virginia and Kentucky Resolution, 1798- Statements authored secretly by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts. The Resolutions asserted the right of states to veto federal legislation.

11.

A. Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793- Without using the word “neutrality”, Washington proclaimed the U.S. would give no military support to the French in the war against Britain. At the time, the U.S. had a treaty of alliance with France. Washington did not formally repudiate that alliance.

B. Pinkney’s Treaty, 1795- Treaty between the U.S. and Spain that defined that boundaries between the U.S. and Spanish colonies and granted the U.S. navigation rights on the Mississippi River.

C. Jay’s Treaty, 1795- Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain that ensured American neutrality in the British-French war.

D. XYZ Affair, 1797- American envoys to France were told that the U.S. would need to loan France money and bribe government officials as a precondition for meeting with French officials. This led to a “Quasi-War” between the U.S. and France that lasted 1800.

12.

A. \*Washington’s Farwell Address, 1796- President Washington warned warned about the divisive political parties and permanent foreign alliances.

B. \*Federalist Party- Political party associated with Alexander Hamilton. Federalists supported Britain in its war against France. (Domestically, Federalists supported a strong federal government, a loose interpretation of the U.S. Constitution, a Bank of the United States and revenue tariffs).

C. \*Democratic-Republican Party- Political party associated with Thomas Jefferson. Democratic-Republicans supported France in its war against Britain. (Domestically, Federalists supported states’ rights and a strict interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. They were opposed to a Bank of the United States and revenue tariffs.)

D. \*Thomas Jefferson- Chief author of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia during the American revolution, U.S. minister to France after the revolution, second vice-president, and third president of the United States.

E. \*James Madison- Virginia planter, political theorist, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and co-author of the *Federalist Papers*. His work in creating the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights has earned him the title “Father of the Constitution”.

F. \*Alexander Hamilton- First Secretary of the Treasury who funded the national debt through excise taxes, Tariffs and the sale of western land. As Secretary of Treasury he also used the power of the national government to assume state debts and create a Bank of the United States.

Hail Columbia, Joseph Hopkinson—This song represents the growth among people in the US of sense of national identity

Noah Webster—American Schoolmaster who believed the US should be independent in literature and known for the arts

Samuel Jennings—Portrayed a radical perspective on the nations character by incorporating women and African Americans into his works: *Liberty Displaying the Arts & Sciences* (1792) highlighted the importance of learning and rationality

William Bartram—Travelled through the SE US & Florida & published scientifically accurate engravings of plants and animals in his *Travels*(1792) and used his engravings to highlight national symbols like flags, eagles and Lady Liberty.

13.

A. Pennsylvania Gradual emancipation Law, 1780 – Law that made PA the 1st state to abolish slavery. The law provided that no child born after the date of its passage would be a slave.

14.

A. Iroquois Confederation – A league of 5 (later 6) Iroquois nations that was a powerful force, including Fr., Dutch, and Br. Policy in the northeastern colonies for over 200 yrs.

B. Chief Little Turtle – Indian chief who formed the Western Confederation in the Northwest Territories and led his followers to many victories against the US forces in the 1790s. His forces were defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, which led to the signing of the Treaty of Greenville.

C. Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794 – Kentucky riflemen defeated several Indian tribes, bringing an end to Indian resistance in the Northwest.

D. Treaty of Greenville, 1795 – The US agreed to pay Northwestern Indians for the land that later became the state of Ohio.

15.

A. \*Northwest Ordinance – As settlers moved westward in the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states and sought to promote public education, the protection of private party, and the restriction of slavery in the Northwest Territory.

16.

17.