

- ***Colonial America to the United States of America***

- ***Settlement-Nation***

- ***Founding of Jamestown***

- ***Section 1: Colonial Resistance and Rebellion***

French and Indian War

1. War between France and England
2. Led to debt
3. Established the British as the dominant power in North America

The Sugar Act

- King George III—British king during the American Revolution
- Sugar Act—taxes on imports changed
- Merchants and traders fear reduced profits

- ***The Stamp Act***

☐ Stamp Act (1765) taxes printed items like wills and newspapers

- Merchants in New York, Boston, Philadelphia boycott British goods

☐ Parliament repeals Stamp Act (1766), passes Declaratory Act same day

☐ Townshend Acts tax imports from Britain, like paint, paper, tea

☐ Samuel Adams, a founder of the Sons of Liberty, leads new boycott

- ***Tension Mounts in Massachusetts-Violence Erupts in Boston***

☐ Boston Massacre—British guards fire on a colonial mob, kill five

☐ Lord North, prime minister, has most of the Townshend Acts repealed

- The Boston Tea Party

☐ Tea Act lets British East India Co. avoid tax; undercuts colonists

☐ Boston Tea Party—disguised Boston rebels dump tea into Boston harbor-WHY? To show they were opposed British law

The Intolerable Acts

1. Intolerable Acts close Boston harbor; place Boston under martial law

2. In 1774 First Continental Congress meets, declares colonial rights

● *The Road to Revolution*

Fighting at Lexington and Concord

- 700 British troops march to Concord to disarm colonial militia
- At Lexington, British soldiers fight 70 minutemen, 8 colonists killed
- British find Concord's arsenal empty; return to Boston, are ambushed

The Second Continental Congress

- Congress forms Continental Army; George Washington in command

The Battle of Bunker Hill

- 2,400 British battle militia on Breed's Hill, suffer 1,000 casualties
- King George III rejects Continental Congress's Olive Branch Petition

● *The Patriots Declare Independence-The Ideas Behind the Revolution*

1760s to 1770s— Enlightenment ideas spread throughout colonies

John Locke, English philosopher, influences colonists:

- - people have natural rights to life, liberty, property
- - people consent to obey a government that protects these rights
- - people can resist or overthrow government

British have religious, legal tradition of civil and property rights

● *Thomas Paine's Common Sense*

- *Common Sense*—pamphlet attacking King George and monarchy
- Argues for independence, influences many colonists

Declaring Independence

- Congress appoints committee to prepare declaration to Britain
- ☐ Thomas Jefferson, Virginia lawyer, writes document
- Declaration of Independence is colonies' formal statement of freedom
- Lists British violations and colonists' rights as citizens
- July 4, 1776 delegates adopt declaration

- ***The War Begins***
Loyalists and Patriots

- **Loyalists—colonists who support King George III and Britain**
- **Patriots—colonists in favor of independence from Britain**

Early Victories and Defeats

- **British take New York in 1776; Washington retreats to Pennsylvania**
- **Washington takes Trenton; British take Philadelphia in 1777**

- ***Saratoga and Valley Forge***

- **Saratoga—Patriot's victory convinces French to aid Continental Army**
- **Valley Forge—winter camp where Continental Army loses over 2,000 (1778)**

- ***Life During the Revolution-Economic Changes During the War***

- **Congress prints paper money, causing inflation—rising prices**
- **Robert Morris and Haym Salomon raise money to pay Continental Army**
- **Women manage homes, businesses; some fight in war**
- **Many slaves escape during the war; about 5,000 join Continental Army**

- ***Winning the War***
Foreign Military Aid

- **Marquis de Lafayette—encourages France to send reinforcements, 1779**
- **European military leaders help train the Continental Army**

The British Move South

- **Charles Cornwallis, British general, wins many southern victories**
- **He camps at Yorktown, plans to take Virginia**

The British Surrender at Yorktown

- **Cornwallis is surrounded at Yorktown, surrenders in October 1781**

- Treaty of Paris (1783) establishes colonial independence and borders

- ***Section 3: Confederation and the Constitution-Experimenting with Confederation***

Plans for a New Government

- Many people want a republic—rule through elected representatives
- Some fear democracy—government directly by the people

The Articles of Confederation

- ☐ Congress creates laws to unite 13 states—Articles of Confederation
- ☐ All states ratify (1781); Articles create weak central government
- ☐ Confederation solves problem of Northwest Territory:
 - Land Ordinance of 1785—plan for surveying the Northwest Territory
 - Northwest Ordinance of 1787—plan to divide land into 3–5 new states

- ***Shays's Rebellion***

- ☐ Shays's Rebellion—Daniel Shays leads protest of Massachusetts taxes
- ☐ He and 1,200 farmers attempt to raid arsenal (1787)
- ☐ State militia kills four; nation calls for a stronger national government
- ☐ 12 states participate in convention to create stronger government

- ***Creating a New Government-Conflict and Compromise***

- ☐ James Madison proposes Virginia Plan—representation based on population
- ☐ Small states favor New Jersey Plan—each state has an equal vote
- ☐ Great Compromise establishes Senate and House of Representatives
- ☐ Three-Fifths Compromise counts three-fifths of slaves as population

Division of Powers

- ☐ Delegates create Federalist government with three branches
- ☐ Federalism—power divided between national and state governments

- ***Separation of Powers***

- ☐ Legislative branch makes laws
- ☐ Executive branch enforces laws
- ☐ Judicial branch interprets laws
- ☐ Checks and balances—system preventing any branch from dominating

Changing the Constitution

- ☐ Delegates create process to amend, or change, the Constitution

- ***Ratifying the Constitution-Getting the States' Approval***

☐ Ratification—approval of Constitution by states; nine votes needed
Federalists and Antifederalists

- ☐ Federalists—favor the Constitution's balance of power
- ☐ Antifederalists—against Constitution, want Bill of Rights
- ☐ Federalists promise Bill of Rights, Constitution ratified June 1788

Adoption of a Bill of Rights

- ☐ Bill of Rights—first ten amendments, guarantee citizens' rights

- ***Continuing Relevance of the Constitution-A "Living" Document***

- ☐ Constitution is oldest written national constitution still in use
- ☐ Constitution's elastic clause allows expansion of government power
- ☐ Amendment process is difficult to prevent arbitrary changes
- ☐ Only 27 amendments passed in the last 220 years

- ***Section 4: Launching the Nation-Washington Heads the New Government***
Judiciary Act of 1789

☐ Judiciary Act of 1789—federal courts are superior to state courts
Washington Shapes the Executive Branch

☐ Congress creates three executive departments to help president govern

☐ Thomas Jefferson heads Department of State, foreign affairs

☐ Henry Knox heads Department of War, military matters

☐ Alexander Hamilton heads Department of Treasury, finances

☐ Cabinet—these department heads become president's chief advisors

● ***Hamilton and Jefferson: Two Conflicting Visions***

☐ Jefferson favors weak central government and farming economy

☐ Hamilton favors strong central government and commercial economy

Hamilton's Economic Plan

☐ Hamilton wants to pay off national debts from the Revolution

☐ He also wants a national bank to print money, handle taxes

☐ James Madison and others say government lacks power to create bank

☐ Hamilton favors loose, Madison strict interpretation of Constitution

● ***The First Political Parties***

☐ Two-party system—two political groups within the government

☐ Federalists favor Hamilton, want strong central government

☐ Democratic-Republicans favor Jefferson, want strong state governments

The Whiskey Rebellion

☐ Protective tariff—import tax to encourage American production

☐ An excise tax levied on whiskey angers whiskey producers

☐ Pennsylvania producers attack tax collectors; federal militia responds

- ***Challenges at Home and Abroad-Addressing Foreign Affairs***

- ☐ French monarchy overthrown (1789); France at war with Britain (1793)

- ☐ Federalists support Britain, Democratic-Republicans support France

- ☐ Washington keeps country neutral and warns against alliances

Challenges in the Northwest

- ☐ Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794) U.S. military defeats Native Americans

Jay's Treaty

- ☐ British evacuate Northwest Territory posts but continue fur trade

- ☐ Did not settle Caribbean trade dispute; treaty barely passes Senate

- ***Adams Provokes Criticism-Parties and Sectionalism***

- ☐ Federalist John Adams becomes president

- ☐ Democratic-Republican Jefferson becomes vice-president

Adams Tries to Avoid War

- ☐ France seizes U.S. ships to retaliate for U.S. treaty with Britain

- ☐ XYZ Affair—low-level French officials demand bribe from Americans

- ☐ U.S. and France seize each other's ships; Adams rejects war

- ***The Alien and Sedition Acts***

Federalists curb critics of government, pass Alien and Sedition Acts:

- - restrict citizenship, free speech; aimed at Democratic-Republicans

- - raise residency requirements, allow jailing or deportation

- - allow jailing or fining people expressing anti-government views

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

- ☐ Jefferson, Madison organize state opposition in Kentucky, Virginia

- ☐ Nullification—when a state invalidates laws it deems unconstitutional

