Period 3’s Topics You Need to Know, Understand, and Analyze

Try to tie each one to its specific key concept(s)

1. How and why the French and Indian War started and was fought.
2. Colonial resistance to declining salutary neglect, and how the decline in salutary neglect relates to the French and Indian War’s outcome.
3. Conflict with American Indians after the French and Indian War. What each side wanted from the other, what happened, and why. Contrasts of the French and British methods for living alongside and negotiating with American Indians, and why.
4. French territorial concessions and to whom in the Treaty of Paris, 1763.
5. What happened in Pontiac’s Rebellion, & the connection between it and the Proclamation Act of 1763.
6. Why American colonists resented the Proclamation Act & felt perfectly within their rights to ignore it.
7. How the Confederation government attempted to resolve disputes with Indians north of the Ohio River. Problems with the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, and the Battle of Wabash River.
8. How and why colonists moved from resistance to rebellion to independence.
* British debt and taxation; causes of debt, justification of taxation, problem of taxation
* Sugar Act, and how colonists responded
* Stamp Act, and how colonists responded
* Declaratory Act, and how colonists responded
* Quebec Act, and how colonists responded
* Quartering soldiers, &c
* Townshend Acts, &c
* Committees of Correspondence, and how the British responded
* Sons of Liberty, and how the British responded
* Other forms of resistance, and how the British responded
* Boston Massacre, and how both sides responded
* *Gaspee Affair*, what does it indicate about colonial attitudes?
* Boston Tea Party, British response and what does it indicate about colonial attitudes?
* Coercive/Intolerable Acts…
* First Continental Congress…
* *Common Sense*…
* Second Continental Congress…
* Lexington, Concord, Bunker Hill…
* Olive Branch Petition, British response and what does it indicate about colonial attitudes?
* Declaration of Independence British response and what does it indicate about colonial attitudes?
1. Details about the war and factors in American victory
* American advantages
* British advantages
* The three phases of the war, geography, major events and outcomes
1. Early USA foreign policy
* France during the war
* Spain and the Mississippi River after the war
1. European alliances during the French Revolution
* Arguments for honoring the Treaty of Alliance; arguments against
* Who supported France and why? Who opposed France and why?
* The question of alliances in general
* Washington’s policy of neutrality
* XYZ Affair
1. Developments in democracy and republicanism in action
* What is *democracy*, and how was it used and feared?
	+ Bicameral legislatures
	+ Limited enfranchisement
* What is *republicanism*, and how was it expressed in our government, society, and economy?
	+ John Locke’s Second Treatise on Government, social contract, natural rights
		- Challenge to Hobbes (absolute monarchy) and Filmer (divine right)
	+ Jean Jacque Rousseau’s promotion of the common man
	+ Adam Smith’s *The Wealth of Nations* & the concept of a free market economy (anti-mercantilism).
	+ Republicanism’s emphasis on civic virtue and morality (frugality, disinterest, hard work, modesty)
* Protestant evangelism instilling a sense of being a “chosen people.”
* Developments outside the United States
	+ French Revolution
	+ Haitian Revolution
	+ Latin American upheavals
1. Early USA political situation and conflicts
* The Articles of Confederation and strong state governments
* Fear of too much centralization, too much democracy
* Pennsylvania’s constitution
1. Perceived problems with the Articles of Confederation and the promotion of a new Constitution
* Raising revenue, why it was difficult for the national government to raise money
	+ Robert Morris’s “Impost tax,” and why it failed.
* The inability to control inflation and pay down debt
* Weak foreign relations
* Shay’s Rebellion, why it happened, how it ended, and how it contributed to the new Constitution
1. Successes under the Articles
* Land Ordinance of 1785
* Northwest Ordinance of 1787
* ^^Bad news for American Indians^^ Why?
1. The Constitutional Convention
* Key vocabulary and how it relates to the Constitution
	+ Separation of Powers, whose idea and why? How do we have it?
	+ Federalism (not the Federalist party!), how it delegated and divided powers
	+ Checks and Balances, which ones and why do they exist?
	+ Amendments. Why include an amendment process? Why make it difficult?
* Opposition to the constitution: who and why?
* Big debates
	+ Virginia Plan v. New Jersey Plan
	+ Powers to the legislature (Article I, Section 8)
	+ The Great Compromise
	+ The 3/5 Compromise
	+ Need for a Bill of Rights—some say no. Why?
	+ Where the capitol should be, and why was D.C. chosen?
* What were the Federalist Papers, who wrote them, to whom and for what reason?
* Organization into Articles, Sections, and Clauses; and what each Article is about
* Amendments 1-10 and why they were necessary.
1. If Americans embraced republicanism, why was there still slavery?
* Where and under what circumstances and limits was slavery abolished?
* How the Constitution, as written before the 13th amendment, supported slavery, and why?
* Why did many assume slavery was a dying institution? What changed that?
1. If Americans embraced republicanism, why was there still sexism?
* “Republican motherhood”
* Women’s roles in civic life and the household
1. Washington’s Presidency
* Why Washington? How does *disinterest* come into play, here?
* The Cabinet (Who?), Attorney General (Who?), Chief Justice (Who?)
* Hamilton’s Economic Plan, and Jefferson’s opposition
	+ National Bank
	+ Protective tariffs to promote manufacturing
	+ Paying state debts
* Neutrality
* Tests to the new government’s power: Whiskey Rebellion
* Two-term tradition
1. Birth of the two party system
* Hamilton’s Federalists v. Jefferson’s Democratic-Republicans
	+ Loose construction v. Strict construction
	+ Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
	+ Views on society and politics
	+ Was it really sectional to begin with?
	+ Disagreement on the French Revolution
* Role of the printing press
	+ Fenno v. Freneau
* First contested election in 1796
	+ How did Adams win?
	+ How did Jefferson become Vice-President, and why might that be a problem?
1. Alien Acts and the Sedition Act
* What did the Alien Acts say? The Sedition Act?
* How are they a product of the partisan rivalry? How are they the product of real fears (historical context!)
* How do the states react?
1. The Virginia Resolutions (by Madison) and Kentucky Resolutions (by Jefferson)
* How are they connected to the Alien and Sedition Acts?
* What is nullification?
* On what grounds do they assume states have the power to nullify federal laws?
* Why don’t the resolutions settle the debate of state v. federal power?
1. As Americans migrated and settled beyond the Appalachian Mountains, what new issues emerged?
* Need for the Land Ordinance (1785) and Northwest Ordinance (1785)—know the particulars!
* The Paxton Boys
* Washington’s policy toward Indians
* Battle of Fallen Timbers; Treaty of Greenville
* British and Spanish challenges in the West
	+ Jay’s Treaty
	+ Pinckney’s Treaty
1. Immigration to the USA
* Scots-Irish
* Germans
* French
1. Developing regional/sectional differences
* More slavery and agriculture in the South after the Cotton Gin
* Less slavery in the North, abolition or gradual emancipation
1. Spanish activity in the American Southwest

**Specific Terms from the Key Concepts NOT mentioned explicitly in the above section:**

* Pontiac’s Rebellion
* Iroquois Confederation
* Chief Little Turtle and the Western Confederacy
* Sons of Liberty
* Mercy Otis Warren
* *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
* Tariff
* Currency disputes
* Abigail Adams
* Pennsylvania Gradual Emancipation Law
* Frontier v. Tidewater Virginia
* *Corridos*
* Architecture of Spanish missions
* *Vacqueros*