

Revolutionary America and Constitutional Era (APUSH Period 3)
1754—1800
Unit Guide

DIRECTIONS: This is your study resource to use as we progress through our unit. It lists concepts, terms, and an outline of items that may appear on the unit exam or the AP Exam. Use this guide as you wish; it will not be collected. However, all material on this guide (and from class) is subject to being tested.

READINGS: Bailey, et. al., Chapters 6—10
Selected Documents

UNIT DATES: September 20—30-2016

ANTICIPATED TEST DATE: September 30, 2016

Chapter 6 Review Questions:

1. Why did the British and their American colonial subjects win the contest with the French for control of North America?
2. In what ways were the American colonists involved in the mother country's struggle with France?
3. How did French relations with the Indians compare with those of Britain and Spain?
4. Why did most Indian peoples fight with the French against Britain and its American colonists in the French and Indian War?
5. Explain why Britain's *success* in defeating the French empire laid the foundations for future failures in dealing with its colonial subjects.
6. How did events in France, England, and elsewhere in Europe affect the history of North America in this period?
7. Compare France's colonizing efforts in the New World with Spain's and England's colonies (see especially chapters 1 and 2). What factors explain France's relatively weak impact on the New World compared with that of England's and Spain's?

Chapter Six Vocabulary:

Vocabulary, People, and Concepts: Identify, define, or describe and state the historical significance of the following:

Samuel de Champlain	William Pitt	Antoine Cadillac	Robert de la Salle
James Wolfe	Edward Braddock	Pontiac	Hugeuenots
French and Indian War	Acadians	War of Spanish Secession	Albany Congress
Iroquois	New France	Proclamation of 1763	Cajun
Edict of Nantes	Treaty of Paris (1763)		

Chapter 7 Review Questions:

1. Why did the American colonies move from loyalty to protest to rebellion in the twelve years following the French and Indian War?
2. How and why did the Americans and the British differ in their views of taxation and of the relationship of colonies to the empire, particularly after 1763?
3. What was the theory and practice of mercantilism? What were its actual effects on the colonies, and why did the colonists resent it so much?
4. What were the major efforts used by the British to impose taxes and tighten control of the colonies?
5. What methods did the colonists use in their struggle with British authorities, and how did the British try to counteract them?
6. What specific actions did the colonists take that lead to Parliament's passage of the "Intolerable Acts?"
7. What advantages and disadvantages did the American rebels and the British each possess as the war began? What did each side do to mobilize its resources most effectively?
8. Given the histories of the colonies' founding and British "benign neglect" (or salutary neglect) until the period just before the Revolution, was the American Revolution inevitable? Or, could the thirteen colonies have remained peacefully attached to Britain for many years, as Canada did? What specifics would help with answering this question?

Chapter 7 Vocabulary, People, and Concepts:

Identify, define, or describe and state the historical significance of the following:

John Hancock	Lord North	George Grenville	Samuel Adams
Charles Townshend	John Adams	Crispus Attucks	Marquis de Lafayette

Baron von Steuben	Mercantilism	“No taxation w/o rep.”	nonimportation agreement
“royal veto”	internal/external taxation	“virtual representation”	boycott
Board of Trade	Sons of Liberty	Quebec Act	Navigation Acts
Declaratory Act	First Continental Congress	Sugar Act	Townshend Acts
Quartering Act	Boston Massacre	The Association	Stamp Act
Hessians	Admiralty Courts	Boston Tea Party	Loyalists
Stamp Act Congress	Intolerable Acts	“Continental”	Committees of Correspondence

Chapter 8 Study Questions:

1. What were the causes and consequences of the American Declaration of Independence in 1776?
2. What are the principal ideas of “republicanism” that developed during this period? Who were the key leaders and authors that contributed to this concept, and what specific things did they do to develop it?
3. Why did Americans choose not only to break from Britain, but also to adopt a republican form of government in 1776? What republican ideas did they share, and about what did they disagree?
4. Who were the Loyalists, and why did they adopt their position(s)? what role did they play during the Revolution, and what happened to them afterward?
5. What role did France play in winning America’s independence? How does the American Revolution fit into the series of “world wars” described in Chapter 6?
6. Why was the Battle of Saratoga such a key to American success in the Revolutionary War?
7. What were the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1783)?
8. How was the new United States able to achieve such a stunning diplomatic victory with the Treaty of Paris (1783)?

Chapter 8 Vocabulary, People, and Concepts:

Identify, define, or describe and state the historical significance of the following:

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	Patrick Henry	John Jay
Mercenaries	Natural Rights	Privateering	Second Continental Congress
<i>Common Sense</i>	Decl. of Independence	Loyalists/Tories	Patriots/Whigs
Treaty of Paris (1783)			

Chapter 9 Study Questions:

1. How did the revolutionary American ideas of natural human rights, equality, and freedom from governmental tyranny affect developments in the immediate post-Revolutionary period (1783—1789)?
2. How were women and African-Americans affected by the ideas of the American Revolution? Why was slavery abolished in the North but not in the entire nation?
3. Which problems of the post-Revolutionary period and weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation lead to the adoption of a new Constitution?
4. How was the new Constitution developed?
5. What were the basic features of the new Constitution, and how did they differ from the government under the Articles of Confederation?
6. What was the process by which the Constitution was ratified?
7. What were the specific effects of the American Revolution on society and politics at both the state and national levels?
8. Who were the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists, what were the issues that divided them, and why did the Federalists win?
9. What was Shays’ Rebellion, and why is it seen as a crucial role in sparking the movement for a new Constitution?
10. Should the Constitution be seen as a conservative reaction to the Revolution, an enshrinement of revolutionary principles, or both? What was most truly *original* about the Constitution?
11. In Chapters 4 and 5, the basic structure of early American society and economy was described. How did that structure affect the political developments during the period from the Revolution to the Constitution? How did the Revolution and the Constitution affect issues of social structure, economic equality, and the distribution of power?

Chapter 9 Vocabulary, People, and Concepts:

Identify, define, or describe and state the historical significance of the following:

Enlightenment and Constitution	Land Ordinance (1785)	Northwest Ordinance (1787)	Shays' Rebellion
James Madison	Great Compromise	Checks and balances	
Slavery and Constitution	Three-Fifths Clause	Antifederalists	The Federalist Papers
The Federalist, number 10.	Abigail Adams	Daniel Shays	Alexander Hamilton
James Madison	primogeniture	"mobocracy"	federation
consent of the governed	confederation	checks and balances	republicanism
anarchy	sovereignty states'	rights	The Constitution
Articles of Confederation	Electoral College	"Large-Sate Plan"	"Bundle of Compromises"
New State Constitutions	Annapolis Convention 1786		

Map Questions from Chapter 9:

AP exams often include maps and charts and ask for your interpretation of them. Using your maps and charts in Chapter 9, answer the following questions:

1. Which two of the thirteen states had the largest western land claims?
2. Which states had claims in the area that became the Old Northwest Territory?
3. Which nation exercised the greatest foreign influence in the American Southwest from 1783 to 1787?
4. Of the measures that strengthened the central government under the Constitution as compared with the Articles of Confederation, who many dealt with economic matters?
5. In which four states was there little or no opposition to the Constitution?
6. In which four states was support for the Constitution strong—2:1 or 3:1—but not overwhelming?
7. In which five states was the Constitution ratified by very slender margins?
8. Of the top five states in the population, how many had extremely narrow votes in favor of the Constitution (less than twenty votes difference)?
9. About how many years after the Constitution was officially guaranteed approval (with nine states ratifying) did the last state ratify?
10. Frontiersmen were generally antifederalist, but in which two large states was there greater federalist support or a more even division on the issue?

Use the map on page 183 to consider the following question:

How did the factors of being near to a commercial seacoast and the size of a state influence profederalist or antifederalist views? Which states were exceptions to the general pattern?

Ratification of the Constitution:

This is a major topic addressed in Chapter 9. Thus, the following questions relating to the chart on page 182 are provided to help you make more sense of this:

1. Look carefully at the vote in the five most populous states. What conclusions can you draw about the relation between population and the support for ratification?
2. Look at the vote in the five least populous states. In what ways would the figures support your conclusion about the relation between population and support for ratification in #1? How would the results in New Hampshire and Rhode Island partially qualify that conclusion?
3. Look at the relation between region and date of ratification. Which region—New England, the Middle Atlantic States, or the South—had only *one* state ratify after January 1788? Which region only had *one* state ratify before April 1788? In which region was opinion more evenly divided?
4. The text indicates that four states—Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, and New York—were the keys to ratification. How many *total* delegates would have had to switch sides in order for all of those states to have opposed ratification? (Remember that each change subtracts from one side and adds to the other.)

Chapter 10 Review Questions:

1. How was the new federal government put into place and how did it begin functioning?
2. What were the most important issues facing the new federal government, and how did the Washington Administration address them?

3. What were Hamilton's basic economic and political goals, and how did he attempt to achieve them? How did he put the federal government on sound financial footing?
4. What were the philosophical and political disagreements between Hamilton and Jefferson that led to the creation of the first American political parties? How did the conflict over Hamilton's policies lead to this?
5. Who were the members of the two political parties? What contrasted between the two members?
6. What were the effects of the French Revolution on the United States, and how did it affect American foreign policy and politics from 1790 to 1800? (relates to #6)
7. Why did Washington negotiate the Jay Treaty with the British, and how did it play into the conflict of the American political parties?
8. What were the basic goals of Washington's foreign policy, and how successful was he in achieving them?
9. Although Federalists and Republicans engaged in extremely bitter political struggles during this period, they both retained their basic commitment to republican government. What characteristics of American politics and society enabled them to keep their conflict within bounds?

Chapter 10 Vocabulary, People, and Concepts:

Identify, define, or describe and state the historical significance of the following:

John Adams	John Jay	Talleyrand	Thomas Jefferson
Citizen Genet	Alexander Hamilton	Henry Knox	"funding at par"
implied powers	excise tax	strict construction	tariff
assumption	agrarian	Ninth Amendment	Whiskey Rebellion
cabinet	Federalists	Jeffersonian Republicans	Bank of the United States
Tenth Amendment	Bill of Rights	Pinckney Treaty	Judiciary Act of 1789
French Revolution	Treaty of Greenville	Jay's Treaty	Battle of Fallen Timbers
Neutrality Proclamation	Convention of 1800	Farewell Address	

Other things to know:

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| social impact of war | Hobbes |
| disestablishment, Virginia Statue of Religious Freedom | Charles Beard and his thesis; his critics |
| importance of new state constitutions | Strengths and weaknesses of Articles of Confederation |
| Newburgh conspiracy | |
| Importance of Northwest posts | |
| Importance of depression in 1780s | |
| The nature of ratification fights in Mass, NY, VA | |