

APUSH UNIT 3 (1754-1800) “Cheat Sheet” 2020



CONTEXTUALIZATION OPTIONS (1754-1783): Mercantilism (Navigation Acts), Salutary Neglect, French and Indian War, Anne Hutchinson (Gender), Magna Carta (Taxation by Consent), First Great Awakening (Religion), The Enlightenment (Political Ideas)

POSSIBLE OUTSIDE EVIDENCE (American Revolution):

Proclamation Line of 1763 (Prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains)

Parliament Taxes (1760s): Sugar Act, Stamp Act (Internal Tax), Townshend Acts

British Troops in the Colonies: Quartering Acts, Boston Massacre

Tea Act (NOT A TAX - a monopoly for the British East India Company)

Sons of Liberty	Daughters of Liberty	CAUSATION
Boston Tea Party (to to protest the Tea Act)	Homespun Cloth / “Spinning Bees” (to support boycotts of British goods)	Tea Act Boston Tea Party Intolerable Acts First Continental Congress
Intolerable Acts (Closed Boston Port, Put Massachusetts under military rule, stronger Quartering Act, British officials to Britain for trial)		

Lexington and Concord - April, 1775

Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* - January, 1776 (encouraged Americans to declare independence)

Declaration of Independence - July, 1776

Battle of Saratoga (1777)	Siege of Yorktown (1781)
TURNING POINT <i>Resulted in French assistance</i>	BRITISH SURRENDER <i>French navy kept British from evacuating</i>

TREATY OF PARIS (1783) - Ended Revolutionary War

Boundaries: Great Lakes, Mississippi River, Florida

EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

- republicanism - popular government by representatives w/ NO MONARCH
- Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom (Author: Jefferson) - disestablished the Anglican Church
- Northern states passed *gradual* emancipation laws
- Republican Motherhood - women should educate their children to be good citizens
 - No women’s suffrage until after WWI (19th Amendment)
 - Women still lost control of their property when they married
- Articles of Confederation - limited federal government to avoid abuses of power

CONTEXTUALIZATION OPTIONS (1783-11789): The natural contextualization for a prompt during this period would be from the American Revolution (anything from the previous page that will help establish useful background). The **Stamp Act** (taxation without representation) and/or the **Intolerable Acts** (tyranny) would work especially well to explain why Americans desired a limited government after the American Revolution. **Shays' Rebellion** would be great contextualization if the prompt is about the Constitution.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

What powers DID Congress have under the Articles?	What powers did Congress NOT have under the Articles?
<p>FOREIGN POLICY Raise an Army, Declare War, Make Treaties, Send and Receive Ambassadors</p>	<p>ECONOMIC POLICY No power to collect taxes No power to control trade</p>

Why did some Americans support the idea of a stronger central government?

- Bad Economy (Continental Notes - "Not Worth a Continental")
- Shays' Rebellion (Massachusetts)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION (Philadelphia, 1787)

Virginia Plan (Large State Plan) / New Jersey Plan (Small State Plan) / Great Compromise

3/5 Compromise (Between Slave and Free States)

THE ARTICLES VS THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLES	CONSTITUTION
Federal Control of Foreign Policy Federalism (Powers divided between Central and State Govs.)	
No Power to Tax	Taxing Power
Only a Legislative Branch (Congress)	Three Branches (Legislative, Executive, Judicial)
No Power to Control Trade or Commerce	Control of <i>Interstate</i> Commerce

FEDERALISM	FEDERALIST PARTY
Powers divided between central and state governments	A political party that supported a stronger central government

FEDERALISTS	ANTIFEDERALISTS
Supported Ratification of the Constitution	Opposed the Ratification of the Constitution
A Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution - Compromise between Federalists and Antifederalists	

CONTEXTUALIZATION OPTIONS (1789-1800): The natural contextualization for a prompt during this period would come from the Articles, the Constitution, and/or ratification. **The debate between the Federalists and Antifederalists** would establish great historical context for the conflicts between the Federalists and Jeffersonian/Democratic-Republicans during the 1790s.

Washington's Cabinet included **Thomas Jefferson** as Secretary of State and **Alexander Hamilton** as Secretary of the Treasury. The conflicts between Jefferson and Hamilton formed the basis for the **First Two Party System**.

FEDERALISTS		JEFFERSONIAN/ DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS
Alexander Hamilton John Adams	LEADERS	Thomas Jefferson James Madison
Strong Central Government	FEDERALISM	States' Rights
Loose Construction ["Necessary and Proper" Clause]	CONSTITUTION	STRICT CONSTRUCTION
YES	NATIONAL BANK?	NO
Government should promote economic development	ECONOMY	<i>Laissez-faire</i> "Let It Be"
Pro-British	FOREIGN POLICY	Pro-French

WASHINGTON'S FOREIGN POLICY

- **Citizen Genet** - French ambassador dismissed (for stirring up public support for France)
- **Neutrality Proclamation** - declared the US neutral in the wars of the French Revolution
- **Jay Treaty** - "Most Favored Nation" Trading Status with Britain (Unpopular)

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS (TWO WARNINGS)

- **Avoid Permanent Alliances** (and Foreign Influence)
- **Avoid Political Parties**

THE ADAMS ADMINISTRATION: 1797-1801 (Federalist)

ALIEN ACTS	SEDITION ACT
Made it harder to become a US citizen (constitutional but politically motivated)	Banned Printed Criticism of the Government (clearly unconstitutional)

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, written by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison to protest against the Alien and Sedition Acts, promoted the **compact theory** of the Constitution (a contract between the states). Jefferson (but not Madison) claimed that states had the right to **nullify** unconstitutional laws.

Jefferson was elected president in 1800. Some call this election the "Revolution of 1800."