

APUSH PERIOD 3 GUIDE

1754 - 1800

KEY CONTENT

- French & Indian War
- Albany Plan
- Treaty of Paris (1763)
- Pontiac's Rebellion
- Proclamation of 1763
- Sugar Act
- Stamp Act/Stamp Act Congress
- Quartering Act
- Declaratory Act
- Townshend Act
- MA Circular Letter
- Boston Massacre, 1770
- Gaspee Affair
- Tea Act of 1773/ Boston Tea Party
- Intolerable/Coercive Acts
- 1st Continental Congress
- Lexington & Concord
- 2nd Continental Congress
- Common Sense
- Declaration of Independence
- Salutary Neglect
- Federalism
- Articles of Confederation
- Land Ordinance of 1785
- Northwest Ordinance, 1787
- 3/5 Compromise
- Great Compromise
- Slave Trade Compromise
- Shay's Rebellion
- Whiskey Rebellion
- Paxton Boys
- Republican Motherhood
- "Remember the Ladies"
- Federalists v. Anti Federalists
- Bill of Rights
- Jay's Treaty
- Pinckney's Treaty
- Hamilton's BE FAT Plan
- Washington's Farewell Address
- XYZ Affair
- Elastic Clause
- Alien & Sedition Act
- VA & KY Resolutions
- Revolution of 1800
- Battle of Fallen Timbers
- Treaty of Greenville
- Neutrality Proclamation, 1793
- Federalists v. Democratic Republicans

KEY CONCEPTS

Key Concept 3.1: British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

Key Concept 3.2: The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

Key Concept 3.3: Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

MAIN IDEAS

- The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven years' War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied American Indians.
- The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.
- The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century
- After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence.
- New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues.
- In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending.
- The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.

