APUSH Unit 2

Revolutionary Era

APUSH 2.1 – APUSH 3.3

VUS.4a – VUS.4d



French Colonization

French colonists established a limited presence around the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, Acadia and Mississippi River.

* Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization.
* French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.

Catholics

Huguenots

Edict of Nantes

“New France”

Quebec, Montreal, Detroit, New Orleans

Samuel de Champlain

St. Lawrence River

Great Lakes

Acadia

Robert La Salle

Mississippi River

“Louisiana”

Huron Indians

Small-scale settlement

Coureurs de bois

Voyageurs

Intermarriage with Indians

Beaver pelts

Jesuits

French & Indian War

Competition over resources between European rivals led to conflict within and between North American colonial possessions and American Indians.

* Conflicts in Europe spread to North America, as French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied, traded with, and armed American Indian groups, leading to continuing political instability.
* European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.
* By supplying American Indian allies with deadlier weapons and alcohol, and by rewarding Indian military actions, Europeans helped increase the intensity and destructiveness of American Indian warfare.
* English population growth and expansion into the interior disrupted existing French–Indian fur trade networks and caused various Indian nations to shift alliances among competing European powers.
* Throughout the second half of the 18th century, various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the new United States government.
* After the British defeat of the French, white–Indian conflicts continued to erupt as native groups sought both to continue trading with Europeans and to resist the encroachment of British colonists on traditional tribal lands.
* Britain’s victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.
* The French withdrawal from North America and the subsequent attempt of various native groups to reassert their power over the interior of the continent resulted in new white–Indian conflicts along the western borders of British and, later, the U.S. colonial settlement and among settlers looking to assert more power in interior regions.

Britain-France-Spain

War of the League of Augsburg (King William’s War)

War of Spanish Succession (Queen Anne’s War)

War of Austrian Succession (King George’s War)

War of Jenkins’ Ear

Seven Years War (French & Indian War)

(War of the) American Revolution

Ohio River Valley

Colonel George Washington

Fort Duquesne & Fort Necessity

Iroquois Confederacy

Albany Plan of Union (Albany Congress)

Benjamin Franklin

“Join or Die”

Colonial militia

British regulars

Edward Braddock

William Pitt

James Wolfe

Battle of Quebec

Treaty of Paris of 1763

Acadia (Nova Scotia)

Cajuns

Pontiac’s Rebellion, 1763

Smallpox

Proclamation (Line) of 1763

Appalachian Mountains

Paxton Boys

Colonial Discontent

Britain’s desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy.

* The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.
* “Atlantic World” commercial, religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor
* systems.
* The growth of an Atlantic economy throughout the 18th century created a shared labor market and a wide exchange of New World and European goods, as seen in the African slave trade and the shipment of products from the Americas.
* As European nations competed in North America, their colonies focused on gaining new sources of labor and on producing and acquiring commodities that were valued in Europe.
* The goals and interests of European leaders at times diverged from those of colonial citizens, leading to growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic, as settlers, especially in the English colonies, expressed dissatisfaction over territorial settlements, frontier defense, and other issues.
* Late 17th-century efforts to integrate Britain’s colonies into a coherent, hierarchical imperial structure and pursue mercantilist economic aims met with scant success due largely to varied forms of colonial resistance and conflicts with American Indian groups, and were followed by nearly a half-century of the British government’s relative indifference to colonial governance.
* During and after the imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, new pressures began to unite the British colonies against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights, sparking a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.
* Great Britain’s massive debt from the Seven Years’ War resulted in renewed efforts to consolidate imperial control over North American markets, taxes, and political institutions — actions that were supported by some colonists but resisted by others.
* The French withdrawal from North America and the subsequent attempt of various native groups to reassert their power over the interior of the continent resulted in new white–Indian conflicts along the western borders of British and, later, the U.S. colonial settlement and among settlers looking to assert more power in interior regions.

Proclamation (Line) of 1763

Paxton Boys

Salutary neglect

Mercantilism

Favorable balance of trade

Currency

Royal veto

Smuggling

Writs of assistance

Regulator movement

George Grenville

Navigation Laws of 1763

Sugar Act of 1764

Quartering Act of 1765

Stamp Act of 1765

Admiralty courts

James Otis

“No taxation without representation”

“Virtual representation”

Stamp Act Congress

Boycott

Nonimportation agreements

Domestic economy

Sons of Liberty & Daughters of Liberty

Repeal of Stamp Act

Declaratory Act of 1766

Charles Townshend

Townshend Acts

John Dickinson

*Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer*

Lord North

“Redcoats”/“Lobsterbacks”

Boston Massacre, 1770

Samuel Adams

Committees of Correspondence

British East India Company

Monopoly

Boston Tea Party, 1773

Coercive (“Intolerable”) Acts of 1774

Boston Port Act

Mercy Otis Warren

Town meetings

Jury of peers

New Quartering Act

Quebec Act

First Continental Congress

Declaration of Rights

The Association

“Nonimportation, nonexportation

nonconsumption”

Tarring and feathering

Patrick Henry

“Give me liberty or give me death”

Battles of Lexington & Concord

“Shot Heard ‘Round the World”

Second Continental Congress

Olive Branch Petition

George III

Richard Henry Lee

Thomas Jefferson

Declaration of Independence

Declaring Independence

Resistance to imperial control in the British colonies drew on colonial experiences of self-government, evolving local ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

* Several factors promoted Anglicization in the British colonies: the growth of autonomous political communities based on English models, the development of commercial ties and legal structures, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, Protestant evangelism, religious toleration, and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas.
* As regional distinctiveness among the British colonies diminished over time, they developed largely similar patterns of culture, laws, institutions, and governance within the context of the British imperial system.
* The independence movement was fueled by established colonial elites, as well as by grassroots movements that included newly mobilized laborers, artisans, and women, and rested on arguments over the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.
* Protestant evangelical religious fervor strengthened many British colonists’ understandings of themselves as a chosen people blessed with liberty, while Enlightenment philosophers and ideas inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege.
* New political ideas about the relationship between people and their government helped to justify the Declaration of Independence.
* The American Revolution was inspired by ideas concerning natural rights and political authority, and its successful completion affected people and governments throughout the world for many generations.
* The revolutionary generation formulated the political philosophy and laid the institutional foundations for the system of government under which Americans live.

American identity

English culture

Protestantism

Taverns

Printing presses

John Peter Zenger Trial

Scientific Revolution

Deism

The Enlightenment

Radical Whigs

Thomas Hobbes

“State of nature”

Absolute monarchy

John Locke

“Natural rights”

“Life, liberty and property”

“Ordered liberty”

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

“Social contract”

“Consent of the governed”

Mercantilism

“No taxation without representation”

“Virtual representation”

Montesquieu

Separation of powers

Voltaire

Religious toleration

Separation of church and state

Thomas Paine

*Common Sense*

Republicanism

Democracy

Town meetings

Civic virtue

“Natural aristocracy”

Adam Smith

*The Wealth of Nations*

Capitalism

Richard Henry Lee

Thomas Jefferson

Declaration of Independence

Equality

“Inalienable rights”

“Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness”

List of Grievances

Revolutionary War

Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain’s apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the patriot cause succeeded because of the colonists’ greater familiarity with the land, their resilient military and political leadership, their ideological commitment, and their support from European allies.

* George Washington avoided any situation that threatened the destruction of his army, and his leadership kept the army together when defeat seemed inevitable.
* Benjamin Franklin successfully negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France following the Patriot victory at the Battle of Saratoga.
* The American rebels had a firm belief in their cause. In contrast, the war did not have popular support in Great Britain.
* The British government grew tired of the struggle after the French agreed to aid the Americans.
* Americans benefited from the presence of the French army and navy at the Battle of Yorktown, which ended the war with an American victory.

Patriots (Whigs)

Loyalists (Tories)

Neutrals

Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation

Baron von Steuben

Marquis de Lafayette

Anglican Church

Congregational (Puritan) Church

Presbyterian Church

Continental Congress

Continental Army

General George Washington

Battle of Breed’s/Bunker Hill

Hessians (mercenaries)

Battle of Quebec, 1776

Thomas Paine

Common Sense

Guerilla warfare

War of attrition

John Howe

John Burgoyne

Battle of Saratoga, 1777

Benjamin Franklin

Model Treaty

Franco-American Alliance, 1778

Comte de Rochambeau

French soldiers

Admiral de Grasse

French navy

Armed Neutrality League

Iroquois Confederacy

George Rogers Clark

Privateers

John Paul Jones

Nathanael Greene

Charles Cornwallis

Battle of Yorktown, 1781

Resignation of Lord North

Paris Peace negotiations

Franklin, Jay & Adams

Treaty of Paris, 1783

Impact of the American Revolution

British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation’s social, political, and economic identity.

* While the new governments continued to limit rights to some groups, ideas promoting self-government and personal liberty reverberated around the world.
* The ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence contradicted the realities of slavery and the undemocratic nature of political participation in the early decades of the new republic.
* During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of the inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments.
* Enlightenment ideas and women’s experiences in the movement for independence promoted an ideal of “republican motherhood,” which called on white women to maintain and teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture.
* Various tribes attempted to forge advantageous political alliances with one another and with European powers to protect their interests, limit migration of white settlers, and maintain their tribal lands.
* While the new governments continued to limit rights to some groups, ideas
* promoting self-government and personal liberty reverberated around the world.
* The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence had reverberations in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future rebellions.

Patriots (Whigs)

Loyalists (Tories)

Neutrals

Confiscation of Loyalist property

Loyalist exodus

Manufacturing

Inflation

Property requirements for voting

Primogeniture, quitrents & entails

Disestablishment of religion

Thomas Jefferson’s Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom

Jefferson Bible

“Separation of church and state”

Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation

Gradual abolition in the north

Manumission in north & mid-Atlantic

Eli Whitney’s cotton gin

Expansion of slavery in the south

Abigail Adams

Republican motherhood

Civic virtue

State constitutions

Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1784

Westward expansion

British Forts in Old Northwest

Spanish Florida & Louisiana

Repayment of French war loans

French Revolution

Haitian Revolution

Mexican independence

Gran Colombia

Unit Review: Essential Questions

* What characteristics defined French settlement in North America?
* How did the French & Indian War impact Native Americans, French settlers and British colonists?
* In what ways did the French & Indian War alter the political, economic and ideological relations between Britain and its American colonies?
* How and why did Britain attempt to increase its control over the colonies?
* How and why did colonists resist British control?
* How did the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Paine influence Jefferson’s writings in the Declaration of Independence?
* How did the Declaration of Independence become a road map for the new republic as it extended the franchise, provided for equality of opportunity, and guaranteed “unalienable rights”?
* What differences existed among Americans concerning separation from Great Britain?
* What factors contributed to the victory of the American rebels?
* How did the American Revolution affect the lives of women, African Americans, Native Americans, and British Loyalists?
* To what extent did the American Revolution fundamentally transform American society?