



AP US HISTORY

Unit 3: 1754 - 1800

UNIT 3 REVIEW



the note ninja

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THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR

- Also called the French & Indian War (1754-1763)
 - France vs. Britain

Causes:

- Land disputes, trade w/ Indians
- After it started off badly for the British, they eventually won the war

Peace of Paris 1763:

- British gains French Canada & Spanish Florida
- French gives Louisiana to Spain

Aftermath:

- British view of war -> Thought colonial army was poorly trained & disordered
- Colonists' view of war -> Proud of their performance + not pleased by British leadership
- British abandons salutary neglect (policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws)
- Beginning tensions between colonies and Britain

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Britain enacts the following in order to pay off war debt:

- Sugar Act (1764): Duties on foreign luxuries and sugar
- Quartering Act (1765): Colonists must provide quarters for British soldiers
 - Stamp Act (1765): Duties on newspapers and most printed paper
- Declaratory Act (1766): Stamp Act was repealed, but Britain could now tax and make laws in all cases

Britain continues to tax the colonies:

- Townshend Acts (1767): New duties on tea, glass, paper
 - Tea Act (1773): Gave British a monopoly on tea.
- Boston Tea Party: Bostonians board British ships and dump tea into harbors -> act of resistance -> mixed colonial reaction

Intolerable Acts: Britain angered over Boston Tea Party

- Closed Boston Port
- Reduced power of Massachusetts legislature

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

First Continental Congress -> colonies address

threats to their liberties:

- Called for the repeal of Intolerable acts + boycotts

Colonial defiance and British suppression leads to violence:

- Battle of Lexington & Concord (1775): British defeat
- Battle of Bunker Hill (1775): British victory but they suffered many casualties

Second Continental Congress:

- Congress starts favoring independence
- Calls on colonies to provide troops, organize armies, etc.
- Thomas Jefferson drafts Declaration of Independence

Battle of Saratoga (1777) -> turning point

- American Victory -> French & Spain ally

Battle of Yorktown (1781) -> Last battle -> American victory

Treaty of Paris (1783) -> US recognized as independent

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

First US government:

- Motivated by fear of tyranny due to past British experience

Key details:

- Weak central government
- Unanimous consent needed for amendments
- No power to tax, enforce laws, or regulate commerce
 - Lack of economic unity -> economic depression
 - Many states had unpaid debt & border disputes

Shay's Rebellion (1787):

- Massachusetts farmers lead armed uprising on courthouses due to perceived economic injustices
 - Revealed weaknesses of AOC

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Address issues with the AOC:

- Great Compromise -> How people should be represented
 - > Bicameral Congress: House of Representatives & Senate
- Electoral College -> States are given electors -> electors select the President
- Three-Fifths Compromise -> Each enslaved person counts as 3/5 of a person
- Compromise on Importation of Slaves -> Prevented Congress from outlawing importation of slaves till 1808

Federalist Papers:

- 85 essays by Madison, Hamilton, and John Jay presenting reasons for ratification

The Constitution was ratified in 1788 -> 9 votes

THE CONSTITUTION

Federalism -> powers shared btwn states and fed. govt.

Separation of powers:

- Legislative -> makes laws
- Executive -> enforces laws
- Judicial -> interprets laws

Original Bill of Rights -> 10 amendments:

1 -> Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, petition

2 -> Bear arms

3 -> Prohibts forceful quartering of troops

4 -> Unreasonable search/seizure

5 -> Right to remain silent

6 -> Speedy public trial, counsel & criminal trial by jury

7 -> Trial by jury in civil cases

8 -> Cruel/unusual punishment

9 -> Rights not mentioned in Constitution are

there for the people

10 -> Power not given to fed. govt. or prohibited are

given to states + people

A NEW REPUBLIC

Hamilton's Financial Plan:

- Pay off national debt in full
- Impose tariffs on foreign goods
 - National bank
- Opposed by Anti-Federalists

Washington's Farewell Address:

- a) Don't get involved with European affairs
- b) Avoid "permanent alliances" in foreign affairs
- c) Don't form political parties (this was already happening!)

Alien & Sedition Acts:

- Federalist Party gains majority in both houses -> enacts policies to restrict Democratic Republicans
 - a) Naturalization Act: Increased years to acquire citizenship from 5 to 14 yrs
 - b) Sedition Act: Prohibits newspaper editors from criticizing President or Congress