

# Mr. Peters' HP 3 Test Review Packet

## Historical Period 3 DEATH AND TAXES (1754-1800)

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.

### Key Concepts 3.1, 3.2, & 3.3

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven Years' War (French & 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 American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.
- ✓ 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, differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues.
- ✓ Migration within NA & competition over resources, boundaries, & trade intensified conflicts among peoples & nations.
- ✓ 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.

### (HP 2 REVIEW) Colonial Resistance to British Rule

The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade. Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving 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.

**Navigation Acts, 1651-1696 - Attempt by England to assert its control over American trade by passing a series of laws that regulated colonial trade to England's benefit.**

**Bacon's Rebellion, 1676 - Armed rebellion in Virginia against Governor William Berkeley, who had the support of the British government. Forces from England came to Virginia to suppress the resistance and reform the colonial government to one that was more directly under royal control.**

**Leisler's Rebellion, 1689 - Rebellion against royal officials representing the Dominion of New England. Led by Jacob Leisler, a German merchant in New York. Leisler was executed when he refused to surrender to a royal governor.**

**Wool Act, 1699 - English law that made it illegal to ship wool from the American colonies. The law was designed to assist the British wool industry.**

**Molasses Act, 1733- A British law that established a tax on imports of molasses, sugar, and rum from non-British colonies. The law was loosely enforced and New England imported great quantities of West Indian sugar for manufacturing rum.**

**Smuggling - As a way of ignoring British restrictions on colonial trade, colonists engaged in widespread smuggling. Smugglers who got caught were often freed by sympathetic American juries.**

**Salutary Neglect - Unofficial British policy of non-enforcement of trade laws. Salutary neglect lasted throughout most of the 1600s and 1700s.**

## **French and Indian War, 1754-1763 (Seven Years' War, 1756-1763)**

Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy. Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies.

**French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) - Imperial war between Britain and France for control of North America (beginning in 1754) that became a larger-scale European war in 1756. American Indians generally supported the French.**

**British defeat of the French, 1763 - Under the Treaty of Paris, which ended the French and Indian War, Britain gained possession of all French Canada and Spanish Florida.**

**Scotch-Irish - Protestant Scottish settlers who migrated from British-controlled Northern Ireland to the colonies in the 1700s.**

## **Effects of the French and Indian War on American Indians**

After the British victory, imperial officials' attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands.

**Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763 - Unsuccessful Indian rebellion led by an Ottawa chief named Pontiac against British Indian policy in the Northwest Territory.**

**Proclamation Line of 1763 - Britain established a boundary in the Appalachian Mountains, banning colonists from settling west of the boundary. Designed to prevent conflict with Indians.**

**The Paxton Boys, 1764 - Frontiersman of Scots-Irish origin in Paxton, Pennsylvania, who massacred Conestoga Indians and then marched on Philadelphia demanding the colonial government provide better defense against Indians. The government responded with an official bounty for Indian scalps.**

## **American Independence from Great Britain**

The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights.

**Sugar Act, 1764 - British law that taxed sugar and other colonial imports to pay for some of Britain's expenses in protecting the colonies during the French and Indian War.**

**Stamp Act, 1765 - British law that established a direct tax in the colonies on written documents, including newspapers, legal documents, & playing cards. Tax was designed to raise revenue for the British Empire. Protest led to its repeal in 1766.**

**Sons of Liberty - Secret organization formed in Boston (1765) to oppose Stamp Act. Best known for the Boston Tea Party (1773)**

**Declaratory Act, 1766 - The British Parliament asserted they had "the sole and exclusive right" to tax the colonists, rejecting the colonial argument that taxation should rest in the hands of colonial assemblies.**

**Townshend Acts, 1767 - Import taxes for the colonists on products made in Britain. Recognizing the colonists had been pushed too far, Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts in 1770, except for the tax on tea.**

**John Dickinson, Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer, 1767 - Dickinson was landowner and lawyer who published his "Letters" to argue that taxation without representation violated the colonists' rights as English citizens.**

**Boston Massacre, 1770 - British troops killed five colonists by firing on a mob of people who had been taunting them and throwing stones**

**Boston Tea Party, 1773 - As a protest against a British monopoly on tea, colonists disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded three British ships and dumped a shipment of tea into Boston harbor.**

**First Continental Congress, 1774 - Delegates from every colony except Georgia met in Philadelphia and asserted their rights as Englishmen.**

**Battle of Lexington and Concord, 1775 - Battle between British soldiers and American "Minutemen" outside Boston that began the American Revolution.**

**Second Continental Congress, 1775 - Delegates from the thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia to create a Continental army and prepare the colonies for war against Britain**

## **Leaders of the Movement for American Independence**

The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women. In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement.

**Benjamin Franklin - American writer, scientist, inventor, and diplomat who negotiated the Treaty of Alliance with France during the American Revolution. Franklin also negotiated the treaty ending the American Revolution and attended the Constitutional Convention in 1787.**

## **Philosophy of the American Independence Movement**

Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, & the ideas of the Enlightenment. Enlightenment ideas & philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege, while religion strengthened Americans' view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty. The colonists' belief in the superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine's Common Sense & the Declaration of Independence. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans' understanding of the ideals on which the nation was based.

**Thomas Paine, Common Sense, 1776 - Common Sense was pamphlet that attacked the British monarchy, calling for American independence from Britain**

**Declaration of Independence, 1776 - A formal statement adopted by the Second Continental Congress declaring the American colonies independent.**

**The Enlightenment (Age of Reason) - 17th century philosophical movement in Europe that emphasized reason and individualism rather than tradition and faith.**

**Republican form of government - Free people govern themselves without a king through elected representatives of the people**

**John Locke - British philosopher of the late 17th century whose ideas influenced the writing of the Declaration of Independence and the creation of the United States. He argued that sovereignty resides in the people, who have natural rights to life, liberty, and property.**

**Adam Smith - Scottish philosopher (1723- 1790) whose ideas helped fuel the creation of the market system in the U.S. He believed free market competition would benefit society as a whole by keeping prices low and building in an incentive for a wide variety of goods and services.**

## **Reasons for American Success in the War for Independence**

Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army, George Washington's military leadership, the colonists' ideological commitment and resilience, and assistance sent by European allies.

**Battle of Saratoga, 1777 - Battle that marked the turning point of the American Revolution, convincing France to aid the cause.**

**Treaty of Alliance, 1778 - Alliance between the Americans and French in war against Britain. France recognized U.S. independence from Britain. (Note: This was the first and only treaty of alliance made by the U.S. until NATO was created in 1949.)**

**Battle of Yorktown, 1781 - The British army surrendered to General George Washington and the Continental Army, virtually ended the American Revolution.**

**Treaty of Paris, 1783 - Treaty that ended the American Revolution, securing American independence from Britain.**

**George Washington- Commander in chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. First President of the United States under the U.S. Constitution.**

## **Effects of the American Revolution on Ideas of Liberty and Equality**

During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of 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. In response to women's participation in the American Revolution, Enlightenment ideas, and women's appeals for expanded roles, an ideal of "republican motherhood" gained popularity. It called on women to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture. The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements.

**French Revolution, 1789 - Period of radical social and political change throughout Europe that began with an uprising against the king of France.**

**Republican Motherhood - A view of womanhood after the American Revolution that stressed the importance of women in raising children with republican virtues such as patriotism and honor.**

**Mercy Otis Warren - Massachusetts playwright, poet, and historian who wrote some of the most popular and effective propaganda for the American cause during the American Revolution. In 1805, she published the first history of the American Revolution.**

**Abigail Adams - Wife of revolutionary leader John Adams who advised him to "remember the ladies" when the nation's leaders spoke of liberty and equality.**

**Toussaint L'Ouverture - Leader of slave rebellion on the French sugar island of St. Domingue in 1791, which led to the creation of the independent republic of Haiti in 1804.**

**Latin American Wars of Independence - Revolutions of the late 18th and early 19th centuries that resulted in the creation of independent nations throughout Latin America.**

## **The Articles of Confederation**

Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship. The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government.

**Articles of Confederation, 1781-1789 - First constitution of the U.S. Created a national government with limited powers.**

**Tariff and currency disputes under the Articles of Confederation - Control of taxation and tariffs was left to the states, and each state could issue its own currency. In disputes between states, Congress served as mediator and judge, but could not require a state to accept its decisions.**

## **Creation of the U.S. Constitution**

Delegates from the states participated in a Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches. The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after 1808. In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, their principles were articulated in the Federalist Papers (primarily written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government.

**Shays' Rebellion, 1786-1787** - Rebellion of debtor farmers in Massachusetts led by Daniel Shays. After the rebellion was crushed by the Massachusetts state militia, many prominent American leaders called for a strengthening of the national government to prevent such rebellions in the future.

**Constitutional Convention, 1787**- The convention to write a new constitution for the United States met from May through September in 1787.

**Federalist Papers, 1787-1788** - 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay in support of the ratification of the U.S. Constitution.

**Ratification of the U.S. Constitution and the Creation of a New Government, 1788-1789** - The U.S. Constitution, ratified in 1788, led to the creation of a new national government on March 4, 1789. The Constitution created a republican form of government within a federal system, limited by a separation of powers

**Great Compromise** - Compromise at the Constitutional Convention by which Congress would have two houses - the Senate (where each state would get the equal representation of two senators) and the House of Representatives (where representation would be based on population).

**Anti-Federalists** – A movement opposed to the creation of a stronger U.S. federal government, and later opposed the ratification of the 1787 Constitution.

## Creation of the U.S. Government under the New Constitution

During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.

George Washington's Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances.

**Judiciary Act of 1789** - Law establishing the Supreme Court and the lower federal courts. President Washington appointed John Jay as the first chief justice of the United States.

**Bill of Rights, 1791** - During the ratification process for the U.S. Constitution, demands for greater guarantees of rights resulted in a promise for the addition of a Bill of Rights to the new Constitution. A Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution by 1791.

**First Bank of the United States, 1791** – A privately owned bank that operated as both a commercial bank and fiscal agent for the U.S. government. Based in Philadelphia, the bank was granted a 20-year charter in 1791 by the U.S. Congress.

**Whiskey Rebellion, 1794** – It was a protest by grain farmers in western Pennsylvania against the federal tax on whiskey. Militia forces, led by President Washington, ended the uprising.

**Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798** - Laws passed by the U.S. Congress that prevented immigrants from participating in politics and to silence those who criticized the Federalist Party and the U.S. government.

**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, 1798** - Statements authored secretly by James Madison and Thomas Jefferson in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts. The Resolutions asserted the right of states to veto federal legislation.

**John Adams** - Revolutionary leader who played an instrumental role in the vote for American independence. After the American Revolution, he served as U.S. minister to Great Britain, first vice-president of the United States & second president of the United States.

**Alexander Hamilton's Financial Plan** - Under President Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, introduced policies to fund the federal debt at par and federal assumption of state banks. Hamilton also established a first Bank of the United States.

## U.S. Foreign Policy, 1783-1800

The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River. War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement.

**Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793** - Without using the word "neutrality," Washington proclaimed the U.S. would give no military support to the French in their war against Britain. At the time, the U.S. had a treaty of alliance with France. Washington did not formally repudiate that alliance.

**Pinckney's Treaty, 1795** - Treaty between the U.S. and Spain that defined the boundaries between the U.S. and Spanish colonies and granted the U.S. navigation rights on the Mississippi River.

**Jay's Treaty, 1795** - Treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain that ensured American neutrality in the British-French war.

**XYZ Affair, 1797** - Envoys to France were told that the U.S. would need to loan France money and bribe government officials as a precondition for meeting with French officials. This led to a "Quasi-War" between the U.S. and France that lasted until 1800.

## Formation of Political Parties

Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic & foreign policy, & the balance between liberty & order. This led to the formation of political parties -most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, & Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson & James Madison.

**Washington's Farewell Address, 1796** - President Washington warned about the dangers of divisive political parties and permanent foreign alliances.

**Federalist Party** - Political party associated with Hamilton. Federalists supported Britain in its war against France. (Domestically, Federalists supported a strong federal government, a loose interpretation of the Constitution, a Bank of the United States, and revenue tariffs).

**Democratic-Republican Party** - Political party associated with Thomas Jefferson. Democratic-Republicans supported France in its war against Britain. (Domestically, Federalists supported states' rights and a strict interpretation of the U.S. Constitution. They were opposed to a Bank of the United States and revenue tariffs).

**Thomas Jefferson** - Chief author of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia during the American Revolution, U.S. minister to France after the Revolution, second vice-president, and third president of the United States

**James Madison** - Virginia planter, political theorist, delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and co-author of the Federalist Papers. His work in creating the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights has earned him the title "father of the Constitution."

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## Slavery and the New Nation

The expansion of slavery in the Deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution.

**Pennsylvania Gradual Emancipation Law, 1780** - Law that made Pennsylvania the first state to abolish slavery. The law provided that no child born after the date of its passage would be a slave.

## American Indians and the New Nation

Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the U.S., seeking to limit migration of white settlers and maintain control of tribal lands and natural resources. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the U.S. and Britain. Ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands.

**Battle of Fallen Timbers, 1794** - Kentucky riflemen defeated several Indian tribes, which brought the end to Indian resistance in the Northwest.

**Treaty of Greenville, 1795** - The U.S. agreed to pay northwestern Indians for the land that later became the state of Ohio.

**Iroquois Confederation** - A league of five (later six) Iroquois nations that was a powerful force influencing French, Dutch, and British policy in the north eastern colonies for over 200 years.

**Chief Little Turtle** - Indian chief who formed the Western Confederation in the Northwest Territories and led his followers to many victories against U.S. forces in the 1790s. His forces were defeated at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, which led to the signing of the Treaty of Greenville.

## The Westward Movement before 1800

As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions. As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory.

**Northwest Ordinances** - As settlers moved westward the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states: Sought to promote public education, protection of private property, & restriction of slavery in the Northwest Territory.

## Spanish Colonization before 1800

The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending.

## The American Identity

Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in works of art, literature, and architecture.

## Historical Period 3 DEATH AND TAXES OVERVIEW (1754-1800)

### Changes in Colonial Outlook

- So how was it that the happy colonists changed their minds and, after over a century of peaceful subordination to Britain, began fighting for independence in 1776?
- Many factors affected their change of opinion. It was in the 1750s that the colonists first began looking away from their internal politics and paying attention to British policies, and the story of the 1760s and early 1700s is really a series of events that, one by one, widened the split.
- But it really all began with the **Seven Years War** [a.k.a. King George's War, the French and Indian War], which ended in **1763** and left North America transformed.

### The Seven Years War

- Anyhow, the **Seven Years War** informally began in **July 1754** in the Ohio Valley when an inexperienced George Washington attacked the French, who were building a fort. He was sent to remove the French from Fort Duquene. Fort Necessity was built to protect the troops. The French kicked his sorry butt, so he surrendered, but the incident still managed to eventually spark a major war in Europe and in America.
- Right before the war actually started, in **June 1754**, delegates from several colonies had met for the **Albany Congress**, which had the goals of (1) convincing the Iroquois [who had always used their neutrality as a diplomatic weapon against all the sides involved] to join them and (2) coordinating colonial defenses. Neither goal was met because the governors of the individual colonies feared losing their autonomy.
- So Washington had screwed up big time, and throughout **1755** the British [under **Gen. Braddock**], who decided to attempt to kick the French out of N. America, continued to get beaten by French & Indian forces. Their only success was the deportation of the French from Nova Scotia [they sent them to Louisiana].
- The French won many of the war's early battles.
- After news of one particularly disastrous battle in **1756** the British and French formally declared war in Europe as well. Things still went badly in America, partially because the British and colonial forces just didn't get along. But in **1757** the new secretary of state, **William Pitt**, managed to encourage the colonial forces to enlist by offering a compromise [British would supposedly refund assemblies for their losses].
- Consequently [and also because of events in Europe] things improved until finally in **1763** France surrendered. According to the **Treaty of Paris**, France lost all her N. American possessions. France retained some fishing rights in Canada as well as Haiti. England got Canada, the Ohio River Valley, and Spanish Florida. Spain received Louisiana.

## British-Colonial Tensions During the Seven Years War

- Both the Seven Years War itself and its aftermath increased British-colonial tensions. During the actual war, these factors contributed to initial anti-British feeling in the colonies:
  - The colonials favored Indian-style guerilla tactics; the British marched in formation.
  - Colonial militias served under their own captains, but the British wanted to take charge.
  - The colonials had no military protocols; the British were big on all that stuff.
  - The colonials didn't want higher taxes to help pay for the war, but the British felt the colonials should pay for their own defense.
  - The colonial officers were casual, but the British wanted servants w/them, etc.
- Clearly, different styles of fighting led to significant resentment on both sides.

## 1763: A Turning Point

- British & colonists were strongly affected by the end of the war. For Britain, its conclusion meant that (1) they had a much larger & safer colonial empire, (2) they had a much larger debt, & (3) they felt even more contempt for colonists.
- For the colonies, the war had (1) united them against a common enemy for the first time and (2) created anger against the British, who were viewed as overly harsh commanders who had disdain for the colonists.
- The end of the war also led to another key event. In **Pontiac's Rebellion** (1763) Indian leader Pontiac united an unprecedented number of tribes due to of concern about the spread of colonists and their culture.
- Although the colonists eventually triumphed, the British issued the **Proclamation Line of 1763**, which was a line that the colonists couldn't settle past, to prevent further conflicts. This was the "First Strike" against the colonists. Considered as the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

## English Attempts to Reorganize their Empire

- Due partially to their increasing debt and experiences in America, following 1763, the British decided to reorganize [again]. Their 1st reorganization, the Dominion of New England, only lasted from the late 17th century until the Glorious Revolution.
- In **1761**, even before the end of the war, the British allowed for **Writs of Assistance** [officers allowed to board and inspect ships and confiscate goods not taxed] to be used in the colonies. **James Otis** brought a case against this [protection of property over parliamentary law] but he lost.

- Then, from **1763 to 1765** George Greenville passed four very irritating pieces of legislation...

- **Sugar Act** (1764) – existing customs regulations were revised, new duties were placed on some imports, and stronger measures were taken against smuggling. Seems just like Navigation Acts, which were accepted by the colonists, but this time the measures were explicitly designed to raise revenue [as opposed to channeling trade through Britain]. James Otis came up with the slogan "No Taxation without Representation," which rallied the colonists.
- **Currency Act** (1764) – colonial paper money was banned for trade [by 1769 it was decided col. money would have no value at all]. This was passed because British officials felt they were being ripped off because colonial money had such erratic values, but it greatly irritated colonial merchants, who lost out because their money was made useless.
- **Quartering Act** (1765) – required a raise in colonial taxes to provide for housing of soldiers in barracks near colonial centers.
- **STAMP ACT** (1765) – see following page
- Though the acts were a natural consequence of the war, which created a large debt for Britain, they greatly annoyed the colonists and led to increasing resistance...
- Other Industries Restricted
  - **Wool Act 1699**
  - **Hat Act 1732**
  - **Molasses Act 1733**
  - **Iron Act 1750**

## Different Theories of Representation

- Greenville's acts illustrate the different theories of representation. While Greenville and the English believed that Parliament represented all British subjects by definition; regardless of where they lived [**Virtual Representation**], colonists believed that they needed members that specifically represented their regions.



- Another ideology that was beginning to become popular in the colonies was that of the **Real Whigs**, who stated that a good government mainly left people alone and that government should not be allowed to encroach on people's liberties and on their property.
- Although at first not many people interpreted British actions according to the Real Whig ideology, over time this point of view affected increasing numbers of colonists.

### Colonial Response to the Sugar and Currency Acts

- The Sugar and Currency Acts could not have been implemented at a worse time, because the economy was in the midst of a depression following the shift of the war to Europe. Merchants were all the more annoyed by the new taxes.
- Nevertheless, while individual colonists protested the new policies, lacking any precedent for a unified campaign Americans were uncoordinated and unsure of themselves in 1764. Eight colonial legislatures sent separate petitions to Parliament [all ignored], but that was it.
- The most important individual pamphlet relating to the Sugar Act was *The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved* by **James Otis Jr.**, which discussed the main ideological dilemma of the time – how could the colonists justify their opposition to certain acts without challenging Parliament's authority over them?

### 1765: The Stamp Act Crisis

- Initially, when the Stamp Act was passed, the response was pretty underwhelming as well. It seemed hopeless to resist. But **Patrick Henry**, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, was not prepared to give up easily and instead wrote the **Virginia Stamp Act Resolves**.
- The resolves were passed [though the most radical sections were taken out]. The parts adopted essentially reasserted that the colonists had never given up the rights of British subjects, which included consent to taxation. This position was that of most colonists throughout the 1760s – they wanted some measure of independence and their rights, but not independence.
- Ideologically, America's leaders were searching for some way to maintain self-government but remain British subjects. But because of Britain's unwillingness to surrender on the issue of Parliamentary power this simply wasn't going to work.
- But resistance to the Stamp Act was soon more than ideological arguments about Parliamentary power. Organizations began forming to resist the taxes, such as...
  - **Loyal Nine** – in August 1765 this Boston social club organized a demonstration that also included the lower classes. They also hung an effigy of the province's stamp distributor, which caused him to publicly promise not to do what he was supposed to. Another demonstration, however, occurred shortly after that – but this time it was aimed at Governor Thomas Hutchinson, and concerned the elites [this illustrates the internal divisions between the demonstrators – for the elite it was political; for the laborers it was economic].
  - **Sons of Liberty** – so, to attempt to channel resistance into acceptable forms an inter-colonial association, the Sons of Liberty, was formed. Although they could influence events, however, they couldn't control them totally.
- By 1766 resistance was occurring on three different fronts: The Sons of Liberty [mass meetings, public support], a **non-importation agreement** organized by the merchants, and the **Stamp Act Congress**, which met in New York to draft the Stamp Act Resolves. The Stamp Act Congress was the first time the colonists united against Parliament and England, setting the stage for later meetings in the colonies.

### 1767: The Townshend Acts

- Then, in **March 1766** Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, partially because of the non-importation agreements, which turned London merchants against the Act. But the main reason for its repeal was the appointment of **Lord Rockingham** as prime minister instead of Greenville.
- Rockingham felt the law was a bad idea, but he still believed Parliament had the rights to tax the colonies and consequently passed the **Declaratory Act** [we can tax you if we want to], which was pretty much ignored in the midst of the celebrations of the Stamp Act's repeal.
- The fragility of the Stamp Act victory was exposed by another change in the ministry. When William Pitt got sick, **Charles Townshend** became the dominant force and decided to impose some more taxes.
- The **Townshend Acts** (1767) were on trade goods [paper, glass, tea, etc.] but were different from the Navigation acts because they (1) applied to items imported from Britain and (2) were designed to raise money to pay for the salaries of royal officials [this is no good...remember, the power of the purse].
- Additionally, the acts established an **American Board of Customs Commissioners** and vice-admiralty courts at several colonial cities. While the trials were supposed to be fair, the colonists were not being judged by their peers, but they were tried in England without a jury of colonists.

## Colonial Response to the Townshend Acts

- This time there was no hesitation. Many essays were written, but **John Dickinson's** *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* best expressed colonial sentiments – Parliament could regulate colonial trade but not use that power to raise revenue.
- The Massachusetts Assembly called for unity in the face of the Acts and circulated a joint petition of protest, which the ministry ordered them to recall, giving the other assemblies the incentive to join forces against it. Recall was rejected, and the governor dissolved the assembly.
- Boycotting was used to prevent Britain from controlling as much trade in the colonies.
- Another important aspect of colonial resistance was the second **non-importation movement**, which was led by the **Daughters of Liberty**, who encouraged home spinning bees, etc. Although the boycotts were not complete [some merchants, who were now in the midst of a boom, broke the agreements] they still had a significant effect, and in **April 1770** the Townshend duties were repealed except for the tea tax.
- Even though the rest of the Townshend Acts [just not the taxes] were still there, it didn't seem like such a big deal since the bulk of the taxes had been removed.

## 1770: The Boston Massacre

- On the same day, **Lord North** [the new prime minister] proposed repealing the Townshend duties, the rather misnamed **Boston Massacre** occurred in which five civilians were killed. The source of the problem was the decision to base the Board of Customs Commissioners in Boston.
- Ever since the customs people came, mobs targeted them – consequently, two regiments of troops were assigned to Boston. They constantly reminded people of British power and also took jobs from Boston laborers, which really annoyed them.
- So on **March 5, 1770** laborers began throwing snowballs at soldiers, which led to shooting [even though it was not allowed]. This was a tremendous political weapon for the patriots [nevertheless they didn't approve of the crowd action that generated the problem and consequently tried the soldiers fairly].
- Five civilians died, of which the most famous is Crispus Attucks
- John Adams was the lawyer for the British soldiers in their trial.

## 1770 – 1772: The Calm Before the Storm

- From 1770-72, superficial calm prevailed in the colonies. Still, some newspapers began publishing essays that used Real Whig ideology to accuse Britain of scheming to oppress the colonies. It was a conspiracy! But nobody advocated *independence* [yet].
- So patriots continued to view themselves as British subjects. They devised systems in which they would have their own legislatures but remain loyal to the king, but this was directly contradictory to British conceptions of Parliament's power.
- But the calm ended in **fall 1772**, when the British began implementing the part of the Townshend Act about governors being paid from customs revenues. In response to this, a **Committee of Correspondence** [led by **Samuel Adams**] was created in Boston to gather publicity for the patriot cause.

## 1773: The Tea Act and Boston Tea Party

- By 1773, the only Townshend duty still in effect was the tea tax. Though some colonists were still boycotting it, many had given up. But then, in **May 1773** Parliament passed the **Tea Act**, which was to save the East India Co. from bankruptcy.
- The **Tea Act** made East India Company's tea the only legal tea in America and enabled the company to sell directly to the colonies, which would allow them to price tea competitively with smugglers. Though this would result in cheaper tea, it was seen as another attempt to make them admit that Parliament could tax them by leaders. The Tea Act created a monopoly for the East India Company, which was frowned upon by the colonists.
- This act led to the famous **Boston Tea Party** on **December 16, 1773**, where approximately 10,000 pounds [money] of tea were dumped into the water.

## 1774: The Coercive "Intolerable" and Quebec Acts

- In response to the Tea Party, the **Coercive Acts** included the...
  - **Port Bill** – the port of Boston was shut down until the tea was paid in full [enforced by Massachusetts Gov. Thomas Gage]. Purpose was to set example for other colonies.

- **Government Act** – annulled what was left of the Massachusetts Charter [had already gone through several incarnations] and destroyed all colonial power in the legislature. Limited town meetings as well.
- [new] **Quartering Act** – this now forced colonial assemblies to either build barracks or have citizens house the soldiers themselves.
- **Administration of Justice Act** – soldiers who killed colonists were to be tried in British courts [i.e. allowed to get away with it]. “Extraterritoriality.”
- The **Quebec Acts** were passed – they annoyed colonists because they allowed Catholicism in formerly French territories, and allowed the French colonists to go past the Declaration Line into the Ohio River Valley.
- The colonists felt as though all their worst fears about the British plot had been confirmed, & the colonies agreed to send delegates to Philadelphia in **September 1774** for the **Continental Congress**. There was no turning back...

## The Revolutionary War Begins

- The “Coercive” or “Intolerable” Acts had proven to be just what their name implied, so the colonies sent delegates to a **Continental Congress** in **September 1774** in order to discuss measures to protest the acts.
- When the congressmen met on **September 5, 1774** they had three goals: **1)** To define American grievances **2)** To develop a resistance plan **3)** To define their constitutional relationship with Britain.
- “**Constitutional Association**” organized more boycotts of British goods, the King proclaimed the colonies in a state of rebellion.
- **Lexington and Concord**, April 19, 1775 - General Thomas Gage in Boston sent an expedition to confiscate provincial military supplies at **Concord**. Paul Revere, Dr. Samuel Prescott, William Dawes alerted the minutemen. There was a skirmish at Lexington where a lone shot (**Shot Heard around the World**) was fired. Then at **Concord** the British were met with even more resistance.
- **Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed’s Hill)** - a turning point for the Americans. The British suffered heavy losses.
- **January 1776 Thomas Paine** released his book, **Common Sense**, which mocked King George III, criticized monarchy and had an enormous impact on the colonists’ feelings about Britain.
- In **Philadelphia of 1775** a more radical group of John Adams, Sam Adams, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and John Hancock met to form the **Second Continental Congress** to appoint George Washington the commander in chief of the colonial army, and to send one last plea to the king known as the **Olive Branch Petition**.
- On **June 7** some congressmen introduced a motion towards **Declaration of Independence**. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston were the committee to draft the declaration.
- **July 4, 1776, The Declaration of Independence**, it stated the right of the people to overthrow a tyrannous government, and based the theory of republican government. It also listed the “**injuries and usurpations**” of the King and the British government.
- **Battle of Saratoga** – Huge American victory, French saw the colonists had a chance to win the war, and they saw an opportunity to injure their long time enemy. French offered munitions and supplies, as well as trained leaders and men like Lafayette, and the great French navy. General Burgoyne was captured.
- **Battle of Trenton** – Fought on December 26 in 1777. Very important American victory. Two divisions, led by Maj. Gen. Sullivan and Maj. Gen. Greene, attacked the British after Washington’s famous crossing of the Delaware. A third division never made it due to poor weather. The British army at Trenton was composed mainly of Hessians.
- **Yorktown**- Cornwallis moved to the peninsula in hopes of rearming and gaining more supplies. The French navy (Admiral De Grasse) prevented Cornwallis from escaping. Cornwallis was then forced to give up his sword and surrender.
- **Treaty of Paris**- **1)** Britain would recognize the colonists as an independent nation. **2)** Boundaries were established at the Great Lakes, Mississippi River, and the 31st North Parallel. **3)** America gains fishing rights in Newfoundland. **4)** British troops abandon forts and leave at convenient speed. **5)** America pays the Tories or loyalists for property damage.
- Parts 4 and 5 of the treaty were hard to enforce.
- **War Economy**: Altogether, the colonies spent about \$5.8 million in hard currency on the war. The colonists bought \$7-8 million in war bonds. The states issued \$200 million in paper money. This money met demands for food and other supplies. Foreign contributions equaled \$8 million, which mostly came from France. Congress issued more than \$240 million, which caused inflation.
  - Robert Morris – superintendent of finance, helped borrow money from Europe, stabilized currency to help pay debts. He helped to save the economy during the war.

## Articles of Confederation

- Ratified in 1781
- **Strengths**: ended the Revolutionary War with the Treaty of Paris, kept the states together, settled the question

- of western land claims
- **Weaknesses:** nine states were needed to ratify a bill, all states needed to accept an amendment, no foreign policy, each state had its own currency, federal government couldn't tax, no Federal Army, lack of national power over the states
- **Western Land Cession of 1781-** Argument over western lands – Maryland thought the land west of the states should be owned by the federal government while Virginia thought the land should be split up and given to the states bordering the lands. Maryland won and the articles were ratified
- **Land Ordinance of 1785-** divided land into townships, 36 sections each one square mile, each section was 640 acres, minimum price was \$1
- **Annapolis Convention** – 5 states showed up to look at new changes for the government
- **Shay's Rebellion (1786)-** farmers led by Captain Daniel Shays rebelled because their farms were being foreclosed and they demanded cheaper paper money, lighter taxes, and suspension of mortgage foreclosures – troops broke up the mob. Following the Rebellion Congress realized they needed to amend the articles.
- **Northwest Ordinance of 1787-** dealt with making territories: congress would appoint governors and judges; when area had 5000 voters then they could write temporary constitutions and elect own officials; when area had 60000 settlers then they could write state constitutions and apply for statehood.
- **Creation of State Governments**
  - **Political Organizations-** provided for an elected legislatures, executive and judicial system. Power is legislatures.
  - States had Bill of Rights.
- **Social Reform-** practices of primogeniture (inheritances), entails (preventing heirs from getting rid of land), and quitrents were abolished.
  - Greater religious freedom
- **Slavery-** some states began to move away from it
  - Pennsylvania abolished in 1780, New York in 1799, and New Jersey in 1804
- **Women-** some increases in women rights
  - Increased authority in divorce
  - Increased education-raised literacy-more schools

## The Constitution

- **Philadelphia Convention of 1787:** delegates met to discuss ratifying the Articles; resulted in new Constitution
- **Famous People:** George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, Ben Franklin, etc.
- **Virginia Plan:** written by James Madison; called for a bicameral legislature with representatives proportional to the population; supported by the large states
- **New Jersey Plan:** written by William Patterson; called for unicameral legislature with equal representation for each state; supported by the small states
- **Great Compromise (Connecticut Compromise):** compromise between Virginia and New Jersey plans; called for bicameral legislature, one part with representation proportional to the population (House of Representatives), the other with equal representation (Senate)
- **3/5 Compromise:** States with slaves wanted slaves to count for population when counting reps but not taxes, so everyone compromised and 3/5 of a slave was worth 1 white man when counting for both
- **Bill of Rights:** Federalists argued the constitution would provide for all rights of the people, that no Bill of Rights was needed, and used a loose interpretation; Anti-federalists argued the constitution would NOT provide for all rights of the people, that a Bill of Rights WAS needed, and used a strict interpretation; Bill of Rights was added and the Constitution was ratified
- **Elastic Clause:** this was added and said the federal government could do everything “necessary and proper” to help the country...led to arguments about strict or loose interpretations of the Constitution and Federalist Papers and the papers the anti-federalists wrote
- **Ratification:** Needed 9 states to pass, 9<sup>th</sup> state was New Hampshire. Last state to ratify was Rhode Island in May 1790.
- Other ideas included the electoral college and the judicial branch,

## Federalist Era: The Early Republic

- The Federalists [i.e. people who supported the Constitution and a strong national government] controlled the First Congress in April 1789, where they worked on:
  - Congress passed the **Revenue Bill of 1789**, which put a 5% tariff on some imports.
  - **Bill of Rights** – Madison wrote 19 Amendments for the Constitution, 10 of which were ratified on **December 15, 1791** and became known as the **Bill of Rights**. The Bill of Rights helped rally support for the new government and lessen Anti- Federalist opposition.

- **Organization of the executive** – Congress agreed to keep the departments established under the Articles Of Confederation [War, Foreign Affairs/State, Treasury] and add the attorney general and postmaster general. The President could remove heads of executive departments [he picked them w/Congress approval].
- **Organization of the judiciary** – The **Judiciary Act of 1789** defined the jurisdiction of the federal judiciary and established a 6 member Supreme Court, 13 district courts and 3 courts of appeal. Also, it allowed appeals from state to federal courts with connected issues. The first Chief Justice was Henry Clay
- Important court cases: **Ware v. Hylton** (1796) where the Supreme Court declared a state law unconstitutional for the first time; **Hylton v. US** (1796) where the Supreme Court review the constitutionality of an act of Congress for the first time; **Chisholm v. Georgia** (1793) which established that states could be sued in federal courts by citizens of other states.

## Domestic Policy under Washington

- Washington (1<sup>st</sup> President). He was cautious, knowing he was setting precedents for the future. He chose the heads of the executive departments: **Alexander Hamilton** (Treasury), **Thomas Jefferson** (State), **Henry Knox** (War), **Edmund Randolph** (Attorney). Established the Cabinet by using the heads of the executive departments collectively as the chief advisers.

## Hamilton's Financial Plan

- **Report on Public Credit** (1790) – Hamilton proposed that Congress assume state debts, combine them w/the national debt, and redistribute the burden of the debt equally throughout the states. Madison objected because: (1) gave the central government too much power and (2) Virginia already paid. A compromise allowed for the passage of the Assumption Bill in return for the location of the capital [on the Potomac].
- **National Bank**– Hamilton recommended the chartering of a national bank, which would circulate currency and collect and lend money to the Treasury. But did the Constitution allow the creation of the Bank?
  - **Strict constructionists** (Jefferson, Randolph, and Madison): if the Constitution doesn't say it, then you can't do it;
  - **Loose constructionists** (Hamilton) used the elastic clause (the "necessary and proper" clause") and implied powers of Congress. In the end Washington agreed, the bill passed and it helped the economy.
- **Whiskey Rebellion** in Pennsylvania – farmers protest the excise tax on whiskey; Washington led the army to put down the rebellion. Washington's action had long-term effects because it demonstrated that the national government would no longer tolerate violent resistance to its laws.

## The Development of Political Parties

- **Democratic-Republicans** – political party formed by Jefferson and Madison; supported the common man (agrarian interests), and best government was the one that governed the least and favor France, focused on westward expansion
- **Federalists** – created by Hamilton, favor Britain and a strong central government, aristocratic society rule the government, preferred economic interests
- Washington tried to stay out, but it got more complicated when issues in foreign affairs further divided the two camps.

## The French Revolution and Foreign Affairs

- In 1789 most Americans supported the FR, but it got bloodier and bloodier and then, in **1793**, France declared war on Britain, Spain, and Holland. The US had conflicting interests: **1)** On one side, the **1778 Treaty of Alliance** with France called for US intervention but **2)** the US had bonds to Britain and also depended on British imports.
- **Citizen Genêt** – in April 1793 he traveled to America to recruit Americans merchants to become privateers. The US responded w/a declaration of neutrality, and Washington deported Genêt.

## Jay's Treaty

- Meanwhile, Washington sent **John Jay** to London to negotiate w/the British about several pressing issues: **(1)** British seizures of American merchant ships, **(2)** the forts still in the American Northwest, **(3)** a commercial treaty and **(4)** impressments of American sailors.
- **Jay's Treaty** - Britain only agreed to get rid of the forts and some trade restrictions. In return England could have tariffs on American goods, English exports got most favored status and the US agreed to compensate for pre-revolutionary debts. Ratified in **June 1795**.
- **Pinckney's Treaty** - the US could navigate on the Mississippi and allowed to trade at New Orleans

## The Election of 1796

- The Jay's Treaty controversy further divided the Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
- **Farewell Address** – Washington warned against political parties and entanglement in European affairs (No Entangling Alliances) and wars.
- John Adams and Thomas Pinckney represented the Federalists and Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr represented the Democratic- Republicans. Adams became President and Jefferson the Vice President.

## The Adams Administration

- Adams let others lead too often, which led to inconsistency.
- **XYZ Affair** - Because of Jay's Treaty, the French started seizing American ships carrying British goods. Adams sent representatives over in 1798 to negotiate a settlement, but French agents (X, Y, Z) demanded a bribe before negotiations with French Foreign Minister Talleyrand could begin. This affair outraged the public and Congress got rid of the Treaty of Alliance with France.
- In 1798 the Federalist Congress passed the **Alien and Sedition Acts**, meant to limit immigrants in government and regulate them in times of war. The **Naturalization Act** lengthened the residency requirement and had all resident aliens register; the **Alien Acts** allowed for the detention of enemy aliens during wartime and allowed the President to deport dangerous aliens; the **Sedition Act** controlled free speech against the government.
- In response, Jefferson and Madison drafted the **Virginia** (Madison) and **Kentucky** (Jefferson) **Resolutions**, which outlined the states' rights argument to null federal laws within their borders.

## Race Relations at the End of the Century

- **Indian Trade and Intercourse Act** (1793) - the government would supply Indians w/animals, tools, and instruction in farming in an attempt to assimilate them into white society.
- **Midnight Appointments** – Adams appointed justices to new court positions on the eve of Jefferson's inauguration.