

B. After the British defeat of the French, white-Indian conflicts continued. Ottawa Chief Pontiac led several tribes, aided by some French traders, in a violent campaign to drive the British out of the OHIO country. Pontiac and his warriors eventually overran all three British posts west of the Appalachians, killing some two thousand soldiers and settlers. Then the British ordered blankets infected with smallpox which killed Pontiac and some of his warriors. This led to then ^{King George III} signing the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited settlement in the area beyond the Appalachians. It was designed to work out the Indian problem fairly and prevent another bloody eruption like Pontiac's uprising. Although, the Americans were dismayed and angered.

3.1 I.C.

1.

C.) In the revolutionary war, the Iroquois first sided with the British. The Iroquois tribes had 5 nations. The Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and the Senecas. They joined in the Iroquois Confederacy. They allied alternately with the English against the French and vice versa. When the revolution broke out, four of the tribes joined the Americans and the 1 group with the British. When the Americans won, many moved to the new lands in British Canada. They worked the perpetual rivalry to their own advantage. They were trying to preserve their way of life.

3.1, I, C

- A. English and French conflict erupted throughout the Americas over land disputes, prominently the Ohio River Valley.
 - a. To secure their status as a people the native tribes are forced to choose sides in the coming conflicts.
 - b. King William's and Queen Anne's war which was fought between the colonists and French fur trappers over which each side having Indian allies.
 - c. At the start of the French and Indian war, one of the main goals of the British colonies is to keep their alliance with the Iroquois confederacy. Indian tribes of such play off this rivalry, threatening to switch sides if they didn't get their way.
 - d. As a result of different Indian factions in the Iroquois confederacy choosing different sides, when the Colonists won the war most of the tribes that had originally sided with the British were forced onto reservations.

Mr. Neck
APUSH-3rd hour
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3.1/7B

A. Britain imposed the Stamp Act to pay off the debts from the war. The Stamp Act imposed a tax on stamped paper and the affixing of stamps. The colonists were outraged because they believed that Britain didn't have the right to impose taxes on them, especially since no Americans were part of Parliament. Parliament was forced to repeal the Stamp Act in 1766 because the colonists kept rebelling and it was impossible to impose it. The committees of Correspondence were created by the American colonies in order to maintain communication with one another. During this time, before the Revolution, communication between the colonies became essential. Samuel Adams made the first one in Massachusetts. The Intolerable Acts were passed by Parliament in 1774. They were harsh measures of retaliation for the Boston Tea Party, including the Boston Port Act, which closed Boston's harbor.

B. The Sons and Daughters of Liberty were violent groups of men and women that took the law into their own hands. They enforced the nonimportation agreements against violators, sometimes by tarring and feathering them. The nonimportation agreements were adopted by the colonists against British goods. Colonists made their own homespun garments and this further unified the American people for the first time in a common action.

C. The American strengths were strong leadership—Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette, Americans were generally fighting a defensive

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APUSH-3rd Hour

29 October 2014

5.1. III.

A. The United States, who was challenged by the presence of European powers, took the following steps.

1. They reached agreements, like Jay's Treaty, to remove powers that negatively influenced America from their borders.
2. Reached agreements, like Jay's Treaty, in order to maintain neutral trading rights.
3. Reached agreements, like Pinckney's Treaty, to promote its economic interests.

B. The conflict and chaos produced by the French Revolution led to intense debates that centered around the United States role in interaction with this conflict and other affairs in the world. This led to debate over the U.S.'s role in the world and its own order within itself. Democratic-Republicans, like Jefferson, generally wanted to be more a part of world affairs and wanted to interact with France. Federalists were generally more prone to neutrality but still wanted to interact with Britain for trade. Napoleon, who was in power at the time, wanted to use the Americas to his advantage in his campaign against Britain.

(Continued after Part C.)

Key Concept 3.2, I, B: “The colonists’ belief in the superiority of republican self-government based on the natural rights of the people found its clearest American expression in Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* and in the Declaration of Independence.”

In Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*, Paine argued for a republican government over monarchy. A republic government is when power flowed from the people themselves and not from a monarch. Most Americans/patriots considered citizen “virtue” important to any successful republican government. Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* led to the Declaration of Independence. Thomas Jefferson appealed “natural rights” and not just British rights. The document protects the values of a republican government to be the foundation of America. The ideas of natural law and inviolable rights came from the republican civilizations.

Key Concept 3.2 I.

C. The new state Constitutions and the Articles of Confederation placed the power in the legislative branch because the colonies had just went through a war with Britain to earn the right to govern themselves. The colonists were too afraid to have a strong central government because of King George III. The colonists didn't trust having all the power in one man. They wanted the people to run the government themselves. The colonists maintained the property qualifications for voting and citizenship to give the people a say in government. To let the people have representation in government. The colonists were afraid of having a too powerful government. They didn't want a repeat of what happened with Britain. They wanted a republic where everyone had a say in government.

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Key Concept 3.2

- III. A. Phila. Quakers in 1775 founded the world's first antislavery society. Hostilities hampered the noxious trade in "black ivory". Continental Congress called for complete abolition of slave trade in 1774. States responded positively.
- B. No states south of Penn. abolished slavery, and in both North and South, the law discriminated harshly against freed blacks & slaves alike.
- C. American Revolution inspired others to have a revolution such as the French Revolution. It inspired the ideas of Enlightenment to the French. Europeans obtained information from American soldiers of the American Revolution.

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3.3 II

A. Due to the lack of land, the Scots-Irish moved to the backcountry. However, the backcountry was Native lands, so there were many conflicts. Due to lenient Quaker policies, there was not much left to do aside from rebel against the policies. So, a group called the Paxton Boys led an armed march, protesting the policies.

B. The Scots-Irish were forced to move to back country because there was the lack of land in Pennsylvania. The Scots-Irish felt no loyalty to the British crown therefore were able to develop their own unique cultures. Such as specializing in whiskey distilling. The social tensions were with the natives because due to lenient Quaker policies there wasn't much that Scots-Irish can do which lead to march of the Paxton boys.

C. Due to the interactions between the Spanish and Natives, new cultures sprang up. Most notably, the mestizos. The mestizos were Spanish/Native American mixed, and they still are around to this day.

Key Concept 3.3, II.

A. The Northwest Ordinance was an act passed in 1787 that called for the land northwest of the Ohio River to be settled on by the American people. In order for an area in the northwest to be admitted to the 13 original colonies, it must have at least 60,000 inhabitants. With the creation of the act, Congress focused on the creation of equality and discipline such as with issues that included private property, slavery, and public education. Laws were passed to help owners keep their private properties and protect them. Slavery was abolished in all the states located in the areas under the Northwest Ordinance and parts of the areas were used to build schools and education buildings in order to promote public education.

B. The Constitution when written did not include anything about Indians and their lands west of the original 13 colonies. This caused conflict between the Americans and the Indians with America wanting to take over Indian land based on the Manifest Destiny, which is the belief that the expansion of the US throughout the American continents was both justified and inevitable. Indian land was not stated as their land in the Constitution which caused the Americans to take over and kick the Indians out of their homes.

C. Jay's Treaty was a treaty between the Americans and Britain which was met upon agreement that the British would evacuate chains of posts on U.S. soil, pay recent American ship's damage and the full payment of debt that Americans owe to the British merchants. Spain, not wanting an alliance between Britain and America created their own treaty, Pinckney's Treaty. Pinckney's Treaty gave Americans free navigation of the Mississippi River and large dispute areas north of Florida. This helped accomplish the Western settlers goal of seeking navigation of the Mississippi River and in order to accomplish this and deal with conflicts with Britain.

Key Concept 3.3 Section III

- A.
- Federalists favored Britain and antifederalists favored France.
 - Federalists wanted to accept and pay national debt at par.
 - Antifederalists wanted to pay the debt off gradually and eventually.
 - When Constitution was passed
 - Anti-Federalists strictly interpreted
 - Federalists loosely interpreted.
 - Federalists favored economic elite
 - Antifederalists favored lower and middle economic classes.
 - Schisms created these political parties upon disagreements of developing laws and institutions.
- B.
- North began to outlaw slavery.
 - Southern slavery expanded.
 - Dependency on plantations
 - People began to feel more territorial than national.
 - People would favor decisions that benefitted those with similar needs, such as slaveowners motioning for laws that would benefit other slaveowners.
 - Schism created in United States, ran relatively quiet for some time.
 - The government did not want to argue about this issue.
 - Believed this topic could split the nation that was barely holding together as it was.

war with the odds in their favor, American agriculture kept the army well fed, Americans were fighting for a just and moral cause that gave them greater morale and motivation, and they understood the new terrain and environment much better.