

May 1840
Nov 1840

Key Concept 3.1

- A. English had bad relations with the Indians because while they were expanding west they ran into the Indians which caused them to fight.
• The French had good relations with the Indians because they were fur trading.
- B. Pontiac's Rebellion - Confederacy of native Americans that attacked the British force in Detroit, led by Pontiac.
- C. Iroquois Confederacy - confederation of 5 Indian tribes across upper NY state that during the 17th/18th centuries played a strategic role in the struggle between the French and British for mastery of North America.

Factional Split
1774
Faint
APUSH 4
10/29/14

3.2

A. Greenville imposed stamp tax to raise revenues. They need to impose taxes because the British are in debt from the seven years war. The stamp act taxed pamphlets, newspapers, diplomas, bill of lading etc. The quartering act was made for colonists to shelter and feed British soldiers. The lead tax was the actual straw for the colonists. They were furious about the idea of paying so much taxes. This led to the colonists dumping millions of dollars of tea into the harbor. As a punishment the intolerable acts were placed upon them closing the harbor. The intolerable acts were accompanied by the Quebec act which gave the French the right to keep their religion and customs.

B. Colonial elites:

- Sam. Adams organized committees of Correspondence to spread the spirit of resistance by interchanging letters and keep alive opposition to British policy.
- Sons of Liberty were formed in Massachusetts and were responsible for the Boston Tea Party

C. Patriot Cause → advantage for winning the war:

- Thomas Paine wrote "Common Sense" that urged the colonists to fight for independence. In the pamphlet he argued, how an island (England) can control a continent (colonies).
- Military leaders like George Washington helped achieved independence with his military skills.
- Since the colonists knew the land more than the British, they were able to hide guns, find easier routes, ...etc.
- The colonists also had support from France that helped them defeat the British at Yorktown, which ended the war.

Mr. Alack
4th Hour

PERIOD 3: KEY CONCEPT 3.1 III

- A) The United States continued to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral rights, and promote its economic interests. An example of this would be Pinckney's Treaty, in which the US agreed to pay off Britain's debt for the Revolutionary War. In return, the British leaves their posts on US soil.
- B) The citizens of the US were divided on helping the French or the British during the French Revolution. Thomas Jefferson wanted to ally with France. Alexander Hamilton wanted to ally with the British. Washington wanted to remain neutral and stay out of the war. Democratic-Republicans believed it was their duty to help the French. On the other hand, the Federalists saw Britain as a major benefit towards the nation.
- C) Although George Washington's Farewell address warned everyone about political parties and the dangers they uphold, the tensions between Britain and France caused political parties to form regardless of his warnings. Washington wanted to unify the country, not separate it.

10-29-14

4th

3.2 I

A Protestant beliefs changed how people thought about themselves and how they were given God given rights. John Locke's Ideas were Influential. Some of these Ideas include life, liberty, and the Pursuit of happiness.

B Thomas Paine's "Common Sense" states whether or not the 13 colonials should have Independence. Thus leaving the colonials uneasy on their Alliance with Britain. Later on separating themselves with the declaration of Independence. Having them believe in Self government.

C.

3.2 II

- A Shay's Rebellion, which was caused by high taxes and foreclosure of farms, led to calls for significant revisions in the Articles of Confederation. It showed that the Central government couldn't control outbreaks of its people and they needed a stronger one.
- B ^A ~~Some~~ Compromises made by delegates to make a new but limited federal government was the system of checks and balances. All branches stayed equal and were able to check each other in case one got too powerful.
- C Calls during the ratification process of the Constitution to include a Bill of Rights were made by antifederalists. They believed state sovereignty was being submerged and individual freedoms were jeopardized.
- D Differences between beliefs of political parties were shown in the Proclamation of Neutrality. Federalists were pro Britain in their dispute against France and Jeffersonians were pro France.

Concept 3.3

I

- A With the French leaving North America, trade with the Native Americans decreased rapidly. They had to resort to violence to preserve their way in life, heritage, and ancestry.
- B With more new settlement in the west, such as the Scott-Irish in Pennsylvania, New land was now able to obtain. Since they pushed away the natives.
- C Upon the mixture between the Spanish and Natives we see a new kind of breed called mestizo. We also see many advances in livestock where we see the domestication of animals.

Key Concept 3.3 II

- A. The Northwest Ordinance called for all the land that is northwest of the Ohio River to be admitted as states once the population ready to fill each state is 60,000. In creating this law, Congress also wanted to create order and equality. They did this with promoting public education by building many schools and universities, forbidding slavery in the territory as a gain for freedom, and protecting private property with laws.
- B. When the Founding Fathers created the Constitution, Indian tribes weren't even in the conversation. No where in the Constitution is anything about Indians mentioned. This created problems between the Indians and the Americans. Indian land was not officially theirs because of the lack of rights, which allowed other countries, but mostly America, to seize the land.

C. As people started to search for trade the New United States would fix relations with Spain. Also showing Spain a relationship with the once Motherland of Britain. The United States would then gain access to the Mississippi river out of Spain's fear of war with the New Nation and its Allies.

10/29/14 ARUSH
NACK 4th

3.3 III 9

- A. • Jefferson and Hamilton had many disagreements on economic, Political, social, and foreign policies.
- Hamilton wanted national bank, trade with British and strong federal gov., rich over poor, and pay all debt.
 - Jefferson wanted states to make their laws, poor also in charge, trade with France, and no bank.
 - Democratic Republicans and Federalists emerge.

- B. • South needed slavery for plantations.
- North abolishes slavery, because they are industrialized, also wanted to abolish slavery in South.
 - South saw it as a threat to being controlled.
 - later leads to ~~slave~~ civil war. slaves were cheap labor on the farm, it's cheaper than hiring workers to run farm, and more profitable.

- C. • "Republican Motherhood" starts from white women to be educated to educate their kids (future republicans).
- Women start to get more rights (can learn and teach).
 - Women had a good role in ^{republican} society now.
 - Women had prestigious role as special keepers of the nation's conscience, women educational opportunities expanded, husbands' virtue demand met, now bore crucial responsibility for the survival of nation.