

Section 3.1 (I)

every 25
year

A. Because the English population doubled ^{every 25 years}, the people needed more land. So, they began to expand westward, disrupting the Indians' trading with the French. As a result, half the Indians sided with the French (such as the Huron) while the other Indians who were enemies of the Hurons supported the British (Iroquois).

which
stopped
American
westward
expansion

B. After the French-Indian war, King George III made the proclamation of 1763 to decrease the American-Indian conflicts. However, Indians and Europeans remained trading allies because they needed survival resources from each other, like fur, food, guns.

C. During the American revolution both Britain & America used Indian allies during wars, promising them land & security as a reward. However, as the war ended, the Indians felt that they no longer could take advantage of war.

Mr. Mack

A-push 5th hr

10/29/14

3.1

II

A.

- The British required money to reduce their debts, as a result of the 7 years war. The British government imposed the Stamp act because they wanted to assert their power on the Colonies and reduce their debt.

- These acts resulted in the establishment of the committees of correspondence, which was a committee to maintain opposition to British rule.

- The Intolerable acts, were a set of acts imposed on the colonists as a result of the Boston tea party. They were a series of heavy taxes and limitations imposed on the colonists.

B.

- The Sons of liberty was an organization that tried to maintain the liberty of colonial subjects. They conducted rebellious acts such as the Boston tea party.

- Mercy Otis Warren was a colonial patriot, she was a writer & a poet. She fought for women rights, and helped to establish the US.

- A series of essays written by the Pennsylvania lawyer and legislator John Dickinson. There was a total of 12 different dates of letters.

Key Concept 3.2 : II

II. A. The Articles had no power to regulate commerce and that left the States free to establish conflictingly different laws regarding Tariffs and navigation. It also prevented Congress from enforcing a tax collection program. The Articles could not command coerce or control. It could not Act directly upon the individual citizens of a Sovereign State. The United States could not cross the Mississippi river until the Pickney Treaty with Spain that gave them access to the Mississippi.

B. "The large-state plan" was first pushed forward as the framework ~~for~~ of the Constitution. Its ~~was~~ first essence was that representation in both houses of a bicameral Congress should be based on population. Large state plan provided for equal representation in a unicameral Congress by states, regardless of size and population. There was a great debate in the states.

3.2 III

- A.
- 1775 - Philadelphia Quakers founded the world's first antislavery society
 - 1774 - continental congress called for ^{the} complete abolition of the slave trade → most states were positive about this
 - some northern states either abolished slavery outright or provided for the gradual emancipation of blacks
 - the rebellious thoughts went on further, leading to the women's rights movement, in which Abigail Adams was greatly determined. She stood up especially for women's say in government

- B.
- The framers did postpone a solution to the problems of slavery, but this caused ongoing conflicts in politics. This was because some states ^(north) supported abolition while some (south) were against abolition. This caused disunity throughout the nation.

- C.
- Other nations were inspired by the American Revolution and the ideals of a liberal society based on republicanism / democracy.

- French Revolution against King Louis. The French ppl & Napoleon took ideas from the American Rev. / govt.
- Haiti Rev.
- Latin American Revolutions

NACK 5th hr
APUSH
10-29-14

Key Concept 3.3

I. Key Concept 3.3

A. Paxton Boys marched from Philadelphia in 1764, protesting the Quaker oligarchy's lenient policy toward the Indians. Scots-Highlanders had little loyalty to the British.

B. Various immigrant groups mingled and intermarried, they laid the foundation for a new multicultural American national identity. Among these immigrant groups are Dutch, Scots-Irish, Irish, French, etc.

C. The Spanish's domestication of animals such as horses and cows. Provided enterprise among soldiers and settlers that led to new cultural blending.

K.C. 3.3 II

A. Congress needed a way for its western settlements/colonies to be admitted into Stateship without allowing controversy to arise. To avoid making the same mistakes as Britain did with their colonies, the U.S. decided that they would only temporarily teach their colonies before giving them full blown admittance & equality as a state. Requirements for becoming a state included a population of 60,000, & a forbidding of slavery. These had worked well, for if they had not a second Revolution would have surely broken out.

B. The constitution's failure to define Native & American relationship eventually resulted in Indians settling on American territory, conflicting with the American citizens ability to settle on most of their land.

C. Because of Spain's dislike towards Jay's Treaty & their resentment towards a British-American alliance, they concocted Pinckney's Treaty. This allowed for U.S. navigation of the Mississippi & a loose Spanish-American alliance.

5th Hr. Apush

3.3 III

A. Emergence of political parties:

economic

- tariffs

- ...

- national banks

- customs and taxes

political

- doubt in constitution

- reform of Articles of con.

- assumption

Social

- Newspapers

foreign policy

- Washington's

Neutrality

Proclamation

B. Regards to slavery

North: opposed it due to the industry and didn't use it and saw it as mistreatment. But decided to keep it for national unity.

South: They needed it because they couldn't get any labor cheaper than that. Crops and tobacco required slaves.

C. Crucial responsibility for survival of nation.

taught the virtues to their daughters, husbands and sons.

Selfless devotion towards the family.

Provided a model of proper republican behavior

Civic virtue - notion that democracy depended on the unselfish commitment of each citizen to the public good