**APUSH Resource for Period 3: 1754-1800**

**Ctrl F keys to do key word search to find answers.**

Review Content:

* READ: Overview Period 3 (pgs 55-56), Chapter Summaries 5, 6, & 7 (pgs. 58-61)
* READ: Mrs. Lanigan’s (stole from another teacher actually) overview of Period 3 (see below)
* VIEW: [Khan Academy](https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history/period-3/continuity-and-change-in-period-3#main-content)
* Google Slides:
	+ [French and Indian War](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1FAxQDcg1_qFqRMcJlqIk3Y9R_lLJcNrvKY5UK6fMREo/edit?usp=sharing)
	+ [Revolutionary War](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1rQw0WJ2ujDfj36XQ2_0Iui7sZCgs_oJAhYIMAe4Pfzw)
	+ [Constitutional Period](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uWbOzNc5VxU02VPGZpiHAvwITKHmXpSvHLx0WS32Irs)
	+ [Washington Presidency](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1TteuETIC53bQPpbhpDJM4RNkbtQcfYQa_ldHGDYLSdU)
	+ [Adams Presidency](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_YuxG2E_va4RPn_AzVDf1VdXJH35J9WdSFwPXNUFeqk)

**Why 1754?**

*The French and Indian War represents the event that facilitates the change in the relationship between the colonists and the mother country England. As a result of the French and Indian War the English moved away from salutary neglect and moved toward more direct control of the colonial enterprises.*

***Colonial separation and independence (1754-1776)***

After an expensive global war with the French and having fought part of that war in the American colonies, the British desired more revenue to pay for protecting their empire. The French and Indian War renewed the British Crowns interest in the colonies as a potential revenue source and led the Crown to begin a new series of taxes on the colonials, effectively ending the era of salutary neglect. The Crown’s desire to strengthen its control over its colonial possessions led to an increasing discontent in the colonies with British rule. The series of British taxes were met with colonial resistance and a demand for representation in Parliament, which went unheeded. The colonials reacted both overtly and covertly toward a confrontation with the Crown that would either cement the colonial positions as recognized citizens of England or push them into a war for independence. War it would be.

***American Revolutionary War (1775-1782)***

Infamously ignited with the “Shot Heard Around the World” hostilities broke into the open when the minutemen attacked a patrol of British soldiers who were looking to capture colonial supplies of gunpowder and weapons. War became official when Thomas Jefferson wrote the *Declaration of Independent* and established in writing the reasons that the colonials sought to become free of British rule. Several long hard years of fighting saw the colonials on the edge of defeat, but under the leadership and resolve of George Washington the colonials were able to extend the conflict over 8 long years against the world’s most powerful military machine. Battles such as the one at Saratoga proved to be a turning point in the war by convincing the French to provide recognition and military assistance. The end of British resolve happens at Yorktown in 1782, when British General Cornwallis is surrounded by colonial forces and then blockaded by the French navy from escaping. The United States was now in existence.

***Constitutional and Foundational principles (1782-1800)***

With victory came the new challenge of building a new country. Democratic principles had been established in the colonial era, though the main beneficiaries were the white land owning classes and people of wealth. The founding generation believed in democratic principles and were by virtue of the previous relationship with the King of England leery of entrusting too much power into the hands of a potential tyrant. Fearing the potential abuse of authority, the founding generation created a governmental system in which the states would share equal power among each other. The resulting experiment produced the Articles of Confederation. After about a decade of ineffective federal governance the framers led by George Washington called themselves together in a Constitutional convention to work out a new plan of government. Meeting in the city of Philadelphia, delegates from all thirteen states wrestled with the proper balance between the larger population states and the smaller population states. The Great Compromise created a bi-cameral legislature with a distinct separation of powers invested in 3 governing bodies. The executive, bi-cameral legislature, and the judiciary branch provided a system of checks and balances between the three. Significant political disagreements emerged and two clear lines of thinking about the concentration of Federal power took shape in the form of “Federalist” and “anti-Federalists” political parties. In order to get enough delegates to ratify the new constitution the constitutional convention agreed to the inclusion of a “Bill of Rights” which was for the purpose of protecting individual freedom from the potential abuse of the government. Further checks on Federal power were established as each of the state governments were given constitutional authority to make law within their own boundaries. Lastly, the people had a say in the process as the leaders of the nation had to be chosen by vote of the people. The unanimous selection of George Washington as the first president set the new constitutional Republic into motion. At the end of Washington’s second term he voluntarily stepped aside from the presidency and his farewell address left some parting advise for future generations. The next election brought the selection of John Adams as the second president. Adams, like Washington before him, watched the unfolding events of the French Revolution which challenged American loyalties and threatened to bring the new nation in a foreign conflict. Adams administration passed the Aliens and Seditions Acts, which anti-Federalists viewed as an abuse of power, and American diplomatic efforts were challenged in the XYZ Affair. In 1800 Adams sought a second term as president.