

Unit 3: 1754-1800

Topic 3.2: The Seven Years' War

Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes and effects of the Seven Years' War.

A. 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.

B. Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but a tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies.

C. After the British victory, imperial officials attempted to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition.

Topic 3.3: Taxation Without Representation

Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes of the American Revolution.

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

<p>B. The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements.</p>	
<p>C. 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, and the ideas of the Enlightenment.</p>	
<p>D. 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 <i>Common Sense</i> and the Declaration of Independence</p>	

Topic 3.4: The American Revolution

Learning Objective 1: Explain how various factors contributed to the American victory in the Revolution.

A. Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain's 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 assistance sent by European allies.

Topic 3.5: The Influence of Revolutionary Ideals

Learning Objective 1: Explain the various ways the American Revolution affected society.

A. 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.

B. 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.

Learning Objective 2: Describe the global impact of the American Revolution.

A. The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements.

Topic 3.6: The Articles of Confederation

Learning Objective 1: Explain how different forms of government developed and changed as a result of the Revolutionary Period.

A. Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship.

B. The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power.

C. As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states.

D. Over time, there was a call for a stronger central government due to difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest.

Topic 3.8: The Constitutional Convention and the Debates over Ratification

Learning Objective 1: Explain the differing ideological positions on the structure and function of the federal government.

A. The Constitutional Convention compromised over the process for determining overall Congressional representation, the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade.

B. In the process of ratifying the Constitution, there was a debate between Federalists and Anti-Federalists.

Topic 3.9: The Constitution

Learning Objective 1: Explain the continuities and changes in the structure and functions of the government with the ratification of the Constitution.

A. Delegates from the states participated in the Constitutional convention that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches.

Topic 3.10: Shaping a New Republic

Learning Objective 1: Explain how and why competition intensified conflicts among peoples and nations from 1754-1800.

A. The U.S. government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America.

B. War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the U.S. over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement.

C. An 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.

Learning Objective 2: Explain how and why political ideas, institutions, and party systems developed and changed in the new republic.	
<p>A. During the presidential administrations of Washington and Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice.</p>	
<p>B. Political leaders in the 1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order.</p>	
<p>C. The debates above led to the formation of political parties.</p>	
<p>D. George Washington's Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances.</p>	