

Question	Notes	Extra Information/Evidence
<b>Effects of the French and Indian War</b>		
<b>Define the Albany Plan of Union?</b>	Proposal by Benjamin Franklin that called for an intercolonial government to more effectively recruit troops and raise taxes for the common defense. Set a precedent for establishing future colonial congresses.	
<b>How did the acquisition of new territory cause conflict?</b>	Colonists began flooding territory beyond the Appalachian Mountains, sparking conflict with Native Americans. To limit hostilities, settlement west was forbidden.	Pontiac's Rebellion, Proclamation of 1763
<b>Road to Revolution</b>		
<b>Describe the economic measures taken by Parliament following the French and Indian War.</b>	Enacted revenue-producing taxes to pay off the war debt.  Most taxes were placed on imported luxury, paper, and manufactured goods.	Sugar Act, Stamp Act, Townshend Act, Tea Act, Coercive Acts
<b>How did colonists and colonial governments react to these measures?</b>	Colonists protested in many different ways such as organizing intercolonial committees, boycotting British goods, destruction of property, violence against British officials, and	Stamp Act Congress, Continental Congress, homespun movement, Boston Tea Party, tarring and feathering
<b>Create a timeline of the Parliamentary actions and colonial responses from 1763-1774</b>		

<p><b>How did the Enlightenment affect political thought in the colonies during this time?</b></p>	<p>The ideas of natural rights, social contract, and separation of powers all contributed to the desire for independence as patriots saw the British as violating these.</p>	<p>John <b>Locke's</b> Two Treatises of Government, Jean-Jacques <b>Rousseau's</b> Social Contract, and <b>Montesquieu's</b> "tripartite" system</p> <p>Declaration of Independence is riddled with these notions.</p>
<b>War for Independence</b>		
<p><b>How was colonial society divided during the Revolutionary War?</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Patriots (pro-independence)</li> <li>● Loyalists (loyal to Britain)</li> <li>● neutral (rural populations removed from fighting)</li> </ul>	<p>Thought to be roughly <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> each, but more recent studies count patriots as almost half of society.</p>
<p><b>Describe the cause and effect of France's support for colonial independence.</b></p>	<p>The Battle of Saratoga was a significant turning point as it was a decisive colonial victory that convinced France and Spain to support the colonies against England.</p> <p>France's military and economic alliance would ultimately lead to the victory at Yorktown that effectively ended the war.</p>	<p>Numerous French generals and admirals such as the Marquis de Lafayette, Rochambeau, de Grasse, etc.</p>
<b>Establishing New Governments</b>		

<p><b>What did the government consist of under the Articles of Confederation? What did it accomplish?</b></p>	<p>A unicameral (one body) legislature (congress) with each state having one equal vote.</p> <p>Won the war, established system for admitting new states to union and set precedent for outlawing slavery</p>	<p>Northwest Ordinance</p>
<p><b>Why was a new Constitution proposed?</b></p>	<p>The Articles of Confederation were too weak, lacking the power to levy taxes, raise an army, or regulate commerce.</p>	
<p><b>Describes the significant topics of debate concerning the new Constitution.</b></p>	<p>Presidency: some feared the position was monarchical while others claimed the need for a strong executive</p> <p>Representation: small states vs large states, i.e. equal vote or based on population</p> <p>Slavery: Should slaves count toward a state's population for representation purposes?</p>	<p>Checks and balances with legislative and judicial branches Federalist papers addressed many of these concerns.</p> <p>New Jersey vs Virginia plan → Connecticut (Great) Compromise</p> <p>Three-Fifths Compromise</p>
<p><b>Shaping a New Republic</b></p>		
<p><b>Define the Federalist and Anti-Federalist political stances.</b></p>	<p>Federalists advocated for a strong central government and a loose interpretation of the Constitution.</p> <p>Anti-Federalists (later Democratic Republicans) wanted a small government limited by a strict interpretation of the Constitution.</p>	<p>Hamilton's National Bank used the "elastic clause" as justification, citing it as "necessary and proper" for conducting the duties of the government.</p>
<p><b>What did George Washington warn against in his Farewell Address?</b></p>	<p>The formation of political factions and getting involved in foreign alliances/wars (especially Europe)</p>	<p>Oops: Federalists v Democratic Republicans, XYZ Affair, Quasi War, etc.</p>

<b>How did the young country address relations with Native Americans?</b>	The Indian Trade and Intercourse Act regulated the relationships among settlers and Indians and made provisions for fair dealings	
<b>Describe the regional identities of the new country with regard to black lives.</b>	Slavery existed in most states, North and South, with the South economically relying on it. Free blacks were afforded more economic and political rights in some Northern states.	