

APUSH REVIEW UNIT 3

1754-1800

MR. LIPMAN

- French & Indian War (7 years war)
- Declaration of Independence
- American Revolution
- Articles of Confederation
- Constitution (The Compromises)
- Hamilton vs. Jefferson
- Federalism vs. Anti-Federalism
- Washington Farewell Address
- Post Revolutionary War Issues with France
- The Cotton Gin (1793)

North America, Before and After the French and Indian War

1754



1763



Settled Areas
at End of
French and
Indian War,
1763 and the
Proclamation
of 1763



War results in Confidence for Colonists and Debt for English

1763 & the 4 P's are key first steps to revolution

- Pontiac Rebellion
- Paxton boys of Pennsylvania
- Proclamation of 1763
- Paris Peace Treaty

ISSUES FOLLOWING 7 YEAR WAR

- Mercantilism
- Navigation Acts
- Sugar Act & Quartering Act & Stamp Act
- Declaratory Act / Townshend Acts
 - (Direct and Indirect Taxes)
- Boston Massacre
- Boston Tea Party
- Intolerable Acts
- Quebec Act
- Lexington & Concord

Themes of War

- 1. Victory obtained against all odds
- 2. Inflation will ruin post war economy
- 3. Congress is weak and ineffective
- 4. Victory brings large amount of new land

The Key Battles

- Trenton
- Saratoga
- Monmouth (where we live so I throw it in)
- Yorktown
- Key is Foreign Assistance for the Americans from France and Spain

Weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation

- ◆ One vote for each State, regardless of size.
- ◆ Congress powerless to lay and collect taxes or duties.
- ◆ Congress powerless to regulate foreign and interstate commerce.
- ◆ No executive to enforce acts of Congress.
- ◆ No national court system.
- ◆ Amendment only with consent of all States.
- ◆ A 9/13 majority required to pass laws.
- ◆ Articles only a "firm league of friendship."

The Northwest Territory



- Washington's cabinet
 - Only 3 department heads were originally in the cabinet under Washington:
 - Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson
 - Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton
 - Secretary of War Henry Knox
 - The office of attorney general was added in 1789

- Hamilton's financial goals for the US
 - Fix economic problems from Articles
 - Favor wealthy groups so that they would lend money and political support to the government
 - Prosperity would then trickle down
 - Congress to assume states' debts
 - Establish credit so foreign nations will lend \$
 - 3 Keys to his plan
 - 1. National Bank
 - 2. Assumption of Debt
 - 3. Protective Tariff (& excise tax)

- Jefferson opposed the bank
 - Jefferson held to a “strict” construction (interpretation)
 - There was no specific authorization for a bank
 - Powers not specifically granted to the national government reserved for states (Amendment 10)
 - Therefore, states had power to authorize banks, not the national government
 - Hamilton held to a “loose” construction (interpretation) of the Constitution
 - Elastic Clause {Article 1, Section 8}
 - Anything the Constitution did not forbid it permitted

Washington and Neutrality

- Jefferson wants to back French
 - 1789-1793 French Revolution turns ugly
- Hamilton wants to stay neutral to avoid cost of war and loss of trade with Britain
- WASINGTON DECIDED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL and issues *proclamation of 1793*
- **Genet** arrives as ambassador for French to recruit America into conflict but Washington throws him out of the country

- Washington's farewell address of 1796
 - Published not delivered as a speech
 - *Warned against "permanent alliances"* with foreign nations
 - Did not oppose all alliances, but advised making them temporary and this would be America's policy until end of WWII.
 - Warns against political factions/parties

Unofficial Fighting with France

- 1798 – 1800 – an undeclared naval war between France and the US
 - Almost a war but France did not want war and neither did US.
 - 1798 – **Alien and Sedition Acts** rammed through Congress to help Federalists hold onto political power
Jefferson and Madison wrote resolutions adopted by legislatures in Kentucky and Virginia