

Period 3

1754-1800

Key Concepts

British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War.

The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North America culminated in the Seven Years' War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied American Indians.

The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a colonial independence movement and war with Britain.

The American Revolution's democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century.

After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence.

resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending. The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests.

Timeline

- Albany Plan **1754**
- The French and Indian War **1754-1763**
- Proclamation of **1763**
- Sugar Act **1764**
- Stamp Act **1765**
- Declaratory Act **1766**
- Townshend Act **1767**
- Boston Massacre **1770**
- Boston Tea Party **1773**
- Intolerable Acts **1774**
- First Continental Congress **1774**
- Battle of Lexington and Concord **1775**
- Second Continental Congress **1775**
- Common Sense **1776**
- Declaration of Independence **1776**
- Franco-American Allegiance **1778**
- Articles of Confederation (ratified) **1781**
- Treaty of Paris **1783**
- Constitutional Convention **1787**
- Washington elected **1789**
- Bill of Rights **1791**
- The Whiskey Rebellion **1794**
- The Pinckney Treaty **1795**
- XYZ Affair **1797**

Terms, people, and events

- End of salutary neglect
- King George III
- Enlightenment ideas and thinkers (John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau)
- Loyalists vs. Patriots
- Patrick Henry
- Samuel Adams
- John Adams
- George Washington
- John Jay
- Thomas Jefferson
- Alexander Hamilton
- Newly formed state governments
- Weakness and problems of the Articles of Confederation
- Separation of Church and State
- Key issues at the Constitutional Convention
- The Federalist Papers
- Federalists vs. Anti-federalists
- The first Cabinet
- Hamilton's financial program
- The growth of political parties (Federalists, Democratic-Republican)
- Washington's Farewell Address

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