

# Unit 2 – America's Brief History

---

1. Explain the three types of Colonial Gov't.
2. Explain the following acts & events:
  - a) Sugar Act
  - b) Stamp Act
  - c) Boston Massacre
  - d) Boston Tea party
  - e) Intolerable Acts
3. Explain Crispus Attucks.
4. Explain the Sons of Liberty.
5. Explain the Battle of Lexington & Concord.
6. Define: Patriots, Loyalists and Tories
7. When did the colonists Declared Independence?
8. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
9. Explain the 4 parts of the Declaration of Independence.
10. Explain who was Thomas Paine and his Importance.
11. Explain the **Three English documents** that influenced the American gov't.
12. Explain why the colonies declared their independence from England?
13. Explain John Hancock
14. Explain Valley Forges importance.
15. What treaty ended the revolution?
16. Explain who had the power under the Articles of Confederation?
17. What type of gov't structure was the Articles of Confederation?
18. Define Ratification.
19. Explain the importance of Shay's Rebellion.
20. What were Constitutional Convention rules?
21. Who is the Father of the Constitution?
22. Explain: New Jersey Plan and Virginia Plan
23. Explain the Great Compromise (Connecticut) and it's importance.
24. Explain the 3/5ths Compromise
25. Explain the Federalists and Anti-Federalists
26. What did the Anti-federalists want?
27. The federalist papers and its authors
28. Describe the makeup of the Constitution that the Great compromise created.

## - Study Guide -

- **What were 4 main problems that arose under the Articles of Confederation? Why was the Constitution necessary?**

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Early American History

- 1492** – Columbus finds the \_\_\_\_\_ {The Americas}.
- 1499** - Italian navigator, \_\_\_\_\_ sights the coast of South America during a voyage of discovery for Spain.
- 1507** - The name " \_\_\_\_\_ " is first used in a geography book referring to the New World with \_\_\_\_\_ getting credit for the discovery it's a new continent.
- 1565** - \_\_\_\_\_ (Florida) founded by the Spanish.
- 1588** - In Europe, the defeat of the \_\_\_\_\_ by the English results in \_\_\_\_\_ replacing Spain as the dominant world power and leads to a gradual decline of \_\_\_\_\_ influence in the New World.
- 1607** - \_\_\_\_\_ is founded in Virginia by the English colonists. Capt. \_\_\_\_\_ is captured by Native American Chief Powhatan and saved from death by the \_\_\_\_\_ daughter, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1608** – The city of \_\_\_\_\_ is founded by the French in Canada and explorer \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1609** - Native \_\_\_\_\_ first planted and harvested in Virginia by colonists. \_\_\_\_\_ becomes an export staple for Virginia.
- 1619** - Twenty \_\_\_\_\_ are brought by a Dutch ship to Jamestown for sale as servants, marking the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_ in America.
- 1620** - November 9, the \_\_\_\_\_ lands at Cape Cod, Massachusetts {Pilgrims} and starts the settlement of \_\_\_\_\_. Created America's first written government, \_\_\_\_\_.

## -Salutary Neglect-

- Britain regarded the American colonies as a source of Economic Benefits, so it allowed them a Limited self-Government.
- This was the practice of Salutary Neglect, which is not insisting on strict enforcement of laws – it allowed for the most part, the colonists' freedom to make their own laws & taxes.

## -American Colonial Gov'ts-

- England's colony in America stretched thousands of miles across the \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ control was limited do the long-distance proximity, so colonists were allowed to set up a \_\_\_\_\_.
- All colonies needed a \_\_\_\_\_, a written grant of authority by the King.
- **There were three types of Colonial Gov'ts:**
  - 1) \_\_\_\_\_, Two colonies were allowed to vote in their own leaders.
  - 2) \_\_\_\_\_ were under direct control of the king. The governor and council members was picket by the king to run the colony.
  - 3) \_\_\_\_\_, the King grants a person(s) land and they can gov't as they please. They were gov't very similar to the \_\_\_\_\_, but the proprietors pick the governor and council members.

## ❖ For 150 years, colonists were happy with this relationship with England

- 1756** - The \_\_\_\_\_ England declares war on France, known in Europe as the Seven Year's War, ends with the Treaty of Paris 1763. The war created an \_\_\_\_\_ feeling for a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ colonists.

## -Summary-

# Road to the American Revolution

## After the French & Indian War-

- British leaders{\_\_\_\_\_} reevaluated their relationship with the Colonies.
- Britain was in \_\_\_\_\_ and they saw the colonies as a \_\_\_\_\_ to relieve the British debt{Taxes}.
- The Colonies believed that \_\_\_\_\_ was over External Issues, not matters dealing \_\_\_\_\_ the colonies.

## - Colonial Unrest Begins-

- By 1760 \_\_\_\_\_ starts to deal with the colonies more firmly. Needing \_\_\_\_\_, the king implements stricter laws on trade and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Although the colonists still feel like \_\_\_\_\_ subjects, they do not believe that \_\_\_\_\_ (Like America's Congress) has a right to control their local affairs.

## -Colonial Unity-

- There was \_\_\_\_\_ Colonial Unity in the 13 colonies, each of the colonies were a separate entity, until \_\_\_\_\_ begins to impose disliked tariffs on the colonists.

## ➤ New British policies and taxes will unite the colonies:

- The Sugar Act**, (1764) a three \_\_\_\_\_ tax on \_\_\_\_\_ from the French Indies - "No Taxation, \_\_\_\_\_ Representation". **Sons of Liberty** was a \_\_\_\_\_ American organization, started in Boston to \_\_\_\_\_ the stamp act and later supported the fight for Independence.
- The Stamp Act**, (1765) Delegates from some of the 13 colonies meet about the Stamp Act, it required the colonist to \_\_\_\_\_ a tax on most \_\_\_\_\_. Ben Franklin convinces \_\_\_\_\_ to repeal the act.
- The Boston Massacre**, (1770) an unruly Boston crowd causes the British " \_\_\_\_\_ " soldiers to shoot them. This provokes a new wave of Anti-British feelings. \_\_\_\_\_ an African/Native American widely regarded as the \_\_\_\_\_ person killed in the Boston Massacre \_\_\_\_\_ defends the \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers arrested for murder. Only \_\_\_\_\_ found guilty – Had their thumbs branded with a "M".
- The Boston Tea Party** (1773) A group of \_\_\_\_\_ led by the Sons of Liberty, disguised as \_\_\_\_\_ boarded the ship and dumped \_\_\_\_\_ of the tea into the harbor to protest the new tea act.
- The Intolerable Acts** (1774) Parliament called it the \_\_\_\_\_ acts the colonist called it the Intolerable acts. The British wanted to force the \_\_\_\_\_ for the tea lost in the Boston harbor and \_\_\_\_\_ British rules. This act closed the \_\_\_\_\_ in Boston and imposed military rule. It shut down the Massachusetts legislature and \_\_\_\_\_ all town hall meetings.
- The First Continental Congress** (1774) As a result of the Coercive/Intolerable acts, the colonist agreed to \_\_\_\_\_. Representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies(not Georgia) met and formed the first continental congress. They agreed to meet at \_\_\_\_\_, in Philadelphia.

## - The British Are Coming -

- \_\_\_\_\_ make their midnight ride to warn the Minutemen of approaching British soldiers. The British wanted to arrest the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, \_\_\_\_\_
- On April 19, 1775, The first battle of the Revolution at \_\_\_\_\_. Colonial Minute-Men and British troops met at Lexington, where a shot from a stray British gun lead to more British firing. The British marched on to Concord and destroyed some ammunition, but soon found the countryside swarming with militia. At the end of the day, many were dead on both sides.
- The Revolutionary War \_\_\_\_\_!

## -Summary-

# Declaration of Independence

## -Colonial Colonists take sides-

- **Patriots** - a term used for colonists who \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
- **Loyalists** { \_\_\_\_\_ } – a term used for colonists who \_\_\_\_\_ their allegiance to England

## -Thomas Paine-

- \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the Pamphlet, “\_\_\_\_\_”. It explained that being ruled by a monarch was \_\_\_\_\_. The many should not be governed by the One.
- Common Sense inspired \_\_\_\_\_ for their independence.

## -Declaration of Independence-

- \_\_\_\_\_ – **Declaration of Independence**, American Colonists declare their independence from Great Britain.
- The Declaration of Independence was drafted by \_\_\_\_\_ and a committee of 4 others; **John Adams, Ben Franklin, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston**.
- The Purpose of the Declaration was to \_\_\_\_\_ the reasons for becoming a new nation.

### Its Four Parts:

- 1) **Preamble** - explaining \_\_\_\_\_ was written
- 2) **List of Grievances** - Contained a list of \_\_\_\_\_ (or complaints) against the King of England.
- 3) **Resolution of independence** - declaration of \_\_\_\_\_ from the king of England
- 4) **A justification for Rebellion** - if government does not protect the \_\_\_\_\_, citizens have authority to change or \_\_\_\_\_ the government

## -The Declarations Political Principles-

- **Popular Sovereignty** – A Government gets its \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ – “The King dissolved the representative houses repeatedly...”
- **Social Contract** – It says that governments derive their \_\_\_\_\_ from the consent of the governed - If a gov’t \_\_\_\_\_ the people, then the people have the right to abolish it.
- **Natural & Independent Rights**- “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that \_\_\_\_\_ are created \_\_\_\_\_, and that they are endowed by their \_\_\_\_\_ with the certain unalienable rights.... ....life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

## -Steps to Democracy-

- Shortly after the official break with England a \_\_\_\_\_ Confederation type of gov’t was set up to govern. It was called The **Confederate \_\_\_\_\_ of America**.
- America’s \_\_\_\_\_ Gov’t did not form overnight; its roots grew out of the \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain.
- England 1215, King John is forced to sign the \_\_\_\_\_, a document that limited the powers of the \_\_\_\_\_ and created a limited **Representative gov’t**{a Gov’t that serves the \_\_\_\_\_ of the people}.
- England 1621, Charles I is forced to sign the \_\_\_\_\_, a document that limited “divine right” monarch’s must \_\_\_\_\_ laws.
- England 1689, Monarchs William and Mary were forced to sign the \_\_\_\_\_, which protects some individual \_\_\_\_\_ freedoms.

## -Other Odds and Ends-

- ❖ **John Hancock** has the \_\_\_\_\_ on the Declaration of Independence.
- ❖ It will be the first time a gov’t was created using \_\_\_\_\_ of limited gov’t & individual liberty.
- ❖ People have the \_\_\_\_\_, to “Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness”, but really, they meant for \_\_\_\_\_ only.

## -Summary-

# American Revolution

- ❖ **Three Summarized Reasons** for The Revolution: \_\_\_\_\_
- ❖ \_\_\_\_\_ Helps design the \_\_\_\_\_

## - Valley Forge -

- In the Winter of 1777 to 1778, George Washington camped his troops at \_\_\_\_\_, Pennsylvania.
- The conditions were rough, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for the colonial troops.
- \_\_\_\_\_ was given the job of reorganizing and training the 6,000 men. The Colonial troops emerged from the winter, \_\_\_\_\_ and Organized.

## - Foreign Support -

- After the Colonial victory at the \_\_\_\_\_ (1777), France decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the American colonies.
- The French \_\_\_\_\_ a **Treaty of Alliance** (Feb 6, 1778) with America – agreed to send troops, \_\_\_\_\_.
- **Marquis de Lafayette**: A brave, idealistic, \_\_\_\_\_ aristocrat joins the Continental Army. He came with \_\_\_\_\_, men and supplies.
  - ❖ **Valley Forge and Saratoga** were the \_\_\_\_\_ in the war for the American Colonial army.

## - John Paul Jones's Epic Battle -

- September of 1779, the U.S. ship \_\_\_\_\_, commanded by \_\_\_\_\_, wins a hard-fought engagement against the British ships of war Serapis and Countess of Scarborough off the east coast of England.
- After John Paul Jones \_\_\_\_\_ battle, John Adams was able to secure \_\_\_\_\_ from Amsterdam.

## -An American Traitor –

- **Benedict Arnold** was a successful American military leader. Arnold went from a merchant, a hero and then a traitor. Early in the war, Arnold repeatedly demonstrated his military prowess.
- At the Battle of Saratoga, he made two heroic attacks and captures the British commander. He is wounded again in same leg.
- After being denied a promotion, Arnold becomes unhappy with what he considers a lack of respect.
- Sept 1780, George Washington's good friend \_\_\_\_\_ planned decided to \_\_\_\_\_ him by handing over the fort, West Point to the British.
- The plot was \_\_\_\_\_, but Arnold was able to \_\_\_\_\_ and join the British.

## -The War Ends-

- October 19, 1781 – After \_\_\_ years of fighting - The Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ will be the last battle of the Revolution. The British Commander \_\_\_\_\_ surrenders, after being surrounded by the French and American forces - marking the unofficial end of the war.

## -Terms of the Treaty of Paris-

- The American Revolution ends officially with the \_\_\_\_\_, September 3, \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Americans were represented by \_\_\_\_\_, John Adams, and John Jay. The terms called for Great Britain to \_\_\_\_\_ American Independence, remove British troops from American soil and to give America all the territory between the Mississippi River and the Allegheny Mountains too.

## - America's 1st & 2nd Gov'ts -

- March \_\_\_\_\_, The \_\_\_\_\_ was America's first attempt at a National Gov't – It will Fail.
- May \_\_\_\_\_, The United States 2nd gov't, The U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ will be adopted by a Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia.

## -Summary-

## Articles of Confederation

- The Articles of Confederation was the America's first failed attempt at a \_\_\_\_\_ - **Ratified**{\_\_\_\_\_} March 1781.  
It was a \_\_\_\_\_ type of gov't.



(Had the Main Power)



Central /National Power - \_\_\_\_\_

**Congress** was given the power to declare war, deal with national finance issues, and settle disputes among the States.

### -Weaknesses of this new Gov't-

- No national{\_\_\_\_\_} courts
- No national \_\_\_\_\_ agencies {**FBI or Marshals**}.
- Each state printed its own Paper \_\_\_\_\_
- Couldn't raise a \_\_\_\_\_
- Trade could not be regulated.
- Did not have power to collect \_\_\_\_\_
- Needed \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ states to agree, to pass a **Bills{law}** or enforce congress's power.

### -Results because of this Weak Gov't-

- Congress could not settle disputes \_\_\_\_\_
- Paper money was \_\_\_\_\_ – Each state had their own
- Could not fight \_\_\_\_\_.
- Disputes between states over \_\_\_\_\_ trade.
- Did not pay \_\_\_\_\_ so other nations did not respect the U.S.
- Congress had trouble \_\_\_\_\_ for the country and enforcing them.

### -Shay's Rebellion-

- Shay's Rebellion showed the founding fathers that the nation was on the \_\_\_\_\_, so changes were needed with the New Gov't.
- It became increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ that the young republic needed a stronger \_\_\_\_\_ government in order to remain \_\_\_\_\_.
- We needed a new constitutional gov't because we need a gov't to protect our \_\_\_\_\_ to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

### -SUMMARY-

# Creating the Constitution

---

## -Constitutional Convention-

- The Constitution Convention was held in \_\_\_\_\_, Pennsylvania in **Independence Hall**.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ from the 12 states and picked \_\_\_\_\_ to be President of the Convention.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ - held their meeting in secret - each state had one vote - a majority was needed to pass any decision.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – Is considered to be the “**FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION**”, because of his detailed diary he kept of the Convention.
- 

## - \_\_\_\_\_ Plan-

1. Gov't with \_\_\_\_\_ branches- Legislative, Executive, Judicial.
2. Council from executive and judicial to **Veto**(\_\_\_\_\_) laws made by legislative.
3. **Bicameral**{\_\_\_\_\_} legislature members decided on by a state's population.

## - \_\_\_\_\_ Plan-

1. 3 branches of Gov't.
2. Executive led by \_\_\_\_\_ person and Judicial branch would have a Supreme Court.
3. **Unicameral**{\_\_\_\_\_} legislature – each state would get one vote regardless of size.

## - \_\_\_\_\_ Compromise-

1. Also known as the \_\_\_\_\_
2. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ branches of Gov't
3. Bicameral legislature {Senate & House of Representatives}.
  - a) **House of Representatives** members will be elected by the people --- (**Determined by** \_\_\_\_\_).
  - b) **Senate members** would be elected by the legislatures for 6 years – (**Each state get** \_\_\_\_\_).

## -Summary-

## Other Compromises

### -Commerce Compromise-

- Congress was given the power to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

-Presidency Compromise – President would serve a 4year term and will be chosen by \_\_\_\_\_

### -Slavery Issues-

-Three-Fifths Compromise- Three-fifths of enslaved Africans will determine the Number of a state's representation. Every \_\_\_\_\_ slaves will be considered \_\_\_\_\_ people.

-Slave Trade- Slave trade allowed can continue until \_\_\_\_\_.

### -Ratification-

-The word Ratification means to \_\_\_\_\_

-The **Founding Fathers{Framers}** created the new Government, but they now needed the people's **Approval**{\_\_\_\_\_}.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ urged for ratification of the Constitution.

a) They wrote the \_\_\_\_\_ (**John Jay, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton**) to convince people to approve the Constitution.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ did not want the constitution approved, until they got a "**Bill of Right.**"

- The \_\_\_\_\_ {1<sup>st</sup> 10 Amendments} was added to the Constitution.

- After **2years** the **New National Government** was launched in \_\_\_\_\_, when congress met for the first time in \_\_\_\_\_ to make the Constitution the law of the land.

### -Summary-