

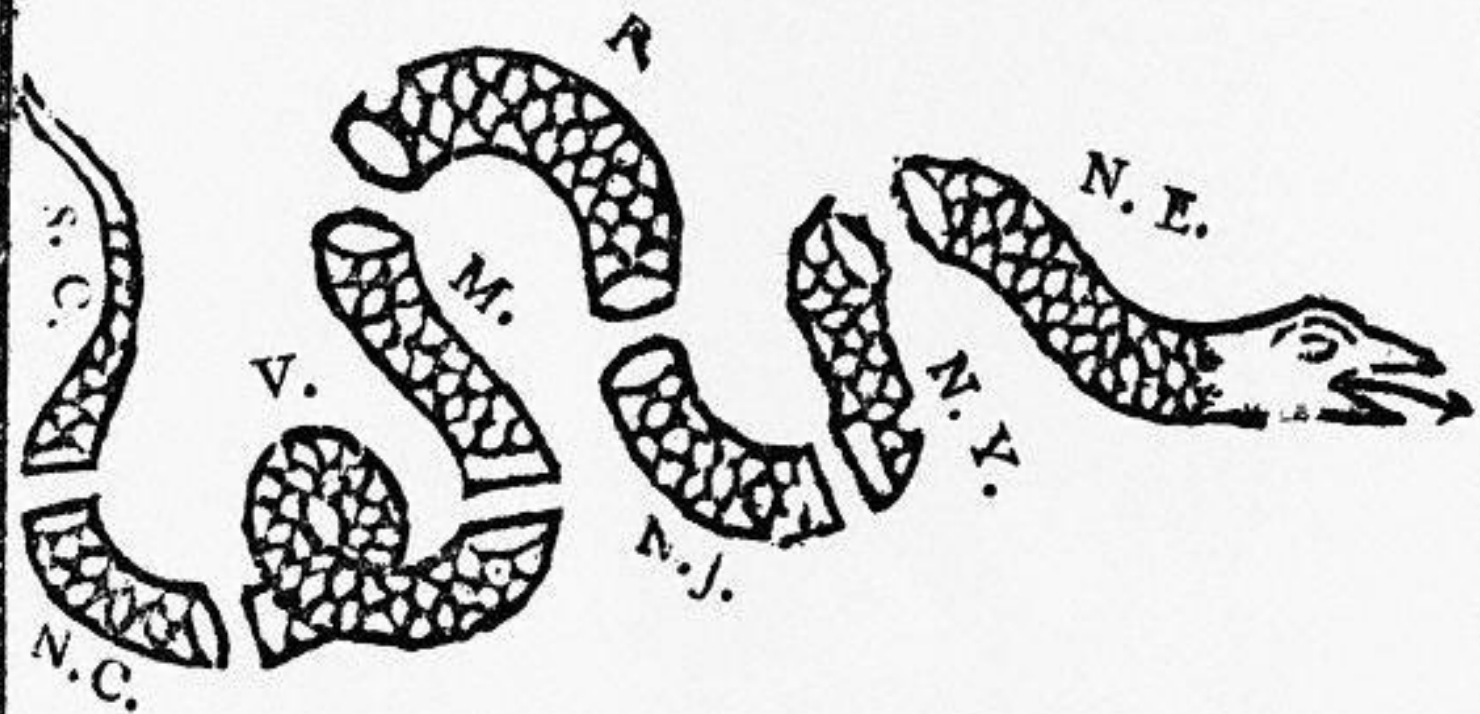
# APUSH UNIT 3

*1754-1800*

## Key Themes for Unit 3

- **1. Seven Years War (French & Indian War)**
- **2. Taxation without Representation**
- **3. Philosophical Foundation of American Revolution**
- **4. The American Revolution**
- **5. Influence of Revolutionary Ideas**
- **6. Articles of Confederation**
- **7. Constitutional Convention and Debates**
- **8. Constitution**
- **9. Shaping a New Republic**
- **10. Developing an American Identity**
- **11. Movement in the Early Republic**

- From 1754 to 1756 an undeclared war in America between France and Britain
- In 1754 Albany Conference but Only 7/13 came
  - Purposes to get Iroquois to fight with the British and colonial unity to fight France
- At the conference Franklin drew the most famous cartoon of the colonial era – Join, or Die
- From 1756 to 1763 the Seven Years' War was fought in Europe, the West Indies, Philippines, Africa, and the ocean



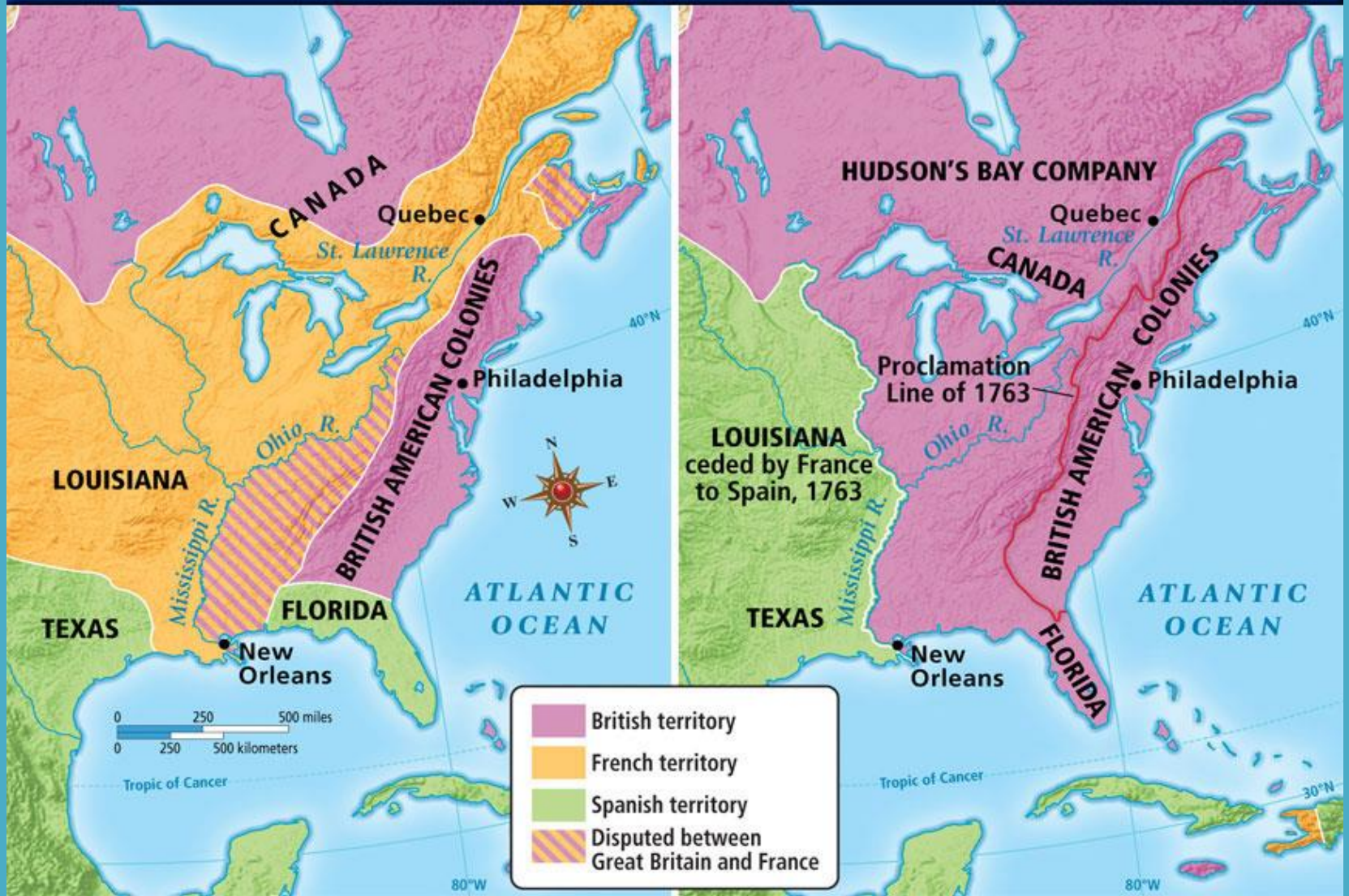
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J O I N, or D I E.



## Prewar Boundaries 1754

## Postwar Boundaries 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 towards revolution:

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

- Causes of colonial **disunity**
  - Enormous distances from each other
  - Geographical barriers
  - Conflicting religions
  - Nationalities
  - Different types of colonial governments
  - Boundary disputes
  - Resentment of backcountry against elites



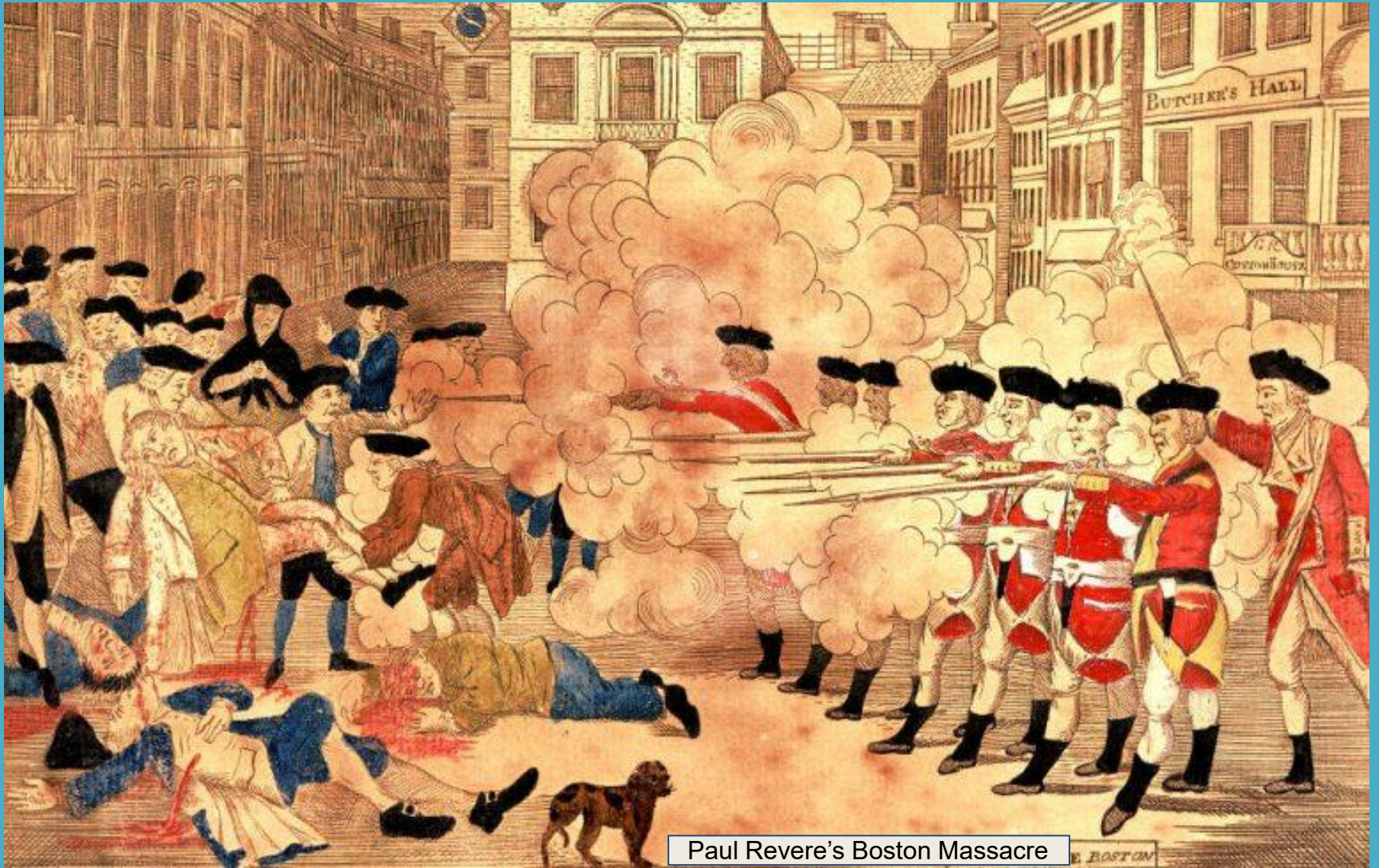
## ISSUES FOLLOWING 7 YEAR WAR

- 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
- Olive Branch Petition

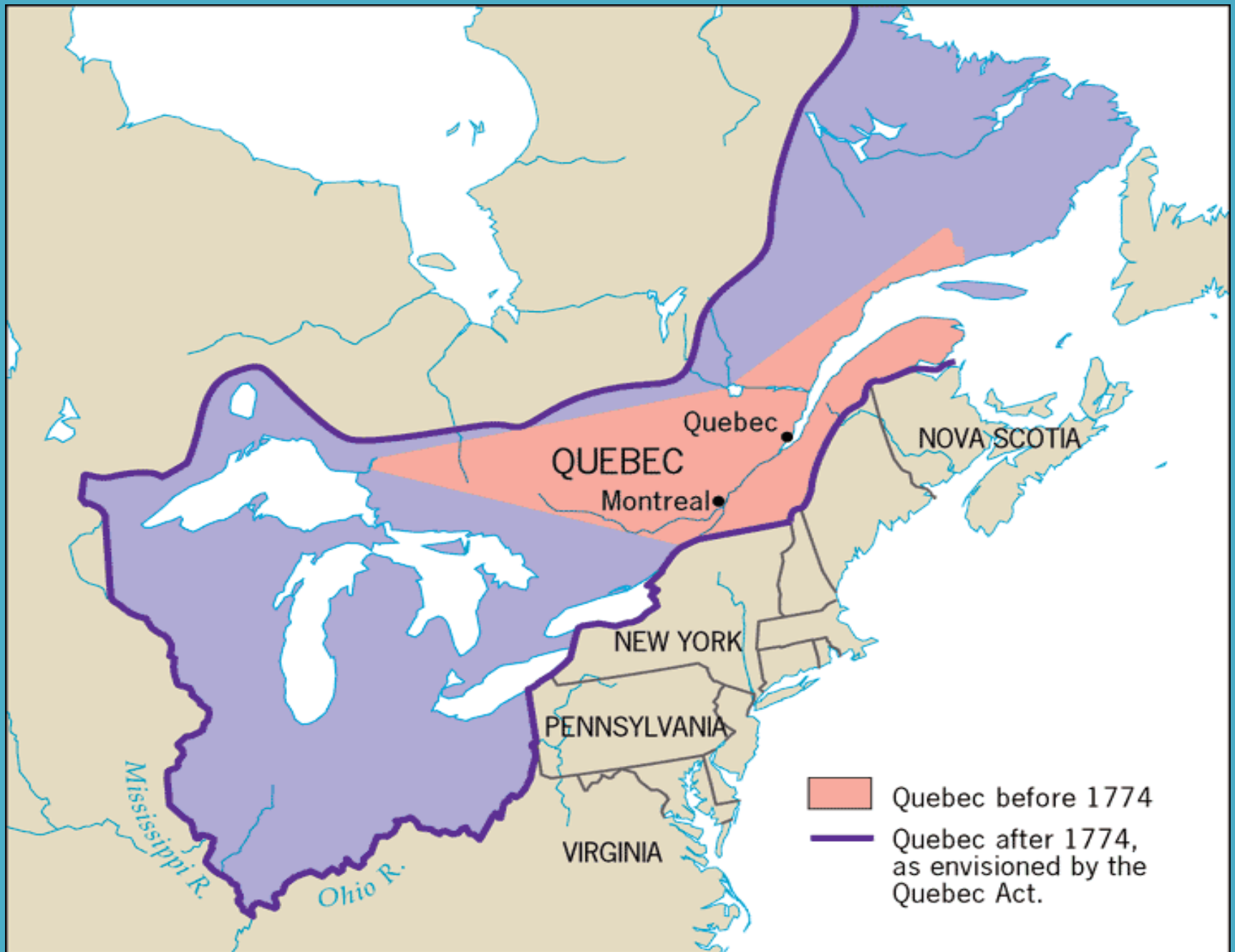
# Tar and Feather Stamp Collector



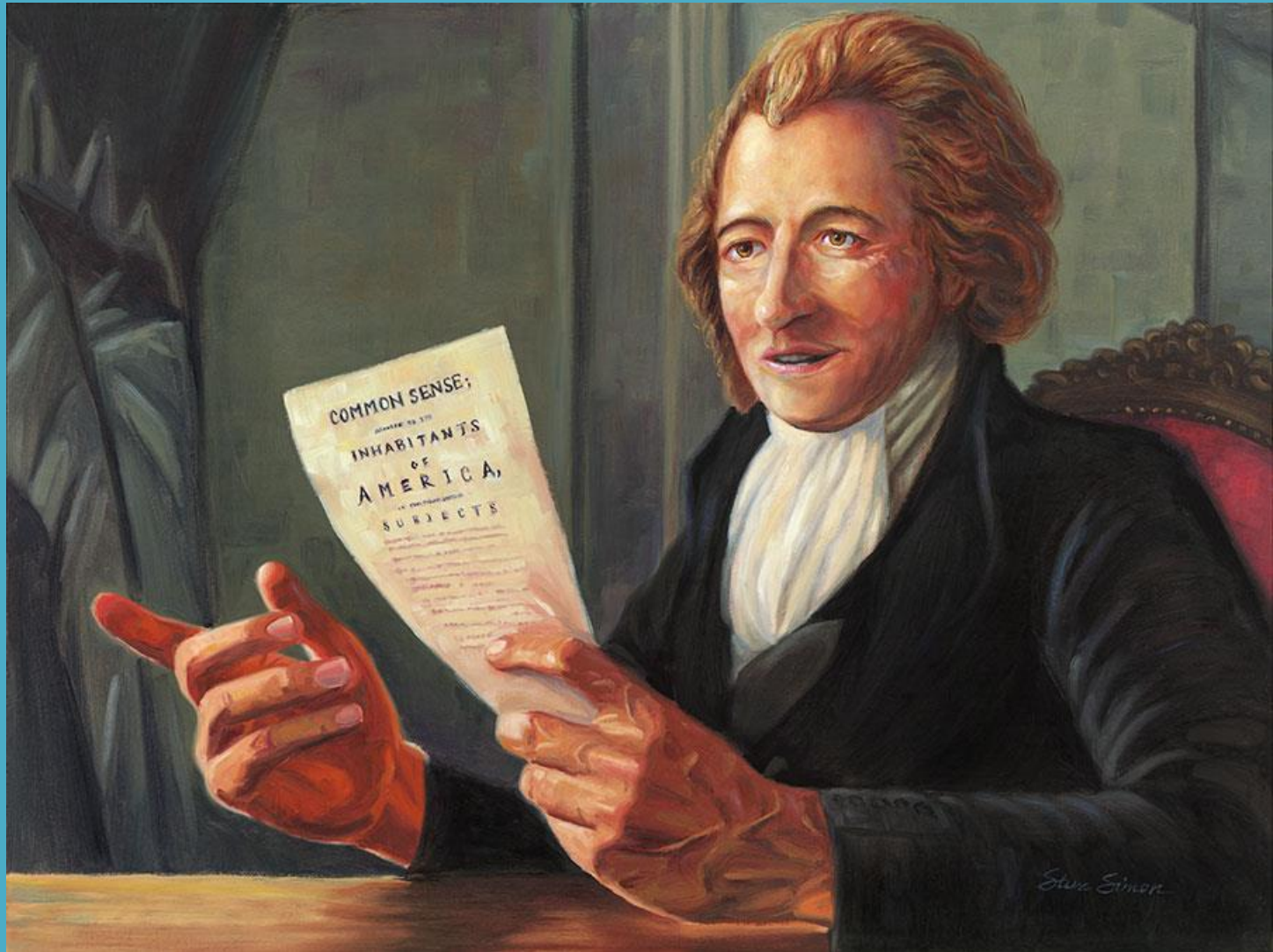




Paul Revere's Boston Massacre









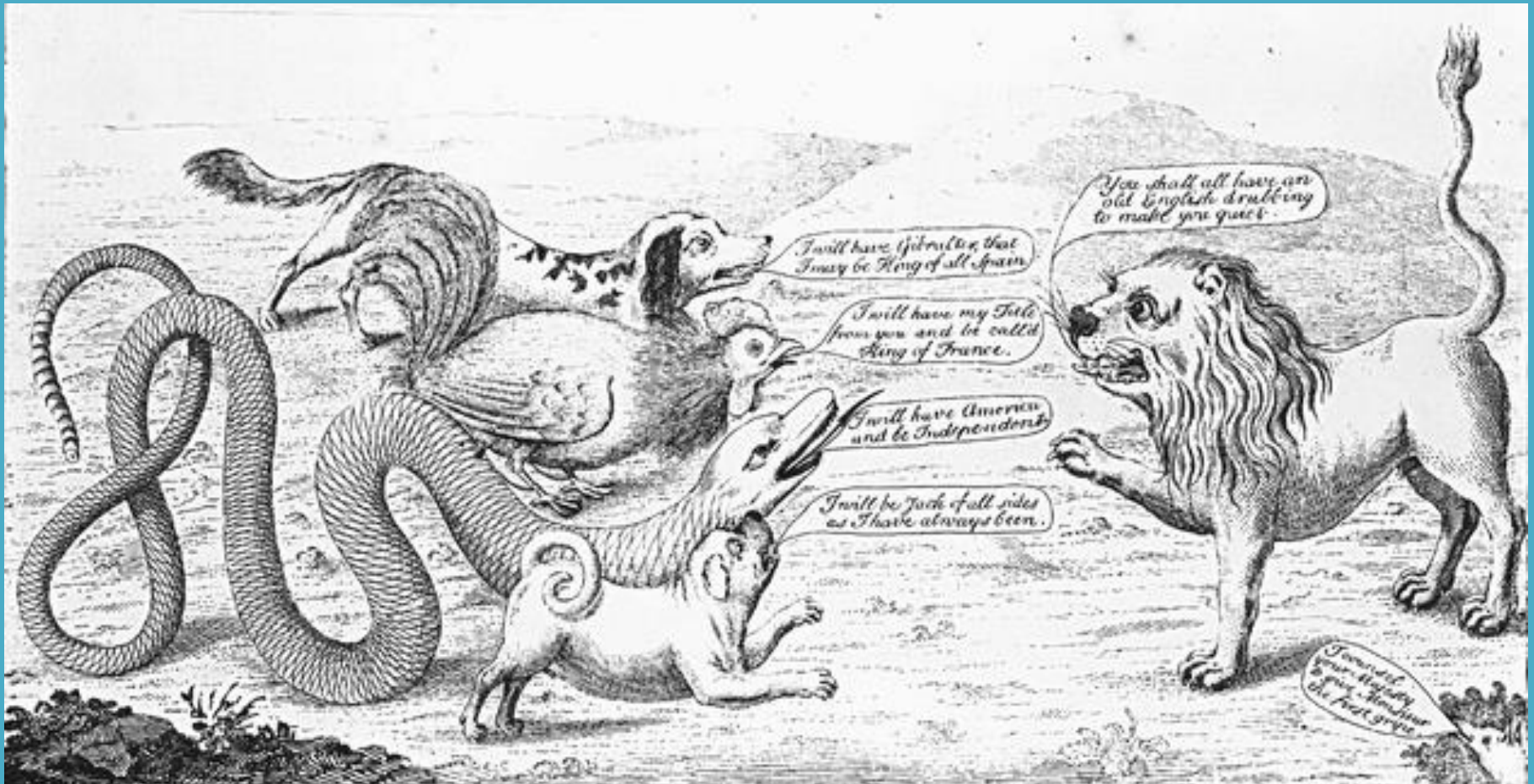


# Themes of War

- 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 British Lion Engaging Four Powers

(Spain, France, America, Netherlands)



# The Key Battles

- Trenton
- Saratoga (turning point of the war)
- Yorktown
- Key is Foreign Assistance for the Americans from France and Spain





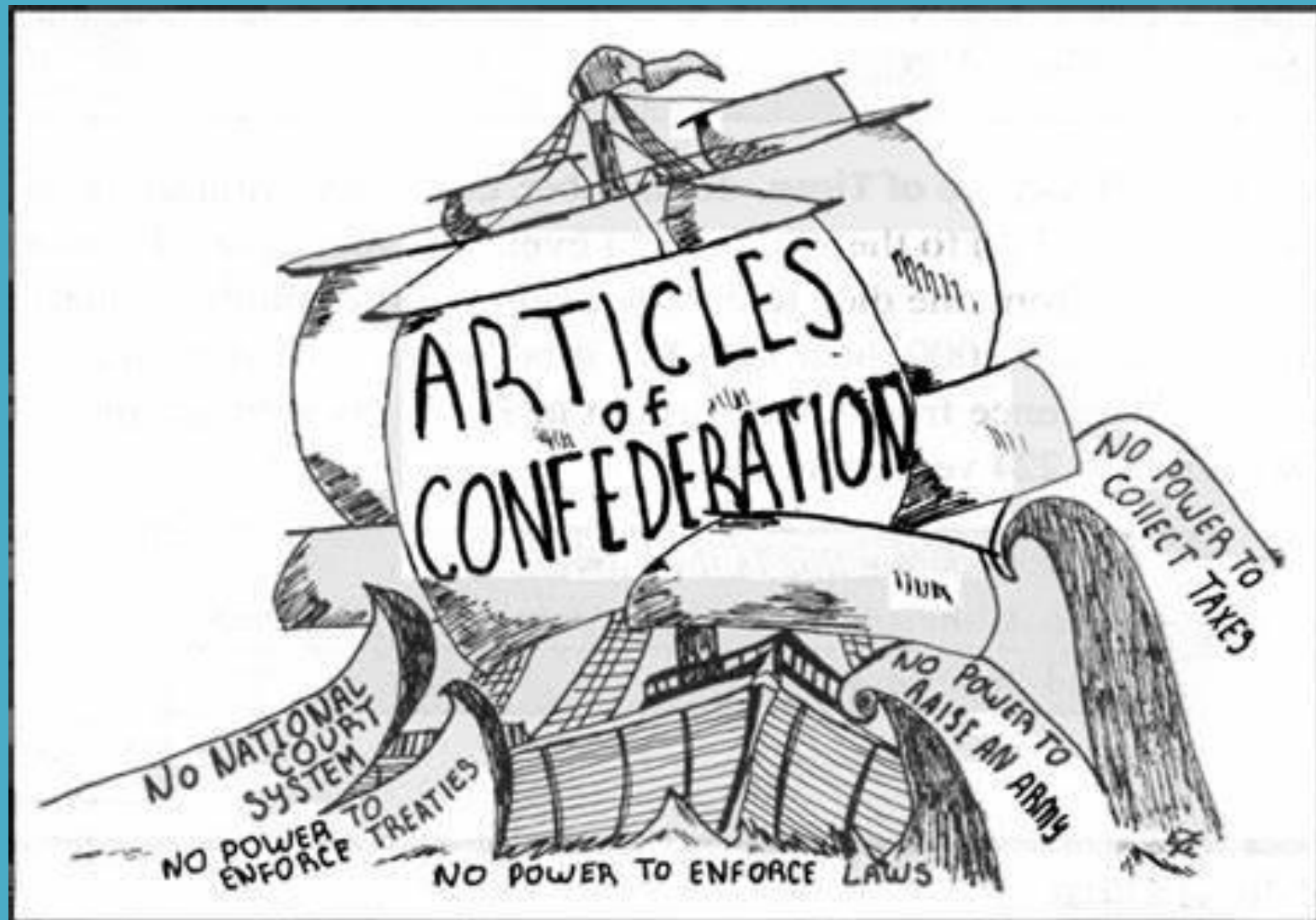












*"Rough Sailing Ahead?"*

# 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."

# America After the Treaty of Paris of 1783



# The Northwest Territory











- ▣ The Great Compromise (aka Connecticut) creates bicameral legislature
  - Larger states got proportional (based on population) representation in the House of Representatives
  - Smaller states got equal representation in the Senate
  - Every tax or revenue bill had to start in the House (where the people had greater impact)

## ▣ Sectional divisions over slavery

- Should slaves in the South (who could not vote) count as a person in apportioning direct taxes and representation in the House of Representatives?
- South said “yes”; North said “no”
- The delegates eventually decided that a slave counted as  $\frac{3}{5}$  of a person (**this is known as the three-fifths compromise**)

# Executive Branch Was Intended to be Weak

Can appoint domestic officers and veto legislation but checked by Congress

- Had power to wage war, but not power to declare war
- Electing the President was also a compromise between large and small states and thus creates Electoral College

## ▣ Ending the slave trade

- Most states wanted to end the slave trade
- However, Southern states (especially South Carolina and Georgia) strongly protested
- Decided that the slave trade could continue until the end of 1807 at which point Congress could vote on the issue
- Congress ended slave importation January 1808
- Most state constitutions forbade the slave trade

# KEY TO THE CONSTITUTION

Republican Form of Government has three great Principles:

1. Gov't based upon consent of the People
2. Powers of Gov't should be limited
3. Each branch may be checked and limited by another

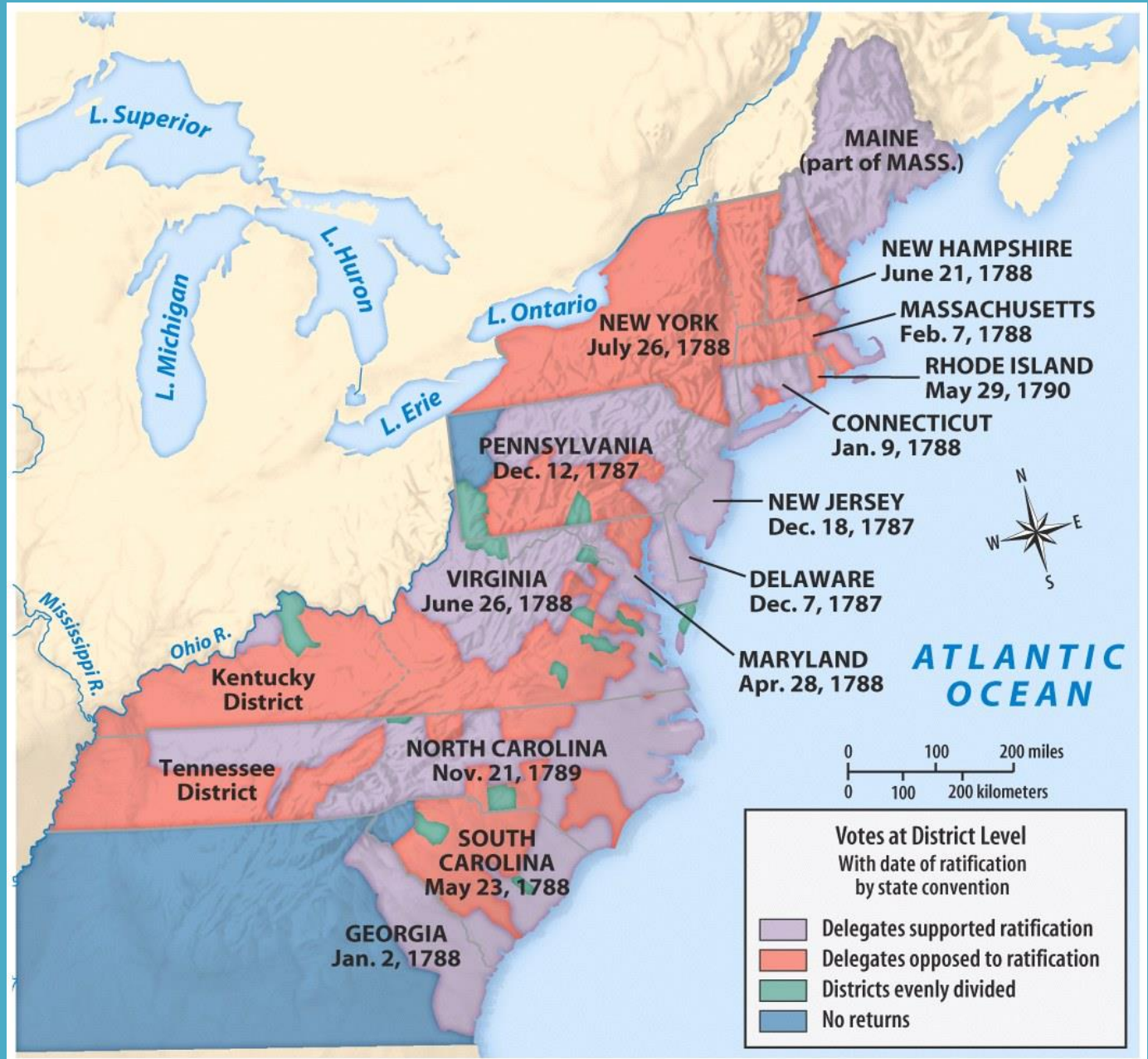
Locke; Hobbes; Montesquieu; Rousseau

# Checks and Balances

- ▣ Safeguards to protect against too much democracy
  - Federal judges were appointed for life
  - President elected indirectly by the Electoral College
  - Only for the House of Representatives did (property-owning) citizens vote directly
  - Private Property Rights Would be Protected



# Ratifying the Constitution 1787 & 1788



## ▣ 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 (\$21.5 million)
  - Establish credit so foreign nations will lend \$
  - 3 Keys to his plan
    - ▣ 1. National Bank
    - ▣ 2. Assumption of Debt
    - ▣ 3. Protective Tariff
    - ▣ 4. Excise Tax

# Western Land Given to the U.S, 1782-1802





# The Status of Slavery 1800



(after Paullin)

- ▣ Jefferson opposed the bank
  - Jefferson held to a **“strict”** construction (interpretation) of the Constitution
  - There was no specific authorization for a bank in the Constitution
  - 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
- ▣ WASHINGTON 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



## F. Washington's Farewell Address



1. Refused third term
  - i. Set precedent for two-term presidency
  - ii. GW exhausted physically and tired of verbal abuse from TJ for becoming partisan
  
1. Farewell Address
  - i. Warned of evils of political parties
  - ii. Warned of entangling alliances (like treaty with France)
  - iii. Isolationism became dominant foreign policy for next 100 yrs.

## Jay's Treaty of 1794 with England

- ▶ Britain to evacuate the 7 forts on US soil and pay damages.
- ▶ Americans promised to repay debts owed to merchants from before the Revolution who had fled the country

## ▣ Pinckney's Treaty of 1795 with Spain

- The US granted free navigation of Mississippi and disputed area of Florida

## ▶ *The XYZ Affair*

- ▶ Adams wanted to avoid war and remain neutral
- ▶ 1797 – Adams sent men to reach an agreement. Instead, they were met by 3 go-betweens (called X, Y, and Z), who demanded a loan of \$12 million and a bribe of \$250,000 to talk to Talleyrand (bribes were standard procedure in Europe)
- ▶ American negotiators refused the terms and left Europe; they were hailed as heroes in America
- ▶ “Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.”
- ▶ Politically beneficial for the pro-British Federalists



- ▣ 1798 – **Alien and Sedition Acts** rammed through Congress to help Federalists hold onto political power
  - Supposedly done to protect the US during a possible war with France; in reality designed to weaken the Republicans and Jefferson



- ▶ Jefferson feared that the Federalists could become a 1-party dictatorship
  - ▶ Restriction on free speech might lead to the end of other constitutional rights
  - ▶ Jefferson and Madison wrote resolutions adopted by legislatures in Kentucky and Virginia
  - ▶ No other state adopted the resolutions
  - ▶ First time “nullification” theory arises

# Unofficial Fighting with France

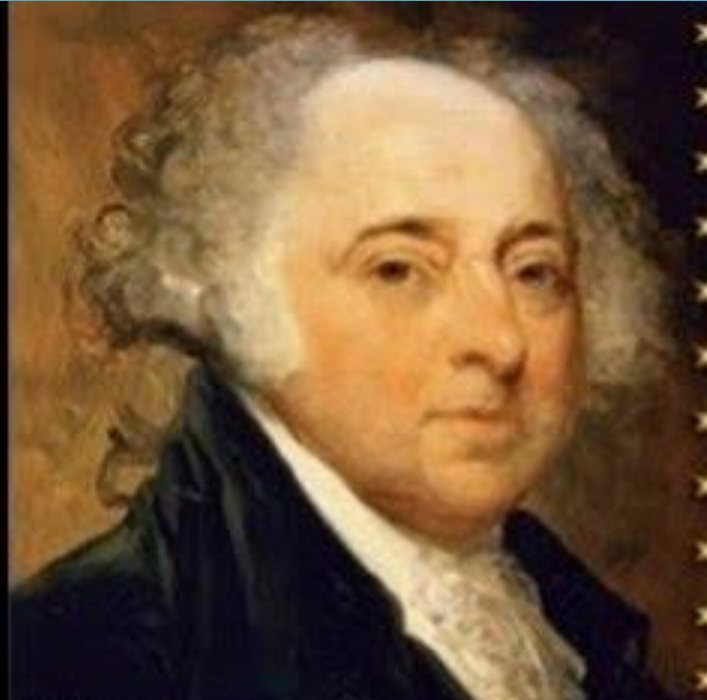
- ▣ 1798 - 1800 - an undeclared naval war between France and the US
  - The US navy captured 80 French ships, & several hundred US ships were captured by the French
  - Almost a war but France did not want war and neither did US.

# **JEFFERSON (REPUBLICANS) VS. ADAMS & BURR (FEDERALISTS)**

Election of 1800 saw a divided Federalist Party  
challenged by Jefferson's emerging  
Democratic-Republican Party

This election becomes known as the  
“Peaceful Revolution”





## **John Adams and the Federalists**

- Rule by wealthy class
- Strong federal government
- Emphasis on manufacturing
- Loose interpretation of the Constitution
- British alliance



## **Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic- Republicans**

- Rule by the people
- Strong state governments
- Emphasis on agriculture
- Strict interpretation of the Constitution
- French alliance

## ▣ Jefferson vs. Burr

- Same number of electoral votes in the election
- This election would lead to passage of the 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- Jefferson wins close vote in house to become third President
- Hamilton makes it happen
- (sees Jefferson as lesser evil than Burr)