



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The British empire's efforts to reassess control of its colonies and colonial reaction to these efforts resulted in a new American republic, along with a struggle over the social, political and economic identity of the new state. Main Concept 3.1: British efforts to assert tighter control over the North American colonies and colonial determination to pursue self-rule led to the colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War. Key Concept 3.2: The ideals of democracy and the republic of the American Revolution inspired new experiments with various forms of government. Main Concept 3.3: Migration in North America and competition over resources, borders, and trade are intensifying conflicts between communities and countries. If you are having trouble accessing the video, please check here for our YouTube version: #period3#americanrevolution#democracy#constitution 6 min read In AP U.S. History, 3rd period ranges from 1754 to 1800 AD. As you review the Revolutionary war, focus on the main concept and use important questions to guide you. > Check out the Five Eyes calendar for a free APUSH live stream this week! 3-Date Period to Know 1754–1763 – Seven Years' War 1763 – Proclamation 1763 1765 – Stamp Act 1770 – Boston Massacre 1773 – Boston Tea Party 1775 – Lexington & Concord 1776 – Dec. Independence 1777 – Battle of Saratoga 1781 – Battle of Yorktown 1783 – Treaty of Paris 1787 – Constitutional Convention 1788 – Washington Election 1798 – XYZ Affair 1798 – Alien & Sedition Acts STUDY TIP You will never be asked specifically to identify a date. However, knowing the sequence of events will be helpful with cause and effect. For this reason, we have identified the most important dates to know. Important Question Period 3 What are the causes and consequences of the American Revolution? How do prominent Americans overcome regional differences to develop the federal government? In what ways is migration across North America intensifying the conflict? LEARNING TIPS Use this important question to guide your review of this entire unit. Keep in mind, this is not meant to practice essay questions. Each question is written to help you summarize the main concept. Live Stream Replay - Historical Thinking Skills in Period 3 Live Stream Replay - Period 3 SAQ Practice Past Essay Questions From Period 3 apush exam were significantly revised in 2015, so any questions from before that do not represent the current exam format. You can still use previous questions to practice, but DBQ will have more than 7 documents, leq prompt different, and the rubrics are completely different. Use questions from 2002-2014 carefully. Essays from from available here. STUDY TIP Content of the Revolution era has appeared on the essay seventeen times since 2000. Take a look at these questions before you review the main concepts & vocabulary below to feel how you will be judged. Then, go back to this later and practice writing as much as you can! 2018 - SAQ 1: Interpretation of the American Revolution 2017 - SAQ 1: Confederate Articles 2017 - DBQ: Ideas on American Independence 2016 - SAQ 4: Causes of the Revolution 2015 - SAQ 3: American Revolution 2015 - LEQ 2: Seven Years' War 2012 - LEQ 2: Impact of Seven Years' War 2010 - LEQ 2: American Revolutionary victory 2009 - LEQ 2: British Imperial Policy 2007 - LEQ 2: Violent protests in the backcountry 2006 - DBQ: Republican Motherhood 2005 - DBQ: Effects of the Revolution 2004 - DBQ: Seven Years' War 2004 - LEQ 2: Impact of Revolution 2003 - LEQ 2: Articles of Confederation 2002 - LEQ 3: Constitutional leaders 2000 - LEQ 3: Opposition to slavery Live Stream Replay - Placing Period 3 in context Take APUSH Period 3: American Revolution Quiz Period 3 Key Concepts - Course Outline*The following outline is adapted from ap@ Description of the United States History Course as published by the College Board in 2019 found here. This outline reflects the latest revisions to the course. Key Concept 3.1. The American Revolution of the Seven Years' War, also known as the French and Indian Wars, led to the defeat of the British from France and its Native American Allies. Study Guide: The context for revolution colonial rivalry between England and France increased. Britain's North American territory was expanded, but expensive and required to raise taxes, as British Stamp act officials sought to prevent colonists from moving westwards. Proclamation of 1763 intensified colonial discontent. Live Stream Replay - Understanding the French War Colonial independence movement & India was formed as a respectful waiver ended. Study Guide – Enlightenment and The American Revolution Colonists united because the British imposed a tax without representation. Colonial leaders called for representation to reflect enlightenment ideas. The popular movement for independence was energized by activists. People throughout the American colony mobilized financially and materially for the Patriot movement. Patriot defeated the British due to strong leadership, ideological commitment, and assistance by European allies. Live Stream Replay - Growing Calls for Independence Live Stream Replay - The American Revolution Key Concept 3.2. New American government New ideas about politics, religion, and society continued through the revolution. The idea of enlightenment inspires American thinkers and promotes social mobility. Republican ideals reflected through Common Sense by Thomas Paine & Des. groups calling for the abolition of slavery in new states & national government. The role of women is highlighted in Republican motherhood - to teach American values. The American Revolution inspired similar uprisings in Haiti and Latin America. Live Stream Replay - A Key Document of the American Revolution State and the federal constitution seeks to protect freedom while limiting central power. Power is given to the legislative branch and voting rights are limited. Confederate chapters unite states, but central power is limited, which makes it difficult for the federal government to deal with trade, finance, and unrest. The Constitutional Convention was held with state representatives to negotiate a new federal government that would embody federalism and separation of powers. Leaders pitched new experiments in self-government. The issue of slavery is at the forefront of constitutional compromise. Anti-federalists oppose the constitution while the Federalists promote ratification by promising a Bill of Rights that will focus on individual liberty. Study Guide: Constitution and Debate On Ratification Live Stream - Confederate Articles Live Stream - Constitutional Debate American national culture & political institutions are developed despite regional differences. George Washington and John Adams created a political precedent. Political parties formed as leaders differ in their position on the issue. (Jefferson vs. Hamilton) Slavery continues to divide Americans as it flourishes in the south & West. National identity is reflected in artwork, literature, and architecture. Live Stream Replay – Washington's Presidency Key Concept 3.3. Migration in North America intensifies conflict After independence, increased intergroup interaction results in competition, alliances, and cultural mixing. Guide Study: Developing American Native Identity tribes fluctuates in alliance with Europeans and other tribes. More people are moving westwards, fueling social, political and ethnic tensions. North Korea's regulations were developed to recognize new countries. Agreements with Native Americans are often violated. Spain's expanded mission settlement in California. AS should protect its borders amidst European forces throughout North America. Study Guide: Movement in Early Republic Initiative Diplomatic seeks to protect settlers from Britain and Spain. The French revolution and the war between France and Britain pose new foreign policy challenges for the US. Washington's farewell address discourages political parties and warns of alliances. Period 3 Vocabulary & Konsep STUDY TIP The first is the concept and vocabulary of the 3rd period that most often appears on the exam. Create a quiz deck to make sure familiar with these terms! Articles Konfederasi Commit the Confederacy Kommiti Of Independence First Continental Congress Hamilton's Financial Plan Second Continental Congress Sons & Daughters of Liberty In 1763, the United Kingdom was vast and contained colonies around the world. This expansion of British territorial control created problems for the UK's management of their North American colony of 13 colonies. At the end of the Seven-Year War, or French and Indian Wars (1754-1763), the nature of relations between England and the colonies would change. The British will soon enact many laws on colonies, especially the new taxes that will be passed by the colonists. Various forms of colonial protests soon followed which led to the colony declaring

independence from the mother country. The Revolutionary War began in 1775. The British military was the best in the world; however, the colonies were able to defeat the British for several reasons and gain their new freedom. First, England are physically distant and preoccupied with other challenges. Second, America has superior defense tactics and influential leaders like George Washington. After independence, the colonial task is not over. The new country must now create a permanent and stable government. They don't want to duplicate the monarchy with the tyrannical king. There is a huge debate in shaping the Constitution between federalists and anti-federalists. How much power should the federal government have? After the agreement to install the Bill of Rights, the Constitution was completed in 1789 and George Washington was elected unanimously as the first President. The 1790s would have witnessed many domestic and foreign policy challenges for young Republicans during the terms of Washington and John Adams and tested the stability of the new administration of the United States. However, the country will survive its period of growth and look to expand to a larger country by 1800.  Watch; HISTORY AP US - Unit 3 Review APUSH Unit 3 Timeline 1754-1763 French and Indian War Treaty. 1763 Paris ended the French and Indian Wars. 1763 Proclamation Act. 1764 Sugar Act. 1765 Stamp Act. 1767 Townshend Acts. 1770 Boston Massacre. 1773 Boston Tea Party 1774 First Continental Congress meets. 1775 Battle of Lexington and Concord. 1775 Second Continental Congress meets. 1776 Common Sense published. 1781 Confederate articles ratified. 1783 The Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War. 1786 Shays' rebellion. 1788 The Constitution was passed. 1789 George Washington was sworn in as the first President. 1791 the Bill of Rights was approved. 1794 Whiskey Rebellion. 1796 John Adams was elected. 1798 Alien and Sedition Acts. Key Terms Albany Plan Lexington and Concord Jay's Treaty Proclamation of 1763 Battle of Long Island XYZ Affair natural rights Valley Forge Sedition Act William Pitt Battle of Yorktown John Adams Sugar Act Treaty of Paris Stamp Act of Confederation virtual representation Shay's Shay's Act Federalists Sons of Liberty Antifederalists Townshend Act George Washington nonimportation perjanjian William Howecommittees korespondensi Baron Von Steuben Tea Act James Madison Continental Congress Judiciary Act Thomas Paine Bill of Rights Common Sense B.U.S. Samuel Adams French Revolution Thomas Jefferson Whiskey Rebellion Rebellion

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