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| **Key Concepts** |
|  |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:***  |
| **KC 3.1**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. |  | * Explain how and why the French and British rivalry in the mid 18th century intensified and threatened trade networks in the Americas and Indian autonomy (KC 3.1.I.A).
* Explain how Britain was able to secure its territorial holdings in the Americas, but at great expense (KC 3.1.I.A-B).
* Articulate reasons for colonial resistance to British imperial policy, particularly with respect to taxation and self-rule (KC 3.1.II.A-B).
* Explain how and why American independence was achieved despite overwhelming odds against it (KC 3.1.I.C-E).
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|  |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:***  |
| **KC 3.2**The American Revolution’s democratic and republic ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. |  | * Articulate the ways in which the Enlightenment influenced the American Revolution (KC 3.2.1.A).
* Explain how and why the American Revolution was grounded in republicanism and democracy (KC 3.2.I.A-C).
* Explain the idea of Republican Motherhood, and how and why the American Revolution influenced independence movements abroad (KC 3.2.I.D-E).
* Assess the similarities and differences between the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution (KC 3.2.II.A-C).
* Explain the debate over ratification of the Constitution (KC 3.2.II.D-E).
* Discuss the administrations of Washington and Adams, as well as the formation of the first political parties (KC 3.2.III.A).
* Explain the issues facing the new nation: federalism, economic policy, foreign policy, slavery, and national identity (KC 3.2.III.B-D).
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|  |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:***  |
| **KC 3.3**Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations. |  | * Explain how the native populations repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the U.S. (KC 3.3.I.A).
* Analyze the impact of increasing numbers of immigrants entering the U.S., as well as westward expansion (KC 3.3.I.A-C).
* Explain the impact of U.S. development on native populations (KC 3.3.I.D).
* Explain how the Spanish continued to influence the Southwest (KC 3.3.I.E).
* Evaluate U.S. foreign relations as the U.S. established a world presence (KC 3.3.II.A-C).
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| *Thinking Like A Historian* |
|  | **Synthesis…** Historians look for connections between historical events in different times and places. They might ask, “How did the American Revolution impact the events of the French Revolution?” |
|  | **Periodization…** Historians might ask: “Which date better represents the beginning of the United States as a nation, 1776 (the signing of the Declaration of Independence) or 1787 (ratification of the Constitution)?” |
|  | **Contextualization…** Historians try to place specific events within larger processes. They might try to understand how the Enlightenment impacted the events of the American Revolution. |



**Unit 3: 1754-1800 Origins of the**

 **American Republic**

A.P. U.S. History

A.P. U.S. History

**APUSH REVIEW VOCAB PERIOD 3: 1754-1800**

**Origins of the American Republic**

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| **By FRIDAY March 31, 2017: COMPLETE FLASH CARDS FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING (using your AMSCO book, text book, notes, and any other resources)** | **CHOOSE FIVE MORE!** |
| Iroquois ConfederationProclamation of 1763Stamp ActActual Representation Virtual RepresentationTownshend ActsTea ActBoston Massacre Committees of CorrespondenceIntolerable ActsSons of LibertyJohn LockeVoltaireAdam SmithKentucky and Virginia ResolutionsShays’ RebellionAlbany Plan of UnionJohn AdamsJames MadisonAlien and Sedition ActsX, Y, Z AffairJay’s TreatyPinckney’s Treaty Separation of Powers Elastic Clause | Judicial Review Checks and BalancesBill of RightsFederalists/HamiltoniansAnti-Federalists/ JeffersoniansAmendment ProcessExecutive BranchLegislative BranchJudicial BranchRobert MorrisThomas JeffersonBenjamin Franklin George WashingtonArticles of ConfederationAlexander HamiltonHamilton’s Financial (Assumption) PlanWhiskey RebellionBank of the U.S.Critical PeriodGreat Compromise3/5ths CompromiseElectoral CollegeFederalism | Molasses ActPaxton Boys Mercy Otis WarrenPennsylvania Constitution of 1776Pontiac’s RebellionProclamation of NeutralityReport on ManufacturesJean-Jacques RousseauMontesquieu Delegated PowersConcurrent PowersDenied PowersImplied PowersReserved Powers Strict/ Loose Constructionism |

**Unit 1: 1491-1607**