

IB American History
Unit One Test-Study Guide Answers (at least I hope they are)
The American Independence Movement and Revolution (1754-1801)

- I. Identify and state the historical significance of the following:
1. Jonathan Edwards was the New England minister who ignited the Great Awakening. He challenged ideas like predestination and salvation for good works.
 2. Benjamin Franklin was a revolutionary who is considered one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the three peace negotiators at Paris after the Revolutionary War.
 3. Edward Braddock was a British general in the French and Indian War. His defeat at Fort Duquesne at the hands of a much smaller French and Indian army showed British weakness.
 4. Pontiac was an Ottawa chief that drove the British out of the Ohio country. This defeat convinced the British of the need to stabilize Indian relations.
 5. John Hancock was a rebel ringleader that the British sought to capture. He was noticeably absent from the Second Constitutional Convention.
 6. Lord North was a British prime minister during the Revolutionary War and was known as the minister “who lost America.” He was a Tory and was responsible for the repeal of the Townshend Acts.
 7. George Grenville was another British Prime minister. He ordered the enforcement of the Navigation Laws and also saw the passage of the Stamp, Sugar, and Quartering Acts.
 8. Samuel Adams was an anti-federalist that cherished the common people and set up the first committee of correspondence. Along with John Hancock, he was searched for at Lexington and Concord as a rebel ringleader.
 9. Charles Townshend was another British minister. He persuaded Parliament to pass the Townshend Acts, which irked colonists.
 10. John Adams was the second president of the United States and the vice president during George Washington’s presidency. He was a staunch Federalist and negotiated peace with France that paved the way for the Louisiana Purchase.
 11. Marquis de Lafayette was an American general in the American Revolution from France. His services in securing further aid from France were invaluable.
 12. King George III was the King of Britain during the Revolutionary War. He was the main person blamed in the Declaration of Independence for the American’s push for independence.
 13. Baron von Steuben was a general in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was known as a stern drillmaster that effectively trained American soldiers.
 14. George Washington was the first president of the United States and the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. He supported isolationism with his Neutrality Proclamation and his Farewell Address.
 15. William Howe was a British general during the American Revolution. He led the army that was decimated at Bunker Hill and also failed to chase Washington’s forces in New York.

16. Benedict Arnold was an American general who won at Fort Ticonderoga. He is known, however, as a traitor, as he sold information on West Point to the British, feeling undervalued by the Americans. He escaped from persecution.
17. John Burgoyne was the British general who surrendered at Saratoga. His defeat allowed the French to openly aid the Americans.
18. Charles Cornwallis was the British general known for his defeat at Yorktown, the last battle of the Revolutionary War. He fought in the south during the war.
19. Thomas Paine is known best for writing *Common Sense*. In this pamphlet, he urged that a republic was a superior form of government and urged the adoption of an ultra-democratic republic.
20. Richard Henry Lee was an anti-federalist delegate from Virginia in the First Continental Congress. He presented the idea that culminated in the Declaration of Independence.
21. Thomas Jefferson was the third president of the United States and the author of the Declaration of Independence. He was also the leader of the Democratic-Republicans, favoring agrarian interests and strict construction.
22. Patrick Henry was a revolutionary who is famous for his “give me liberty or give me death” speech. He was part of the First Continental Congress.
23. John Jay was a Federalist and anglophile, thus hating Thomas Jefferson. He was one of three peace negotiators for the Treaty of Paris, negotiated a largely unfavorable treaty with Great Britain later on, and later became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
24. Daniel Shay was an American soldier and farmer who led Shays’s rebellion. His rebellion raised the specter of anarchy and showed that the Articles of Confederation were not sufficient.
25. Alexander Hamilton was a Federalist and anglophile. He was treasurer under Washington and proposed the National Bank. As the head of the Federalist party, he was an aristocrat who favored loose construction and a strong central government.
26. James Madison was the fourth president of the United States and is known as the “Father of the Constitution.” He was a Federalist and led the Bill of Rights, which he drafted himself, through Congress.

II. Describe and state the historical significance of the following:

1. Old and new lights were the viewpoints on the Great Awakening. The old lights were orthodox clergymen who opposed the Awakening, while new lights who defended the revitalization that the Awakening provided.
2. The triangular trade was the trade of slaves from Africa to the West Indies, of molasses from the West Indies to Europe, and of rum from England to Africa. African slaves helped produce molasses, which Europe turned into rum, which was traded to African kings for slaves.
3. The Molasses Act was passed by British Parliament to squash trade with the French West Indies. This upset colonists, who resorted to smuggling.
4. Scots-Irish came to America, mainly in Pennsylvania, for religious toleration. They were a large immigrant population, and had little loyalty to the British.

5. Naval stores were anything that could be used to build ships. They were prized by the British, who used the Navigation Laws to preserve their control over them.
6. The Great Awakening was an arousing religious revival that started in New England. It questioned earlier ideas regarding religious, like salvation for good works.
7. Huguenots were members of the Protestant Reformation Church in France. They were granted some religious equality with the Edict of Nantes, but were denied immigration to New France.
8. The French and Indian War was a war between the British and Americans and the French and Indians. It revealed British weakness and increased division between the British and Americans. It also led to British enforcement of the Navigation Laws to help pay for the war.
9. The War of Spanish Succession was a war between several European powers. It spilled into the colonies, where it was known as Queen Anne's War and guerilla warfare was used.
10. The Albany Congress was an intercolonial congress summoned by the British in Albany, New York whose immediate purpose was to keep the Iroquois tribes loyal to the British in the spreading war, which they eventually did by offering gifts like guns. The longer range purpose was to achieve greater colonial unity and thus bolster the common defense against France. Benjamin Franklin was the leading spirit of the congress, and he contributed a unanimously adopted plan for home rule. However, it was spurned by the colonists, who didn't think it gave enough independence, and the British, who thought it gave too much.
11. The Iroquois were a confederation of five Indian nations that became a great military power in what is now New York State. They became enemies of the French and allies of the British early on in the colonization process and, in the American Revolutionary War, two of the tribes sided with the Americans, while the other three sided with the British. Those who sided with the British ravaged large areas of backcountry Pennsylvania and New York until they were checked by an American force in 1779 and signed the Treaty of Stanwix in 1784.
12. The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited settlement in the area beyond the Appalachian Mountains. It was designed to prevent another bloody conflict with Indians like the one that had recently happened with the Pontiac Indians. Angered Americans outright defied this proclamation, which did not bode well for longevity of British rule in America.
13. The Edict of Nantes granted limited religious toleration to French Protestants in France in 1598. Religious wars ceased as a result, and France turned into the mightiest nation in Europe. France took a deep interest in America with Louis XIV on the throne, and founded an establishment in Quebec in 1608.
14. Mercantilism was a theory that said that a country's economic wealth could be measured by the amount of gold or silver, which could be amassed by exporting more than importing, in its treasury. It justified British colonization because the colonies provided raw materials, taking away the need for imports, and provided a market for exports. Mercantilism was a burden to the colonists, as it forced them

- to trades only with Britain and made them feel used, and it probably contributed to the rising sentiment of revolution.
15. "No taxation without representation" was a phrase used by American colonists that expressed their anger over the fact that they were taxed by British Parliament without representation. The Townshend Act spurred the use of this phrase.
 16. Nonimportation agreements were refusals to purchase certain British goods. They gave colonists opportunities to participate in colonial protests and pinched British manufacturers.
 17. "Virtual" representation was what the British claimed Americans had. Grenville said that all members of Parliament represented all British subjects, including those in America.
 18. Boycotts were complete refusals to buy all British goods. One such boycott can be found in the Association.
 19. Mercenaries were soldiers that worked for the highest bidder. Hessian mercenaries were used by the British in the Revolutionary War.
 20. Natural rights were inborn rights that all people had from the time they were born. John Locke was an early proponent of the idea, and they were claimed in the Declaration of Independence as reason for independence.
 21. Privateering was legalized piracy used in the American Revolution. Congress allowed American merchant ships to prey on British ships.
 22. Primogeniture was the practice of leaving all of the wealth to the eldest son. This created a desire for more land among the other sons, adding to the push towards the frontier.
 23. A federation is a union league or association. The U.S. is a federation.
 24. Checks and balances is a system where a government consists of multiple branches. Each branch has certain powers of the others, keeping each in check.
 25. Sovereignty is rule over something. The colonists wanted sovereignty over America
 26. "Mobocracy" was a government ruled by the mob. Shay's rebellion and the French Revolution raised Federalist fears of a mobocracy.
 27. Consent of the governed was the idea that government power was derived from the people. This idea was built into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.
 28. Republicanism is a type of government where the head is elected by the people. It required the people to subordinate their interest for the common good. The U.S. utilizes this form of government.
 29. States' rights were the belief that the states retained all power not explicitly given to the federal government. The compact theory and Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were ideas and laws in favor of states' rights.
 30. A confederation was a political union that stressed states' power. The Articles of confederation created a confederation.
 31. Anarchy is the absence of a government. It was greatly feared by Hamilton.
 32. Strict construction was a strict interpretation of the Constitution: anything that was not permitted was forbidden. Jefferson supported this theory.
 33. Implied powers was the idea of loose construction, where anything that that was not forbidden in the Constitution was permitted. Hamilton, a proponent of this

- idea, used the “elastic clause” to justify his ideas.
34. A tariff is a tax on imports and exports. A protective tariff, which was supported by the Federalists, taxed imports, for the purpose of helping domestic business to not have to worry about foreign competition as much.
 35. Agrarian was the idea that agriculture was of great importance. Jefferson believed that the farmers were the most important Americans.
 36. The compact theory said that the states had entered into a compact when forming the U.S. Therefore, states had more authority than the federal government. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions promoted this idea, saying the states could nullify laws from the central government. The Federalists, however, said the compact had been made between the people rather than the states.
 37. Nullification was the idea that states could nullify legislature from the federal government. This was later used by the South to succeed from the Union to start the Civil War.

III. Describe and state the historical significance of the following:

1. The Board of Trade was an advisory committee in Britain. It pushed for the passage of many of the acts passed during the pre-revolutionary era, such as the Stamp Act.
2. Sons of Liberty were colonial protestors that wanted to protect American rights. They enforced nonimportation agreements.
3. The Quebec Act gave the French religious freedom, extended Quebec’s boundaries south to the Ohio River, and restored French civil law for private matters (maintained English common law for public administration). The measure infuriated the colonies, who thought that a dangerous precedent against trial by jury and popular assemblies was being made, that the trans-Allegheny region was being snatched from their grasp, that Catholic jurisdiction was being extended, and that a potential ally and 14th colony was lost.
4. The Navigation Laws made European goods go through Britain and its tariff (and even its middlemen) before going to America and forced Americans to send certain products (such as tobacco) exclusively to Britain. It wasn’t truly enforced until after the French and Indian War. Essentially, this raised prices on all imports and certain exports.
5. The Declaratory Act was passed after the Stamp Act was repealed, and asserted the British’s unqualified sovereignty over the U.S. The line it drew in the sand was pitted against the line the colonists drew, and set the stage for a confrontation.
6. The First Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, was a response to the Intolerable Acts. Its main purpose was to consider ways of redressing colonial grievances. It created the Association, which called for a complete boycott of British goods.
7. The Sugar Act was the first law passed for raising tax revenue in the colonies. It tried offenders in admiralty courts, where there was no trial by jury or “innocent until proven guilty.” Overall, it raised revolutionary sentiment.
8. The Townshend Acts, created by Charles Townshend, was an indirect tax on things like tea that were earmarked to pay the salaries of the royal governor. On the same day of the Boston Massacre, many of these taxes (tea was notably not

- included) were repealed. These Acts led to the Boston Tea Party.
9. The Quartering Act required certain colonies to provide food and quarters for British troops. This was later used as propaganda for the patriot cause.
 10. The Boston Massacre occurred when sixty townspeople set upon ten redcoats, and the troops opened fire, killing five of the citizens. These soldiers had been sent to keep order after smuggling of tea became rampant.
 11. The Association was a complete boycott of British goods. Passed during the First Continental Congress, it called for nonimportation, nonexportation, and nonconsumption.
 12. The Stamp Act was a stamp tax that required the use of stamps or stamped paper on many types of documents. This law also put offenders in admiralty courts. Its purpose was to raise revenues to support the new military force. It was later repealed, only to be followed by the passing of the Declaratory Act.
 13. Committees of correspondence were committees that facilitated an exchange of ideas, mainly the spirit of resistance, throughout the colonies. The first one was formed by Samuel Adams in Massachusetts, and other colonies followed suit, helping unite the colonies.
 14. Hessians were hired German mercenaries. They had a reputation for brutality, and their use enraged the colonists. However, many changed sides during the war.
 15. Admiralty courts were maritime courts that were used for offenders of the Stamp and Sugar Acts. These courts did not have juries and practiced the idea of “guilty until proven innocent.”
 16. The Boston Tea Party occurred when angry colonists, clumsily disguised as Indians, broke open 342 chests of tea and dumped them into the harbor. This event led to the Intolerable Acts.
 17. Loyalists were Tories that remained loyal to the British and fought against the Americans in the Revolutionary War. The Loyalists and neutral parties in America made up perhaps 16% of the population in America, and tended to be wealthier and older. After the war, they were forced to leave or mistreated
 18. The Stamp Act Congress was a gathering of twenty-seven distinguished delegates that debated and drew up a statement of their rights and grievances, beseeching the king and Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act. Although it wasn't very successful in its main purpose, it did erode some sectional division and increase unity.
 19. The Intolerable Acts, in response to the Boston Tea Party, was a series of acts that chastised Boston in particular, Massachusetts in general, that closed the harbor until damages from the “tea party” were paid and swept away many chartered rights from Massachusetts. The First Continental Congress and, in turn, the American Revolution came out of this.
 20. “Continental” was the name of the currency issued after the American Revolution broke out. It became devalued and sprouted the phrase “not worth a Continental.”
 21. The Second Continental Congress, again in Philadelphia, did not begin with a well-defined sentiment for independence. It offered the Olive Branch Petition to the king, whose refusal to accept closed the door on all hope of reconciliation. The Declaration of Independence was then written by Thomas Jefferson. It also called for an American army and navy.

22. *Common Sense*, by Thomas Paine, was a pamphlet that urged the American to fight for independence. It also advocated the use of a republican government.
23. The Declaration of Independence was the formal declaration of the thirteen colonies' independence from the British crown, identifying them as separate states not under British dominion. It was a written form of Richard Henry Lee's resolution; Thomas Jefferson was the author. The document claimed natural rights and blamed the king for mistreating the colonists.
24. Patriots/Whigs were those who took up the revolutionary cause. Patriots were the foundation of the revolution, those who fought for independence in America. Whigs were those who supported them back in Britain.
25. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 was the Treaty that officially ended the American Revolutionary War. John Jay thought the French were about to betray American interests, so he secretly made overtures to the British. The British granted the U.S. formal independence, generous boundaries, and a share of the fisheries in Newfoundland. The U.S. promised that loyalists were not to be further prosecuted and given back confiscated property and that debts would be paid to British creditors, although these promises were not kept to the degree that the British had hoped.
26. The Society of the Cincinnati was a hereditary order formed by a group of Continental Army officer. It was ridiculed by most Americans, who claimed that, through the Declaration of Independence, "all men are created equal."
27. The "Great Compromise," was a compromise between the large-state and small-state plans for representation. It provided for a bicameral legislature, where the Senate had equal representation and the House of Representative had representation by population.
28. The Articles of Confederation was the first constitution of the U.S. that provided for a loose confederation of States. Its government was too weak, however, so it was later replaced by the Constitution. Nonetheless, it provided a significant stepping-stone towards the Constitution, keeping alive the idea of union.
29. The Electoral College was used to elect the president indirectly rather than by direct means, a safeguard against the mob. Although large states would have an advantage in the first round of popular vote, small states would gain an advantage if no candidate got a majority, as the election was then thrown to the House of Representatives, where each state got one vote.
30. The Land Ordinance of 1785 provided that the land of the Old Northwest was to be sold to help pay off the national debt. The area was to be surveyed and divided into thirty-sections (one square mile each), with the sixteenth being set aside for public schools (a priceless gift to education). The settlement of the Old Northwest was notably orderly.
31. The "three-fifths compromise" was a compromise between total representation and none at all for slaves. Each slave was counted as three-fifths of a person. The South wanted slaves to be represented, as it would increase their population and thus power, while the North didn't.
32. The Northwest Ordinance provided that territories in the Old Northwest would be initially subordinate to the federal government, but could become a state with full equality once in could boast 60,000 inhabitants. It also forbade slavery in the Old

- Northwest. This law came to grips with how to deal with the Old Northwest.
33. Antifederalists were led by prominent revolutionaries and consisted of the poorest and debtors who thought a stronger central government would make them pay back their debt. They advocated states' rights and a weak central government. They provided the greatest opposition to the passage of the Constitution.
 34. Shays's Rebellion was a rebellion of backcountry farmers in western Massachusetts led by Daniel Shay. They demanded things like lighter taxes and attempted to enforce their demands. However, Massachusetts raised a small army that put down the movement. This raised the specter of anarchy and proved the need for a stronger constitution.
 35. The Federalists (non-party) were the opposition to the antifederalists. They had power and influence on their side and mostly lived on the seaboard. They were overall wealthier, more educated, and more organized than the antifederalists, and they also controlled the press. They provided the strongest support for the Constitution.
 36. The "large-state plan" was a legislature plan presented by Virginia during the Constitutional Convention. As a populous state, Virginia wanted representation in a bicameral Congress to be based solely on population. This would benefit the larger state. The Great Compromise later developed a compromise between the large-state and small-state plans.
 37. The Constitution of the United States was the framework for the government of the United States. Its creation came about as the result of the ineffectiveness of the Articles of Confederation. It proved for a much stronger and unified nation.
 38. *The Federalist* was the book form of a series of New York newspaper articles that were written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison. Although designed as propaganda, they remain the most penetrating commentary written on the Constitution. Madison's Federalist No. 10 is probably the most famous, as it refuted the conventional wisdom that a republican form of government could not be extended over a large territory.
 39. The cabinet, established by Washington, was a system that included department heads, though it initially included only three: Secretary of State (Jefferson), Secretary of Treasury (Hamilton), and Secretary of War (Knox). Hamilton made some significant actions during his time as treasurer.
 40. The Bank of the United States was the capstone of the financial system proposed by Hamilton. It took its directive from the Bank of England, as it was a powerful private institution in which the government was a major stockholder and in which the federal treasury would deposit its surplus monies. The central government would have a convenient strongbox and federal funds would help stimulate businesses by remaining in circulation. Urgently needed paper money would also be printed.
 41. The Bill of Rights were the first ten amendments to the Constitution, and safeguard some of the most precious American principles. James Madison was the leading figure behind their passage, drafting them himself. They provided for things like freedom of religion, speech, and the press; right to bear arms and to be tried by a jury; and the right to assemblage and petition the government for redress of grievances.

42. The French Revolution was a period of political upheaval in France. It increased revolutionary sentiment in the U.S. and thus scared aristocrats. Washington responded by issuing the Neutrality Proclamation.
43. Jay's Treaty was a treaty designed to avoid a war with Britain, although the U.S. won few concessions. Hamilton sabotaged Jay, who merely got the British to promise to evacuate posts on U.S. soil (which they had already promised earlier) and to pay damages for recent seizures of American ships (but not future ones). The U.S., in return, was forced to pay the debts still owed to British merchants. The Jeffersonians were the most upset with this treaty. It increased tension between Federalists and Jeffersonians, who thought the treaty favored Federalists at the expense of the Jeffersonians. However, it did unexpectedly cause Spain to give America everything they had asked for, as they feared an Anglo-American alliance.
44. The Neutrality Proclamation, issued by George Washington, declared the U.S. neutral in widening conflict stemming from the French Revolution. This proclamation set the isolationist precedent in the U.S. Washington saw that the U.S. had little to gain from an alliance with France. Pro-French Jeffersonians were enraged, while pro-British Federalists were encouraged.
45. The Whiskey Rebellion was a rebellion of pioneer folk who were upset that Hamilton's excise tax was on not luxuries, but on an economic necessity (whiskey). Defiant distillers tarred and feathered collection officers. Washington summoned the militia of several states to annihilate the movement. This event showed that Washington's government had been substantially strengthened.
46. The Federalists (party) were one of the first two parties in the U.S., and the party of its first two presidents. The Federalists supported Hamilton's domestic policies. They believed that a powerful central government should be ruled by the "best people" and a loose interpretation of the Constitution. They derived the bulk of their support from the seacoast area.
47. Pinckney Treaty was a treaty with Spain that granted the U.S. very favorable terms. These terms were so favorable because Jay's Treaty had made the Spanish fearful of an Anglo-American alliance. Among the concessions was free navigation of the Mississippi and dominion over the largely disputed territory north of Florida.
48. The Alien and Sedition Acts were laws passed by Federalist to muffle the Jeffersonians. The Alien Laws required immigrants to wait fourteen years for citizenship and made them easier to imprison. The Sedition Act said that anyone who falsely defamed a government official would be liable to heavy fines and imprisonment.
49. The Farewell Address, George Washington's, specifically, contributed strongly to isolationism. It stressed only temporary alliances, and for emergencies only.
50. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, penned by Jefferson and Madison, said that the federal government had overstepped its constitutional power and that the states had the right to nullify any unrightful laws. These resolutions were later used by the South to succeed from the Union.
51. Jeffersonian Republicans were the second initial political party. They favored a weak central government and powerful states ruled by the informed masses,

agrarian interests, and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. They were supported mostly by backcountry farmers.

52. XYZ affair occurred when American agents referred to X, Y, and Z demanded major concessions. America interpreted this as an insult, and it led to the Quasi-War, an undeclared naval war. The Americans began to build its navy as a result.

IV. Essays

Highlighted Essays are the ones that *might* be on the test (*hint*hint*); the Quebec Act question is also answered, but only because that was my question for class.

1. Summarize the key features of the American population in the early eighteenth century. Consider its sources, size, location, diversity, and mobility.

American population came from immigrants and children within the colonies, grew tremendously in the early 18th century, was concentrated the most in urban areas, was most diverse in the central, and had more mobility than that of the people of Great Britain. American population grew tremendously in the eighteenth century, from 300,000 inhabitants in 1700 to 2.5 million in 1775. The increased immigrant number was due to almost 400,000 white and black immigrants, each. The rest stemmed from an increase of breeding in America. This may have been due to the very youthful population in America, of an average of maybe sixteen years of age. The New England area had the most population, while the south had the least. This was due to the fact that the north was more urbanized and the population thus more concentrated, while the south was more rural and thus the population was more spread out. The greatest diversity could be found in the middle colonies, due to immigrants like the Scots-Irish. The Scots-Irish fled to Pennsylvania because it offered religious toleration. American society also offered social mobility, at least in comparison to Great Britain. This was because, if one acquired land, it was fairly easy to amass a fortune due to the absence of class-related roadblocks.

2. Did differences in wealth and status in the colonies increase or diminish from 1700 to 1750? Explain.
3. Write your definition of *democracy*. Then use this definition to argue that colonial politics had *or* had not become democratic by 1760.
4. Early America was not a world of equality and consensus, yet many immigrants poured in, seeing America as a land of opportunity. How could they draw such a conclusion?
5. Why did the Ohio Valley become the arena of conflict between the French and British in America?

The Ohio Valley became the arena of conflict between the French and British because of its strategic location and its invaluable control of fur trade. If the French gained control of the Ohio River Valley, It would have connected their land holdings in Canada and the lower Mississippi Valley. This would be a valuable advantage for them, as they could easily transfer goods inside their colonies. The Ohio River Valley was a prime location for fur-trade. Both the British and the French wanted control of the valley because it would eliminate competition of the other in fur-trade.

6. It is sometimes observed that the roots of future wars lie in the results of past wars. In what ways does it appear that the French and Indian War helped to cause the American Revolutionary War?

The French and Indian War appeared to cause the American Revolutionary War because it revealed British weakness, increased tension between colonist and British officers, and led to the passage (or enforcement) of laws that were ultimately a cause of the Revolution. Edward Braddock was defeated at Fort Duquesne at the hands of a much smaller French army. Losses like these shattered the myth of British invincibility, making the colonist less timid to show opposition towards the British. George Washington was not allowed to rise above the rank of a captain, a humiliating demotion. Belittling measures such as these increased tension between the British and the colonists, setting the stage for a coming conflict. The Navigation Laws were more strictly enforced, beginning in 1763. The purpose of this was to pay for the French and Indian War, and it was a contributing factor to revolutionary sentiment.

7. Explain the relationship between mercantilism, the Navigation Laws, and British efforts to create an administrative structure for their empire after 1696.

The administrative structure that the British created ensured that mercantilist policies were kept first and foremost through law like the Navigation Laws. Mercantilism came down to the fact that a country needed to export more than it imported. To follow this, a country must be self-sufficient and have a market to export its goods. The Navigation Laws made foreign goods bound for America pass through British middlemen and American merchants to ship certain products exclusively to Britain. Foreign goods that passed through middlemen would be more expensive and thus less lucrative to Americans, making them more likely to purchase British goods. Because certain goods, such as tobacco, had to be shipped only to Britain, Britain could set fairly low prices without having to worry about foreign competition.

8. Given that the Quebec Act did not apply to the thirteen seaboard colonies, why did the act create such a stir of protest among them?

The Quebec Act created a stir of protest among the thirteen colonies because it set a precedent against jury trials and popular assemblies in America and took away the trans-Allegheny region. The Quebec Act permitted the French to retain many of their old customs, which did not include popular assemblies or trial by jury in civil cases. This set a potentially precarious precedent in America, where this idea could possibly creep into the legal system of the 13 colonies. The Quebec Act also extended the boundaries of Quebec down to the Ohio River. This outraged land speculators in the colonies, as a valuable river valley had just been seized from their grasp.

9. What were the major advantages and disadvantages of the British and the colonists, respectively, as the American Revolutionary War began? What would Britain have to do to win? What would the colonists have to do to win?
10. In what ways were the mercantilist policies of the British burdensome to the colonists? In what ways were they beneficial? From this comparison, draw a conclusion about the effects of mercantilism and the Navigation Laws on British-colonial relations up to 1763.

11. It might be said that it was the British who were revolutionaries in 1763 and the colonists who were conservatives attempting to preserve the status quo. Explain.

It might be said that the British were the revolutionaries in 1763 and the colonists were conservatives because the British were trying to impose new taxes, while the colonist wanted life to continue as it had (without those new taxes). The Navigation Laws began to be enforced in 1763. The British were trying to maximize the profit they received from the colonies by trying to crush foreign competition in the colonies, both for imports and exports. The Americans, however, protested the slew of new laws that were being passed, raising the cry "No taxation without representation." They had had an undeniably tolerable lifestyle before the British decided to strike them down with taxes, and thus yearned for the much easier lifestyle that they had known previously.

12. Historians have argued for many years over why the Revolution occurred. In your opinion, what school of thought is the most convincing, and why?

13. What qualities in George Washington made him a good choice for commanding the Revolutionary army? What were his most valuable contributions to independence?

14. It is often argued that the British "lost" the Revolutionary War more than the Americans "won" it. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

I agree that the British "lost" the Revolutionary War more than the Americans "won" it, as the British had an incredible advantage in wealth yet still lost due to blunders by its military leaders. British was one of the most powerful if not the most powerful country in Europe, and had a great wealth. The British would have to truly "lose" the war if they were to be overmatched despite this seemingly unconquerable advantage. General William Howe, after a victory in the Battle of Long Island, failed to chase General Washington and his forces in their retreat. A pursuit of this sort would have surely crushed the demoralized American forces with ease, and could have altered the entire complexion of the war.

15. Compare and contrast the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, especially in regard to the specific powers granted by each to the national government.

The Articles of Confederation and the Constitution both were designed to create a bond between the 13 colonies, but the Constitution stressed a stronger, more centralized government, while the Articles of Confederation favored states' rights. The Articles of Confederation created a political confederation of the states after the Revolutionary War and the Constitution sought to strengthen the bond between the states. Thus, both documents were aimed at preserving the unity that resulted from the American Revolution. The Articles of Confederation left judicial powers to the states and hobbled the central government by requiring nearly impossible unanimity for passage of amendments. The Articles of Confederation purposely created a weak central government to prevent it from creating taxes that the colonists had just escaped, so they kept power in the states. The Constitution, however, created an executive branch and let the government pass any legislature that was "necessary and proper." The architects of the Constitution sought a stronger, more centralized government that would translate

to an overall more powerful country.

16. Write your definition of *democracy*. Then use this definition to evaluate the Constitution as it was penned in 1787. In what ways was it a democratic document, and in what ways did it guard against democracy?

A democracy is a government that is essentially ruled by the people, be it directly or indirectly. The Constitution championed democracy in the Tenth Amendment, but guarded against it with its strong central government. The Tenth Amendment provided that powers not given to the federal government were to be given to the states and the people. This amendment put the people and the people-favoring states first and foremost, showing its truly democratic intentions. Shays's Rebellion raised the specter of anarchy, and the Constitution was a response to this. The Constitution created an executive branch that had certain powers and added the judicial branch to the central government. This gave the central more power, and the only place it could take power from was the place that had all of it: the people. Thus, the Constitution limited the rule of the people to prevent anarchy and mobocracy.

17. Had you been a delegate to a state convention charged with considering ratification of the Constitution, which way would you have voted? Why?

18. What was to be the purpose of the National Bank? What particular functions would it perform?

The purpose of the National Bank was to be a private institution that would serve as strongbox for the federal treasury and stimulate business. The National Bank, as proposed by Hamilton, would be a private institution, with the government as a major stock holder, where the national government could store its surplus monies. This would be a convenient strongbox for government funds, and would provide other advantages. One of these advantages would be the fact that government funds would remain in circulation. These funds would stimulate businesses.

19. Compare and contrast "loose" and "strict" constructionism. What is the basis of support for each position?

20. Compare and contrast the Federalists and Republicans, especially their views on democracy, government power, the economy, and foreign affairs.

Federalists believed in limiting the expansion of democratic principles, favored a strong central government, tried to foster business and erect a protective tariff, and were pro-British, while Republicans encouraged the growth of democracy, favored a weak central government and states' power, shunned meddling in businesses and the presence of tariffs, and were pro-French; however, both parties wanted a government that was ruled, at least effectively, by the people. Federalists sought to limit democracy, while Republicans tried to expand it. Federalists were afraid of mobocracy, but Republicans favored people's rights above all else. The Federalists favored a strong central government ruled by the "best people;" the Republicans, a weak central government led by the informed masses. The Federalists were mainly aristocratic, so they naturally wanted to retain their power in a government that gave them a lot of power, while the Republicans were poorer and wanted a slice of a weakened government, one that would be less subject to tyranny. The Federalists favored businesses and a

protective tariff, while Republicans did not want the government to be involved in businesses (though they did favor agrarian interests) or to erect any tariffs. These stances were in line with those of their supporters, a fact that probably contributed greatly to the support of each of these parties. The Federalists were pro-British; the Republicans, pro-French. The Federalists wanted a stronger central government like that of Britain, and the Republicans were inspired by the French Revolution. Overall, though, both parties believed in rule by the people. That was what the idea the country was founded on, and it was one of the few points of agreement between the parties.

21. Summarize the central argument of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. Explain why they are key documents in American history.
22. Very early in its national history, the United States established a tradition of isolationism in its foreign policy. How did the Neutrality Proclamation and Washington's Farewell Address contribute to this tradition?

Extra Tidbits that might be helpful:

- Mrs. Sylvester explicitly mentioned that something concerning the schools of thought regarding the cause of the American Revolution would be on the multiple choice (or at least the terms test), so everyone should make sure their familiar with all of the schools of thought
- There will also be questions from the early chapters that we used the online powerpoints for, so everyone should be at least remotely familiar with that section
- There will be 15 identification questions, 25 matching, and 40 multiple choice
- She mentioned something about the middle colonies economy being based on trade; it sounded important enough when she said it, so I thought I'd include it
- Email me at king.harrison.lhs2013@gmail.com if you find any mistakes or have any suggestion or questions