**Period 3: Terms and People**

Directions: Each Period/Unit you will get a list of terms and people, questions on the unit, and AP Exam tips. You are to define the significance of the terms/people and answer the questions. When explaining the significance, your answers should be thorough and detailed. The due date is the day of the exam and will be given back to you when we go over the exam. You will place these in your binder.

1. French and Indian War
2. Ohio Valley
3. Covenant Chain
4. Fort Defiance
5. George Washington
6. The Albany Congress
7. War Hawks
8. Acadians
9. Cajuns
10. Fort Duquesne
11. William Pitt
12. Proclamation of 1763
13. Consumer revolution
14. Paxton Boys
15. South Carolina Regulators
16. Radical Whigs and the Country Party
17. Revenue Act of 1762
18. Sugar Act
19. Stamp Act
20. Virtual Representation
21. Quartering Act
22. Stamp Act Congress
23. Sons of Liberty
24. Declaratory Act of 1766
25. Townshend Act of 1767
26. Revenue Act of 1767
27. Boston Massacre
28. Patrick Henry
29. Samuel Adams
30. John Adams
31. Tea Act of 1773
32. Boston Tea Party
33. Coercive Act
34. Quebec Act
35. Continental Congress
36. Continental Association
37. Loyalists and Neutrals
38. Minutemen
39. Paul Revere
40. Second Continental Congress
41. Thomas Paine, “Common Sense”
42. Declaration of Independence
43. Thomas Jefferson
44. Popular Sovereignty
45. Battle of Long Island
46. General Howe
47. Battle of Saratoga
48. Valley Forge
49. Baron von Steuben
50. French Alliance
51. Philipsburg Proclamation
52. General Cornwallis
53. General Benedict Arnold
54. Battle of Yorktown
55. Treaty of Paris 1783
56. Articles of Confederation
57. Northwest Ordinance 1787
58. Shays’s Rebellion
59. James Madison
60. Philadelphia Convention
61. Virginia Plan
62. New Jersey Plan
63. Great Compromise
64. Fugitive Clause
65. Antifederalists
66. Federalists
67. Alexander Hamilton
68. Bill of Rights
69. Bank of the US
70. Specie
71. Strict and loose interpretation
72. Democratic Republicans
73. Adam Smith, “Wealth of Nations”
74. Proclamation of Neutrality
75. Whiskey Rebellion
76. Jay’s Treaty
77. XYZ Affair
78. Naturalization, Alien, and Sedition Act
79. VA and KY Resolutions
80. Revolution of 1800
81. How did the Seven Years’ War reshape Britain’s empire in North America and affect Native peoples?
82. How did the prosperity of the British Empire improve and endanger the lives and interests of colonists?
83. What was the impact of the Great War for Empire on British policymakers and the colonies?
84. Why did most British and colonial leaders reject the idea that the colonies should be represented in Parliament?
85. Why did the Stamp Act arouse so much more resistance than the Sugar Act?
86. Why were southerners more threatened by challenges to the institution of slavery than northerners?
87. How did the nonimportation movement bring women into the political sphere?
88. What groups were most interested in western lands, and why did Hillsborough oppose them?
89. What was Ben Franklin’s position on colonial representation in 1765, and why had his view changed by 1770?
90. Why did colonists react so strongly against the Tea Act, which imposed a small tax and actually lowered the price of tea?
91. Why did Parliament prefer North’s solution to the Boston Tea Party to William Pitt’s?
92. How did the violence around Boston in the spring of 1775 affect proceedings in the Second Continental Congress?
93. Why was control of NYC Britain’s first military objective in the emerging war?
94. What factors made it difficult for the Continental Congress to create an effective army?
95. What were the most important results of the Patriot victory at Saratoga?
96. What were the keys to the Patriot victory in the South?
97. Despite being at a clear disadvantage at the start of the war, the American Patriots won. Why?
98. What aspects of the Pennsylvania constitution were most objectionable to Adams, and what did he advocate instead?
99. What impact did republican ideals have on gender roles and expectations during the Revolutionary era?
100. How did the Revolutionary commitment to liberty and the protection of property affect enslaved African American and western Indians?
101. In what ways did the Confederation function effectively, and what were its greatest failings?
102. How did the Shaysites draw on the Revolution for inspiration?
103. How did the Constitution, in its final form, differ from the plan that James Madison originally proposed?
104. Why did Hamilton believe a national debt would strengthen the US and help to ensure its survival?
105. How did Jefferson’s idea of an agrarian republic differ from the economic vision put forward by Alexander Hamilton?
106. How did events abroad during the 1790s sharpen political divisions in the US?
107. Why did Jefferson consider his election in 1800 to be revolutionary?

AP Test Tips

1. Compare the impact of colonial rivalries in the Ohio Valley on American Indian populations to earlier imperial rivalries involving native groups.
2. Identifying the reasons that limitations set by the Proclamation of 1763 angered colonists is critical.
3. Compare the causes and impact of the Regulator movement of the 1760s to Bacon’s Rebellion in the 1670s.
4. Identifying the causes for changes in British policies toward colonies after the French and Indian War is critical. Take detailed notes on the ways British laws were designed to benefit British power in North America after the French and Indian War.
5. The role of colonial leaders in energizing ideas of independence and resistance to British law is a “must know.”
6. Evaluate the role of popular movement that incorporate activism by laborers, artisans, and women in energizing the push for independence.
7. Explain the context in which common law, Enlightenment thought, and Whig ideals influenced calls for independence.
8. Illustrating the contradictions between the ideals of the American Revolution and the system of slavery in the colonies is critical.
9. The role of the Proclamation of 1763 in growing animosity between the British government and colonists is a “must know.”
10. To practice identifying examples of cause and effect relationships trace events from 1771-1776 that weakened ties between Britain and its colonies.
11. Compare the Continental Congress to earlier attempts to unify colonies in the Albany Congress and Stamp Act Congress.
12. Outline the ideals expressed in “Common Sense” and the Declaration of Independence.
13. Identify the ways that men and women mobilized resources in support of the Patriot movement in the American revolution.
14. Explain the importance of European allies in the Patriot victory over the superior British army is essential for success.
15. Evaluate the degree to which allies, Washington’s leadership, and popular support led to Patriot victory in the American Revolution.
16. Recognizing the impact of state constitutions on the development of the Constitution of the US is essential.
17. Debate the degree to which the American Revolution brought political, economic, and social change is a key idea.
18. Explain the ways that the Articles of Confederation led to the writing of the Constitution while also encouraging migration to the West.
19. Evaluate the arguments that led to the call for revising the Articles of Confederation.
20. Take detailed notes on the ways that negotiation and compromise led to the establishment of federalism and a system of checks and balances in US government.
21. Explain the way that slavery was included in the US Constitution.
22. Recognize the ratification debate as a continuing example of negotiation and compromise on the establishment of the US government.
23. Identify the ways that Washington and Adams put the Constitution into practice.
24. Consider the ways that Hamilton’s financial plan helped spur the growth of the first political party system in the US.
25. Explain the impact of conflicts in Europe on the US economy, politics, and foreign policy.
26. Evaluate the impact of political party actions on the outcome of the election of 1800.