**Key Concept 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.

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| **Sub Concept I:** The competition among the British, French, and American Indians for economic and political advantage in North  America culminated in the Seven Years’ War (the French and Indian War), in which Britain defeated France and allied  American Indians. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A) Colonial rivalry intensified  between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French–Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy. |  |
| B) Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies. |  |
| C) After the British victory, imperial officials’ attempts  to prevent colonists from  moving westward generated  colonial opposition, while  native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **MIG 2.0-** Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life.  **WOR 1.0-** Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced political, economic, and social developments in North America |

**Key Concept 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.

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| **Sub Concept II:** The desire of many colonists to assert ideals of self-government in the face of renewed British imperial efforts led to a  colonial independence movement and war with Britain. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A) The imperial struggles of the mid-18th century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights. |  |
| B) Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment. |  |
| C) The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women. |  |
| D) In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women  mobilized in large numbers to  provide financial and material  support to the Patriot movement. |  |
| E) Despite considerable loyalist opposition, as well as Great Britain’s apparently overwhelming military and financial advantages, the Patriot cause succeeded because of the actions of colonial militias and the Continental Army, George Washington’s military leadership, the colonists’  ideological commitment and  resilience, and assistance sent by European allies. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT 1.0-** Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity.  **CUL 1.0-** Explain how religious groups and ideas have affected American society and political life.  **CUL 3.0-** Explain how ideas about women’s rights and gender roles have affected society and politics. |

**Key Concept 3.2:** The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

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| **Sub Concept I:** The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been  developing over the course of the 18th century. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) Enlightenment ideas and philosophy inspired many American political thinkers to emphasize individual talent over hereditary privilege,  while religion strengthened  Americans’ view of themselves as a people blessed with liberty. |  |
| B) The colonists’ belief in the  superiority of republican forms of government based on the natural rights of the people found expression in Thomas Paine’s Common Sense and the Declaration of Independence. The ideas in these documents resonated throughout American history, shaping Americans’  understanding of the ideals on  which the nation was based. |  |
| C) During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments. |  |
| D) In response to women’s  participation in the American  Revolution, Enlightenment  ideas, and women’s appeals  for expanded roles, an ideal  of “republican motherhood”  gained popularity. It called on  women to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture. |  |
| E) The American Revolution  and the ideals set forth in the  Declaration of Independence  reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-1.0:** Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity.  **CUL-1.0:** Explain how religious groups and ideas have affected American society and political life.  **CUL-3.0:** Explain how ideas about women’s rights and gender roles have affected society and politics. |

**Key Concept 3.2:** The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

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| **Sub Concept II:** After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that  articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both  centralized power and excessive popular influence. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications  for voting and citizenship. |  |
| B) The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states,  creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government. |  |
| C) Delegates from the states  participated in a constitutional  Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created  a limited but dynamic central  government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches |  |
| D) The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the  international slave trade after 1808. |  |
| E) In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with  Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the Federalist Papers (primarily written by Alexander  Hamilton and James Madison). Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising  the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-2.0:** Explain how interpretations of the Constitution and debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship have affected American values, politics, and society.  **POL-1.0:** Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.  **POL-3.0:** Explain how different beliefs about the federal government’s role in U.S. social and economic life have affected political debates and policies.  **WXT-2.0:** Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to  economic issues. |

**Key Concept 3.2:** The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government.

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| **Sub Concept III:** New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the United States alongside continued regional  variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) During the presidential  administrations of George  Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the  Constitution into practice |  |
| B) Political leaders in the  1790s took a variety of positions on issues such as  the relationship between  the national government  and the states, economic  policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. |  |
| C) The expansion of slavery  in the deep South and adjacent western lands and  rising antislavery sentiment  began to create distinctive  regional attitudes toward the institution. |  |
| D) Ideas about national  identity increasingly found  expression in works of art,  literature, and architecture. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **MIG-1.0:** Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration’s effects  on U.S. society.  **MIG-2.0:** Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life.  **CUL-4.0:** Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time.  **GEO-1.0:** Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of various communities, and analyze how competition for and debates over natural resources have affected both interactions among different groups and the development of government policies.  **WOR-1.0:** Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced  political, economic, and social developments in North America. |

**Key Concept 3.3:**  Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

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| **Sub Concept I:** In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources,  shifting alliances, and cultural blending. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) Various American Indian  groups repeatedly evaluated  and adjusted their alliances  with Europeans, other tribes,  and the U.S., seeking to limit  migration of white settlers  and maintain control of tribal  lands and natural resources.  British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the U.S. and Britain. |  |
| B) As increasing numbers of  migrants from North America  and other parts of the world  continued to move westward,  frontier cultures that had  emerged in the colonial period  continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions. |  |
| C) As settlers moved westward during the 1780s, Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance for admitting new states; the  ordinance promoted public  education, the protection of  private property, and a ban on  slavery in the Northwest Territory. |  |
| D) An ambiguous relationship  between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands. |  |
| E) The Spanish, supported by  the bonded labor of the local  American Indians, expanded  their mission settlements into  California; these provided  opportunities for social mobility  among soldiers and led to  new cultural blending. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **MIG-1.0:** Explain the causes of migration to colonial North America and, later, the United States, and analyze immigration’s effects on U.S. society.  **MIG-2.0:** Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life.  **CUL-4.0:** Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time.  **GEO-1.0:** Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of various communities, and analyze how competition for and debates over natural resources have affected both interactions among different groups and the development of government policies.  **WOR-1.0:** Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced political, economic, and social developments in North America. |

**Key Concept 3.3:**  Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade intensified conflicts among peoples and nations.

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| **Sub Concept II:** The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard  its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests. | |
| **Topics** | **Notes** |
| A.) The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British  and Spanish presence in North America, as U.S. settlers migrated beyond the Appalachians and sought free navigation of the Mississippi River. |  |
| B) War between France and  Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement. |  |
| C) George Washington’s  Farewell Address encouraged national unity, as he cautioned  against political factions and warned about the danger of permanent foreign alliances. |  |
| **Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions)** | **NAT-3.0:** Analyze how ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of  the United States.  **POL-1.0:** Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed.  **WOR-1.0:** Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced political, economic, and social developments in North America.  **WOR-2.0:** Analyze the reasons for, and results of, U.S. diplomatic, economic, and military initiatives in North America and overseas. |