Period 3 Timeline of Major Ideas and Events (1754-1800)

Use AMSCO Chapters 4, 5, & 6 as well as Henretta Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7, to complete the following chart.

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| Key Concepts: British imperial attempts to reassert control over its colonies and the colonial reaction to these attempts produced a new American republic, along with struggles over the new nation’s social, political, and economic identity. |
| 3.1: Britain’s victory over France in the imperial struggle for North America led to new conflicts among the British government, the North American colonists, and American Indians, culminating in the creation of a new nation, the United States.  |
| 3.2: In the late 18th century, new experiments with democratic ideas and republican forms of government, as well as other new religious, economic, and cultural ideas, challenged traditional imperial systems across the Atlantic World.  |
| 3.3: Migration within North America, cooperative interaction, and competition for resources raised questions about boundaries and policies, intensified conflicts among peoples and nations, and led to contests over the creation of a multiethnic, multiracial national identity.  |

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| Event/Date: | Description/Significance:(Make sure to include WHY the event is significant as well as the factual information) |
| Seven Year’s War(1754-1763) |  |
| Albany Plan of Union (1754) |  |
| Pontiac’s Rebellion (1763) |  |
| Proclamation of 1763 |  |
| Sugar Act (1764) |  |
| Quartering Act(1765) |  |
| Stamp Act (1765) |  |
| Stamp Act Congress (1765) |  |
| Sons and Daughters of Liberty |  |
| Declaratory Act (1766) |  |
| The Townshend Acts(1767) |  |
| Dickinson’s *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania* (1767-8) |  |
| Massachusetts Circular Letter (1768) |  |
| Repeal of the Townshend Acts (1770) |  |
| Boston Massacre (1770) |  |
| Committees of Correspondence (1772) |  |
| Boston Tea Party (1773) |  |
| Coercive Acts (1774) |  |
| Quebec Act (1774) |  |
| First Continental Congress (September 1774) |  |
| Lord Dunmore’s War (1774) |  |
| Lexington and Concord (April 18, 1775) |  |
| Second Continental Congress (May 1775) |  |
| Bunker Hill (June 1775) |  |
| Olive Branch Petition (July 1775) |  |
| Common Sense (1776) |  |
| Declaration of Independence (adopted July 4, 1776) |  |
| Patriots  |  |
| Loyalists (Tories) |  |
| Battle of Trenton (December 1776) |  |
| Battle of Saratoga(October 1777) |  |
| Valley Forge (Winter 1777) |  |
| Murray’s “On the Equality of the Sexes” (1779) |  |
| Philipsburg Proclamation(1779) |  |
| Battle of Yorktown (1781) |  |
| Articles of Confederation(ratified 1781) | (include structure, powers, accomplishments and problems) |
| Treaty of Paris(1783) |  |
| Separation of Church and State  |  |
| Annapolis Convention (1785) |  |
| Shay’s Rebellion (1786-87) |  |
| United States Constitution (September 1787) |  |
| Great Compromise  |  |
| Three-Fifths Compromise  |  |
| Commercial Compromise  |  |
| Electoral College  |  |
| The Federalist Papers  |  |
| Ratification of the Constitution(1787-1790) |  |
| Northwest Ordinance of 1787 |  |
| Bill of Rights (1789)(adopted 1791) | (cause and effect; do not define all 10 amendments )  |
| President: | Event and Significance: |
| George-Washington.jpgGeorge WashingtonIndependent(1789-1797)George-Washington.jpgGeorge WashingtonIndependent(1789-1797) | Washington’s Cabinet (1789) |
| Judiciary Act of 1789 |
| Hamilton’s “Report on the Public Credit” (1790) |
| Creation of the National Bank (1790) |
| Proclamation of Neutrality (1793) |
| Eli Whitney invents the Cotton Gin (1793) |
| Jay Treaty (1794) |
| Battle of Fallen Timbers (1794) |
| Whiskey Rebellion (1794) |
| Treaty of Greenville (1795) |
| Pinckney Treaty (1795) |
| Public Land Act of 1796 |
| Washington’s Farewell Address (1796) |
| John Adams Federalist (1797-1801) | XYZ Affair (1797-98) |
| Alien and Sedition Acts (1798) |
| Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions (1799) |
| Election of 1800 |