

Warren Lin

Unit 2 Packet

Chapter 5 Cover Sheet

1. Crash Course American Revolution Q
2. Policing the Colony
3. 135-143 PECS and Q
4. The Declaration of Independence as History
5. 157-160, 168-174 PECS

Chapter 6 Cover Sheet

6. 196-211 PECS and Q
7. 204-11, 216-18 PECS and Q

Chapter 7 Cover Sheet

8. 223-6, 231-3, 241-3 PECS and Q
9. 226-231, 234-241 PECS and Q
10. Philadelphia Election of 1794 Q

Chapter V: The Reason of Revolution

Thesis: Although the British Government were relieved that the 7-Years war was over, the poor decisions with managing colonies and political stance caused the demise of the British authority in the Colonies.

Key Terms:

(1756-1763) 7-Years War – The war global conflict between Britain and France but affected the Americas. British had severe debt, taxes on colonies were issued which fueled the patriot movement.

(1763) Virtual Representation – The act of having a legal/political representation in court, in the case of the Americas, Class Representation. Although United States would also take this, but they would have a Region representation governed over their state.

(1774) Intolerable Acts – A series of acts that the British passed after the Boston massacre and the Boston tea party, which intolerable to many as some acts were harsh for people not involved which father pressured Americans

(1774) First Continental Congress – Tried to compromise with Britain after the intolerable acts and rising tensions in both the massacre and the tea party. This helped stall for the time on war and tried to get the

(1774) Minutemen – Local militia of the 13 colonies where they were ready to fight at a minute's notice. Also, the first unofficial US military. It was the first militia involved with fighting off loyalist forces.

(1775) Second Continental Congress - Because of the first attacks of the British, this was the 13 colonies to prepare for war, they appointed George Washington as a war general and commissioned Thomas Jefferson to craft the Declaration of Independence.

(1776) *Common Sense* – A book published by John Locke which partook in common enlightenment thoughts that were constantly inspiring the patriots. Following the idea of a civil contract with the king which helped sparked the theme for the Declaration of Independence.

(L. 1700) Popular Sovereignty – The idea that we the people give the power of the government is given to whoever is suitable for it. This helps with forming a government where the people have control in the congress.

(1776) Declaration of Independence – Document drafted with the intention of formally cut ties to the British government. This document embodied freedom from “tyrannical” British government, which allowed democratic, and federalist movements within the United States.

(1784) Treaty of Paris – The treaty that ended the American Revolutionary war, which recognized American independence and brought the British empire to a hold still. This defined border in United State.

Crash Course American Revolution Q

Q: What was the most important cause of the American Revolution?

A: Although many believed that taxation was the main cause of the American revolution as the famous phrase “No taxation without Representation” is coined to motion the British parliament to add members, the revolution may have been solely on property, specifically the property of slaves and plantation.

Policing the Colonies

Q1: What was the main argument of the author in this essay?

A1: How Modern-day policing issues were rooted from the American Revolution and Colonial Practices in racism.

Q2: What are the two most important pieces of evidence the author presents to support their evidence?

A2: The author suggests that the history of policing began in the colonial times to control people. Another evidence supporting the author's claim is the Ferguson protests to illustrate how these historical practices continued to affect issues of Racism today

P135-143 PECS 10

Political: The Albany congress was called for to organize a British conflict in the Americas. This congress was called due to the pressing issues surrounding the French. This is entirely based on the government's care.

Economical: From an economic standpoint, the British troops were paid for and mobilized by William Pitt who paid for Equipment as well. This effectively turned the tide in the seven year's war.

Cultural: The end of this conflict resulted in the eviction of many Indians inhabiting the Ohio Valley River that it caused tension with the British as well as the 13 Colonies.

Summary: The British government had defended the Colonies from the French which caused a devastating debt that needed to be paid off, the parliament eventually voted to tax the Colonies because it is their reason and war on their territory that caused British debt, this was the final straw for anger in the colonies.

Q: What was the most important reason that the French and Indian War created conflict between the British colonists in the Americas and the British government?

A: Although seven years' war was primarily a British and French war, the 13 colonies were heavily affected by it such as Indian Raids, this also caused the British troops to be mobilized in the area. This sparked debate after the war when the British didn't have enough money, and they started Taxing the Colony while imposing irrational control.

The Declaration of Independence as History

[2] He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

When the British government issued the act of impartial administration of justice and one neglected most of the United States. Although this perfectly lines up with the salutary neglect, the imperial administration violates it which calls for the action of independence.

[3] He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

This is referencing the quartering act and how it causes a big inconvenience for citizens of the United States. The call to liberty for this was primarily built on removing British threats for citizens of America.

[8] He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

This is a direct reference to the Massachusetts Government Act which the colonists ultimately sent the governor that British instated back. The call for Independence for this is because British tyrannical rule could result in a forced governor to be placed

[12] He has been affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

This is also regarding to the Quartering Act as the British were completely independent on the quartering act to provide proper accommodation for their troops to threaten other normal American Citizens

[14] For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

Quartering act is referenced in which the British troops are being served by the citizens for their own percussion. The forcibly push for British loyalist calls for a reformation to independence from another governing state.

[16] For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

This refers to the Molasses Acts and Navigation acts where the colonies could only trade with the British, this could also refer to the deterrence and enforcement to anti-smuggling causes. The call for independence from these acts allow more free trade and diverse diplomatic/economic background for a country of autonomy.

[17] For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

This refers strongly after the fact that the colonies have no seats in parliament to understand how taxation works in the Colonies or refute the ideas of taxes in the colony. This is a call to independence for the governing cause to not overrule the ethical ideas for said taxes.

[19] For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

This is a reference to the reason for British colonies, Australia was a land for the prisoners of the UK and same is the US but for religious persecution. The call for action is due to the non-self-governing state of American colonies at the time of British rule.

[26] He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

This refers to the act in which British pacts that threatened arsenal for the revolutionary movement, this also refers to the militias from the first continental congress's minutemen. This is a form of reformation for independence counters tyrannical ideas of controlling a entire military

[28] (The following charge was included in the original draft of the Declaration but was removed by the Congress at the insistence of Georgia): He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidels' powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has

deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtrude them: thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.]

This refers to the “British induced” slavery which was taken off due to the fear that it might lose interest in the south. Slavery is ultimately introduced by British merchants as a stability to Virginia colonies. The reformation of liberty and freedom is justified by a king’s decision for their own benefit.

P157-60, 168-174 PECS 11

Political: Up until the Stamp Act, the Americans weren’t salty on taxes, Molasses tax was helpful, navigation acts were helping American Trade, but the Stamp Act aggravated the upper class such as lawyers and politicians. This sparked a political uprising to repeal the stamp act.

Economic: After the repeal of the Stamp Act, the British imposed the Tea Act which imposed a heavy promotion of tea from the East India Company. This allowed the Colonists to purchase cheap tea but this instead aggravated the Colonists, the colonists were angry that the British had imposed a monopoly on Tea to gain further control over their smuggling habits from Dutch tea. This in turn caused the Anti-importation movement which stopped tea (from stamp act) to enter on shore

Cultural: The Colonists were now enlightened so they revived old British laws such as the English Common Law, Magna Carta, Natural Rights, and Separation of power. This was problematic for the British as many were now arguing to repeal the Stamp Act.

Summary: Although this was normal uprising to the British, this laid the groundwork for the Declaration of independence as the first account of citing things were imposed on the British

Q: To what extent was the resistance to Britain intended to have revolutionary effects?

A: Although the British sparked revolutionary ideas within the colonies, none in the colonies intended to revolt against the British and start a war for it, the resistance to the British wasn’t accounting for revolutionary effects but rather a civil and collect imitative for representation of the colonist and the logic behind irrational taxes.

Chapter VI: Creating a Republic

Thesis: Although the war was a major part of the American Revolution, figuring federal and government structure and creating law/order among the Citizens to gain trust is undoubtedly more important.

Key Terms:

(1776) Pennsylvania Constitution – Unicameral legislature with complete power and no veto power with the rights. Adams was alarmed and said that this would create corruption as it promoted aristocratic ideas.

(1777) Battle of Saratoga – Turning point for the Revolutionary War in which the United States defeated the British army and brought morale up for the patriots which fueled hope for independence and hope.

(1777) Mixed Government – the creation of the Government in which democracy, aristocracy, and monarchy to help create a perfect balance between the two. This is the outline of the Article of confederation where the Local Governors of states have the rights while the other parts of the governments I.E. legislature would have different kinds of power.

(1777) Articles of Confederation – The Articles of Confederation was a paper that allowed each state to be governed independently, it was loosely governed nation in which when a decision is needed to be made, the only way is to have unanimous consent.

(1787) Northwest Ordinance - The addition of states when certain conditions are met. This sparked the movement in Ohio and other Northern states to have squatters register as people.

(1786 & 87) Shays' Rebellion – Debts and Taxes were too high, farmers were armed and attempted to attack the government on not holding true to their promises. This found the holes in the Article of Confederation

(1787) Constitutional Convention- A call to action after the Shays' rebellion, this is particularly useful in the development of a Federal Government. This is the first time where the idea of states share power with the fed, or Federalism take place.

(1787) Virginia and New Jersey Plan – Plans to resolve the action, where there were issues between both proposition, one favored biased federal voting, another less federal influence in economic and judicial ideas. The proposition of this plan showed that the US government is built on compromises so there are impurities in the order of bureaucracy.

(1787) The Great Compromise – Amendments to merge the two ended up in a bicameral composed of 2 chambers, Senate and the House of Representative. (senate– 2 per state, house of rep - based on population). This sparked public outcry and doubts on ideas in charge.

(1788) Federalist Papers – 10 anonymous papers on how the constitution works, how it should benefit the citizens of the US and why the state legislatures must pass this for a better protection and diversity. This brought many enlightenment ideology as well as fear of becoming a tyrannical order in Congress.

P196-204 PECS 12

Political: One of the key features of this new Declared country, the Articles of confederation was established which provided an unstable political background but some kind of order. Shays' rebellion proved this unstable political order when there was no single man that could give out orders and political orders.

Economical: The Economic troubles manage states, which shown by events like Shay's Rebellion. Congress had the inability to have legislative rights. And Loyalists property as they fled to Britain, where states auctioned off their property.

Cultural: Some believe social changes after the Revolution were slow and mostly affected wealthy people, new ideas about freedom and equality in the 1780s sparked important movements, including early calls for women's rights and the abolition of slavery.

Summary: Political crises like Shays' Rebellion, economic problems, and new cultural movements set the stage for the Constitutional Convention and a stronger national identity.

Q: To what extent was American society in the period 1776-1787 revolutionary? (1)

A: Although many would say it is revolutionary, the belief is any revolution is inherently flawed, the Revolutionary government had counterrevolutionary ideas that caused many outrages in countries and states.

P204-211, 216-218 PECS 13

Political: the Constitutional Convention in 1787 was just about fixing problems with the Articles of Confederation because it aimed to address specific issues, the creation of a strong

Economical: the debates over the federal government's power to tax and control currency showed that economic issues were very important in shaping the new nation.

Cultural: the increasing focus on individual rights and the addition of the Bill of Rights marked a significant shift toward recognizing personal freedoms and protecting citizens from government abuse.

Summary: the increasing focus on individual rights and the addition of the Bill of Rights marked a significant shift toward recognizing personal freedoms and protecting citizens from government abuse.

Q1: "The US Constitution was a counter-revolution by the powerful of the country to reclaim power endangered by the American Revolution." Assess the validity of this statement. (1)

A1: Although the American Revolution itself is counter Revolutionary due to mismanagement and poor experimental governments such as the Articles of Confederacy, the US Constitution had revolutionary ideas such as the governing causes and focus on federal law to govern the people.

Q2: Alexander Hamilton's critics charged that he was acting like Britain before the Revolution. To what extent were these complaints accurate?

A2: Federalists a political movement he started had pro-British policies regarding foreign policies. These complaints haunt to his grave. Even then federalist still had pro-British policies even after his death.

Chapter VII: Political disputes in the Federal Republic

Thesis: Although a dual-party system allowed stability and proper “healthy” competition to each other, the feuds caused by political policies regarding the American People and their decisions that were passed to create an environment for the power

Key Terms:

(1789) Judiciary Acts – reflected federalists' stance on strong national intuitions, which states that all courts appealed will move to a higher form of judge, i.e. city, county, state, region, Supreme. Supreme court has the final say, this allowed a smoother process of rights and helped the development of the Bill of Rights for anyone doubting the judicial system.

(1791) Bill of Rights – 10 amendments approved by congress and ratified by the states regarding the safeguards of personal rights including freedom of speech and religion (CRAZY AT THE TIME) and had legal protection as well as federal protection regarding so.

(1790-1791) Hamilton's 3 Reports – Reports on Public Credit, National Bank and Manufactures, Firstly, public credit allowed federal to tax people regarding items such as whiskey and helped benefit his friends (as well as other bondholders) to straighten the economy, this led to the forever national debt in United States. Secondly the National Bank, this was Hamilton's way of conveying his thought of a centralized federal bank that controls the flow of cash as well as the amount of cash circulating and create bills of credit for countries in Europe. Thirdly, Hamilton argued the income of the government should rely on taxes to pay off debt, these increased tariffs of imports and increased distilled alcohol taxes. These 3 would benefit United States in the short term but would come and haunt them after.

(1793) Proclamation of Neutrality – During the war of 1812, or events leading up to it, the United States declared that the nation will be neutral during the war of 1812 and would refrain from providing aid during the war. This was crucial as many examples nowadays would follow the same principal just with poor control on intervention.

(1794) Jay's Treaty – It was a negotiation between the US and British regarding military control of territory (west) and decided to move the entire system of posts in the west away. Spain and other countries were alarmed by this and tried to manipulate their territory of United States.

(1794) Whiskey Rebellion – The Whiskey Rebellion was the retaliation of Farmers regarding Hamilton taxes on Spirits. This cut the return from distilled alcohol and as well as farmers ideas of equality. A militia force was used to depress this uprising, but it sparked a chain reaction to repeal this and ruled for the people

(1798) Naturalization, Alien, and Sedition Acts – Acts that allowed any noncitizens to be deported at any time anywhere, this was because of the federalist's pro-British stance.

(1798) Virginia and Kentucky Resolution – states have the right to nullify any acts that might cause issues within the states or are an overreach to the federal powers. This was the Democratic-Republic Response to the Alien Sedition Acts

(1811) Battle of Tippecanoe – Important battle between the Natives by British rallying Indians to fight the United States

(1814) Treaty of Ghent – British Peace due to bad economy and poor energy, (after 1812) which disussed borders in the west, and made Andrew Jackson a hero.

P223-226, 231-233, 241-243 PECS 14

Political: Parties divided the United States in 2, mostly due to the dual-party government developed, Federalist promoted Individual Rights and Federal System, while, Democratic Republic promoted the rights of Constitution and loose rights of government.

Economical: Economic issues that already regarded United States halted and started going southwards due to the creation of Hamilton's "Public Credit" report which stated that US should go into national debt for the credit and so that the European countries would loan them.

Cultural: The cultural divide of the two parties were far greater than one could imagine in the world of politics sudden change of political rights. The culture broken up regarding liberty and freedom has been violated

Summary: Political Parties caused divide among the American citizens which caused multiple issues regarding political actions with the liberty and rights. This helped with the development of republic.

Q: To what extent did Thomas Jefferson change the course of the United States as President? (1)

A: Although the course of United States could barely change because of the intricately crafted system of governments, Thomas Jefferson was changing the trajectory of United States Government. Rapidly removing federalist policies that were either counterintuitive or too recursive.

P226-231, 234-241 PECS 15

Political: After 3 terms of Federalist presidents, a Democratic-Republican, Thomas Jefferson was now elected for president, Federalist movements known as the Judiciary act was quickly countered by the Kentucky and Virginia amendment which allowed the amendment to be nullified. Jefferson also tried to stay neutralist during this time period but the western border is being challenged.

Economical: The response to Hamilton's proposal of taxing distilled alcohol, the angry farmers who cannot sell them or purchase them retaliated and rebelled against the government in which it was quickly squashed, but it did create a justifiable cause for the repeal of that taxation. The creation of a 2nd bank was also rejected.

Cultural: Marbury V. Madison was a court case that regarded presidential voting fraud, Marbury was in the side of Jefferson in which the court ruled in Madison's favor while Marbury's argument was valid. This proved that the corruption and bias still rule in the government

Summary: More political divide between citizens still drives the country. This helped the solidification of the US Government and personal interest still dominated political world which challenged the system of checks and balances.

Q: Did the War of 1812 more support the development of nationalism or sectionalism?

A: The war of 1812 brought more sectionalism which is common between the southern states. Many parts such as the victory of Jackson were majority celebrated in a single area instead of other areas.

1794 Election Docs 8-11 and 18

Q. From your Documents, what was the most important reason for Swanwick's victory in the election?

A. Our document puts an emphasis on economy. This was mostly because people who are well off with the current ruling political party tend to stick with their political party while people who aren't would do the opposite. This is clearly seen in document 11 to 18 and 9.