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.

|  |
| --- |
| Key Concepts: |
| 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. |
| 3.2: The American Revolution’s democratic and republican ideals inspired new experiments with different forms of government. |
| 3.3: Migration within North America and competition over resources, boundaries, and trade-intensified conflicts among peoples and nations. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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.jpg  George Washington  Independent  (1789-1797)  George-Washington.jpg  George Washington  Independent  (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 |