**APUSH UNIT 2 READING GUIDE** Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**UNIT 2**

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE



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| **Chapter 5** | **Chapter 6** | **Chapter 7** | **Chapter 8** |
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**CHAPTER 5:** TOWARD REVOLUTION

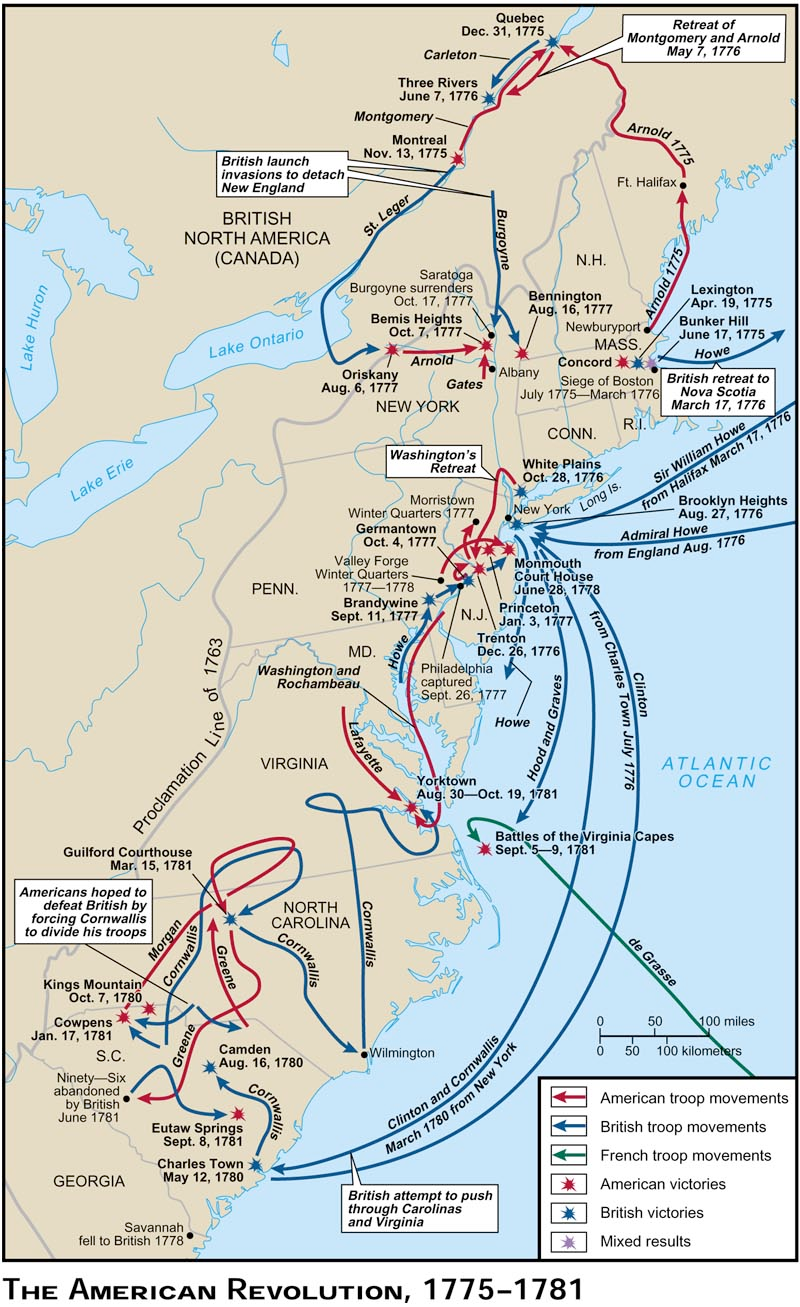
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| --- | --- |
| **KEY TERM** | **EXPLANATION** |
| Proclamation Line of 1763 |  |
| Benjamin Franklin |  |
| Enlightenment (p. 69) |  |
| Stamp Act |  |
| Virtual Representation |  |
| Townshend Acts |  |
| Intolerable Acts |  |
| Sons & Daughters of Liberty |  |
| George III |  |
| Thomas Hutchinson |  |

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| **KEY QUESTION** | **EXPLANATION** | |
| Why (and how) did the British attempt to rein in the colonies following the French & Indian War? |  | |
| Why did the Stamp Act make the colonists so angry? How did the British react to the colonial protests? |  | |
| Explain how each event caused the next event to happen. | Stamp Act --->Townshend Acts | Townshend Acts--->Boston Massacre |
| Tea Act --->Boston Tea Party | Boston Tea Party --->Intolerable Acts |
| Intolerable Acts --->First Continental Congress | First Continental Congress --->Battle of Lexington & Concord |
| What was so “intolerable” about the Coercive Acts? How did American colonists react to them? |  | |

**CHAPTER 6:** THE REVOLUTION

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| **KEY TERM** | **EXPLANATION** |
| Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation |  |
| Hessians |  |
| Loyalists |  |
| Republicanism |  |
| Republican Motherhood |  |

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| **KEY QUESTION** | **EXPLANATION** | |
| Why were colonists reluctant to withdraw from the British Empire and declare their independence? |  | |
| What were the military advantages of the British and American colonists on the eve of the American Revolution? | BRITISH ADVANTAGES | AMERICAN ADVANTAGES |
| Describe each event, then explain how it became a turning point in the American Revolution. | 2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS | COMMON SENSE |
| Describe each event, then explain how it became a turning point in the American Revolution. | DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE | NEW YORK CAMPAIGN (1776) |
| BATTLE OF TRENTON & PRINCETON | BATTLE OF SARATOGA |
| WINTER AT VALLEY FORGE | BRITAIN’S SOUTHERN PLAN |
| BATTLE OF YORKTOWN | TREATY OF PARIS |
| Assess the significance of the Revolutionary War by providing examples of its impact on... | POLITICS | AMERICAN NATIONALISM |
| SLAVERY | NATIVE AMERICANS |
| WOMEN | RELIGIOUS MINORITIES |



**THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775-1781:**

**According to this map, in which colonial region did the Revolutionary War begin?**

**According to this map, in which colonial region did the middle phase of the Revolutionary War occur?**

**According to this map, in which colonial region did the Revolutionary War end?**

**CHAPTER 7:** CONFEDERATION AND CONSTITUTION

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| **KEY TERM** | **EXPLANATION** |
| Articles of Confederation |  |
| Land Ordinance of 1785 |  |
| Northwest Ordinance of 1787 |  |
| Shays’ Rebellion |  |
| James Madison |  |
| Separation of Powers |  |
| Electoral College |  |
| Federalist Papers |  |

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| **KEY QUESTION** | **EXPLANATION** | |
| Describe the first state constitutions written and adopted after the United States declared its independence. What common features did they share? |  | |
| What were the successes and failures of the Articles of Confederation? | SUCCESSES | FAILURES |
| What events and situations motivated a desire for a stronger central government and a revision of the Articles of Confederation? |  | |
| Describe the basic ideas and goals of the Founding Fathers in the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention and how they incorporated their fundamental principles into the Constitution. |  | |
| What compromises were required to produce the Constitution? |  | |
| In what ways was the Constitution a radical departure from the Articles of Confederation? |  | |
| Who were the Federalists and Antifederalists? What were the issues that divided them, and why did the Federalists win? |  | |
| What important protections were added to the Constitution in the Bill of Rights? |  | |
| Some historians have argued that the Constitution was *revolutionary* and it elevated the ideals of the American Revolution. Other historians have argued that it was *counter-revolutionary*, meaning that it tried to set limits and boundaries on the American Revolution and was very conservative in nature. Find evidence that supports each side of the argument from throughout the chapter. | | |

**CHAPTER 8:** SECURING THE NEW NATION

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| **KEY TERM** | **EXPLANATION** |
| Patronage |  |
| Tariff |  |
| Democratic-Republicans |  |
| Loose Construction |  |
| Whiskey Rebellion |  |
| Impressing |  |
| Jay’s Treaty |  |
| Haitian Revolution |  |
| Washington’s Farewell Address *(refer to sources beyond the textbook, what did he warn the country about?)* |  |
| Alien & Sedition Acts |  |
| Nullification |  |
| Revolution of 1800 |  |

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| **KEY QUESTION** | **EXPLANATION** | |
| What were the components of Hamilton’s financial plan, and what did he hope to accomplish with that policy? |  | |
| What were the philosophical differences between Hamilton’s “Federalists” and Jefferson’s “Republicans”? | HAMILTON | JEFFERSON |
| What were the major successes and failures of George Washington’s presidency? *(consider domestic and foreign policies)* | SUCCESSES | FAILURES |
| What were the causes and consequences of Jay’s Treaty? | CAUSES | CONSEQUENCES |
| What were the causes and consequences of the Alien & Sedition Acts? | CAUSES | CONSEQUENCES |