

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 6 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What did Abigail Adams ask John Adams to do?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Trials of War, 1776 - 1778</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ War in the North:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Britain's _____ vastly outnumbered the Patriots▪ Some Natives sided with the British■ Victories at Saratoga:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Battle of _____ was a turning point▪ The Patriots won; _____ provided aid to the US (financial and military)■ The Perils of War:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Women played an important role – created clothing, ran farms▪ Some women hoped to gain more rights (_____)■ Financial Crisis:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ State currencies were highly _____▪ Robert Morris (Chief Treasury) secured valuable aid from Holland and France■ Valley Forge:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Baron von Steuben – former Prussian military officer, helped train the American army	
	<p style="text-align: center;">The Path to Victory, 1778 - 1783</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The French Alliance:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ France and US made an unusual alliance (Catholic monarchy)▪ _____ played an important role in the Treaty of Alliance<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ America and France would ensure the independence of the US■ War in the South:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ _____ fought against Britain in 1779▪ Britain's Southern Strategy:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The South contributed _____ individuals to war effort – fear of leaving slaves unattended▪ Philipsburg Proclamation – slaves that rebelled would gain protection and _____ from Great Britain▪ 5,000 African Americans (free and slave) fought for Patriot Cause▪ The Marquis de Lafayette – instrumental in gaining French troops to America▪ Guerrilla Warfare in the Carolinas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Battle of Yorktown (1781) – last major battle of the war, Cornwallis surrenders■ The Patriot Advantage:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ _____▪ "Home-field advantage"▪ _____ – George Washington	

- Diplomatic Triumph:
 - Treaty of Paris (1783)
 - Britain recognized US independence
 - US gained all land _____ of Mississippi River
 - US fishing rights off Newfoundland
 - Britain could pursue _____
- Spain and France gained very little
 - France becomes severely in debt

Creating Republican Institutions (1776 – 1787)

- The State Constitutions: How Much Democracy?
 - Pennsylvania’s Controversial Constitution:
 - _____ legislature was created with total power (no governor)
 - Tempering Democracy:
 - Other states created _____ legislatures
 - Most states were not truly democratic – only PA and VT
- Women Seek a Public Voice:
 - Abigail Adams’ “ _____ ”
 - Hoped to end customs and laws that oppressed women (married women could not own property, have _____, etc.)
 - Only white men were full citizens in new government
- The War’s Losers: _____:
 - Many loyalists suffered economically, others fled
 - Native Americans were pushed further _____ off their lands
 - Slaves did not gain freedom after the war
- The Articles of Confederation:
 - Created a weak central government, states had a lot of power
 - Each state had _____ vote in the national government
 - In order to amend the Articles, _____ approval was required
 - The federal government could: make treaties, borrow money, ask for tax \$
- Continuing Fiscal Crisis:
 - The US was in debt, began to sell western land
- The Northwest Ordinance:
 - _____ was banned in the Northwest Territory
 - \$ from 1 out of 36 square miles that were sold would go towards _____
 - Territories could apply for statehood when they reached _____ people
- Shays’ Rebellion:
 - MA state legislature increased taxes
 - Many farms were _____
 - Former Rev. War vet, Daniel Shays’ led a rebellion
 - Demonstrated the _____ of the Articles
 - Helped many recognize the need for a new government

The Constitution of 1787

How could Daniel Shays’ be seen as a contributor to the Constitution?

- The Rise of a Nationalist Faction:
 - Sectional differences slowly emerged: northerners tended to favor _____, southerners did not
- The Philadelphia Convention:
 - 55 delegates, mostly wealthy and upper-class
 - Thomas Jefferson and John Adams were _____ in attendance
 - The VA and NJ Plans:
 - VA Plan – proposed a _____ legislature where representation in Congress was to be based on _____
 - NJ Plan – favored smaller states, representation would be _____ for each state
 - The Great Compromise:
 - Combined elements of both VA and NJ plans
 - Created _____ legislature: lower house (Representatives) would be based on population and elected by the people, upper house (Senate) would have _____ per state and elected by state legislatures
 - Negotiations over Slavery:
 - 3/5 Compromise – 60% of _____ would count towards population for representation in Congress, advantage for the South
 - National Authority:
 - Constitution is the “Supreme Law of the Land”
 - “Necessary and Proper” (Elastic) clause increases power of _____
- The People Debate Ratification:
 - Constitution would take effect when 9 out of 13 states ratified it
 - Emergence of two groups:
 - Federalists – favored _____
 - _____-federalists – weary of ratification
 - The Antifederalists:
 - Feared centralized power at states’ expense
 - Criticized the lack of a _____
 - Federalists Respond:
 - *The Federalist Papers* (Jay, Madison, and Hamilton)
 - 85 essays written to _____ the Constitution
 - Federalist 10 discussed _____
 - The Constitution Ratified:
 - Typically, people in the backcountry were _____, _____ were Federalists
 - With the promise of the _____, many Antifederalists ratified the Constitution

Quick Recap

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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