

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

### *The American Revolution and the Founding of the Nation*

- I. REVOLUTIONARY ORIGINS, 1763–74      20%
  - A. Native and European Societies in North America
    - 1. Native American Society before European Colonization
      - a. Algonquian Peoples
      - b. The Iroquois Confederacy
    - 2. British and French Colonization of North America
    - 3. Colonial Relationships with Native Peoples
      - a. French–Native Relations
      - b. British–Native Relations
    - 4. British Colonial Identity
  - B. The Seven Years' War/French and Indian War and its Aftermath
    - 1. Growing Tensions: Albany Congress, June 19–July 11, 1754
    - 2. War Begins: The Battle of Jumonville Glen
    - 3. The British Strategy in North America
    - 4. The Aftermath of the Seven Years' War
      - a. Treaty of Paris, 1763
      - b. Pontiac's War, 1763
      - c. The Royal Proclamation of 1763
  - C. Massachusetts and the Origins of the Revolution
    - 1. The Stamp Act Controversy, 1765–66
      - a. The Stamp Act Congress of 1765
      - b. Virtual Representation
    - 2. The Townshend Acts
      - a. Colonial Reactions to the Townshend Acts
    - 3. The Boston Massacre
    - 4. The Tea Act and the Boston Tea Party
    - 5. The Intolerable Acts and the First Continental Congress
- II. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1775–83      30%
  - A. New England: The Beginnings of War
    - 1. Lexington and Concord
    - 2. The Siege of Boston
      - a. The Battle of Bunker Hill
  - B. The Mid-Atlantic: Stalemate
    - 1. The New York Theatre
      - a. The British Seizure of New York City
      - b. The Battle of Trenton
      - c. The Battle of Saratoga
    - 2. The War in Pennsylvania: 1778
      - a. The British Occupation of Philadelphia
      - b. Valley Forge

- c. The Continental Navy
  - 3. European Alliances
    - a. France
    - b. Spain
    - c. The Netherlands
- C. The South: Civil War
  - 1. Black Loyalists and Patriots
  - 2. The Siege of Savannah
  - 3. West Point and the Culper Ring
    - a. Benedict Arnold's Betrayal at West Point
    - b. The Culper Ring
  - 4. War in the Carolinas
    - a. The Battle of Kings Mountain
  - 5. A Turning Point: 1781
    - a. The Battle of Yorktown
    - b. Continued Hostilities
  - 6. The Western Frontier
    - a. The Gnadenhutten Massacre
  - 7. The Treaty of Paris, 1783
- D. The Revolutionary Homefront
  - 1. Communities Divided: Loyalist, Patriot, and Undecided
    - a. Loyalists
    - b. Patriots
  - 2. Women in War and on the Homefront
    - a. Women on the Homefront
    - b. Women at War
  - 3. Contributions by Black Americans
    - a. Black Loyalists
    - b. Black Patriots
    - c. Jack Sisson
    - d. James Armistead Lafayette
  - 4. Native Americans
    - a. Iroquois Neutrality
    - b. The End of the Iroquois Confederacy
    - c. Native Allies in the Southern Theatre
    - d. The End of the War

III. CREATING A NEW NATION: THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION, 1776–1800 30%

- A. The Second Continental Congress
  - 1. Attempts at Reconciliation
    - a. The Olive Branch Petition
    - b. Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms
  - 2. The British Response
  - 3. The Movement toward Independence
    - a. *Common Sense*
    - b. The Lee Resolution

4. The Declaration of Independence
  - a. The Committee of Five
  - b. Debate in Congress
  - c. The Document
  - d. Reception
- B. Congress of the Confederation
  1. The Articles of Confederation, November 1777
  2. The Congress of the Confederation, 1781–88
    - a. The Northwest Ordinance, 1787
- C. The Federal Constitution
  1. The Economic Crisis of the 1780s
    - a. Shays’ Rebellion, 1786–7
  2. The Constitutional Convention, May 25, 1787–September 17, 1787
    - a. The Virginia and New Jersey Plans
    - b. The Connecticut Compromise
    - c. Slavery and the Constitution
  3. The Ratification Process
    - a. Federalists
    - b. Antifederalists
    - c. Ratification
    - d. The Bill of Rights
- D. The Washington Administrations, 1789–96
  1. Politics without Parties: Washington’s Cabinet
  2. Hamilton’s Financial Plans
  3. The Whiskey Rebellion, 1794
- E. The Adams Administration, 1797–1801
  1. The Election of 1796
    - a. The First Contested Election
    - b. Washington’s Farewell Address
  2. The XYZ Affair and the Quasi War with France
  3. The Alien and Sedition Acts, 1798
- F. The Election of 1800
  1. Adams v. Jefferson
  2. Jefferson v. Burr
  3. “We Are All Republicans, We Are All Federalists”

IV. CREATING A NEW WORLD—THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION 20%

- A. The Age of Revolution
  1. The American Revolution in Global Context
    - a. The First French Revolution, 1789–99
    - b. The Haitian Revolution
- B. Revolutionary Legacies: Women
  1. Women and the Vote
  2. Republican Motherhood
  3. Female Education
- C. Revolutionary Legacies: Black Americans

1. Early Abolitionism
  2. State Legislatures and Slavery
    - a. Gradual Emancipation in the North
    - b. Individual Manumissions and Protection for Slavery in the South
  3. Cotton and the Growth of Slavery in the South
  4. Growing Free Black Populations
    - a. African-American Identity and Religion
- D. Revolutionary Limitations: Native Americans
1. The Western Confederacy
  2. The Battle of Fallen Timbers
  3. The Treaty of Greenville of 1795
- E. Revolutionary Achievement: Yeoman Farmers and Artisans
1. Voting