Period 3: 1754-1800

AP United States History · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Seven Years' War /ˈsevən jɪəz wɔː/	The **Seven Years' War** was fought in Europe, America and India.
French and Indian War /frentʃ ænd ˈɪndɪən wɔː/	The **French and Indian War** gave Britain control of Canada.
major expansion of territory /ˈmeɪdʒə ekˈspænʃn ɒv ˈterɪtəri/	The war brought a **major expansion of territory** for Britain.
enormous war debt /ɪˈnɔːməs wɔː det/	Britain was left with an **enormous war debt**.
Albany Plan of Union	The **Albany Plan of Union** suggested joining the colonies.
Pontiac's Rebellion	**Pontiac's Rebellion** was a Native American war against the British.
collect taxes /kəˈlekt ˈtæksɪz/	Britain sent officials to **collect taxes** in the colonies.
ideals of the Enlightenment /aɪˈdɪəlz ɒvðɪ enˈlaɪtənmənt/	The **ideals of the Enlightenment** shaped American ideas of rights.
military occupation /ˈmɪlɪtəri ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃn/	Boston faced **military occupation** by British troops.
Benjamin Franklin /ˈbendʒəmɪn ˈfræŋklɪn/	**Benjamin Franklin** was a printer, scientist and writer.

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Word	Example
"no taxation without representation"	Colonists shouted **"no taxation without representation"**. “ ”
Sugar Act	The **Sugar Act** taxed molasses.
Stamp Act	The **Stamp Act** taxed paper documents.
Coercive Acts	Britain passed the **Coercive Acts** to punish Boston after the Tea Party.
First Continental Congress	The **First Continental Congress** met in 1774 to plan a response to Britain. 1774
Loyalist	A **Loyalist** stayed loyal to the British king.
Dunmore's Proclamation	**Dunmore's Proclamation** offered freedom to enslaved men who fought for Britain.
natural rights /ˈnætʃərəl raɪts/	**Natural rights** belong to everyone from birth.
sovereignty of the people /ˈsɒvərɪnti ɒvðə ˈpiːpl/	The idea of the **sovereignty of the people** says power comes from the people.
Declaration of Independence	The **Declaration of Independence** was signed in 1776. 1776
Republicanism /rɪˈpʌblɪkənɪzəm/	**Republicanism** says citizens should rule through elected leaders.
foreign assistance /ˈfɒrən əˈsɪstəns/	**Foreign assistance** from France helped the Americans win.
Saratoga	The American victory at **Saratoga** brought France into the war.

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Word	Example
Yorktown	The British surrendered at **Yorktown** in 1781. 1781
Treaty of Paris	The **Treaty of Paris** ended the war in 1783. 1783
republican motherhood /rɪˈpʌblɪkən ˈmʌðəhʊd/	**Republican motherhood** said mothers should raise good citizens.
movements to abolish slavery /ˈmuːvmənts tʊ əˈbɒlɪʃ ˈsleɪvəri/	After the war, **movements to abolish slavery** grew in the North.
antislavery /ˌæntɪˈsleɪvəri/	The Quakers held strong **antislavery** views.
status of women /ˈsteɪtəs ɒv ˈwɪmɪn/	The Revolution did little to change the **status of women**.
Articles of Confederation /ˈɑːtɪklz ɒv kənˌfedəˈreɪʃn/	Under the **Articles of Confederation**, the national government was weak.
Northwest Ordinance /nɔːˈθwest ˈɔːdɪnəns/	The **Northwest Ordinance** banned slavery north of the Ohio River.
Shays' Rebellion	In **Shays' Rebellion**, poor farmers rose up against taxes.
Constitutional Convention /ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənl kənˈvenʃn/	The **Constitutional Convention** met in Philadelphia in 1787. 1787
compromise /ˈkɒmprəmaɪz/	Both sides gave up something to reach a **compromise**.
Great Compromise /ɡreɪt ˈkɒmprəmaɪz/	The **Great Compromise** created a Congress with two houses.
Three-Fifths Compromise	The **Three-Fifths Compromise** counted enslaved people as three-fifths of a person.

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Word	Example
Ratification /ˌrætɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	**Ratification** of the Constitution needed nine states to agree.
Federalists /'fedərəlɪsts/	The **Federalists** supported the new Constitution.
Anti-Federalists /'ænti 'fedərəlɪsts/	The **Anti-Federalists** feared a strong central government.
Bill of Rights /bɪl ɒv raɪts/	The English **Bill of Rights** limited the king's power.
Federalist Papers	The **Federalist Papers** argued for the Constitution.
George Washington /dʒɔːdʒ 'wɒʃɪŋtn/	**George Washington** was the first president.
John Adams /dʒɒn 'ædəmz/	**John Adams** was the second president.
first party system /fɜːst 'pɑːti 'sɪstəm/	The **first party system** set Federalists against Democratic-Republicans.
Hamilton's financial plan	**Hamilton's financial plan** paid off the war debts.
Bank of the United States	The **Bank of the United States** held government money.
Democratic-Republicans	The **Democratic-Republicans** wanted power to stay with the states.
Whiskey Rebellion	Farmers protested a tax in the **Whiskey Rebellion**.
French Revolution /frentʃ ˌrevə'luːʃn/	The **French Revolution** divided American opinion.

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Word	Example
Washington's Farewell Address /ˈwɒʃɪŋtnz feəˈwel əˈdres/	**Washington's Farewell Address** warned against foreign alliances.
Jay's Treaty	**Jay's Treaty** settled problems with Britain.
Pinckney's Treaty	**Pinckney's Treaty** let Americans use the Mississippi River.
Alien and Sedition Acts	The **Alien and Sedition Acts** limited criticism of the government.
Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions	The **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions** said states could reject federal laws.
national culture /ˈnæʃənl ˈkʌltʃə/	Writers tried to build a **national culture** for the new country.
resources, boundaries, and trade /rɪˈzɔːsɪz ˈbaʊndəriz ænd treɪd/	Americans and Native Americans argued over **resources, boundaries, and trade**.
ambiguous /æmˈbɪgjuːəs/	The border with Spain was **ambiguous**: no one knew exactly where it was.
mission system /ˈmɪʃn ˈsɪstəm/	The Spanish **mission system** spread Christianity in California.
Fallen Timbers	US troops defeated Native Americans at **Fallen Timbers**.
Treaty of Greenville	In the **Treaty of Greenville**, Native Americans gave up land in Ohio.
continuity and change /kɒntɪˈnjuːɪti ænd tʃeɪndʒ/	Historians look for **continuity and change** over time.

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Word	Example
Proclamation of 1763 /ˌprɒkləˈmeɪʃn ɒv wɒn ˈθaʊznd ˈsevənhʌndrɪdn ˈsɪksti θriː/	The **Proclamation of 1763** banned settlement west of the mountains.

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