
AMERICAN HISTORY
CHAPTER 2
WORKBOOK:
REVOLUTION AND
EARLY REPUBLIC

Revolution and the Early Republic**Section 1**

Colonial Resistance and Rebellion

Terms and Names

King George III King of England during the American Revolution

Sugar Act Law passed by Parliament to try to raise money

Stamp Act Law passed by Parliament to make colonists buy a stamp to place on many items such as wills and newspapers

Samuel Adams One of the founders of the Sons of Liberty

Boston Massacre Conflict between colonists and British soldiers in which four colonists were killed

Boston Tea Party Protest against increased tea prices in which colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor

John Locke English philosopher who believed people had natural rights to life, liberty, and property

Common Sense Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that attacked monarchy

Thomas Jefferson Main author of the Declaration of Independence

Declaration of Independence Document that said the United States was an independent nation

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned how the British and their American colonists pushed the French out of North America. In this section, you will see how the American colonists rebelled against the British and declared independence.

As You Read

Use a cluster diagram to take notes on the conflict between Great Britain and the American colonies.

THE COLONIES ORGANIZE TO RESIST BRITAIN (Pages 46-47)**Why were the colonists angry?**

The French And Indian War cost Great Britain a lot of money. **King George III's** prime minister, George Grenville, was surprised to find that the Colonial customs service was losing money. Grenville was

sure the Colonists were smuggling goods into the colonies to avoid paying taxes. Grenville had Parliament pass two new sets of taxes, the **Sugar Act** and the **Stamp Act**, to reform the tax system and raise money to help pay for the war. The Sugar Act raised taxes on imports and called for smugglers to be tried in British,

Section 1, *continued*

not Colonial courts. The Stamp Act imposed a tax on many items including wills, newspapers and playing cards.

Some colonists felt that Britain had no right to tax them because colonists were not represented in Parliament. They felt this violated their rights as British citizens. Some colonists became angry at the British government.

Colonial assemblies protested the taxes as did merchants in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia who agreed to boycott British goods until the Stamp Act was repealed. Parliament did repeal the Stamp Act but replaced it with new taxes called the Townshend Acts which included a tax on tea. **Samuel Adams**, one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty, led protests.

1. How did the colonists respond to new taxes?

TENSION MOUNTS IN MASSACHUSETTS (Pages 48-49)

Why did the colonists stay angry?

In 1770, some British soldiers fired on a mob of colonists. Several colonists were killed. Colonial leaders called the event the **Boston Massacre**.

For a while the situation relaxed. The British repealed all the taxes except the one on tea. In 1773, Britain gave a British company the right to all the trade in tea. Colonial merchants were angry at losing business. Colonists dressed as “Indians” dumped the British tea into Boston Harbor. This was called the **Boston Tea Party**.

To punish Massachusetts, Britain passed the Intolerable Acts which closed Boston Harbor and placed Boston under

martial law. Other colonies supported Massachusetts and sent representatives to the First Continental Congress. They issued a declaration of colonial rights. They said that if Britain attacked, the colonies should fight back.

2. How did Britain try to punish Boston for its protests?

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

(Pages 50-51)

How did the colonists prepare for war?

Some New England towns began to prepare for attack. Minutemen stored guns and ammunition. In 1775, the British marched to Lexington, Massachusetts, to seize these weapons. In the battle of Lexington and Concord, the colonists defeated the British.

The Second Continental Congress met. Some leaders urged independence, but others were not ready. Still, they agreed to form the Continental Army with George Washington in command. Hoping to succeed in battle, the British attacked the colonists on Breed’s Hill in what became known as the Battle of Bunker Hill. It resulted in 450 casualties for the colonists and over 1,000 for the British.

The Second Continental Congress sent King George III a peace offer, but he rejected it. Instead, the king declared that the colonies were in rebellion.

3. What actions did the colonies take to prepare for war?

Section 1, *continued*

THE PATRIOTS DECLARE INDEPENDENCE (Pages 52-53)

What ideas supported rebellion?

More colonists began to object to British rule. Colonial leaders were influenced by the ideas of **John Locke**. Locke said that people have a right to life, liberty, and property. People form a social contract, or an agreement, with their government. If the government takes away the people's rights, the people can overthrow the government.

Thomas Paine argued for independence in his pamphlet *Common Sense*. Many people read it and agreed with his arguments.

Drafted by **Thomas Jefferson**, the **Declaration of Independence** was adopted by the Second Continental

Congress on July 4, 1776. Jefferson used some of Locke's ideas in the Declaration. He said that people's rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness cannot be taken away. Government gets its power from the people, and the people can remove a government that threatens their rights. Then he listed the ways the British had taken away the colonists' rights.

4. What ideas of John Locke did Thomas Jefferson put in the Declaration of Independence?

Section 1, *continued*

As you read this section, trace the following sequence of events.

1a. The British Parliament passed the Stamp Act (1765) in order to . . .	b. Colonists responded to the act by . . .	c. Britain responded to the colonists by . . .
2a. The British Parliament passed the Townshend Acts (1767) in order to . . .	b. Colonists responded to the act by . . .	c. Britain responded to the colonists by . . .
3a. The British Parliament passed the Tea Act (1773) in order to . . .	b. Colonists responded to the act by . . .	c. Britain responded to the colonists by . . .
4a. The British Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts (1774) in order to . . .	b. Colonists responded to the act by . . .	c. Britain responded to the colonists by . . .

Revolution and the Early Republic**Section 2**

The War for Independence

Terms and Names

Loyalists Colonists who were loyal to Britain

Patriots Colonists who wanted independence from Britain

Saratoga Battle won by the Americans in 1777

Valley Forge Place where Washington's army spent the winter of 1777–1778

inflation Rise in the price of goods

Marquis de Lafayette French noble who helped the Americans

Charles Cornwallis British general

Yorktown Battle that gave the Americans victory in the war

Treaty of Paris Treaty that officially ended the war

egalitarianism A belief in equality

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned why the colonists rebelled against the British. In this section, you will see how the Americans won the Revolutionary War and established a new nation.

As You Read

Use a chart to take notes on events of the Revolutionary War and their significance.

THE WAR BEGINS (Pages 59-60)**What were the important battles?**

Colonists were divided equally between Loyalists and Patriots. The Revolution was both a war for independence and a civil war.

Loyalists supported the British and were loyal to the king. Some felt that the British could protect their rights better than a new government could. Others did not want to be punished as rebels. Many went to British North America, or Canada.

Patriots wanted independence. Some wanted to be free of British rule. Others saw economic opportunity in a new nation.

Many African Americans joined the Patriots. Others fought on the British side because they were offered freedom from

slavery. Most Native Americans supported the British.

In March 1776, the British army seized New York City. Their aim was to isolate New England. But on Christmas night of 1776, Washington crossed the Delaware River and took Trenton, New Jersey. He soon scored another victory. These wins gave Americans hope.

In the fall of 1777, the Americans won an important victory at **Saratoga**, New York. This win proved that American forces could defeat the British army. It convinced France to support the Americans.

Later, Washington's army suffered from cold and hunger during a winter at **Valley Forge**, Pennsylvania.

Section 2, continued

1. Why was the Battle of Saratoga important?

LIFE DURING THE REVOLUTION

(Pages 60-61)

How did the war affect people?

The war touched all Americans. Congress printed money to pay American troops. The more money they printed, the less the money was worth. This caused **inflation**, which is a rise in the price of goods.

As men went to war, many women took their husbands' places running homes, farms, and businesses. Some women earned money washing and cooking for the troops. A few even went into battle.

Thousands of slaves escaped to freedom during the war. About 5,000 African Americans served in the Continental Army. Their courage and loyalty impressed many white Americans.

2. How did the war affect different groups of Americans?

WINNING THE WAR (Pages 61-62)

Why did the Americans win?

In 1778, the Americans got help. The **Marquis de Lafayette**, a French nobleman, joined Washington. He helped make the American army an effective fighting force. The French also sent soldiers and their navy to help the Americans.

The British moved their war effort south. British general **Charles Cornwallis** moved his army to Yorktown, Virginia. Meanwhile, French military forces arrived in America.

French and American forces surrounded the British at **Yorktown**. French ships defeated British naval forces. Cornwallis could not get help. The British surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1783.

The **Treaty of Paris** was signed in 1783. Britain recognized the United States as a nation with borders from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River.

3. How did the French help the Americans win the war?

THE WAR BECOMES A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY (Page 63)

What did the Revolution mean?

The ideas that led to the Revolution influenced the new nation. The war also brought changes. Differences between rich and poor had not been important during the war. Military leaders had shown respect to their men regardless of their background or social status. These changes caused a rise in **egalitarianism**, a belief in equality. It included the idea that people should be valued for ability and effort—not wealth or family.

This egalitarianism applied only to white males. The status of women, African Americans, and Native Americans did not change. They still did not have the rights that white male property-owners did. Married women's property still belonged to their husbands, and settlers continued to encroach upon Native American tribal lands.

4. Whom did the rise in egalitarianism apply to?

Section 2, *continued*

As you read this section, write answers to the questions about each of the Revolutionary War battles listed below.

	Who won?	Why did they win?	What were the important results?
1. New York			
2. Trenton			
3. Saratoga			
4. Yorktown			

Summarize the difficulties faced by each group of Patriots during the Revolutionary War?

Patriots	What were some of the hardships they faced?
1. Soldiers	
2. Members of Congress	
3. Civilians	

Revolution and the Early Republic**Section 3**

Confederation and the Constitution

Terms and Names

republic A government in which the people elect representatives to govern

Articles of Confederation Document outlining the first form of government of the United States

Northwest Ordinance of 1787 Law that organized the Northwest Territories

Shays's Rebellion Anti-tax protest by farmers

James Madison One of the leaders of the Constitutional Convention

federalism System in which power is shared between the national government and state governments

checks and balances Powers given to separate branches of government to keep any one from getting too much power

ratification Official approval of the Constitution

Federalists Supporters of the new Constitution

Antifederalists People opposed to ratification of the new Constitution

Bill of Rights Set of amendments passed to protect individual rights

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned how the people of the United States won their independence. In this section, you will read about the early years of the young nation.

As You Read

Use a web diagram to take notes on specific issues that were debated at the Constitutional Convention.

**EXPERIMENTING WITH
CONFEDERATION (Pages 66-67)**
What was the Confederation?

Americans wanted a **republic**—a government in which the people elect representatives to govern. But many people feared that a democracy—government directly by the people—placed too much power in the hands of the uneducated masses.

The Second Continental Congress wrote the **Articles of Confederation**. It gave much power to the states and little power to the federal government. This plan set up a Congress elected by the people. Each state had one vote in Congress.

The Confederation had some successes. One was the **Northwest Ordinance of 1787**. It organized the land west of the Appalachian Mountains into territories. It

Section 3, *continued*

decided how new states would enter the union.

But the Confederation also had problems. States with small populations had the same power as large states. Congress did not have the power to tax. The Articles could not be changed without the agreement of all states.

There were economic problems, too. Congress had borrowed large amounts of money during the war. To pay these debts, the states raised taxes. High taxes were a problem for many Americans.

Farmers were losing their land because they could not pay the high taxes. In 1787, a tax protest by farmers, which was called **Shays's Rebellion**, led to violence. The Massachusetts militia killed four protestors.

The weak national government could not solve the nation's problems. In 1787, 12 states sent delegates to Philadelphia to fix the Articles of Confederation.

1. What problems did the Confederation face?

CREATING A NEW GOVERNMENT
(Pages 68-69)

Who had the power in the new Constitution?

The delegates decided to form a whole new government. **James Madison**, a delegate from Virginia, was one of the leaders of the convention.

The delegates made compromises. To settle the dispute between big states and small states, they agreed on a legislature with two houses. Each state would have two members in the Senate, or upper house. In the House of Representatives, or lower house, representation would be

based on a state's population. The Three-Fifths Compromise allowed states to count three-fifths of their slaves as part of their population. Power was divided between the national government and the states in a system called **federalism**. But the central government was stronger than it was under the Articles.

The delegates agreed to a separation of powers. Congress, the legislative branch, would make the laws. The executive branch would carry out laws. The judicial branch would settle legal disputes. They created a system of **checks and balances** to prevent any branch from getting too much power. They also created a way of changing, or passing amendments to, the Constitution.

2. How was power divided in the new Constitution?

RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTION

(Pages 69-71)

Would you vote to ratify the Constitution?

The convention decided that **ratification**, or official approval, of the Constitution would be in state conventions. Voters elected representatives to the conventions.

Federalists supported the new Constitution. They published essays called *The Federalist Papers* to explain and defend the Constitution. **Antifederalists** opposed the Constitution. They thought it gave the central government too much power. They wanted a bill of rights, a formal, written guarantee of people's rights and freedoms, like many states had. Federalists promised to add a Bill of Rights. Because of this promise, the

Section 3, *continued*

required nine states ratified the Constitution in 1789.

The **Bill of Rights** consisted of ten amendments that guaranteed Americans rights such as freedom of religion, speech, and the press. They protected citizens from the threat of standing armies. They protected citizens against having their homes searched and property seized. They also protected the rights of people accused of crimes. Finally, they gave all powers that were not given to the federal government to the people and the states. The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791.

3. How did the Federalists and Antifederalists feel about the Constitution?

CONTINUING RELEVANCE OF THE CONSTITUTION (Page 71)

Why is the Constitution still important?

The Constitution has met the changing needs of Americans for over 200 years. That is because it is flexible.

The Constitution can be changed, or amended, when needed. But the amendment process is difficult. In over 200 years, there have been only 27 amendments to the Constitution.

4. Why has the Constitution been able to meet the changing needs of the country for so long?

Section 3, *continued*

As you read how our Constitution was developed, take notes summarizing issues in the chart below.

<p>1. The Virginia Plan proposed a Congress composed of:</p>	<p>2. The New Jersey Plan called for a Congress consisting of:</p>
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<p>3. The Virginia Plan proposed that representation in Congress be based on:</p> <p>Other large states agreed.</p>	<p>4. The New Jersey Plan proposed that congressional representation be based on:</p> <p>Other small states agreed.</p>
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<p>5. How did the Great Compromise resolve this conflict?</p>



<p>6. Northern states felt that representation in Congress should be based on the number of:</p>	<p>7. Southern states felt that representation should be based on the number of:</p>
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<p>8. How did the Three-Fifths Compromise resolve this conflict?</p>
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Revolution and the Early Republic**Section 4**

Launching the New Nation

Terms and Names

Judiciary Act of 1789 Law that set up the national court system

Alexander Hamilton An early Federalist leader

cabinet Chief advisors of the president

two-party system Political system where two political parties compete for power

Democratic-Republican Political party led by Thomas Jefferson

protective tariff Tax on imported goods to protect domestic business

XYZ Affair American anger over bribes demanded by French diplomats

Alien and Sedition Acts Laws that made it harder to become a citizen and created harsh punishments for people who criticize the government

nullification Effort by a state to cancel a federal law

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned how the new Constitution was created. In this section, you will see how the new government acted.

As You Read

Use a chart to list the leaders, beliefs, and goals of the country's first political parties.

WASHINGTON HEADS THE NEW GOVERNMENT (Pages 74-76)**Why did Hamilton and Jefferson disagree?**

George Washington was the first president of the United States. He and Congress set up the new government. The **Judiciary Act of 1789** set up a national court system.

Congress also set up three executive departments. Washington appointed **Alexander Hamilton** as secretary of the treasury, Thomas Jefferson as secretary of state, and Henry Knox as secretary of war. These men became the president's chief advisers, or **cabinet**.

Hamilton, who wanted a strong central government, wanted to create a national

bank. Jefferson, who wanted a weak central government, opposed this. He and James Madison argued against Hamilton. Finally, they agreed to Hamilton's national bank. In exchange, the new capital of the nation was built in the South, in Washington, D.C.

The differences between Hamilton and Jefferson helped to give rise to the **two-party system**, in which two political parties compete for power. Federalists agreed with Hamilton. **Democratic-Republicans** agreed with Jefferson that state governments should be stronger.

Congress passed two important taxes. One was a **protective tariff**. It placed a tax on goods imported from Europe. But Hamilton wanted more tax money.

Section 4, *continued*

He pushed through a tax on whiskey. Whiskey was made by small farmers on the frontier. They were so angry about the tax that they attacked the tax collectors.

Hamilton wanted to show that the federal government could enforce the law on the frontier. The Whiskey Rebellion was put down by federal troops.

1. What were the different views of government held by Hamilton and Jefferson?

CHALLENGES AT HOME AND ABROAD (Pages 76-77)

What were America's earliest foreign policy problems?

In 1789 the French overthrew their monarchy. Then the French went to war against Britain. The United States had a treaty with France. Democratic-Republicans wanted to honor the treaty and support France. Federalists wanted to back the British. Washington decided on neutrality—to support neither side.

In 1795 Spain and the United States signed the Pinckney Treaty. Spain gave up claims to land east of the Mississippi. This treaty also paved the way for the westward expansion of the United States.

Settlers streamed into the Northwest Territory. This angered the Native Americans there. They continued to claim their tribal lands. Native Americans formed a confederacy that won some battles against American troops. In 1794 federal troops defeated the confederacy.

At the same time, John Jay negotiated a treaty with Britain. The British agreed to give up their forts in the Northwest

Territory. Still, the British continued to bother American ships in the Caribbean.

2. How did the United States handle problems with France and Spain?

ADAMS PROVOKES CRITICISM

(Pages 77-79)

Was John Adams a good president?

President Washington retired. Federalist John Adams was elected president. Thomas Jefferson, a Democratic-Republican, became vice-president.

France began to interfere with American shipping. Adams sent representatives to France. Three French officials demanded bribes from the Americans. This was called the **XYZ Affair**. Some Americans felt insulted and wanted war against France. But Adams settled the matter through diplomacy.

Adams thought the Democratic-Republicans and immigrants who supported them were dangerous. The Federalists supported the **Alien and Sedition Acts**. These acts, passed in 1798, made it harder to become an American citizen and created harsh punishment for people who criticized the government.

Democratic-Republicans opposed these laws. Kentucky and Virginia claimed that states could cancel laws that they thought were unconstitutional. This is called **nullification**.

3. How did Adams handle the fear of foreign influence at home?

Section 4, *continued*

Fill out the chart below, taking notes about Washington's two terms as president.

Government Organization	
1. What did the Judiciary Act of 1789 establish?	2. What departments did Washington create and whom did he appoint to head them?
↓	↓
Philosophies of Government	
3. How did Jefferson feel about political power and the common people?	4. How did Hamilton feel about political power and the common people?
5. Why did Jefferson and Madison oppose the national bank?	6. Why did Hamilton support the national bank?
↓	↓
Party Politics	
7. To which party did Jefferson belong?	8. To which party did Hamilton belong?
9. Which region in general supported the Federalists? The Democratic-Republicans?	