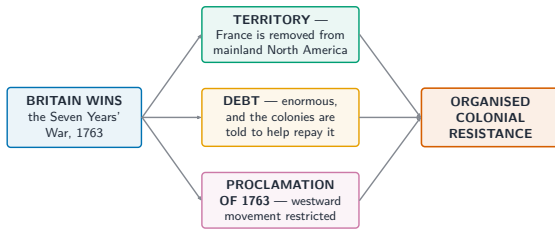


Period 3: 1754-1800 AP US History ■ Period 3 AP US History 	Period 3: 1754-1800 What we will cover 1 The Seven Years' War and Its Consequences 2 Taxation Without Representation 3 The Ideas Behind the Revolution 4 The War and Its Wider Effects 5 From Confederation to Constitution 6 The New Republic
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1 The Seven Years' War and Its Consequences	Period 3: 1754-1800 The Seven Years' War and Its Consequences Period 3 runs from 1754 to 1800 – from the outbreak of the Seven Years' War to the end of John Adams's presidency. It contains the Revolution, but the exam treats the Revolution as an <i>effect</i>, so start with its cause. ■ A major expansion of territory 领土大扩张 – France was removed from mainland North America. ■ An enormous war debt 巨额战争债务, which Britain decided the colonies should help repay. ■ Restrictions on westward movement, notably the Proclamation of 1763 1763 年公告线, intended to prevent costly conflict with American Indians but resented by colonists who wanted the land they had just helped win.
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Period 3: 1754-1800 The Seven Years' War and Its Consequences The Seven Years' War and Its Consequences, continued Colonial rivalry between Britain and France intensified in the mid-eighteenth century as a growing colonial population pressed westward. The Seven Years' War 七年战争, known in North America as the French and Indian War 法印战争, settled that rivalry. That is the chain the exam wants: victory produced debt and new territory, and managing both required tighter control of the colonies.	Period 3: 1754-1800 The Seven Years' War and Its Consequences One victory, three consequences, one response ■ A major expansion of territory 领土大扩张 - France was removed from mainland North America. ■ An enormous war debt 巨额战争债务, which Britain decided the colonies should help repay. ■ Restrictions on westward movement, notably the Proclamation of 1763 1763 年公告线.
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One victory, three consequences, one response, in detail



Winning the war is what created the crisis: the debt, and the cost of holding the new territory, are why Britain began taxing the colonies at all.

2

Taxation Without Representation

Period 3: 1754-1800
Taxation Without Representation

Taxation Without Representation

New British efforts to **collect taxes** 征税 without the consent of colonial assemblies, and to assert imperial authority, provoked organised resistance.

Colonial leaders based their arguments on **the rights of British subjects** 英国臣民的权利, on the **ideals of the Enlightenment** 启蒙思想, and on their own long experience of self-government – the assemblies built up during Period 2.

Period 3: 1754-1800
Taxation Without Representation

Resistance was action as well as argument

boycotts	non-importation agreements starved British merchants of their American market
men and women 男女双方	both took part – women's spinning and refusal to buy imported cloth made the boycotts work
crowd action	the Sons of Liberty, tarring and feathering, and the destruction of stamped paper
military occupation 军事占领	in some regions British troops were quartered among civilians, which turned a tax dispute into a daily grievance
shortages	colonists faced real hardship, and enduring it was the political statement

The AP question is usually about **who participated**. Naming women's role in the boycotts is the difference between a general answer and a specific one.

Period 3: 1754-1800
Taxation Without Representation

Resistance, and the idea underneath it

Ordinary people	Boycotts of British goods, home manufacture, crowd action and committees of correspondence – men and women both took part, some under military occupation.
Benjamin Franklin	Leaders such as Benjamin Franklin energised the movement and carried the colonial case abroad.
The slogan	"No taxation without representation" – Parliament could not tax colonists who elected none of its members.
The idea	Enlightenment thinking put individual talent over hereditary privilege and asserted natural rights and the sovereignty of the people .

The slogan is the surface; the claim underneath is that authority comes from the governed, not from birth.

3

The Ideas Behind the Revolution

Period 3: 1754-1800
↳ The Ideas Behind the Revolution

The Ideas Behind the Revolution

Two ideas do most of the work in essays:

- **Republicanism** 共和主义 – government rests on the consent of the governed, and citizens must show virtue by placing the public good above private interest.
- **Natural rights** – rights that exist before government, which government is created to protect, and whose violation justifies resistance.

Period 3: 1754-1800
↳ The Ideas Behind the Revolution

Republicanism and natural rights are not synonyms

	REPUBLICANISM	NATURAL RIGHTS
WHERE POWER COMES FROM	the consent of the governed	rights exist before any government does
WHAT IT ASKS OF A CITIZEN	virtue — the public good above private interest	nothing; the duty falls on the government
WHAT IT DOES IN AN ESSAY	explains the kind of government they built justifies the decision to resist	

They are not synonyms. **Natural rights** licenses the break; **republicanism** explains what was built afterwards

The ideas, and what the Convention had to compromise

Enlightenment 启蒙运动 ideas led American thinkers to emphasise individual talent over hereditary privilege 才能重于世袭特权

the Constitutional Convention 制宪会议 1787 – a stronger national government built on compromise 妥协

the Great Compromise 大妥协 a Senate with equal state representation, a House by population

the three-fifths compromise 五分之三妥协 counted three of every five enslaved people for representation and taxation

ratification 批准 was contested Federalists 联邦党人 argued the government was strong enough to govern yet checked enough to be safe; Anti-Federalists 反联邦党人 feared it would swallow the states

The Bill of Rights was the price of ratification. Saying *that* – rather than listing its contents – is what the essay question rewards.

4

The War and Its Wider Effects

Period 3: 1754-1800
↳ The War and Its Wider Effects

The War and Its Wider Effects

The war for independence succeeded through a combination of colonial resolve, difficult terrain, and crucially **foreign assistance** 外国援助, above all from France.

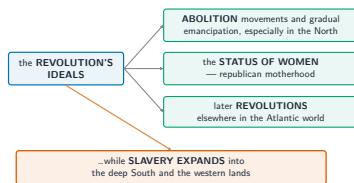
- They inspired **movements to abolish slavery** 废奴运动, especially in the North, and gradual emancipation laws.
- They raised questions about the **status of women** 妇女地位, expressed in the idea of **republican motherhood** 共和母亲身份 – that women shaped the republic by raising virtuous citizens.
- They influenced later revolutions elsewhere in the Atlantic world.

Period 3: 1754-1800
↳ The War and Its Wider Effects

The War and Its Wider Effects, continued

At the same time the **expansion of slavery** into the deep South and adjacent western lands continued, alongside rising **antislavery** 反奴隶制 sentiment – a contradiction the course returns to repeatedly.

The ideals spread, and slavery expanded



- They inspired **movements to abolish slavery** 废奴运动, especially in the North, and gradual emancipation laws.
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5

From Confederation to Constitution

The powers that moved, and the ones that did not

After declaring independence, leaders wrote new **constitutions and declarations of rights** 宪法与权利宣言 that reflected republican ideals, generally limiting executive power.

The **Articles of Confederation** 邦联条例 created a deliberately weak central government: no power to tax, no power to regulate commerce, no executive, and no national judiciary.

Two documents worth naming

Northwest Ordinance

The Confederation's one real success: it organised western settlement, set out how territories became states, and barred slavery north-west of the Ohio.

Washington's Farewell Address

George Washington urged national unity and warned against political factions and permanent foreign alliances – a warning issued as the first party system was already forming.

Naming a document *and* what it did converts a date into evidence.

The new republic's first arguments

the central dispute	under Washington 华盛顿 and Adams, leaders split over the national-state balance of power
Hamilton's programme	a national bank, assumed state debts – a broad reading of federal power
Jefferson's objection	a strict reading, and an agrarian republic of independent farmers
the French Revolution 法国大革命	war between France and Britain forced hard choices; the government pursued neutrality and diplomatic initiatives
a national culture 民族文化	developed in art, literature and architecture – alongside continued regional variation
American Indian nations	repeatedly re-evaluated their alliances 重新评估结盟 with European powers and the new republic

The first party system grew out of a constitutional argument, not a policy one – which is why it was so bitter so quickly.

Moving west, and the competition it caused

Migration west	Growing numbers of migrants moved west, intensifying competition over resources, boundaries, and trade .
Shifting alliances	American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with European powers and the new United States as circumstances changed.
An ambiguous status	The relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes stayed ambiguous , and conflict recurred.
In the Southwest	Spain expanded its mission system , supported by the bonded labour of local American Indians.

Westward expansion is the period's clearest *continuity*: independence changed the government, not the pressure on Native land.

The powers that moved, and the ones that did not, in detail

	Articles of Confederation	The Constitution	Why it mattered
Taxation	no power to tax; could only request funds	Congress may lay and collect taxes	war debts went unpaid
Commerce	no power to regulate trade between states	Congress regulates interstate and foreign trade	states taxed each other
Executive	no president	a single executive with defined powers	no one could enforce law
Judiciary	no national courts	a federal judiciary	no way to settle disputes
Amendment	unanimous consent of all states	three-quarters of states	reform was impossible

After declaring independence, leaders wrote new **constitutions and declarations of rights** 宪法与权利宣言 that reflected republican ideals, generally limiting executive power.

6 The New Republic

7 Movement and Conflict in the Early Republic

Period 3: 1754-1800
Movement and Conflict in the Early Republic

The powers that moved, and the ones that did not, continued

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The powers that moved, and the ones that did not (2)

	Articles of Confederation	The Constitution	Why it mattered
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8 Continuity and Change in Period 3

Period 3: 1754-1800 ↳ Continuity and Change in Period 3 Continuity and Change in Period 3 The period's reasoning skill is continuity and change 延续与变化. The strongest answers hold both: political institutions changed radically, while slavery, westward expansion, and conflict with American Indians continued and intensified.	Period 3: 1754-1800 ↳ Continuity and Change in Period 3 Worked example – describe one effect 2025 exam, short answer part B: “Briefly describe one effect of the Seven Years’ War from 1754 to 1765.” ■ Full marks: “Britain emerged from the war with a large debt, which led Parliament to impose new taxes such as the Stamp Act on the colonies to help pay for imperial defence.” ■ One effect, named – and the causal link stated: debt → new taxes. ■ “Britain won the war” is a result, not an effect; “the colonies were angry” is too vague to credit. Describe one effect is a two-part instruction: say what happened <i>next</i>, and say why the war produced it. One sentence can hold both.
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Period 3: 1754-1800 ↳ Continuity and Change in Period 3 Exam tips ■ Learn the causal chain: war → debt and new territory → taxes and the Proclamation of 1763 → colonial resistance → independence. ■ Republicanism and natural rights are the two ideas to name; do not just write “Enlightenment ideas”. ■ For the Constitution, argue from the specific weakness it fixed – no power to tax, no power to regulate commerce, no executive. ■ Keep Federalist and Anti-Federalist positions straight, and remember the Bill of Rights was the price of ratification. ■ The Revolution's effects on slavery and women are examinable, and both are partial: ideals spread further than rights did. ■ On continuity-and-change prompts, give one of each. An answer that only lists changes has answered half the question.	9 Recap
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Period 3: 1754-1800 ↳ Recap Period 3 – key takeaways 1 Chain war → debt → taxes & Proclamation → independence 2 Ideas name republicanism and natural rights 3 Constitution fix a named weakness: tax, commerce, executive 4 C&C ideals spread further than rights (slavery, women)	Period 3: 1754-1800 ↳ Recap Check yourself 1 What did the Seven Years’ War leave Britain with? 2 Name the two ideas, not just “Enlightenment”. 3 Why was the Bill of Rights added? 4 On a C&C prompt, what must you give? Answers: debt and new territory ▪ republicanism and natural rights ▪ the price of ratification ▪ one continuity and one change
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