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The American Revolution spurred a dramatic shift in American Society which spawned numerous changes to the status quo, though in some cases this idealistic outpouring of principles was tempered with the harsh contradictions of colonial society. Though a change from the "virtual representation" and British tyranny, colonial federal government was weak and ineffective and prevented a true shift to an effective democratic society. Agrarian self-sufficiency was stressed, but only truly realized through protective tariffs. And while the ideological outpouring of the Declaration of Independence stating "all men are created equal" could have led to a truly egalitarian society, it soon became clear that the statement applied (from 1775 to 1800) to rich, white, protestant, land-owning adult males. Additionally, visionary desires of peace with Native American tribes were never realized due to the greed under "The White Man's Democracy"

Under the Articles of Confederation, federal government lacked the needed authority to tax or maintain a standing army. (Document 6) serves as an account of the chaos

surrounding the post-revolutionary era. ~~the~~ The Articles of Confederation brought federal politics to a standstill due to the fact that a unanimous decision was required to enact amendments. As bandits roamed the streets, and the prominent Shay's Rebellion threatened rich property owners, it became obvious that change was needed. Spurred into action, delegates met and authored the new constitution, which would allow for representation based upon population in the house,

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and ~~an~~ equal representation per state in the senate. The empowered nation now pushed for ratification. (Document E.) of the famous federalist papers pushes for ~~even~~ ratification by noting the merits of the new system. Madison, frequently known as the father of the constitution, notes that government is required to provide order against the inherent flaws and vice of human nature. Indeed, the passage of the constitution signalled a dramatic shift in establishing stability in the fledgling nation.

The fledgling nation also showed a dramatic economic shift as it tried to become less dependent upon the imports of fledgling nations ~~of~~ and promote a favorable balance of trade. Document (F) shows a farmer working next to Lady Liberty, stressing that the fruits of liberty could be obtained through the toil of ~~labor~~ labor. Though this propaganda was somewhat effective, it would not be till 1800 when Jefferson's Democratic-Republican party, favoring agrarian society, would agriculture and economic self-sufficiency really begin to take off. In the meanwhile, Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures stressed the need for protective tariffs to limit cheap French and British imports from flooding the market. Though Hamilton's plans favored industrialized areas, the tariffs added struggling farmers as well.

The social agenda of the Revolutionary period seemed to stress equality, that was never really achieved.

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until some two hundred years later with the passage of Johnson's Civil Rights Act and other ~~ag~~ policies which limited gender inequality. Though Document (A) depicts a colonial woman with a musket, a patriot fighter for the cause, women had little to no status in the 1775-1800 era. They could not vote, few ~~w~~ were trained to read, became property of their husbands, thought of as intellectually inferior, denied rights to their children, obviously lacked any sort of birth control, ~~w~~ were allowed to be abused, and could not gain ~~a~~ a divorce even under the harshest conditions. Aside from some minor participation in church activities (especially M.A.), women were hardly classified as human, though, as ~~seen~~ (Document J) addresses, women still maintained a sense of self-worth and realized their need for equality and rights to not be constrained to the "separate sphere" of domesticity.

Additionally, the rights of ~~slavery~~ ^{slaves} were near zero, viewed essentially as living property, no better than a horse or cow. Though Document (B) cites that anyone opposing freedom in America should be denounced as a Tory and banished, the degree of hypocrisy is astonishing, as many of the same people supporting this, banished Africans to a lifetime in bondage. While attempts to ~~limit~~ the expansion of slavery were made in the Northwest ~~the~~ Ordinance of 1787 (Document H) it was duly noted that fugitive slaves would be returned to their masters, meaning the elimination of slavery in the Northwest territories was not one of ideology but

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of politics.

Finally, what was thought to be a chance for peace amongst whites and Indians turned into another chance domination of whites over Native Americans. Document (C) expresses optimism for the future of white/Native American relations, though after violation of treaties and contracts (which should have been noted as contradictory later the the case of College of Dartmouth ~~in 1754~~) (Document (E)) notes the contempt as broken contracts, abuses (Paxon boys massacre), ~~and~~ ~~and~~ domination of whites sparked animosity between the two groups.

Overall, the American Revolution sparked change, though this change in all areas was less than originally intended and resulted in a tempered shift in American society.

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The American Revolution was the ~~key~~ start to the United States as a country. After the war, from 1775 to 1800 the United States was completely changed. The impact of the Revolution affected the new country politically, socially, and economically. The new country had to set up their own government and experienced problems as society was experiencing issues as well. Native Americans and women each had their own concerns and opinions, and the United States economy was fresh and inexperienced as well.

Politics after the Revolutionary War were ^{as} ~~really~~ just evolving into independent ways. Before the war, each colony was governed in separate ways. All of them had two houses, ~~was~~ but the way in which they were managed varied. The King had much control in the colonies, where ~~he~~ he chose some governors, and appointed members of an assembly. However, after the war, the King no longer had control and the colonies were on their own. Each person had different opinions, but the main issue of not allowing a tyrannical country was key. First, the Articles of Confederation were decided on. However, there were many resulting problems under the Articles. The government had no power to tax or alter taxes, and when ^{Bacon's} ~~Bacon's~~ rebellion broke out the government was not able to respond efficiently. ^{consequently} ~~Nonetheless~~, the articles were repealed, and the Constitution ~~was~~ was put into development. As the constitution was being created different

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^{sets}
~~sets~~ of opinions arose. There were some who, as James Madison, believed ^{it should enable the} ~~the government~~ government to control the governed. ^(loc 1) These believers were federalists who supported a strong central government, ^{and those who favored documents supporting a central government existed,} while others the anti-federalists ~~who~~ thought the power should go to the people. As a result the first signs of factions, or political parties, ^{that had never been there} arose. Finally with a set of compromises such as the 3/5 Compromise, ~~the~~ ^{and} the addition of the bill of rights, the Constitution was ratified. However, this new government had problems to deal with.

The Native Americans were a concern of the national government. When a peaceful agreement was made between England and the U.S., the Native Americans were included in the document. They were pleased ^(loc 2) ~~due~~ to previous confrontations between the original settlers of the land, and the Native Americans who ^{were} already there. Years of persecution and kicking Native Americans out of their land seemed to be over. However the United States failed to keep their agreement and the Native Americans were not actually included. (loc E). They were still subject to aggressive settlers, especially since now the Americans could move west, and the proclamation of 1763 did not apply. Nonetheless, the Native Americans were angry and ~~felt~~ the U.S. government were forced to take control. Treaties were signed, however, ignored, and the Native Americans were constantly abused. ~~Another~~ issues arose because of the new acquired

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land. Confrontation with neighbors ^{as well as Americans} ~~Other than Native~~ ^{other than Native} Americans ^{as well as} ~~and~~ ^{interior} and the Central government was forced to take a stand. The U.S. previously was assisted by their mother country, however now when problems ~~are~~ developed, however they were now on their own. When Americans began to complain about currency and the distribution of newly acquired land ^(Doc C), the government was forced to step in. Laws were made in attempt to solve problems however the newly established government was ~~not~~ ~~an~~ inexperienced. Nonetheless ~~then~~ various other social problems ~~a~~ came about.

During the revolution the way of life was altered greatly, consequently leaving the aftermath of the U.S. completely new. Women who were once ^{completely} subordinate to men rose slightly to new levels. They were ~~not~~ ~~used~~ ~~at~~ ~~all~~ ~~much~~ still stuck inside the home however they ^{were} a part of the war. They took the form of soldiers in different ways rather ~~than~~ that made them seem like they had a gun to their name. (Doc A). They were the moral support making blankets and supplying food for soldiers ^{freedom and liberty} such as the ones at Valley Forge. They really did have a role. Nonetheless when the war ended they felt a slight increase in power and began to realize their subordinate ^{to their husbands} lives were just as unsuitable as the Colonies to England. As a result they began to speak out about being stuck in the home and make themselves publicly ~~a~~ involved. (Doc J). Women were ~~the~~ men was

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the only problem. Patriots ~~verse~~ those who had defended England became ^{for} rough fight. The Americans were bitter that ~~the~~ people would have fought for the evil British, and they did not hide it. Some wanted them ~~just~~ all to ~~be~~ leave the country (Doc B). While others weren't as dramatic, but still angry. The Tories were now subject to intense prosecution by their neighbors and fellow countrymen. The country ~~was~~ ^{now} instead of being ~~was~~ ^{now} ~~being~~ internally focused on their rights were turned towards punishment and revenge ~~once they~~ had this new sense of power. The social status of the country was very new.

In addition to social life the economy was ~~transformed~~ ^{transformed} from the limitations from the Crown such as the Navigation laws and taxes ^{were} ~~no~~ longer in effect. Nonetheless the country had the freedom to do what they want. They were not immediately a key power in trade, however they gradually improved. ~~But~~ Agriculture ~~remained~~ prominent, though and was able to prosper due to new inventions such as the plough, (Doc F.) and new ^{African American} laborers. Production was increased due to the slaves however issues came about concerning slavery. The economy prospered from it, ~~but~~ however it was morally wrong. Nonetheless the government questioned either helping the economy, or respecting humans. This split influenced documents such as the Ordinance of the Territory of the United States

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Northwest of the River Ohio. (Doc H.) Slavery was prohibited in some areas, however those ^{slave} who escaped had to be returned to their owner. Nonetheless, banning slavery was to show the government wasn't pure evil, but making sure slaves ~~they~~ could not escape to freedom made sure the government also supported economic gain. The economy of the U.S. was fresh and it was evolving slowly.

The new United States was very different than the original thirteen colonies. None ^{the less} ~~there~~ problems ^{did} ~~there~~ exist and mistakes were made, but they were necessary for the country to grow and develop. The change economy wasn't very apparent in these documents however, a chart ~~graph~~ showing production in trade could have been useful. But the ~~economy~~ ^{economy} did change politically, economically, and socially. These changes would make the country into what it would become.

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The American Revolution fundamentally changed American society between 1775 to 1800 in the areas of political, social, and economic aspects to a significant extent. In previous years, the colonies had solely relied on the King of England to take care of any problems. However, with the growing nationalistic attitudes of Americans, the strive for independence created a completely new and challenging way of life. Americans were faced with the pressures of a new government, changing social patterns, and an independent economy.

The first step for the American people was to establish a working government. They wanted a flawless system in which absolute power could not exist. This was a complete change from what the colonists had originally been used to, and no doubt difficult to accomplish. In an article written by James Madison in the Federalist, he openly professes the hardships involved with creating a government in which the government can control the governed and itself. (Doc. T) Some Americans simply wanted to copy their father nation of England. (Doc. G) Abigail Adams wrote a letter to Thomas Jefferson complaining of "restless desperados" who were never satisfied with change. Most, however, were eager to stand on their own two feet. A courageous plight in a 1779 Pennsylvania packet illustrates the emergence of →

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a new government. (Doc. B)

In addition to the political aspect of the American Revolution, many social changes also took place. Americans had always lived in a strictly patriarch society where men dominated over everything. However, with the coming of the American Revolution, hope for women began to emerge. In a valedictory address, by Mully Wallace, (Doc. J) the role of women in society was questioned. Although it would take many years for women's suffrage to finally take place, speaking out was a significant step for equal rights. Women weren't the only ones benefitting from the American Revolution. The freedom of religion was also granted to those who were citizens. ~~was~~ (Doc. D) This was an underlying cause of mass immigration into the United States. Patriotism was also evident in the social aspects of Americans. People proudly stood their ground, as ~~illustrated~~ ^{illustrated} in the 1779 woodcut of a patriot woman. (Doc. A) ~~was~~ Americans liked the idea of independence, and felt honored that England finally respected them as an independent nation. (Doc. C)

With all of the political and social change occurring, the economy also experienced drastic differences. America was now more independent with manufacturing than they were before the war,

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(due to self-reliance against Britain) and agriculture took a turn for the better. Many people and organizations sought after an agrarian society, such as Thomas Jefferson, and the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. Their medal, which has "Venerate the plough" ^(Doc. F) inscribed onto its front, was only an example of agricultural promotion. America's economy during this time period was generally successful, keeping in mind that it was a brand new process.

The American Revolution was a time of change and prosperity for American citizens. It created a successful new government, great strides for freedom in the social department, and it spurred the economy into a potentially successful system. If it had not occurred, the United States would not have been able to grow into ~~there~~ one of the greatest ^{countries} ~~places~~ in the world. It founded the basis for a grand future as an independent nation.