

## Period 3 (1764-1800)

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3. Respond to parts a, b, and c.
- Briefly explain ONE example of how freedom of religion brought about new ideas in politics and society at any time prior to 1800.
  - Briefly explain a SECOND example of how freedom of religion brought about new ideas in politics and society in the same period.
  - Briefly explain ONE example of how religious people or groups resisted new ideas in politics and society in the same period.
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John Copley, *The Copley Family*, 1776

2. Using the image above and your knowledge of history, respond to parts a, b, and c.
- Explain the point of view in the image regarding ONE of the following:
    - Family life
    - The role of women
    - Social class
  - Explain how ONE element of the image expresses the point of view you identified in part (a).
  - Explain how the point of view you identified in part (a) helped to shape ONE significant historical event prior to 1800.
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Source: Andrew Hacker, historian, *The Triumph of American Capitalism*, 1940

“The events of 1763-1775 can have no meaning unless we understand that the character of English imperial policy never really changed: that Pin and his successors at [Whitehall] were following exactly the same line that Cromwell had laid down more than a century before. The purpose of their general program was to protect the English capitalist interests which now were being jeopardized as a result of the intensification of colonial capitalist competition, and English statesmen yielded quickly when no fundamental principle was at stake. but became insistent only when one was being threatened. ... The struggle was not over high-sounding political and constitutional concepts: over the power of taxation or even, in the final analysis, over natural rights. It was over ... the survival or collapse of English mercantile capitalism within the imperial-colonial framework of the mercantilist system.”

Source: Bernard Bailyn, historian, *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution*, 1967

“It was in the context of the sources and patterns of ideas ... that I began to see a new meaning in phrases that I, like most historians, had readily dismissed as mere rhetoric and propaganda: “slavery,” “corruption,” “conspiracy.” These inflammatory words were used so forcefully by writers of so great a variety of social statuses, political positions, and religious persuasions; they fitted so logically into the pattern of radical and opposition thought... that I began to suspect that they meant something very real to both the writers and their readers: that there were real fears, real anxieties, a sense of real danger behind these phrases, and not merely the desire to influence by rhetoric and propaganda the inert minds of an otherwise passive populace.... In the end I was convinced that the fear of a comprehensive conspiracy against liberty throughout the English-speaking world—a conspiracy believed to have been nourished in corruption, and of which, it was felt, oppression in America was only the most immediately visible part-lay at the heart of the Revolutionary movement.”

1. Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

- (a) Briefly describe ONE major difference between Hacker’s and Bailyn’s historical interpretations of the American Revolution.
- (b) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development during the period 1754 to 1783 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Hacker’s interpretation.
- (c) Briefly explain how ONE specific historical event or development during the period 1754 to 1783 that is not explicitly mentioned in the excerpts could be used to support Bailyn’s interpretation.

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3. Answer (a), (b), and (c). Confine your response to the period.

- a. Briefly describe ONE specific historical similarity between President George Washington's Farewell Address (1796) and the Monroe Doctrine (1823) in regard to U.S. foreign policy.
- b. Briefly describe ONE specific historical difference between President George Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine in regard to U.S. foreign policy.
- c. Briefly explain ONE specific historical reason for a difference between President George Washington's Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine in regard to U.S. foreign policy.