

**Chapter 1 : Colonial Period Questions for Tests and Worksheets**

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Provisional Organization to preserve the Property, The fact and form of Suppression, Inaction during ten years, The Chapter Form of Government, Jesuit rights to the property: Current business at the Chapter, Carroll and Rome; reports to the Propaganda, The Chapter of ; the English ex-Jesuits, School, bishopric, and incorporation, The title of ownership during the Suppression: The agreement, without conditions, The revival of the Society projected, , The Chapter of ; the incoming American clergy, , The Chapter and the bishopric, , The Chapter and the Academy, The See of Baltimore and the Jesuit Estates, 1 The Legislature and the Corporation, The beneficiaries in equity, Act of Assembly, Maryland: Declarations of Walton, Molyneux, and Ashton, 3 Oct. The constituent meeting, fulfilling conditions, 4 Oct. Provision for the Sulpicians: Bohemia and Georgetown, Q2 Membership in the Select Body of the Clergy, Pensions and aids, Pensions and aids, , End of the eleemosynary administration ; Kenney ; Rebuttal by the Corporation, , Maryland and Missouri, Agreement between Carroll and Molyneux, 20 Sept. Shea on the Agreement: Neale-Grassi Concordat, , The Neale-Grassi Concordat, 3 Apr. The ecclesiastical status in general, Fate of the Concordat: MarechaTs views, The "synodal article" of Jurisdiction and Jesuit government: Dubourg and the Jesuits: The Upper Louisiana Concordat, 19 Mar. Documents in the Propaganda, etc. Civil and ecclesiastical Presumptive title of the See of Baltimore, , Fesch in the controversy, The Papal Brief, 23 July, Contributions to the controversy; the Government U. Brent, Ironside; Marechal and the Government, The Roman College funds ; impropriation for Baltimore, Marechal and Eohlmann, The Fesch-Marechal documents printed for the Propaganda, Last session of the Propaganda: Official documents ending the controversy, Whitfield and Gradwell, Eccleston, McSherry, and Mulledy: Temporalities and reputation ; jurisdiction over regulars, From the first colonization till From till Digital Library Federation, December digitized.

Chapter 2 : Colonial House Styles and Examples - [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Colonial House Plans Colonial house plans are inspired by the practical homes built by early Dutch, English, French, and Spanish settlers in the American colonies. Colonial home plans often have a salt box shape and are built in wood or brick.*

We specialize in updating period homes while preserving the feel, style, and craftsmanship of the historic era. Seamlessly incorporate a modern kitchen, bath or addition into your Colonial home. Colonial styles developed in England between and and were imported into the then English Colonies in America by English Settlers. The kings of England during this period were the four "German Georges" of the House of Hanover who collectively reigned from to , so the architecture that emerged during their reigns became known as the "Georgian" style. It was a simplification of earlier, more ornate Baroque styles. Typically rectangular and symmetrical, two rooms deep and two stories high Four over Four with one or more chimneys extending through the roof or at either end. Brick or clapboard with the rarer shingle siding are the usual exterior finishes. The classic double-hung window was first widely used with this style. English Georgian featured hip roofs while in North America the gable-end roof was more common. High-style Georgian homes often contained an oval or round parlor, the most famous of which is the Oval Office in the White House – originally intended as a sitting room or parlor. The White House is a Georgian design. For more information on the builder of the White House, see Building by Design: The Georgian variation known as the "Federal style" was developed in Scotland by architect Robert Adam. In England it is known as the "Adamesque" form of the Georgian style. In the former colonies, it was named the "Federal" style by Americans eager to divorce themselves from everything British after the American Revolution. Its main identifying feature of the style is an elaborate entryway with classical detailing and commonly an arch-top or Palladian window at the center of the second story. The main entry door is usually centered on the front facade with a semi-circular or elliptical fanlight window above it and often flanked by leaded glass sidelights. The door is typically framed with simple pilasters and a broken triangular pediment. The entry pediment was often extended to create a porch which may be rectangular or elliptical and is often supported by groupings of slender, simple Doric columns. The use of classical elements such as columns and arches is typical of the Federal period. The front facade is symmetrical. The area to the right of the entry was a mirror image of the area to the left. This rigid symmetry is one of the distinguishing characteristics of Georgian houses in general and Federal architecture in particular. A number of variations of the Georgian house developed in the Colonies. The Cape Cod is a single story version of the Georgian house as is the Saltbox house. The Saltbox never gained wide acceptance outside of New England, but the Cape Cod style swept the country several times and can be found from coast to coast and at all points in between. It is boxy and low to the ground with a sharply pitched roof and narrow eaves. The style reappeared several times in American architectural history. It briefly emerged again from the shadow of ever-more-elaborate Victorian architecture in the late 19th century Colonial Revival period, then again beginning in the s when it was re-popularized once more by Boston architect Royal Barry Wills whose writings sparked a revival of early Colonial styles, primarily in New England. In the housing boom that followed the Second World War, the style was resurrected once again by the Levitt brothers who adopted the Cape Cod to their mass production building techniques in their various Levittowns; and both the style and the techniques were adopted widely across the country. It was given considerable momentum by the Centennial Exhibition which reawakened Americans to their colonial heritage. This sentiment helped trigger the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th and early 20th centuries that gave rise to a family of architectural styles that paralleled the Colonial Revival until the start of World War II. The movement spun off a variety of sub-types, including the Dutch Colonial style identified by its gambrel roof. In the Colonial Era, wood trim was made by hand. The process was labor-intensive and time-consuming. Decoration was expensive and used sparingly. By contrast, Revival houses were often richly embellished with highly decorated facades and elaborate pediments using inexpensive molding and trim mass-produced in factories. There were also structural differences. Lower ceilings used fewer materials and were easier to heat. Walls were covered in wood strips, and woodwork was

more often painted than stained. By the s dimension lumber from steam-powered mills was abundant and readily available. Ceilings were raised to as high as 10 feet on the main floor, the now standard 8 feet everywhere else. The Colonial styles were re-popularized one again as part of the housing boom that followed the end of World War II. However, the "Colonial" styles common in Postwar housing were only a very distant descendant of the original Georgian Architecture. Split foyer and split-level colonials were stripped of most Georgian style elements and incorporate many features of the modern Ranch style house. Cape Cod, Colonial, and Ranch for more information on Postwar styles. Colonial Interiors You would not want to live in an actual colonial house. With no kitchen, no bathrooms, and no closets See Beyond the Closet " 21st Century Storage Solutions life would be a little more challenging than we are used to today. While we know what a colonial parlor probably looked like since parlors are represented in many period drawings and woodcuts, the "colonial" kitchen and bath are modern interpretations. The actually colonial bath was a tin tub in front of the fireplace. So, since there were no kitchens or baths as we know them today, we have to imagine what the rooms might have looked like if our Founding Fathers had owned toilets, microwaves, and dishwashers. American colonial style blends English Georgian elements with American informality for a more relaxed atmosphere than the stilted English parlor. Interior decoration was spare in Colonial times and relied primarily on paint for color and plaster for texture. Wood paneled walls, wide moldings, woven floor coverings, wing chairs, Chippendale and Queen Anne furnishings, damask fabrics and elaborate draperies needed to keep out drafts are the hallmarks of the Colonial interior style. A grandfather clock fits in very well. Moldings are usually wide, deep and painted. Painted moldings are common. Earlier stains were made on site by skilled craftsmen using techniques barely changed since the Roman Empire. Iron nails soaked in vinegar rendered a dark gray or ebony stain. Brown stain was created by soaking tobacco in ammonia and water. None of these was very durable and faded rapidly in direct sunlight. Gypsum plaster replaced by lime plaster in the s. It cured in days rather than months making it a much more practical material. Lath and plaster walls replaced wood boards as the preferred wall covering during the Revival period. Ceiling beams would not be out of place. Door and window trim was originally simple with flat or gently curved moldings suitable for hand shaping. After steam lumber mills made moldings much less expensive and widely available, more elaborate moldings became more popular in Colonial interiors and are found in abundance in Revival Colonials. Windows were trimmed with a stool inside sill and apron. By the Colonial Revival floors were oak in parlors and "public" rooms; strip pine in family and utility rooms. Mill-produced floorboards, unlike the hand-sawn boards of the Colonial period, were tongued and grooved which allowed them to be installed with hidden cut nails. Finish flooring was laid over a subfloor often with oil- or asphalt-impregnated paper sandwiched between the finish floor and subfloor as an air barrier to keep out drafts. Late in the Revival period floors began to be shellacked then varnished and regularly waxed to maintain their shine and protect the finish. Stone was common in entries, kitchens, and baths. Ceramic tile as we know it today was very rare in the colonial period. The little that was available had to be imported from Europe and was very expensive. But the much less expensive and readily available tile from domestic kilns was used rather lavishly in Colonial Revival houses of the late 19th century. The Colonial Kitchen The kitchen style most compatible with this architecture is, naturally, a Colonial or Traditional style. This style includes a wide range of features and finishes and is very adaptable to your personal tastes. Cabinets Colonial cabinets typically feature raised panels intermixed with glass small-lite doors, either curved or flat top, in cherry, hickory, maple, oak, or painted wood. A more exotic domestic wood, such as birch or chestnut, is also a good choice. Imported woods are not. Beaded door styles also work well. Door styles and finishes can be mixed and matched for special effects. It is very common to see painted and stained cabinets in the same kitchen. The paint in Colonial times would have been milk paint. Enamel and other ready-mix paints were not introduced until the middle of the 19th century. The factory-produced paints are much more durable and washable and require less maintenance, but milk paint has an unmistakable luster that is not available in oil-based or latex paints. Tall wall cabinets should go all the way to the ceiling in at least a few spots. Soffits, if any, should be shallow. Feet on cabinets rather than recessed toe kicks make the cabinets look less "built-in" and more like the furniture common in Colonial Revival kitchens. Countertops The classic Colonial countertop is soapstone, but granite and laminate especially

laminates that look like granite or soapstone also work well. Tile countertops became more common during the Colonial Revival but were still fairly unusual. For more information see "New and Traditional Countertop Choices". Other materials of the Victorian Colonial Revival period including wood, zinc, and enameled porcelain are appropriate. Soft, easily stained and vulnerable to damage by even mild acids like lemon juice and vinegar, it would probably not be a good material for kitchen countertops. For more information see The Victorian Styles: Flooring For kitchen flooring, wide plank pine finished in a matte polyurethane to simulate an unfinished floor is the first choice. The Colonial revival of the 19th century introduced newer flooring options: Most Requested Feature Ceramic and stone are also good choices.

### Chapter 3 : Colonial and Federal to

*American Literature Survey: Colonial and Federal to* by Milton R Stern (Editor), Seymour Gross (Editor) starting at \$  
*American Literature Survey: Colonial and Federal to* has 2 available editions to buy at Alibris.

Questionnaire New Federal One This elegant formal home with hipped-roof, pilaster corners, double front entryway with arch top pediment and twin chimneys help establishes its form, character and authenticity as a Federal Period design Read More A change from the center chimney common in early colonials open up the center of the house, affording an unobstructed circulation path from front to rear and greater flexibility in room layout. In this plan the central hallway is a key design element. With an open space overhead clear to the third level loft, it creates a dramatic entry into this home. On the first floor is a comfortable formal living and dining room, each with a fireplace. An open, eat-in kitchen with separate pantry and a windowed breakfast area baths the rear of this level in natural light. The kitchen flows into an open and informal keeping room with fireplace adding to the charm of this space. A connector between the main house and the garage contains the first floor full bathroom and a laundry room. This mudroom entry hallway also provides heated access to the room above the carriage shed. The second floor has a spacious master suite with a fireplace and a glass enclosed extension which leads out onto a rear balcony. The suite has two walk-in closets and a gracious master bathroom with whirlpool bath and separate shower. Two other bedrooms on this floor share a common full bathroom. This home has ample bonus space to accommodate the special needs of a growing family. Above the three bay carriage shed is a bonus space with a fireplace. This home should be painted white with off-white trim and window sash and an accent color Essex green works well for the front entry door. The roof should be slate colored asphalt or sawn cedar and the chimneys should be done with used or antique style brick. First Floor Living room with fireplace, formal dining room with fireplace, kitchen with pantry, breakfast area and open keeping room with fireplace. Mud room entry with full bath and laundry room. Second Floor Master bed room 1 with walk-in closets, balcony and master bath. Second Floor above Garage: Optional Living Space or Efficiency Apartment. Please contact our office to discover a full range of architectural services that Classic Colonial Homes provides its clients.

**Chapter 4 : Key Concepts & APUSH Themes - antiochAPUSH**

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Sixteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution In response to the Supreme Court decision in the Pollock case, Congress proposed the Sixteenth Amendment , which was ratified in , [19] and which states: The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. The Supreme Court in Brushaber v. Union Pacific Railroad , U. The Amendment removed the need for the income tax on interest, dividends and rents to be apportioned among the states on the basis of population. Income taxes are required, however, to abide by the law of geographical uniformity. It slowly increased to Timothy Noah, senior editor of the New Republic, argues that while Ronald Reagan made massive reductions in the nominal marginal income tax rates with his Tax Reform Act of , this reform did not make a similarly massive reduction in the effective tax rate on the higher marginal incomes. Noah writes in his ten part series entitled "The Great Divergence," that in , the effective tax rate on the top 0. However, it fell back down to the low 30s by his second term in the White House. This effective rate further dropped under the George W. Under Bush, the rate decreased from 6. Looking at the simple math, reductions in the effective income tax burden on the poor coinciding with modest reductions in the effective income tax rate on the wealthiest 0. In pursuit of equality rather than revenue President Franklin D. In income brackets were adjusted for inflation, so fewer people were taxed at high rates. Bush made with the Congress. In , President George W. However, this was done in stages: At first the income tax was incrementally expanded by the Congress of the United States , and then inflation automatically raised most persons into tax brackets formerly reserved for the wealthy until income tax brackets were adjusted for inflation. Income tax now applies to almost two-thirds of the population. Non-tax fees are generated to recompense agencies for services or to fill specific trust funds such as the fee placed upon airline tickets for airport expansion and air traffic control. The federal government collects several specific taxes in addition to the general income tax. Social Security and Medicare are large social support programs which are funded by taxes on personal earned income see below. Treatment of "income"[ edit ] Tax statutes passed after the ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment in are sometimes referred to as the "modern" tax statutes. Hundreds of Congressional acts have been passed since , as well as several codifications i. The modern interpretation of the Sixteenth Amendment taxation power can be found in Commissioner v. In that case, a taxpayer had received an award of punitive damages from a competitor, and sought to avoid paying taxes on that award. Supreme Court observed that Congress, in imposing the income tax, had defined income to include: The defendant in that case suggested that a rewording of the tax code had limited the income that could be taxed, a position which the Court rejected, stating: The definition of gross income has been simplified, but no effect upon its present broad scope was intended. Certainly punitive damages cannot reasonably be classified as gifts, nor do they come under any other exemption provision in the Code. We would do violence to the plain meaning of the statute and restrict a clear legislative attempt to bring the taxing power to bear upon all receipts constitutionally taxable were we to say that the payments in question here are not gross income. United States, [53] a couple had lost their home to a fire, and had received compensation for their loss from the insurance company, partly in the form of hotel costs reimbursed. District Court acknowledged the authority of the IRS to assess taxes on all forms of payment, but did not permit taxation on the compensation provided by the insurance company, because unlike a wage or a sale of goods at a profit, this was not a gain. As the court noted, "Congress has taxed income, not compensation". See Penn Mutual Indemnity Co. Commissioner [55] and Murphy v. Estate tax in the United States and Gift tax in the United States The origins of the estate and gift tax occurred during the rise of the state inheritance tax in the late 19th century and the progressive era. In the s and s many states passed inheritance taxes, which taxed the donees on the receipt of their inheritance. While many objected to the application of an inheritance tax, some including Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller supported increases in the taxation of inheritance. Later, Congress

passed the Revenue Act of 1926, which imposed the gift tax, a tax on gifts given by the donor. In 1954 Congress allowed marital deductions for the estate and the gift tax. In 1976, Congress expanded this deduction to an unlimited amount for gifts between spouses. In addition to the federal government, many states also impose an estate tax, with the state version called either an estate tax or an inheritance tax. Since the 1970s, the term "death tax" has been widely used by those who want to eliminate the estate tax, because the terminology used in discussing a political issue affects popular opinion. The tax is imposed on other transfers of property made as an incident of the death of the owner, such as a transfer of property from an intestate estate or trust, or the payment of certain life insurance benefits or financial account sums to beneficiaries. Federal Insurance Contributions Act tax

Prior to the Great Depression, the following economic problems were considered great hazards to working-class Americans: In addition, there was no federal-government-mandated disability income insurance to provide for people unable to ever work during their lives, such as anyone born with severe mental retardation. Creation[ edit ] In the 1930s, the New Deal introduced Social Security to rectify the first three problems: retirement, injury-induced disability, or congenital disability. In the 1960s, Medicare was introduced to rectify the fourth problem: health care for the elderly. The FICA tax was increased in order to pay for this expense. Development[ edit ] President Franklin D. Johnson administration Social Security moved from the trust fund to the general fund. Alternative minimum tax The alternative minimum tax (AMT) was introduced by the Tax Reform Act of 1969, [62] and became operative in 1973. It was intended to target high-income households that had been eligible for so many tax benefits that they owed little or no income tax under the tax code of the time. Because the AMT is not indexed to inflation and recent tax cuts, [63] [64] an increasing number of middle-income taxpayers have been finding themselves subject to this tax. The advocate noted that the AMT punishes taxpayers for having children or living in a high-tax state, and that the complexity of the AMT leads to most taxpayers who owe AMT not realizing it until preparing their returns or being notified by the IRS.

Capital gains tax in the United States The origins of the income tax on gains from capital assets did not distinguish capital gains from ordinary income. From 1913 to 1926, income from capital gains were taxed at ordinary rates, initially up to a maximum rate of 7 percent. From 1926 to 1969, taxpayers could exclude percentages of gains that varied with the holding period: In 1969, Congress reduced capital gains tax rates by eliminating the minimum tax on excluded gains and increasing the exclusion to 60 percent, thereby reducing the maximum rate to 28 percent. Later in the 1970s Congress began increasing the capital gains tax rate and repealing the exclusion of capital gains. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 repealed the exclusion from income that provided for tax-exemption of long term capital gains, raising the maximum rate to 28 percent 33 percent for taxpayers subject to phaseouts. Lower rates for month and five-year assets were adopted in 1986 with the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1986. The top rate was hiked last in 1997 to 35 percent.

**Chapter 5 : Colonial Architecture: Georgian, Federal and Revival Styles**

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Colonial Patriots and Loyalists would most likely have disagreed about the answer to which of the following questions? Have the Stamp Act and Tea Act been a burden for colonial businesses? Do the colonists truly have historical ties to Great Britain? To what extent have American Indians influenced colonial identity? Does Great Britain have the right to exercise control over colonists? Which of the following aspects of the American national identity contributed to the adoption of the Bill of Rights following the ratification of the United States Constitution? National distaste for powerful political parties and factions National tolerance toward a wide variety of Christian faiths National support for separating governments into multiple branches National apprehension about the idea of overly powerful governments 3. Federalists and Anti-Federalists would most likely have disagreed about the answer to which of the following questions? Should political power be divided among multiple groups in the U. Should individual states have the right to pass laws without seeking national approval? Would weakening individual state governments benefit the United States as a whole? Which of the following delegates would most likely have supported the Constitutional Convention adopting the New Jersey Plan rather than the Virginia Plan? A delegate from a large state A delegate from a wealthy state A delegate from a small state A delegate from a poor state 5. Which of the following best describes the overall shift in American national identity that took place between the end of the American Revolution and the ratification of the United States Constitution? Americans became more accepting of a powerful national government. Americans became less tolerant toward citizens from different states and regions. Americans became less interested in protecting individual rights from the government. Americans became more suspicious of ideas that did not arise during the American Revolution. Which of the following best explains why the election of is often considered revolutionary in American politics? It marked a transition in political dominance from rural states to industrialized states. It established the precedent that a president should only serve for two terms. Which of the these was a precedent set by the first President of the United States, George Washington? Why did the Second Continental Congress establish a weak central government under the Articles of Confederation?

Chapter 6 : Federal architecture - Wikipedia

*History Of The Society Of Jesus In North America, Colonial And Federal, Volume 1 [Text, from the first colonization till ]*  
*History Of The Society Of Jesus In North America, Colonial And Federal, Volume 1, Part 1 [Documents, pt. 1, nos. ()].*

British Rule British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War. Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy. Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies. The imperial struggles of the mid-century, as well as new British efforts to collect taxes without direct colonial representation or consent and to assert imperial authority in the colonies, began to unite the colonists against perceived and real constraints on their economic activities and political rights. Colonial leaders based their calls for resistance to Britain on arguments about the rights of British subjects, the rights of the individual, local traditions of self-rule, and the ideas of the Enlightenment. The effort for American independence was energized by colonial leaders such as Benjamin Franklin, as well as by popular movements that included the political activism of laborers, artisans, and women. In the face of economic shortages and the British military occupation of some regions, men and women mobilized in large numbers to provide financial and material support to the Patriot movement. The ideals that inspired the revolutionary cause reflected new beliefs about politics, religion, and society that had been developing over the course of the 18th century. During and after the American Revolution, an increased awareness of inequalities in society motivated some individuals and groups to call for the abolition of slavery and greater political democracy in the new state and national governments. It called on women to teach republican values within the family and granted women a new importance in American political culture. The American Revolution and the ideals set forth in the Declaration of Independence reverberated in France, Haiti, and Latin America, inspiring future independence movements. Explain how ideas about democracy, freedom, and individualism found expression in the development of cultural values, political institutions, and American identity. Explain how religious groups and ideas have affected American society and political life. After declaring independence, American political leaders created new constitutions and declarations of rights that articulated the role of the state and federal governments while protecting individual liberties and limiting both centralized power and excessive popular influence. Many new state constitutions placed power in the hands of the legislative branch and maintained property qualifications for voting and citizenship. The Articles of Confederation unified the newly independent states, creating a central government with limited power. After the Revolution, difficulties over international trade, finances, interstate commerce, foreign relations, and internal unrest led to calls for a stronger central government. Delegates from the states participated in a Constitutional Convention and through negotiation, collaboration, and compromise proposed a constitution that created a limited but dynamic central government embodying federalism and providing for a separation of powers between its three branches. The Constitutional Convention compromised over the representation of slave states in Congress and the role of the federal government in regulating both slavery and the slave trade, allowing the prohibition of the international slave trade after In the debate over ratifying the Constitution, Anti-Federalists opposing ratification battled with Federalists, whose principles were articulated in the Federalist Papers primarily written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. Federalists ensured the ratification of the Constitution by promising the addition of a Bill of Rights that enumerated individual rights and explicitly restricted the powers of the federal government. Explain how interpretations of the Constitution and debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship have affected American values, politics, and society. Explain how and why political ideas, beliefs, institutions, party systems, and alignments have developed and changed. Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to economic issues. New forms of national culture and political institutions developed in the

United States alongside continued regional variations and differences over economic, political, social, and foreign policy issues. During the presidential administrations of George Washington and John Adams, political leaders created institutions and precedents that put the principles of the Constitution into practice. Political leaders in the s took a variety of positions on issues such as the relationship between the national government and the states, economic policy, foreign policy, and the balance between liberty and order. This led to the formation of political parties – most significantly the Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and the Democratic-Republican Party, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. The expansion of slavery in the Deep South and adjacent western lands and rising antislavery sentiment began to create distinctive regional attitudes toward the institution. Ideas about national identity increasingly found expression in works of art, literature, and architecture. Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life. Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time. Explain how geographic and environmental factors shaped the development of various communities, and analyze how competition for and debates over natural resources have affected both interactions among different groups and the development of government policies. Explain how cultural interaction, cooperation, competition, and conflict between empires, nations, and peoples have influenced political, economic, and social developments in North America. In the decades after American independence, interactions among different groups resulted in competition for resources, shifting alliances, and cultural blending. Various American Indian groups repeatedly evaluated and adjusted their alliances with Europeans, other tribes, and the U. British alliances with American Indians contributed to tensions between the U. As increasing numbers of migrants from North America and other parts of the world continued to move westward, frontier cultures that had emerged in the colonial period continued to grow, fueling social, political, and ethnic tensions. As settlers moved westward during the s, Congress enacted the Northwest ordinance for admitting new states; the ordinance promoted public education, the protection of private property, and a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory. An ambiguous relationship between the federal government and American Indian tribes contributed to problems regarding treaties and American Indian legal claims relating to the seizure of their lands. The Spanish, supported by the bonded labor of the local American Indians, expanded their mission settlements into California; these provided opportunities for social mobility among soldiers and led to new cultural blending. The continued presence of European powers in North America challenged the United States to find ways to safeguard its borders, maintain neutral trading rights, and promote its economic interests. The United States government forged diplomatic initiatives aimed at dealing with the continued British and Spanish presence in North America, as U. War between France and Britain resulting from the French Revolution presented challenges to the United States over issues of free trade and foreign policy and fostered political disagreement. Analyze how ideas about national identity changed in response to U. Analyze the reasons for, and results of, U.

## Chapter 7 : Federal Antique Tables for sale | eBay

*blog.quintoapp.com of the following best explains why the election of is often considered revolutionary in American politics? It signaled the beginning of a sharp increase in the federal government's power.*

## Chapter 8 : History of taxation in the United States - Wikipedia

*Virginia Taxes & Tax Lists for the Colonial and Early Federal Period 1 A discussion of Early VA Taxes, Tax Lists, & "Censuses".*

## Chapter 9 : Search Free New York Federal, State, Colonial and Military Census Records Online

*The Federal House: circa - Like much of America's architecture, the Federal (or Federalist) style colonial architecture is*

*the name for the classicizing design built around the end of the Revolutionary War.*