

Additionally, the British government imposed trade regulations restricting the colonies' ability to trade with other countries. This further hindered the colonial economy and led to resentment and frustration among the colonists.

Socially, there was a growing sense of unity and identity among the colonies, which helped to fuel the desire for independence. As the colonies began to feel the effects of the British government's control and taxes, they came together and shared their frustrations. This led to unity and shared identity among the colonies. This social cause was significant because it helped mobilize the colonists and give them a sense of purpose in their struggle for independence.

In summary, the American Revolution was sparked by political, economic, and social causes. The colonists were becoming increasingly frustrated with the British government's attempts to exert more control over them, including through taxation without representation. Additionally, the colonies were becoming more self-sufficient and saw the British taxes hindering their growth. Lastly, there was a growing sense of unity and identity among the colonies, which helped to fuel the desire for independence.

2. Know critical figures and events of the Revolutionary War, including George Washington, the Boston Tea Party, and the Declaration of Independence.

The Revolutionary War was fought between the British and the colonies from 1775 to 1783. Key figures of the war include George Washington, who served as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and critical events include the Boston Tea Party, in which colonists protested against British taxes by throwing tea into the Boston Harbor, and the Declaration of Independence, in which the colonies formally declared their independence from Britain.

The Revolutionary War, also known as the U.S. War of Independence, was a war fought between Great Britain and thirteen of its North American colonies, which

struggles. The Federalist party would eventually fall apart, and the Democratic-Republican Party would split into different factions, one of which would become the modern Democratic party and the other the modern Republican party.

In summary, the early republic refers to the period following the Revolutionary War and the ratification of the United States Constitution. During this time, two main political parties emerged: the Federalist Party, which supported a strong central government and a loose interpretation of the Constitution, and the Democratic-Republican Party, which supported states' rights and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. These two parties had different ideologies and different ideas about the role of government in society, which led to a series of political battles and power struggles.

5. Understand the causes and effects of the War of 1812.

The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and Great Britain from 1812 to 1815. The causes of the war included trade disputes, disputes over the treatment of American sailors by the British navy, and American expansionist desires. The effects of the war included the burning of Washington D.C. and the Treaty of Ghent that ended the war, which essentially returned the status quo antebellum. It was a significant event in the nation's history as it marked the end of the two-and-a-half-year-long war with Great Britain and the end of the Federalist Party as a powerful political force.

One of the leading causes of the war was trade disputes. The British imposed several trade restrictions on the United States, greatly hindering American economic growth. Additionally, the British navy was stopping American ships and impressing American sailors into service, which was a significant source of tension between the two nations.