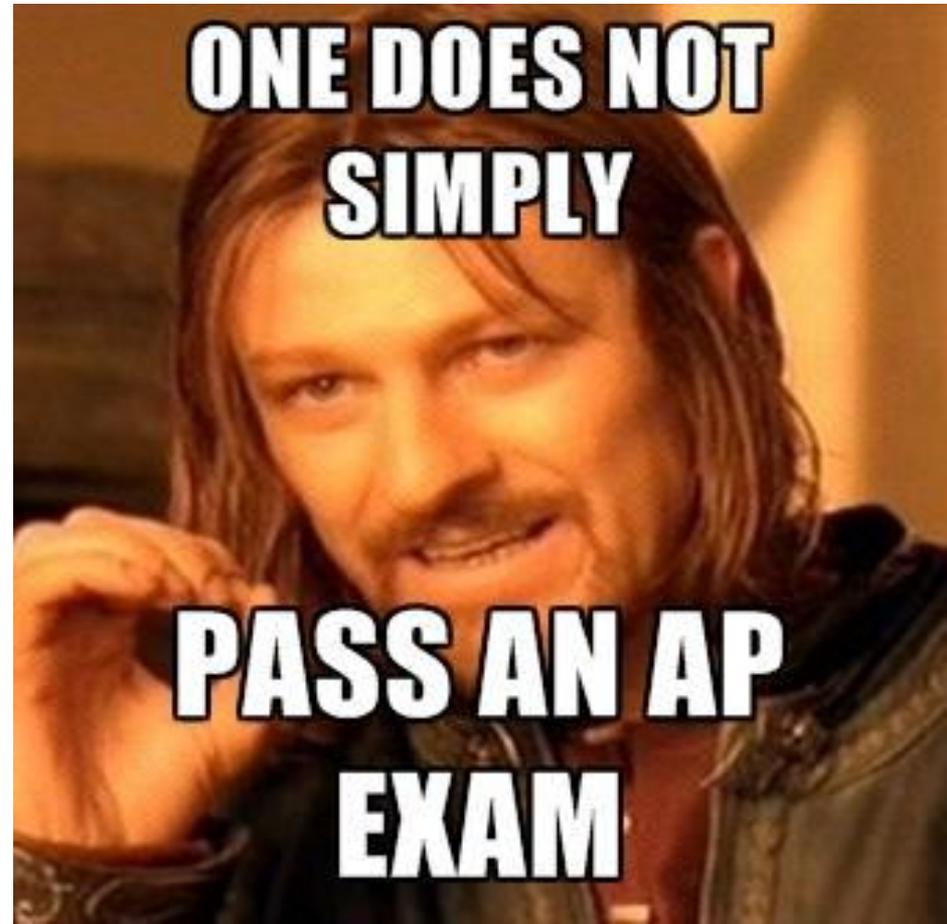


# Colonial Advertisement Project

1. Find a partner
2. Get a post board regular size and cut it in half (they're a \$1 in the library).
3. Pick a colony that most interests you
4. Your job will be to make an advertisement poster for one of the 13 colonies.
  - Needs to be interesting and have at least three facts about your colony (it can have more if needed).
  - Needs to have drawings/pictures that have to do with your colony.
  - The more persuasive it is the better your grade.
  - Remember: you're trying to persuade people to settle in your colony.

# Today's Agenda

1. Grade Sheets
2. Curve
3. Corrections
4. Vocab./Chapter Outlines
5. Ch. 3 Quiz



# Ch. 4: The Empire in Transition

## Focus Questions:

- ➡ **Identify** the ways in which the French and Indian War effected the balance of power in North America and throughout the world.
- ➡ **Explain** the position of American Indian tribes in the war and why they took that position.
- ➡ **Explain** how British attempts to reassert power over the colonies contribute to colonial revolt.
- ➡ **Describe** the chronological sequence of British acts intended to increase imperial control over the colonies and colonial reactions to those attempts.
- ➡ **Analyze** the influence of philosophical principles on the American Revolution.
- ➡ **Explain** the reasons for discontent in the backcountry and the manifestations of that discontent.

# English Colonial Empire

## Colonial Administration

- \*Salutary neglect
- \*Hands off administration
  - was cheaper than running colonies
  - Navigation Acts* not enforced
  - Colonies ran themselves
- \*Colonial governments
  - governors
  - assemblies

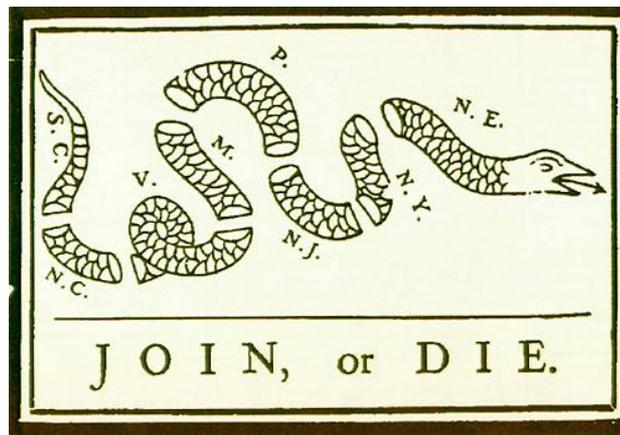


## Colonies Divided

- \*colonies developed differently
- \*cities communicated but that was it
- \*lack of cooperation

## Albany Plan (1754)

- \*meeting in Albany, New York
- \*attempt to temporarily put colonies under one govt. during tensions w/France
- \*never adopted by the colonies



*“Join or Die”*

\*Sketch by Benjamin Franklin in his *Philadelphia Gazette* newspaper.

\*An attempt to unify the colonies against their common enemy, the French.

# New France and the Iroquois

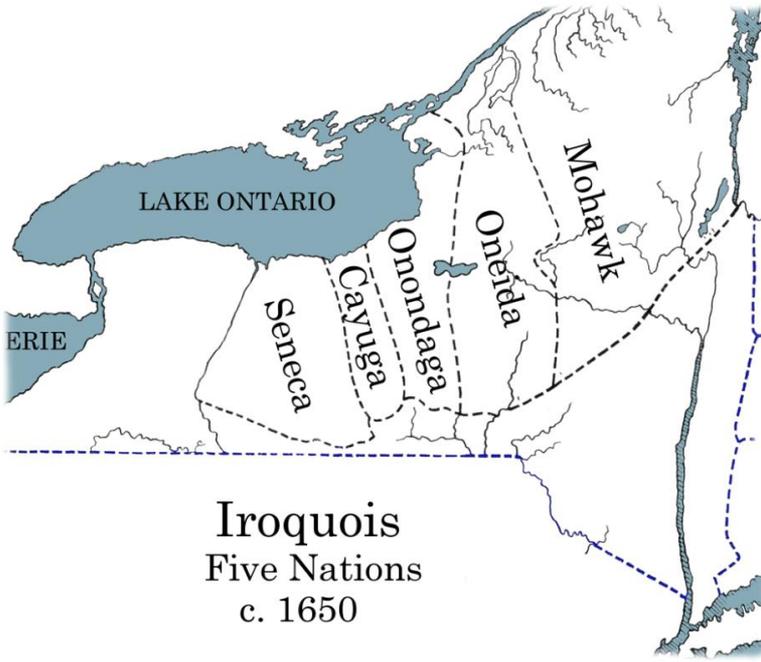
## Confederation

The French Empire in North America (See Map)

- \*French beginning to spread further east
- \*English beginning to spread further west
- \*Iroquois/Natives caught in the middle
- \*French moving into Mississippi Valley to farm
- \*New Orleans (1718)
- \*French (80k) population much smaller than English (2.5m)
- \*developed good relationship with natives out of necessity

### Iroquois Confederation

- \*5 major tribes from Great Lakes into Ohio River Valley



# European settlements in North America



# Wars for Empire: France v. England

## King Williams War (1689-1697)

\*William of Orange begins rivalry with France/England

## Queen Anne's War (1701-1713)

\*Fighting between England/France and England/Spain in colonies

## King Georges War (1744-1748)

\*France/Spain v. England

\*Iroquois begin trading with English

\*French begin building forts along the frontier

\*tensions grow as settler from both sides come into conflict



# French and Indian (Seven Years) War: 1754-1763

## Fort Necessity

- \*Fighting in Ohio River Valley
- \*George Washington
- \*Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg)

## Phase One (1754-1756)

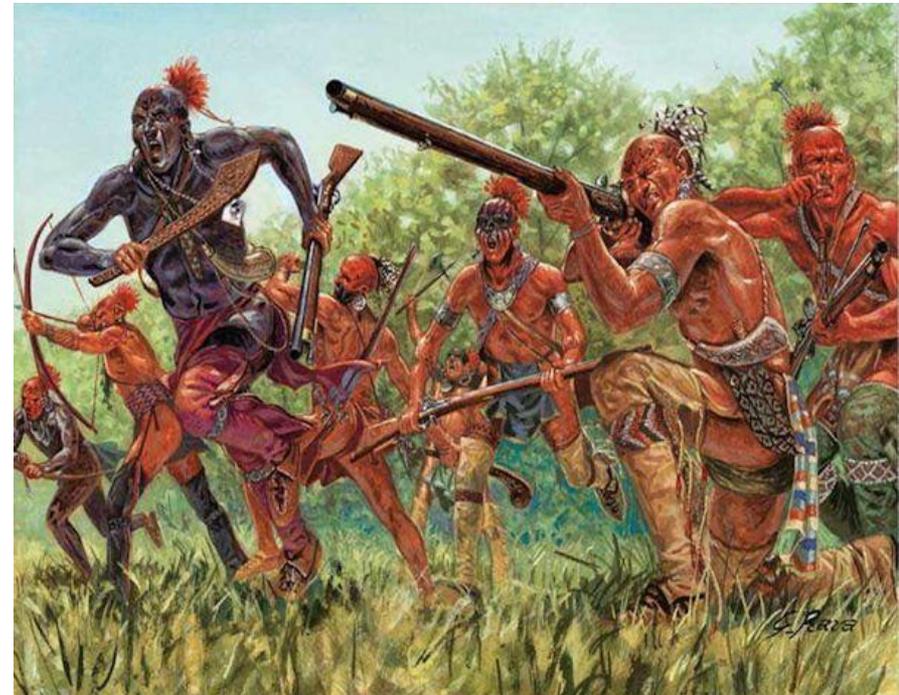
- \*General Braddock defeated
- \*English suffer losses along frontier
  - Why?
- \*English settlers move east of Allegheny Mountains

## Phase Two (1756-1758)

- \*Fighting breaks out across Europe/West Indies/India/Asia
- \*William Pitt
  - impressment, suspension of colonial assemblies, quartering of soldiers, providing supplies

## Phase Three (1758-1763)

- \*Pitt relaxes policies
- \*enlistments increase
- \*takes fight to major cities and outposts
- \*Fall of Quebec, 1759 (Plains of Abraham) and Montreal



# French and Indian War





# The War's end and outcome

## Peace of Paris, 1763

- \*France loses all North American territory
- \*France loses colonies in Caribbean and India
- \*British territory increases greatly (see map)
- \*Britain is in tremendous debt.

## Resentment on all sides

### British

- colonial military ineptitude
- lack of colonial financial contributions
- colonies continued to trade with France and Indians

### Colonists

- British arrogance, hierarchal military
- inept British policies
  - land issues
- colonists saw striking differences in culture
- New England v. British Military

### Indians

- British victory was disastrous
- both allies and enemies lost everything

### French

- bitter about losing everything
- looking for a chance to get even





**NORTH AMERICA, 1713**

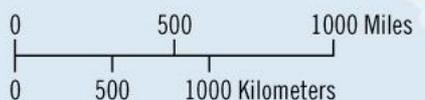
- England
- France
- Spain

0 500 1000 Miles  
 0 500 1000 Kilometers



**NORTH AMERICA, 1763**

- England
- Spain
- Proclamation line of 1763



**MAP 22**

*America: A Narrative History, 7th Edition*  
Copyright © 2007 W. W. Norton & Company

# Crash Course US History: The Seven Years War

# New Imperialism

## Results of the war: end of salutary neglect

### \*Debt

- 1/2 of yearly budget went towards paying interest on the debt
- England needed ways to make money

### \*Indian problem

- 10,000 troops kept in colonies
- fear of Indian rebellion
- this costs \$\$\$
- Pontiacs Rebellion** led to...

### \*Restrictions on land settlement (Proclamation of 1763)

- forbade settlement past proclamation line (map)
- British govt. wants to control land settlement
- fear of Indian retaliation
- want to tax land sales
- colonists mad (what were we fighting for?)

### \*Taxes

- only way to effectively pay off debt
- caused resentment and anger



## Questions to consider

1. Why were the British irritated with the colonists after the war?
2. Why were the colonists irritated with the British after the war?

# Impact of the British victory in North America

## 3. American Nationalism

### 2. Soldiers

\*resentment

\*British anger



# The Grenville Program

George Grenville (Prime Minister), 1763

## \*Land Taxes

-affected backcountry farmers

## \*Sugar Act, 1764

-tax on sugar

-actually lowered tax on molasses

-mostly affected New England merchants

## \*Currency Act, 1764

-forbade using paper money

-affected businessmen

## \*Quartering Act, 1765

-required colonist to house soldiers

-affected New England mainly

-saved money

## \*Mutiny Act, 1765

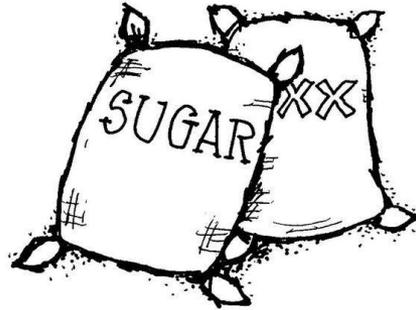
-required colonist to help maintain army

-navy patrolled coast stopping smugglers

## \*Stamp Act, 1765

-tax on all printed documents

-affected more colonists than any other tax



## Questions to consider

1. Who did the taxes affect the most?
2. Why is this important?

# Colonial Response

## Stirrings of revolt

- \*several revolts broke out in different areas
- \*rioting
- \*taxes had little impact on colonies
- \*mostly mad that they couldn't tax themselves

## Virginia Resolves

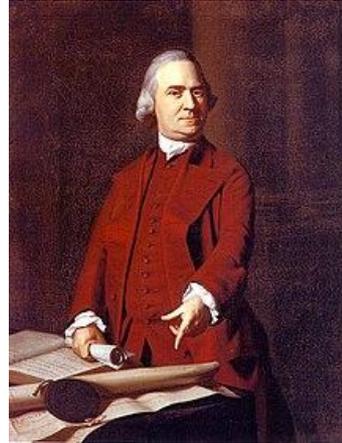
- \*Virginia HOB said Britain didn't have power to tax Virginia
- \*other colonies followed suit
- \*“no taxation without representation”

## The Sons of Liberty

- \*Boston group founded by Sam Adams
- \*terrorized stamp agents (tar and feather)
- \*burned stamps
- \*attacked home of Thomas Hutchinson
- \*organized colonial boycotts

## Parliament Retreats

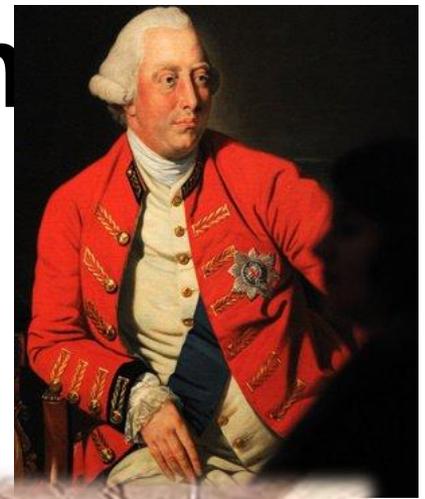
- \*English merchants heavily affected by boycott
- \*Stamp Act repealed, 1766



# King George respon

## Townshend Program

- \*new series of taxes
- \*began stricter rules on ports to end smuggling
- \*led to more protests (especially in Boston)
- \*resulted in repeal of almost all duties
- \*also, led to sending of 4,000 troops to Boston from the frontier



## Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770

- \*fake story
- \*true story

## Tea Act, 1773

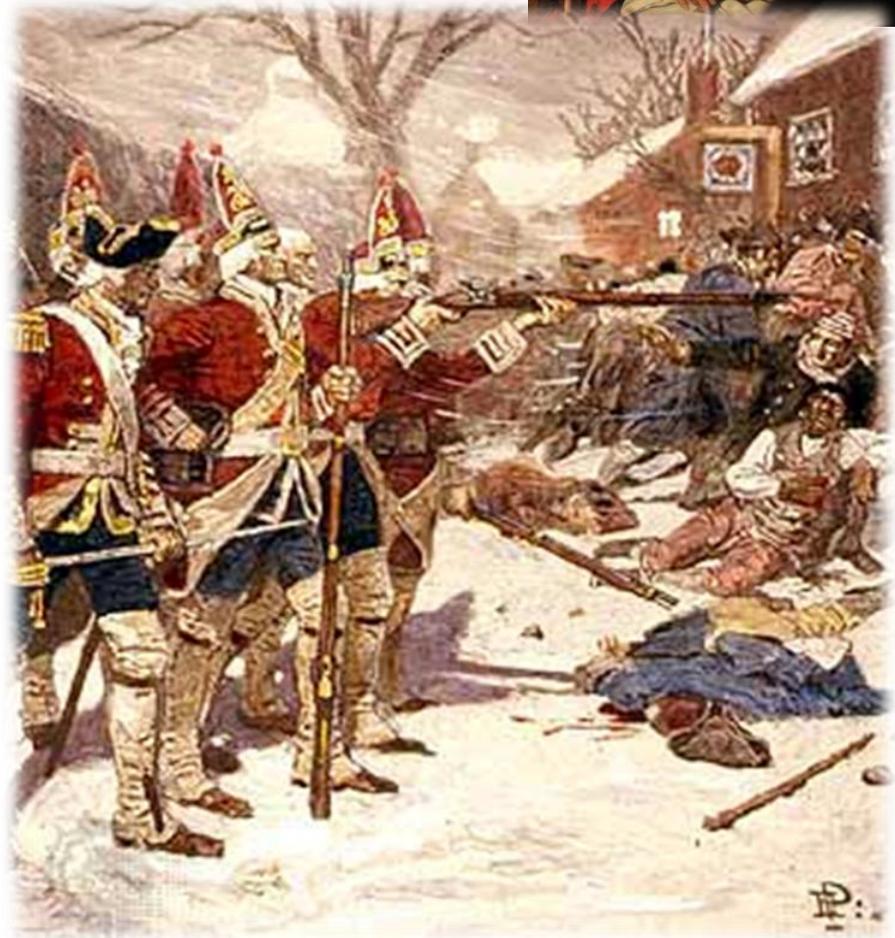
- \*not actually a tax
- \*forced colonists to buy tea from bankrupt East India Company to try and salvage the company
- \*colonist refused to buy the tea
- \*sat in Boston Harbor

## Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773

- \*almost \$2m worth of tea destroyed

## Coercive Acts (“Intolerable Acts”)

- \*port of Boston closed, suspended assemblies in Massachusetts, brought back Quartering Act
- \*didn't work but made colonies more angry



# Boston Tea Party, December

16, 1773



# Cooperation and War

## First Continental Congress, September 1774

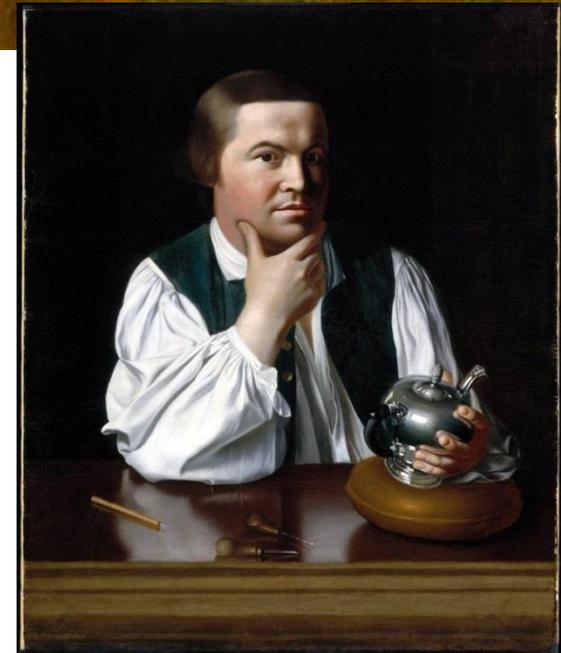
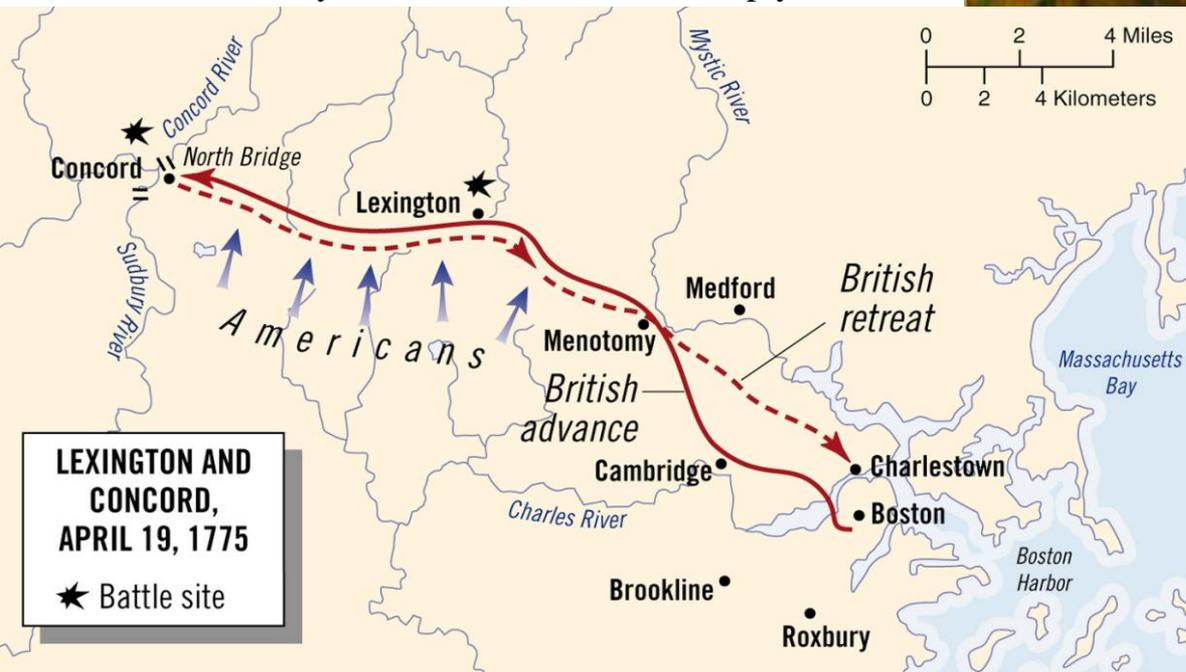
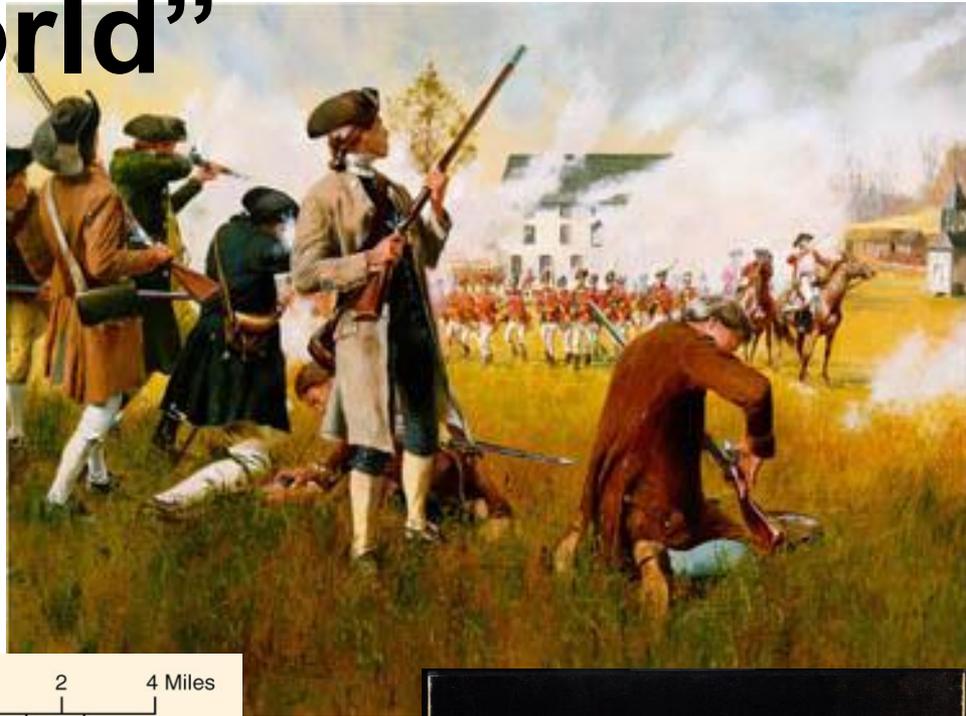
- \*delegates from 12 colonies (not Georgia) met in Philadelphia
- \*demanded a repeal of most duties
- \*made preparations to send military aid to Boston
- \*called for largest boycott of British goods
- \*agreed to meet that next Spring of 1775



# The Shot Heard 'Round the World"

## Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775

- \*colonial militia begin gathering outside of Boston for months
- \*British, General Thomas Gage requests more troops
- \*sends 700 troops out of Boston to seize weapons in Concord and arrest Sam Adams and John Hancock.
- \*spies in Boston alert the “minutemen” in surrounding area (Paul Revere...)
- \*run into militia in Lexington
- \*harassed the entire way and suffer 300 casualties
- \*British barely make it back to Boston emptyhanded



# Crash Course US History: Taxes and smuggling

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