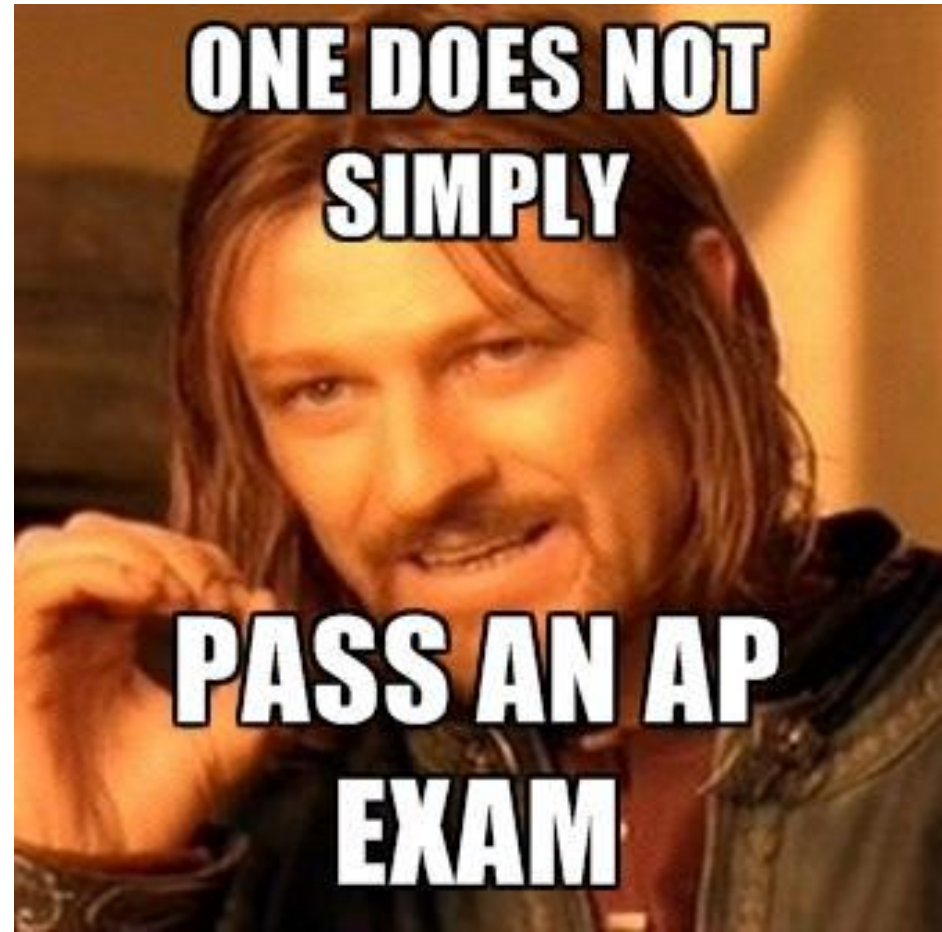


Colonial Advertisement Project

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

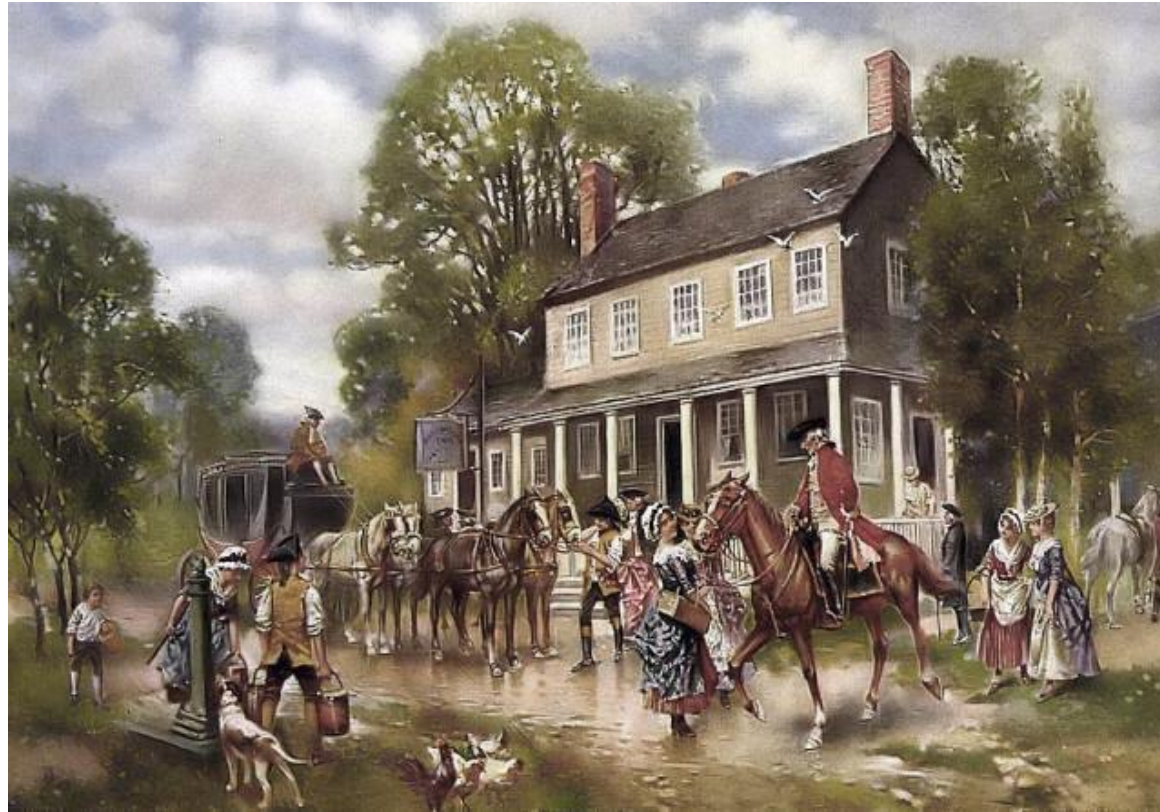
Focus Questions:

- ➡ **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

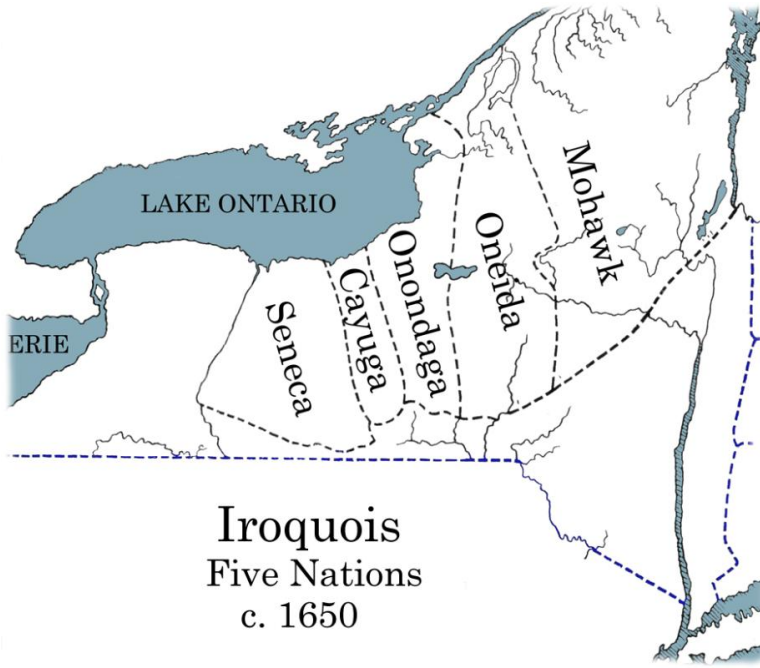
Confederation

The French Empire in North America (See Map)

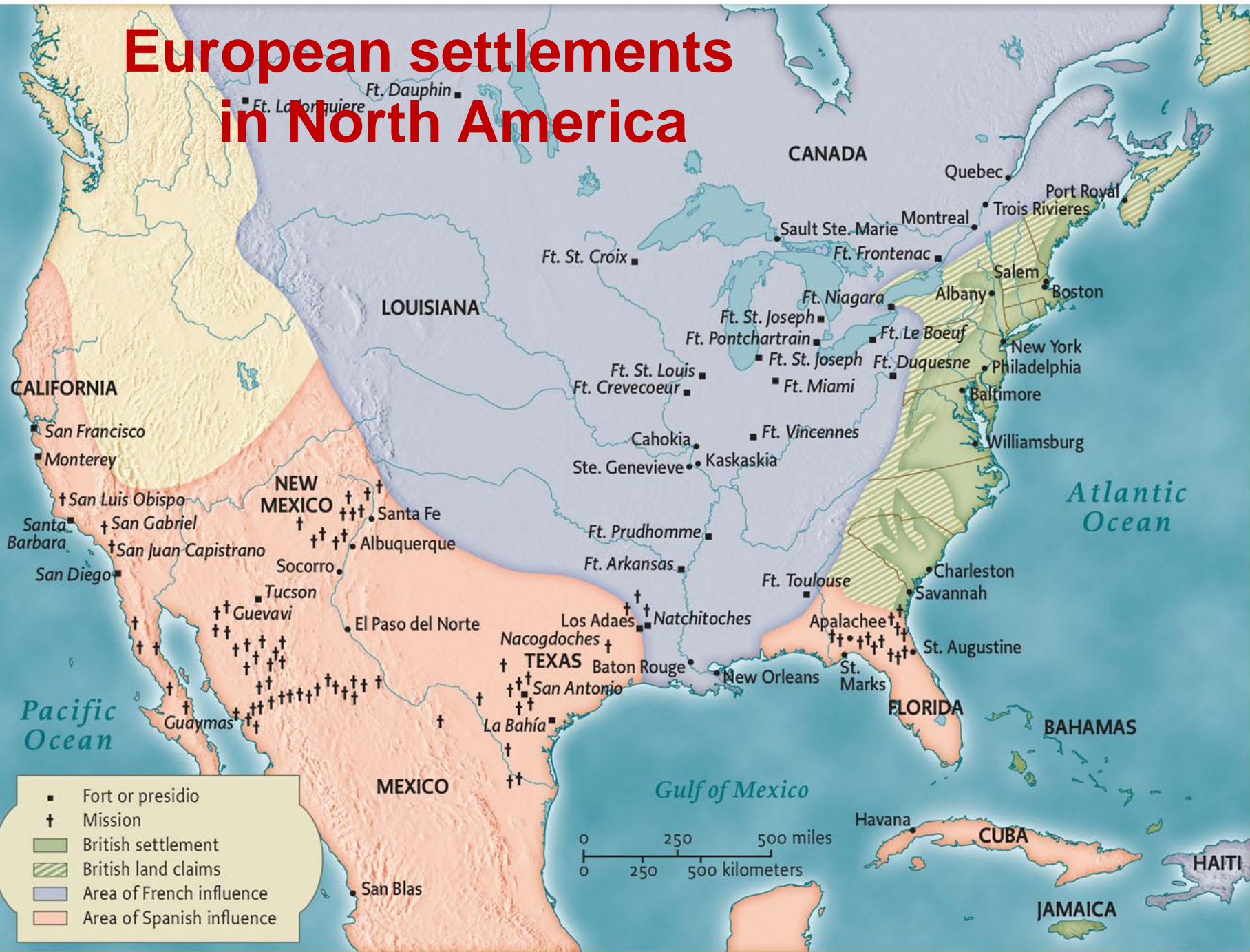
- *French beginning to spread further east
- *English beginning to spread further west
- *Iroquois/Natives caught in the middle
- *French moving into Mississippi Valley to farm
- *New Orleans (1718)
- *French (80k) population much smaller than English (2.5m)
- *developed good relationship with natives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

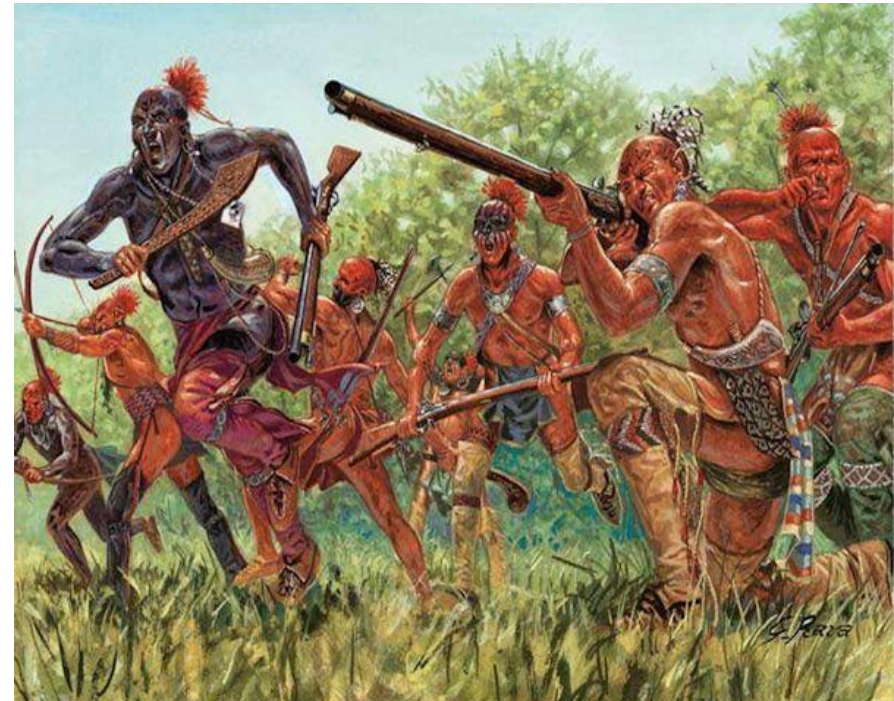


Phase Two (1756-1758)

- *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

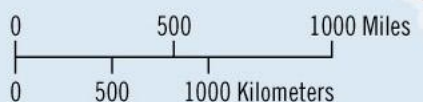
- England
- France
- Spain





NORTH AMERICA, 1763

- England
- Spain
- Proclamation line of 1763



MAP 22

America: A Narrative History, 7th Edition
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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

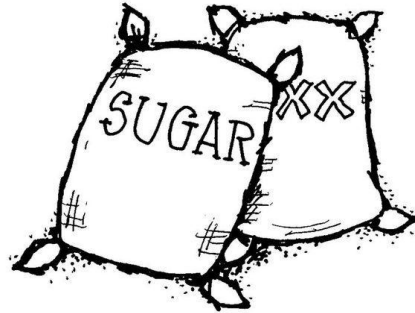
-required colonist to help maintain army

-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

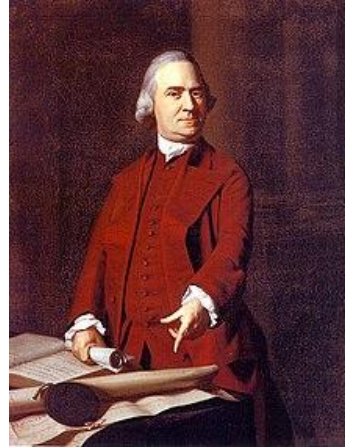
- *Virginia HOB said Britain didn't have power to tax Virginia
- *other colonies followed suit
- *“no taxation without representation”

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



The BOSTONIAN'S Baying the EXCISE-MAN, or TARRING & FEATHERING

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

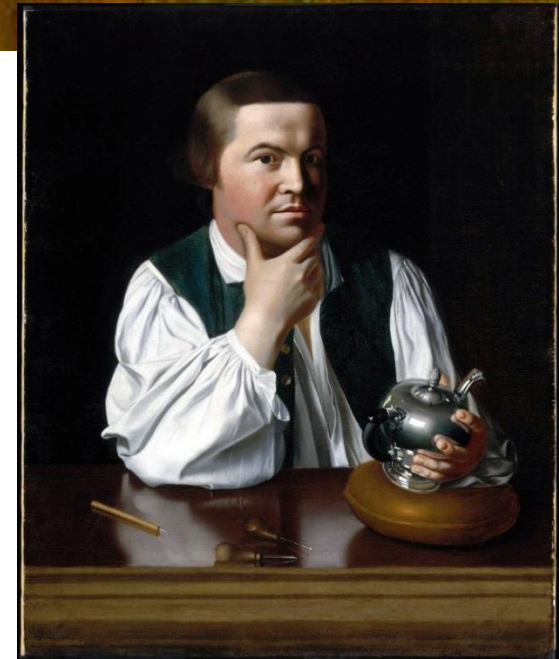
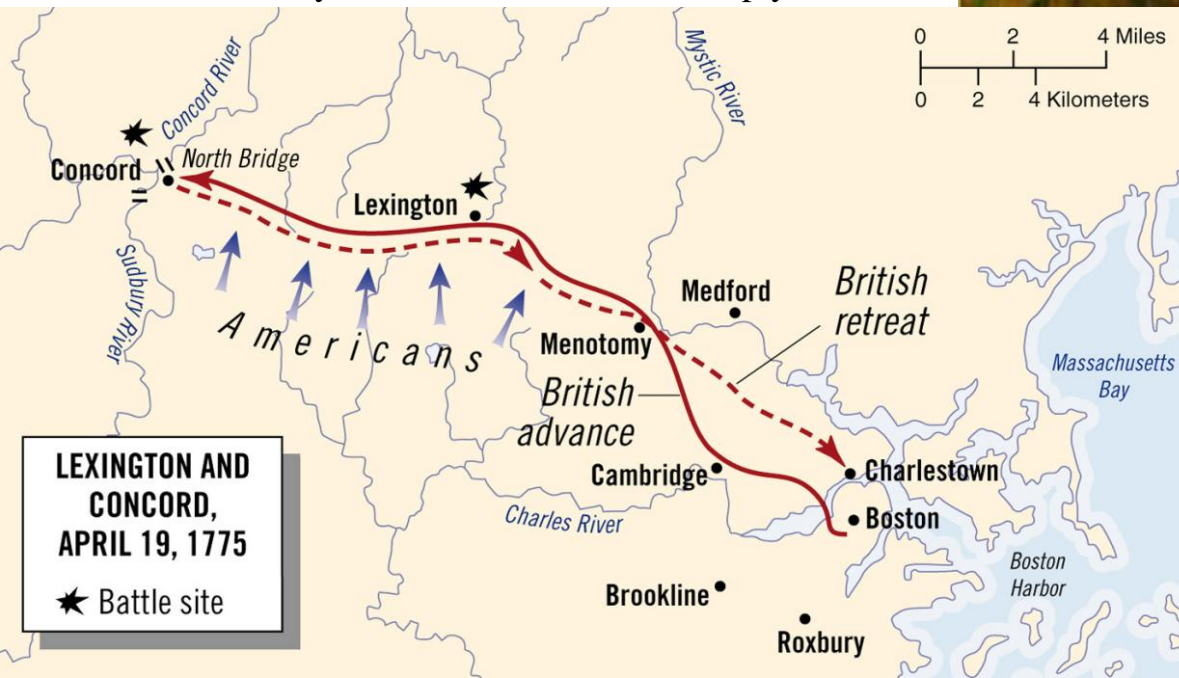
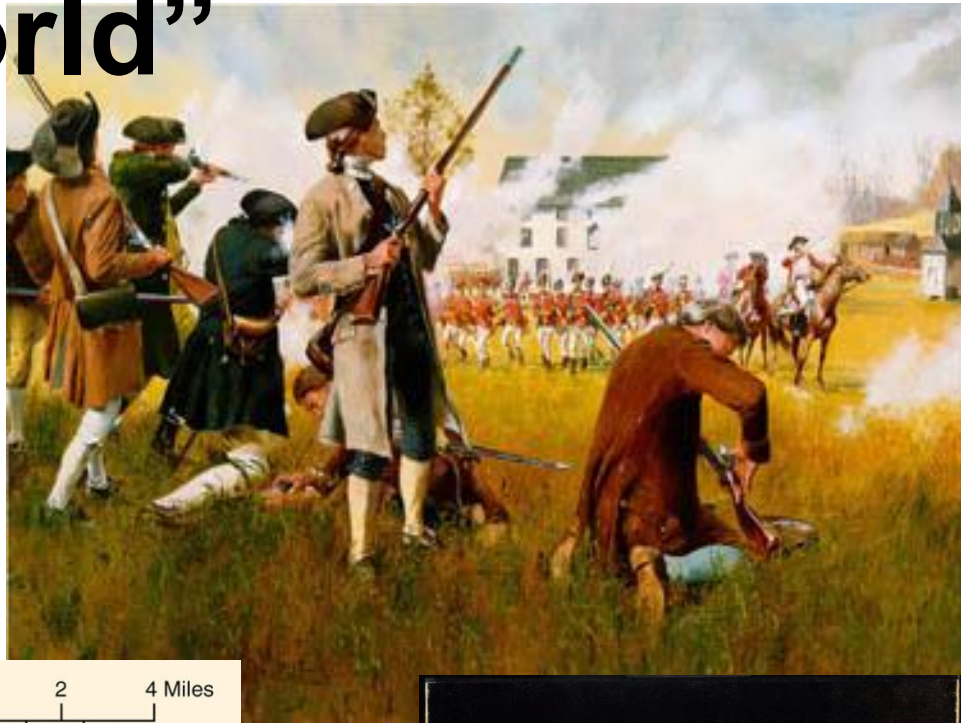
- *delegates from 12 colonies (not Georgia) met in Philadelphia
- *demanded a repeal of most duties
- *made preparations to send military aid to Boston
- *called for largest boycott of British goods
- *agreed to meet that next Spring of 1775



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

Ch. 4: The Empire in Transition

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