

# Imperial War And Colonial Protest, 1754-1774

# French and Indian War (Seven Years' War):

- British vs. French (and France's Native American allies)...occurred between 1754 and 1763; was the 4th war in a series of colonial war.
- Occurred partly because both New France and New England wanted to expand their territories to better manage the fur trade economy.
- British won the war, ended with Treaty of Paris

# George Washington

- Considered the father of the American nation; 1st president of the U.S; was a commander for a small militia during the French and Indian War, was leader of the American Continental Army during the American Revolution.
- During the French and Indian War, Washington's troop surrendered to a superior force of Frenchmen and their Native allies on July 3, 1754.
- In 1758, he took part in the Forbes Expedition, which successfully drove the French away from Fort Dunquesne.

# Edward Braddock

- British General who led an expedition from Virginia (1755) during the French and Indian War.
- Turned out to be a disaster as more than 2,000 British regulars and colonial troops were defeated by a smaller force of French and Native Americans Ft. Dunquesne.

# Albany Plan of Union (1754)

- A plan developed by Benjamin Franklin (and adopted by 7 delegates from 7 colonies) that provided for an intercolonial government and a system for recruiting troops and collecting taxes from various colonies for their common defense.
- Each colony was too jealous of its own taxation powers to accept the plan, however, it never took effect.

# Peace Of Paris (1763)

- Peace Treaty that ended the French and Indian War.
- As a result of the treaty, Great Britain both acquired both French Canada and Spanish Florida.
- France ceded to Spain due to its huge western territory, Louisiana, and claims west of the Mississippi River in Compensation for Spain's loss of Florida.

# Salutary Neglect

- Policy used by British government in which Britain practiced little direct control over the colonies and had generally allowed its navigation laws regulating colonial trade to go unenforced.
- After the French and Indian War, this policy was abandoned and the British adopted more forceful policies for taking control of their expanded North American dominions.

# George III ; crown

- King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 1760 to 1801



# Whigs

- The dominant political party in Parliament
- Wanted to make the American colonies bear more of the cost of maintaining the British Empire.

# Parliament

- Legislative body formed in 1707
- Responsible for creating various acts and taxes on the colonists prior to the American Revolution

# Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)

- An attack led by Chief Pontiac against the colonial settlements on the western frontier.
- Native Americans were angered by growing westward movement of European settlers and by the British refusal to offer gifts as the French had done.
- Pontiac's alliance of Native American in the Ohio Valley destroyed forts and settlements from New York to Virginia.

# Proclamation of 1763

- A proclamation that prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- British government hoped it would help prevent future conflicts between colonists and Native Americans.
- The colonists reacted to the proclamation with anger and defiance because they would be able to access those western lands as a result of their victory in the French and Indian War.
- In defiance, thousands of colonists traveled westward beyond the imaginary boundary line drawn by the British.

# Sugar Act of (1764)

- Also known as the Revenue Act of 1764
- Placed taxes on foreign sugar and certain luxuries
- The chief purpose of the act was to raise money for the crown, and an additional law also provided for stricter enforcements of the Navigation Acts to stop smuggling

# Quartering Act (1765)

- Required the colonists to provide food and living quarters for British soldiers stationed in the colonies.

# Stamp Act (1765)

- Enacted by the British Parliament it required that revenue stamps be placed on most printed paper in the colonies, including all legal documents, newspapers and advertisements.
- Was an effort to raise funds to support British military forces in the colonies; was Prime Minister Lord Grenville's idea.
- This was the first direct tax paid by people in the colonies, as opposed to the taxes on goods that were imported into the colonies.

# Patrick Henry

- A Virginia lawyer who expressed the sentiments of many when he stood up in the House of Burgesses (1775) to demand that the king's government recognize the rights of all citizens--- no taxation without representation.
- Famous quote from speech was "Give me liberty, or give me death!"



# Stamp Act Congress

- Colonies joined together to protest the Stamp Act
- Representatives from 9 colonies met in New York in 1765 to form the Stamp Act Congress.
- They resolved that only their own elected representatives had the legal authority to approve taxes.

# Sons and Daughters of Liberty

- A secret society organized for the purpose of intimidating tax agents.
- Members of this society used violent means as a method of protest ; they sometimes tarred and feathered revenue officials and destroyed revenue stamps.

# Declaratory Act (1766)

- Was created after Parliament voted to repeal the Stamp Act.
- This act declared that Parliament had the right to tax and make laws for the colonies “in all cases whatsoever”.
- This declaration of policy would soon lead to renewed misunderstanding and conflict between the American colonists and the British government.

# Townshend Acts (1767)

- Another tax measure created in an attempt to collect a profit for the British government, proposed by the newly appointed chancellor of the exchequer, Charles Townshend.
- Stated that duties had to be collected on colonial imports of tea, glass and paper.
- The law required that the revenues raised be used to pay crown officials in the colonies, thus making them independent of the colonial assemblies that had previously paid their salaries.
- The Townshend Acts also provided the search of private homes for smuggled goods.

# Writ of assistance

- A general search to anywhere... was all that an official needed to conduct a search of a private home.
- Officials were now able to use this instead of a judge's warrant permitting a search only of a specifically named property.

# John Dickinson

- An American lawyer and politician from Pennsylvania who argued for the cause of American liberty.
- Argued that the principle of no taxation without representation was an essential principle of English law.

# Letter from a Farmer in Pennsylvania

- Written by John Dickinson as a protest against taxation without representation.
- In the essays, he agreed that Parliament could regulate commerce but argued that because duties were a form of taxation, they could not be levied on the colonies without the consent of their representative assemblies.

# Samuel Adams

- A founding Father of the U.S. who played a significant role in the protests against the Stamp Act, as well as in the Boston Tea Party.
- He sponsored the adoption of the Declaration of Independence at the Second Continental Congress.



# James Ottis

- A Massachusetts lawyer who argued that “ taxation without representation is tyranny”
- Was a leader of the Stamp Act Congress.

# Massachusetts Circular Letter

- Written by James Ottis and Samuel Adams in 1768
- Copies were sent to every colonial legislature
- It urged various colonies to petition Parliament to repeal the Townshend Acts.
- British officials in Boston ordered the letter retracted, threatened to suspend the legislature, and increased the number of British troops in Boston.

# Lord Fredrick North

- Became new prime minister of England in 1770
- Urged Parliament to repeal the Townshend Acts because their effect was to damage trade and to produce only a disappointing amount of revenue.

# Boston Massacre (1770)

- The people of Boston generally hated the British officials who had been quartered in their city; so one day, a crowd of colonists harassed the guards near the customs house. The guards fired into the crowd , killing 5 people.





























































