

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.

