

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

- **Are we to be a Nation?** Guiding Thought: To what extent had the colonists developed a sense of their identity and unity as Americans by the eve of the Revolution?

Road to Revolution



What attitude did Britain have towards the colonies prior to the French and Indian War?

How did Britain come to control former French territory?

Why did the colonists ignore the Proclamation of 1763?

What were the 3 basic objectives of the new policy?

1. French and Indian War (The 7 Years War): France & Natives vs Britain 1754 - 1763

- a. English Colonies
 - i. Salutary (beneficial) neglect
 - 1. Policy where Britain gave its colonies more _____ to govern themselves
 - 2. - rarely enforced trade/tariff acts
 - a. **Why?**
 - i. colonies made England \$
 - ii. England didn't have _____ for enforcement
 - i. **Significance:** Colonies grew _____ & disliked British interference in their business.
- b. 1750s, France and Great Britain were fighting world domination, an empire across the world. Both had colonies in North America. The _____ that initially that was controlled by the French was now being claimed by the British.
- c. Britain won the war.
- d. **Treaty of Paris** - France lost most of its land (Canada and east of the _____ River) in N. America to Britain
- e. **Pontiac's Rebellion** - war by Native American tribes led by Chief Pontiac against British rule after the French and Indian War
 - i. Natives lose - led to _____-infected blankets being given to two Delaware chiefs during peace negotiations, killing thousands
- f. **Proclamation of 1763** - recognized the Indians' right to the land, banned all settlement west of the Appalachians to avoid _____ w/Native Americans - W. of line for Native Americans. Colonists ignored proclamation

2. Growing Apart

- a. Increase Revenue Strategies After Expensive War
 - i. Crack down on colonial _____ (avoid taxes) 1761 → writs of assistance → British customs officials to search any ship or building → outraged the merchants of Boston.
- b. Increase in Troops
 - i. **10,000 troops** were stationed in NA to protect the colonies, the colonists viewed it as a standing army that might _____ against them. Also expensive.
- c. **Sugar Act, 1764:** (raise revenue rather than regulate trade)
 - i. taxed sugar, wine, indigo & coffee
 - ii. _____ trials taken out of sympathetic colonial courts
- d. Stamp Act, 1765
 - i. Direct tax paid for the right to _____ (1st Internal Tax) – hit every colonial pocket
 - ii. **Sons of Liberty** - protest group led by _____
 - iii. **Declaratory Act** (1766) Parliament ended Stamp Act.
 - iv. Restates Parliament's power over the colonists

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Why did the colonists feel justified in protesting British Acts?

Why did the colonists have such a gripe against tea?

- e. **Townshend Acts 1767**
 - i. Indirect taxes, on imported materials: - glass, lead, paint, paper & _____ (popular drink)
 - ii. - “taxation without representation.” led to _____ under Samuel Adams’ leadership
 - iii. 2,000 “redcoats,” or British soldiers—so named for the red jackets they wore—stationed in _____
 - iv. 2 Groups Emerged:
 - 1. Colonists who challenged British authority and will eventually seek independence
 - 2. Colonists who remained loyal to the British Monarchy
- f. **Boston Massacre 1770**
 - i. 5 Colonist dead
 - ii. Britain ended taxes except on _____
- g. **Tea Act , 1773**
 - i. British East India Company, (tea imports) nearing bankruptcy by the colonial boycotts. Allowed to sell tea to the colonies _____.
 - ii. Cut colonial merchants out of the tea trade (EIC sell its tea directly to consumers for less). Protests.
- h. **Boston Tea Party** (1773) protested by dumping 18,000 lbs of EIC tea into Boston Harbor
- i. **Intolerable Acts**
 - i. _____ for Tea Party
 - ii. Closed Boston Harbor
 - iii. Quartering Act: colonists to feed and _____ British soldiers
 - iv. Limit the rights of _____ - banned the town meetings and the Committees of Correspondence, (colonial organization against British “oppression”)

WRITE IN THE CORRECT ACT

_____ - Placed a tax on all printed material, such as newspapers, marriage license, playing cards, and over 40 other documents

_____ - It placed a tax on molasses and sugar imported by the colonies.

_____ - Placed taxes on glass, paint, oil, lead, paper, and tea

_____ - American colonists have to provide the British soldiers with: food, beer & wine, bedding, utensils, candles, & firewood

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SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using the following terms: Salutary neglect, French & Indian War, colonists, Acts