

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

notes1

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- The relationship
 - Mercantilism 
 - Navigation Act 1651 

2. French in North America

3. French and Indian War

4. Revolution in Action

- England's problems after 1763 

5. Taxes and Representation

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1607 TO 1789

Revolution in Thought ***1607 to 1763***

- **Early settlers disliked England**
- **America's isolation and distance**
- **Weakened England's authority**
- **Produced rugged and independent people**
- **Allowed Colonies to govern themselves**
(made their own laws and taxes)
- **Produced a new civilization and culture**
"American"



AMERICAN REVOLUTION **1607 to 1789**

Revolution in Action ***1763 to 1789***

- **No Taxation without Representation**
 - **Colonial blood shed by British**
 - **Battle of Lexington and Concord**
 - **Declaration of Independence**
- **War and Separation from Great Britain**
 - **Writing of the US Constitution**
 - **The New Nation**



MERCANTILE THEORY

Mercantilism: is an economic policy... Wealth is power, key to wealth is export more than import

European countries competed for world power and needed colonies to provide necessary raw materials.

Colonies' role: provide raw materials (so mother country does not have to import from other nations) and markets for exports

Favorable balance of trade for England



MERCANTILE THEORY

- European nations relied on strong central governments to enforce mercantile doctrines
- Americans helped British maintain naval supremacy by providing ships, ships' stores, sailors, trade (enumerated commodities) ✨
- Americans provide profitable market for English manufactured goods
- Americans discouraged from buying these goods from other countries ✨



MERCANTILE THEORY

- Most famous of laws to enforce mercantilism were the Navigation Laws (1650)
 - Restricted trade to English vessels (no Dutch)
- Additional laws: Goods bound for colonies had to go to England first for duties
- Colonists also not allowed to manufacture certain products to not compete with British



The Navigation Acts 1650

No country could trade with the colonies unless the goods were shipped in either colonial or English ships.

All vessels had to be operated by crews that were at least three-quarters English or colonial

The colonies could export certain products only to England

Almost all goods traded between the colonies and Europe first had to pass through an English port.

Was it reasonable for England to pass laws such as these to control Colonial trade?

It was difficult for Great Britain to enforce these laws because of the distance.

Colonists broke the law and smuggled and traded with other countries.



MERCANTILE THEORY

Advantages of mercantilism

- VA/MD tobacco farmers guaranteed monopoly on English market.
- Rights of Englishmen, but some self-government, no taxes to support army/navy to protect them
- Until 1763, Navigation Laws were not a burden because laxly enforced (salutary neglect)
- Merchants disregarded or evaded ✨ restrictions, some got rich by smuggling (e.g. John Hancock)
- Average American better off economically than average English

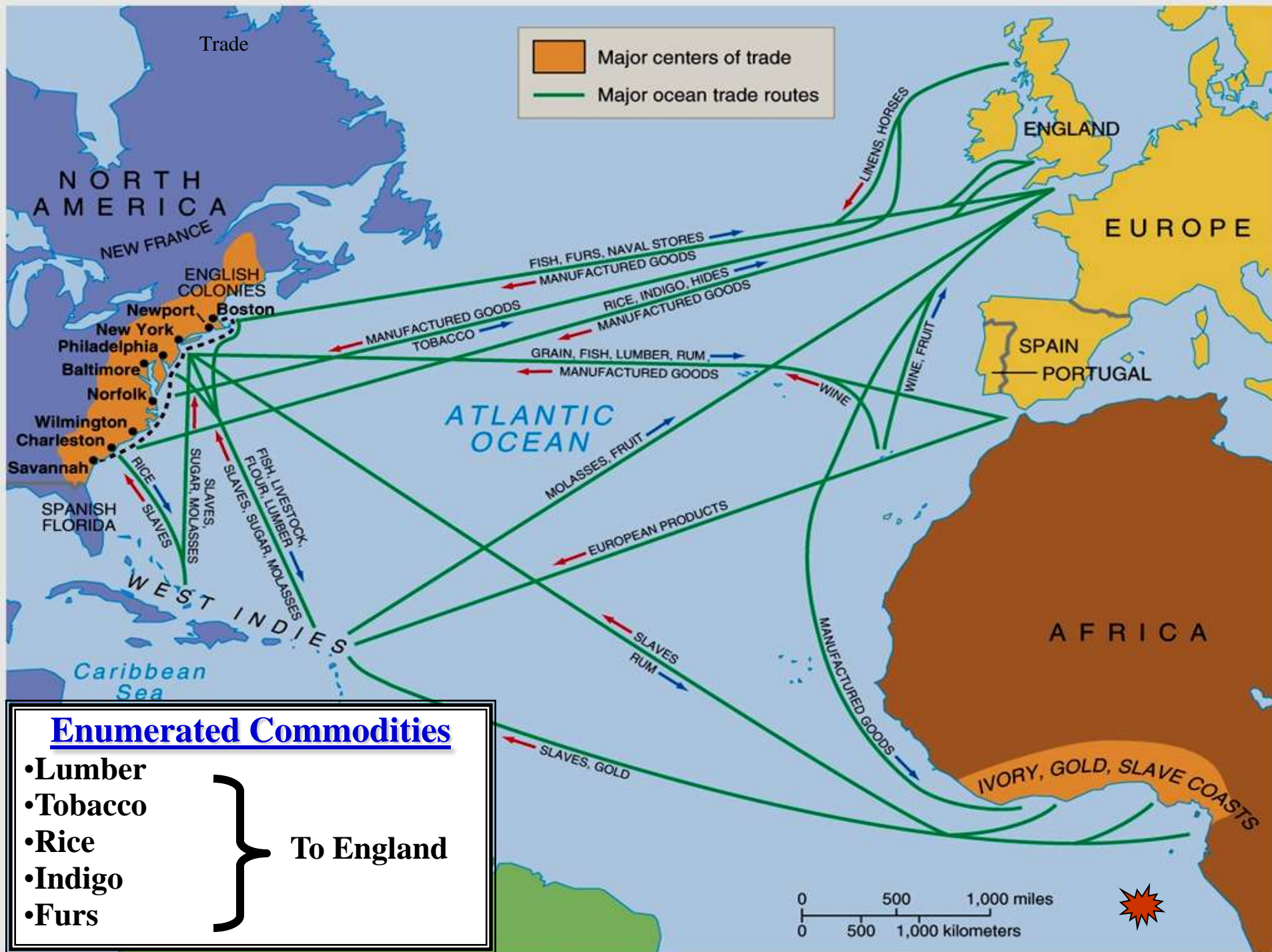


MERCANTILE THEORY

Disadvantages of mercantilism

- Mercantilism stifled economic initiative due to lack of freedom
- South favored due to Tobacco, sugar and rice
- Parliament set up a Board of Trade with Admiralty Courts. Took away the right of trial by jury and were considered guilty until proven innocent.
- Most important, mercantilism was insulting: colonies felt they were being milked like cows, kept in economic adolescence
- British failed to see an emerging nation

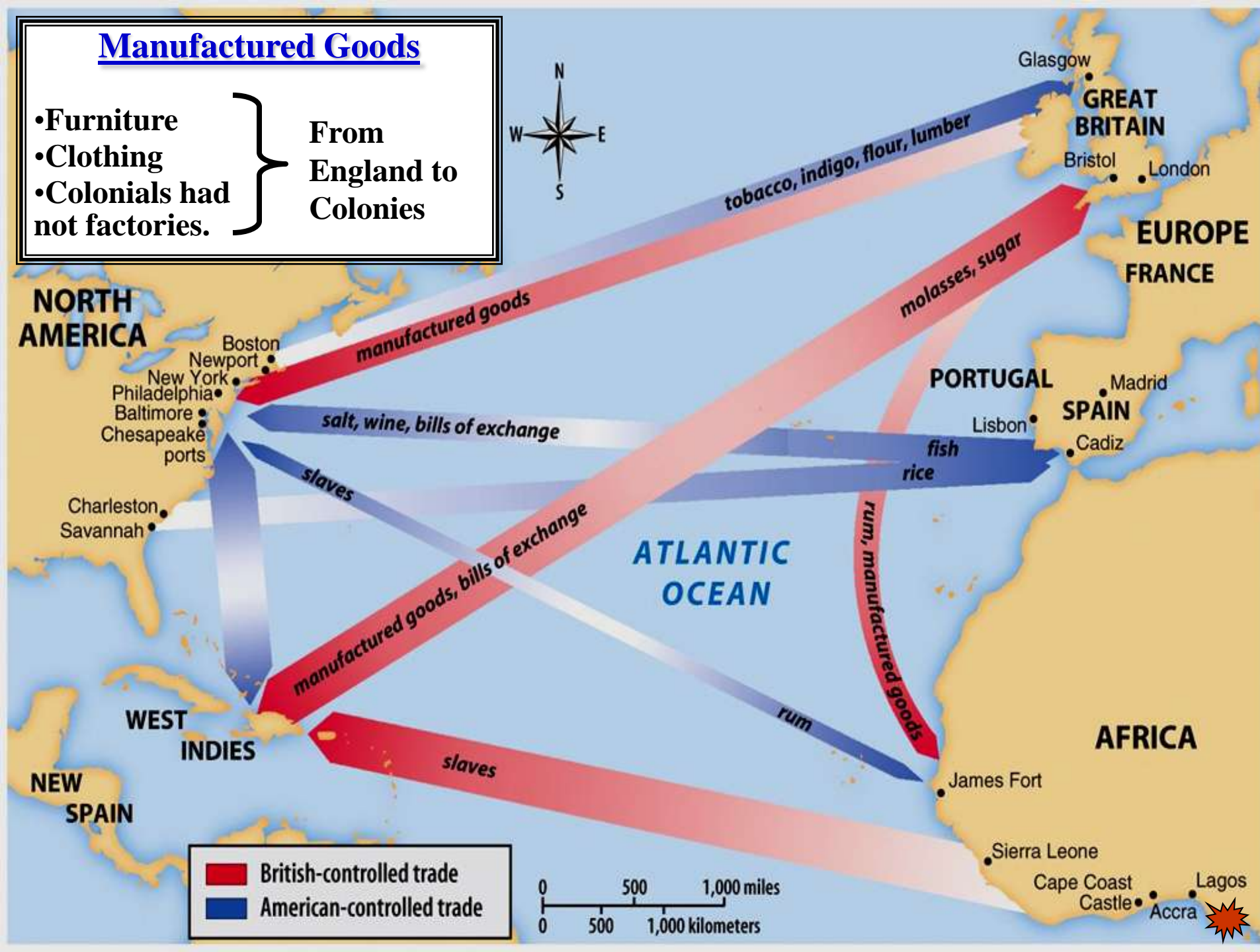


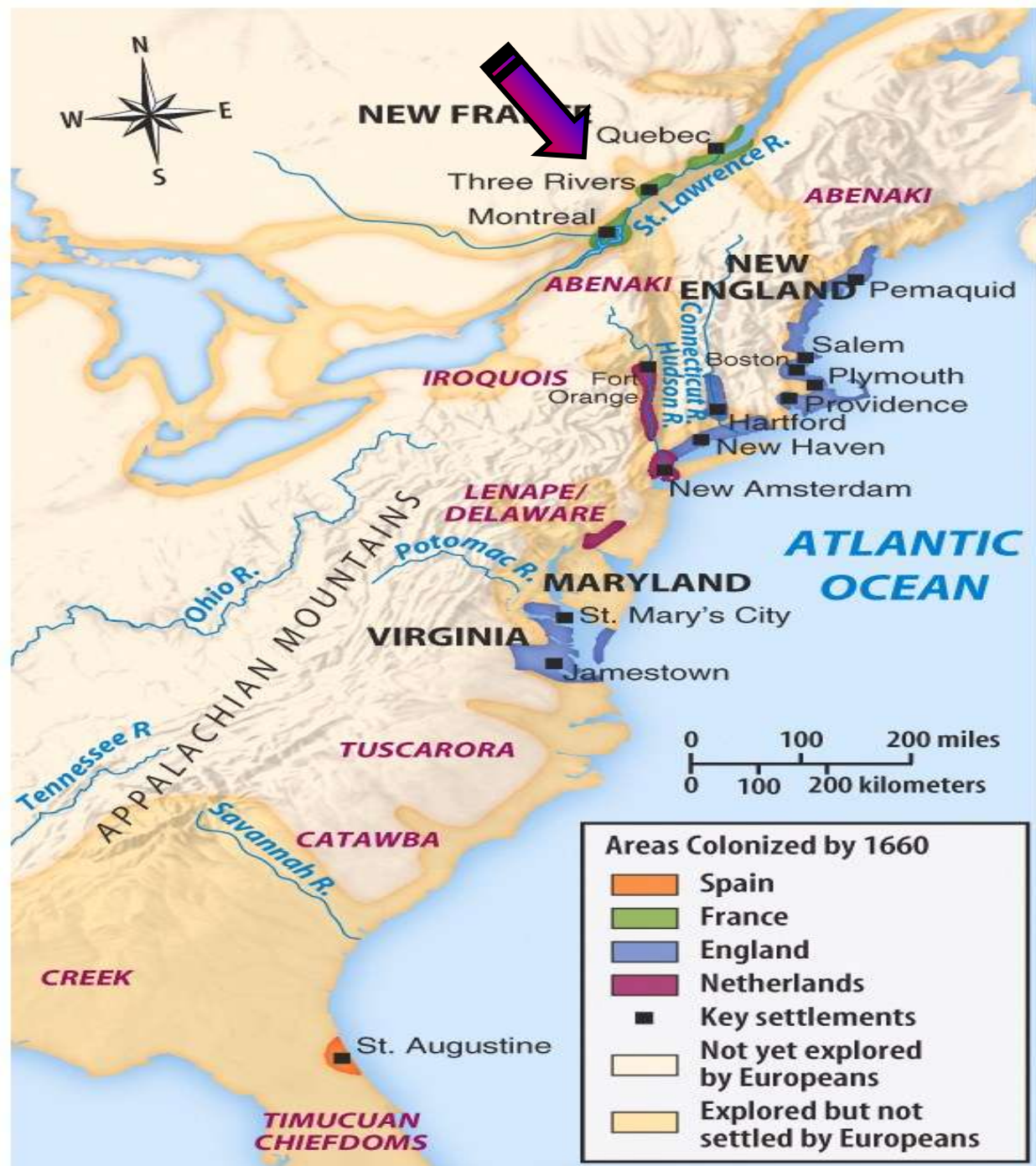


Manufactured Goods

- Furniture
- Clothing
- Colonials had not factories.


From
England to
Colonies





- French were not here take over the land and colonize as were the British.
- They set trading posts for the fur trade and developed working relationships with the Indian tribes unlike the British.

French Foothold in Canada

- Like England, France was late in coming to New World 
- 1608: Colony established at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain
- Establish the fur trade----beaver pelts
- Friendly relations with Hurons
- French joined Hurons in battle against Iroquois Federation, who in future hampered French settlement/allies of British
- Government of New France under direct control of king, no democracy



Clash of Empires

- 1688-1763: 4 world wars with England, France, Spain, all involving American colonists
- 1st two wars: King William's War and Queen Anne's War: French, Indians, later Spain vs. England (colonials, no reg. troops on either side)

Clash of Empires

- 1713: Treaty of Utrecht showed English victory
 - England given Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay
- Generation of peace followed, more **salutary neglect**
- 1739: War of Jenkins's Ear, England vs. Spain
 - Fought in Caribbean, Georgia

Clash of Empires

- Merged into larger King George's War (Austrian Succession)
 - France allied with Spain
- New England colonials capture Louisbourg fort
- 1748: Peace treaty gives Louisbourg back to French
 - Colonials mad at Old World diplomats

1750

- British claims
- French claims
- Spanish claims
- Russian claims

RUSSIAN AMERICA

GRANT TO HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Hudson Bay

French fishing rights

St. Pierre & Miquelon (Fr.)

Louisbourg

NEW FRANCE

LOUISIANA

Missouri R.

Great Lakes

St. Lawrence R.

Ohio R.

Disputed

BRITISH COLONIES

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

Rio Grande

NEW SPAIN

New Orleans

Gulf of Mexico

SPANISH FLORIDA

Guadeloupe (Fr.)

Puerto Rico (Sp.)

Dominica (Br.)

BAHAMAS (Br.)

Cuba

Jamaica

St. Domingue

Martinique (Fr.)

Barbados (Br.)

Caribbean Sea

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

CAUSES

English-French
rivalry
worldwide
would erupt into
a world war.

War begins over
land disputes in
the Ohio Valley

British want part
of fur trade and
the 2 openings
into North
America

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OR SEVEN YEARS OF WAR



FOUGHT FOR THE CONTROL OF NORTH AMERICA



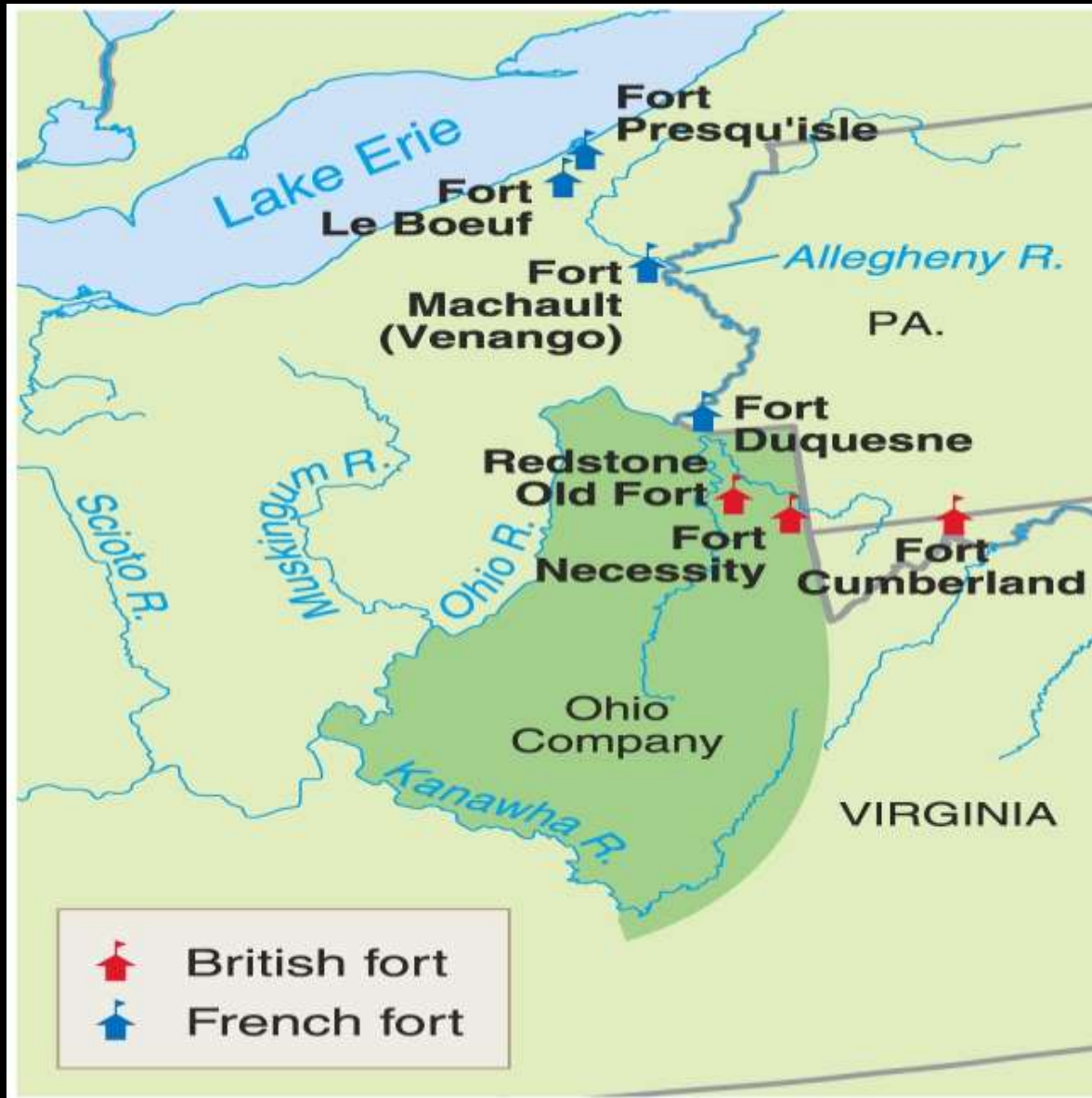
CAUSES

England and the
13 Colonies
fight together to
defend their
empire.

Against the
French, Indian
allies and
Spanish

George
Washington
starts this war

French and Indian War



- **Ohio Valley river systems important to England and France....**
- **Both countries claimed these areas which were disputed....**
- **Both countries built forts to defend their land claims....**

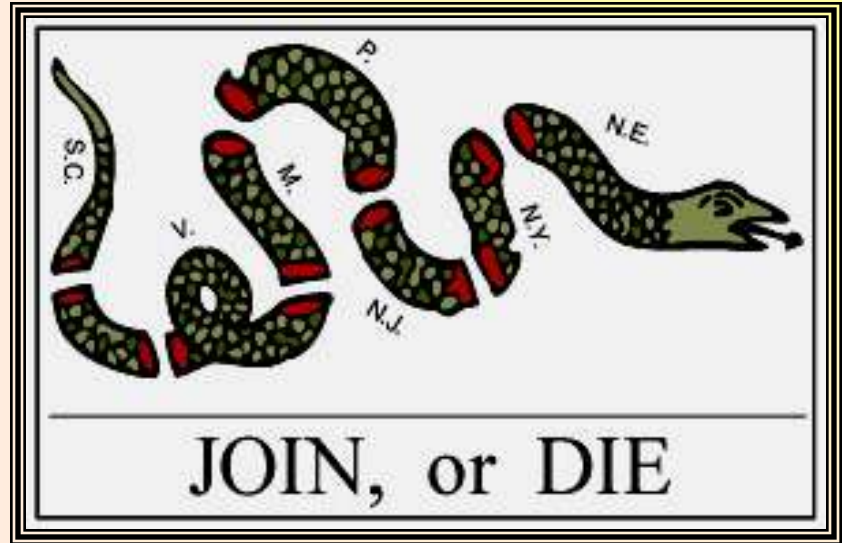
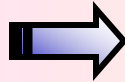
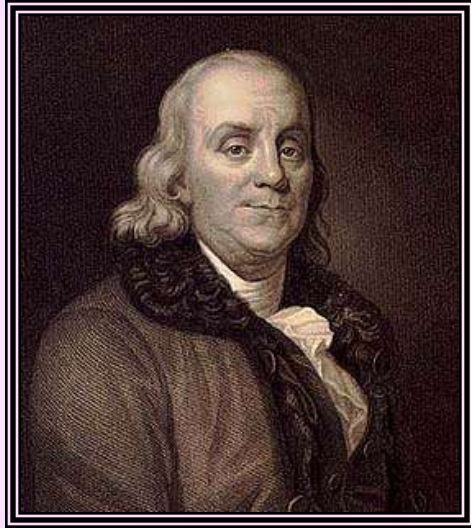
GEORGE WASHINGTON



- British concerned about French forts in Virginia territory.
- Send Washington, a major in the Virginia militia, to the Allegheny River Valley.
- Washington leads 300 men against the French at Fort Duquesne and kills over a 100 French.
- Along the way, Washington builds Fort Necessity. The fort falls to the French in a skirmish that will lead to the French and Indian War.
- A British statesman later wrote about Washington's first skirmish: "The volley fired by a young Virginian in the backwoods of America set the world on fire."

The Albany Plan

Albany Plan



- **1754: Albany Congress** – convened by British, led by Franklin ~ 1st attempt at colonial unity ~ only 7 of 13 colonies there
- **Purpose:** keep Iroquois loyal, bolster defense against France through colonial unity
- **Franklin sponsored plan for colonial home rule, unanimously adopted by delegates**
 - Colonies rejected: not enough independence
 - London rejected: too much independence



French and Indian War



1755 → Br. Decides to Eliminate Fr. Presence in No. Amer.

Gen. Edward Braddock --> evict the French from the OH Valley & Canada (Newfoundland & Nova Scotia)

- ❖ Attacks OH Valley, Mohawk Valley, & Acadia.
- ❖ Killed 10 mi. from Ft. Duquesne → by 1500 French and Indian forces.

Only Br. Success --> expelled France from Louisiana.



British-American Colonial Tensions

Colonials

Methods of Fighting: • Indian-style guerilla tactics.

Military Organization: • Col. militias served under own captains.

Military Discipline: • No mil. deference or protocols observed.

Finances: • Resistance to rising taxes.

Demeanor: • Casual, non-professionals.

British

• March in formation or bayonet charge.

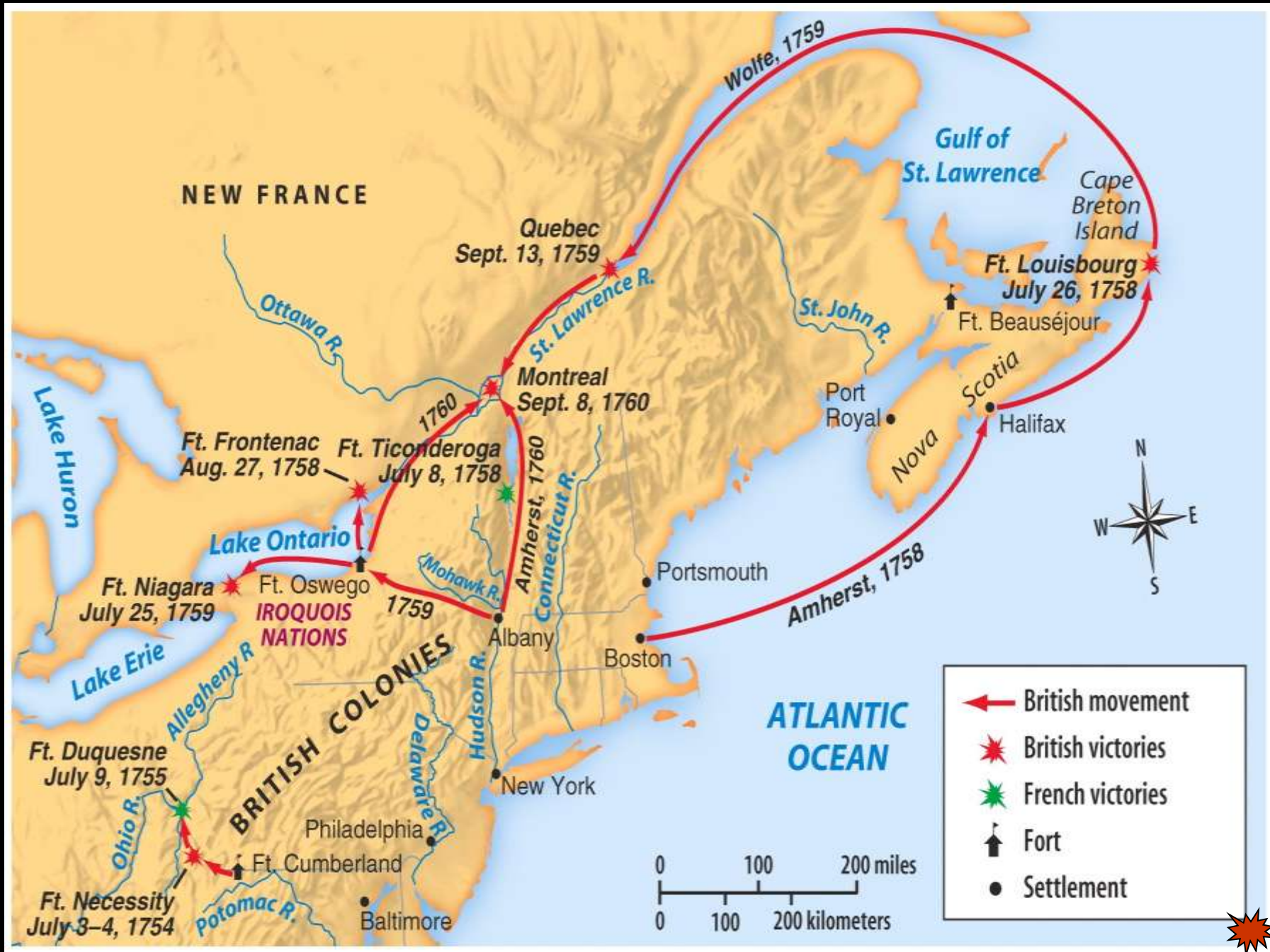
• Br. officers wanted to control colonials.

• Drills & tough discipline.

• Colonists should pay for own defense.

• Prima Donna Br. officers with servants & tea settings.





EFFECTS

French lose war
and all land in
North America

English inherit
vast new land
holdings in
North America

Great Britain
accumulates
huge war debts

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OR SEVEN YEARS OF WAR



FOUGHT FOR THE CONTROL OF NORTH AMERICA



EFFECTS

Colonists realize
British are not
invincible seek
independence.

England sees
responsibility to
defend empire in
North America

King George
and Parliament
tax the Colonies

1763 → Treaty of Paris

France --> lost her Canadian possessions, most of her empire in India, and claims to lands east of the Mississippi River.

Spain --> got all French lands west of the Mississippi River, New Orleans, but lost Florida to England.

England --> got all French lands in Canada, exclusive rights to Caribbean slave trade, and commercial dominance in India.



Treaty of Paris 1763

- England gains French land from Canada to Florida and Appalachians to the Mississippi River.
- England gains Florida from Spain.



Effects of the War on Britain?

1. It increased her colonial empire in the Americas.
2. It greatly enlarged England's debt.
3. Britain's contempt for the colonials created bitter feelings.



Therefore, England felt that a major reorganization of her American Empire was necessary!



Effects of the War on the American Colonials

- 1.** It united them against a common enemy for the first time.
- 2.** It created a socializing experience for all the colonials who participated.
- 3.** It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify.



Was 1763
a "turning point"
in British-colonial
relationships???



King George III (1738-1820)

George

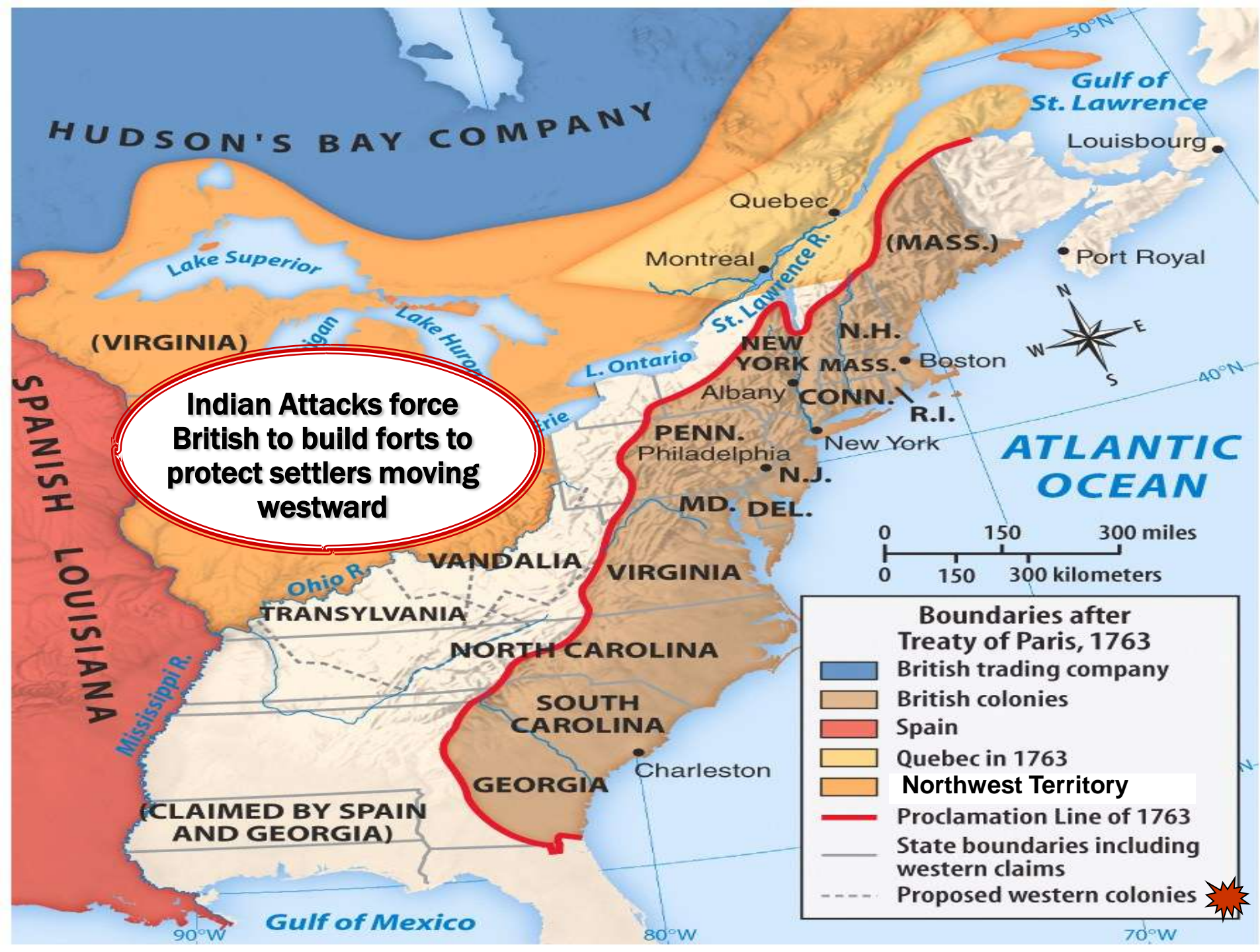


“Once vigorous measures appear to be the only means left of bringing the Americans to a due submission to the mother country, the colonies will submit.”

- **King of England.**
- **Instrumental in ending the French and Indian War in 1763.**
- **Strong supporter of taxing the colonies to pay for the debt.**
- **He opposed any compromise with the colonial government in America.**
- **After loosing of the colonies, he withdrew his efforts at personal government and went insane.**



**Indian Attacks force
British to build forts to
protect settlers moving
westward**



Pontiac's Rebellion



- **Chief Pontiac** was an influential **Ottawa** leader who encouraged his people not to make peace with white settlers.
- He was murdered by those who opposed his political views.

Pontiac's Rebellion

- Colonists moved into this new territory causing Indian attacks on their settlements.

- Great Britain would prohibit the Colonists from moving westward.



1763



• **British Troop Movements in response to Chief Pontiac's resistance to negotiate.**



England's Solutions

- ❑ Pass a series of tax laws and have the Colonists help pay back the debt.
- ❑ Pass a law restricting Colonists from moving westward into and settling the Northwest Territory.
- ❑ Keep British troops in North America to stop Indian attacks and protect the Colonies.
- ❑ Stop the smuggling of Colonials by enforcing the Navigation Acts with a series of unrestricted search warrants.





PROCLAMATION OF 1763



British land policy to temporarily keep the colonists out of Indian land until treaties could be negotiated with the tribes.

- Colonial pioneers such as Daniel Boone, defied the **Proclamation of 1763** and crossed the Appalachians and settled areas in what would become Kentucky.
- The belief that the land westward was sacred land, fought and died for and that it was their **birthright**....It belonged to them.
- The “**American Dream**” could be found out west led many colonists to defy the Proclamation of 1763 and cross the Appalachians.



Great Britain vs. The Colonies

Virtual Representation

- The 13 Colonies were represented under the principle of “virtual” representation.
- It did not matter if the Colonists did not elect members from each colony to represent them in the British Parliament.
- Not all citizens in Britain were represented either.
- The British Parliament pledged to represent every person in Britain and the empire

Actual Representation

- Americans resented “virtual” representation.
- Colonists governed themselves since the early settlers.
- They had direct representation by electing colonial assembly members to represent their interests.
- Colonists were not opposed to paying taxes because the Colonies taxed their citizens.
- If the British Parliament was to tax them, they should be able to elect a representative from their colony to represent their interests in Parliament.



Theories of Representation

Q- > What was the extent of Parliament's authority over the colonies??

Absolute?

OR

Limited?

Q- > How could the colonies give or withhold consent for parliamentary legislation when they did not have representation in that body??



The Power to Tax is the Power to Destroy



- ❑ If you have the power to tax, you have the power to take all their wealth from them.
- ❑ If there is no check upon the people who possess the “power to tax” then they have the power to destroy.
- ❑ Colonists wanted an “**actual**” representative elected from them to address their concerns to Parliament.

The Power to Tax is the Power to Destroy



- ❑ If a politician wants to have power he needs votes of the people that elect him.
- ❑ He has to live among those people so he will not use his power to destroy them,
- ❑ Or, the people may in turn vote him out of power or worse destroy him.
- ❑ **Man's nature is greedy. Therefore, he cannot be trusted with unchecked power.**
- ❑ **Absolute power corrupts, absolutely.**



Restless Colonials

- **Colonials: higher confidence in military ability, but contempt from British (Washington demoted)**
- **British concerned by disloyalty of American shippers in war**
- **Many colonies refused to provide money or troops for war**
- **Colonists wanted rights of Englishmen, but not responsibilities.**
- **Inter-colonial disunity had continued through war (distance, religion, ethnicity, class), but participants in war had found commonality**

People of Destiny

- **French presence had forced colonists to stay close to British, no more**
- **Spanish threat lessened (FL)**
- **Indian threat lessened: Iroquois and Creeks hurt by Treaty of Paris, could not play powers off each other**

People of Destiny

- **Americans felt betrayed, defied Proclamation, bad sign for future of royal power**
- **War gave colonials sense of destiny to conquer continent**
- **War gave British confidence, heavy hand toward colonies**
- **Stage set for conflict**