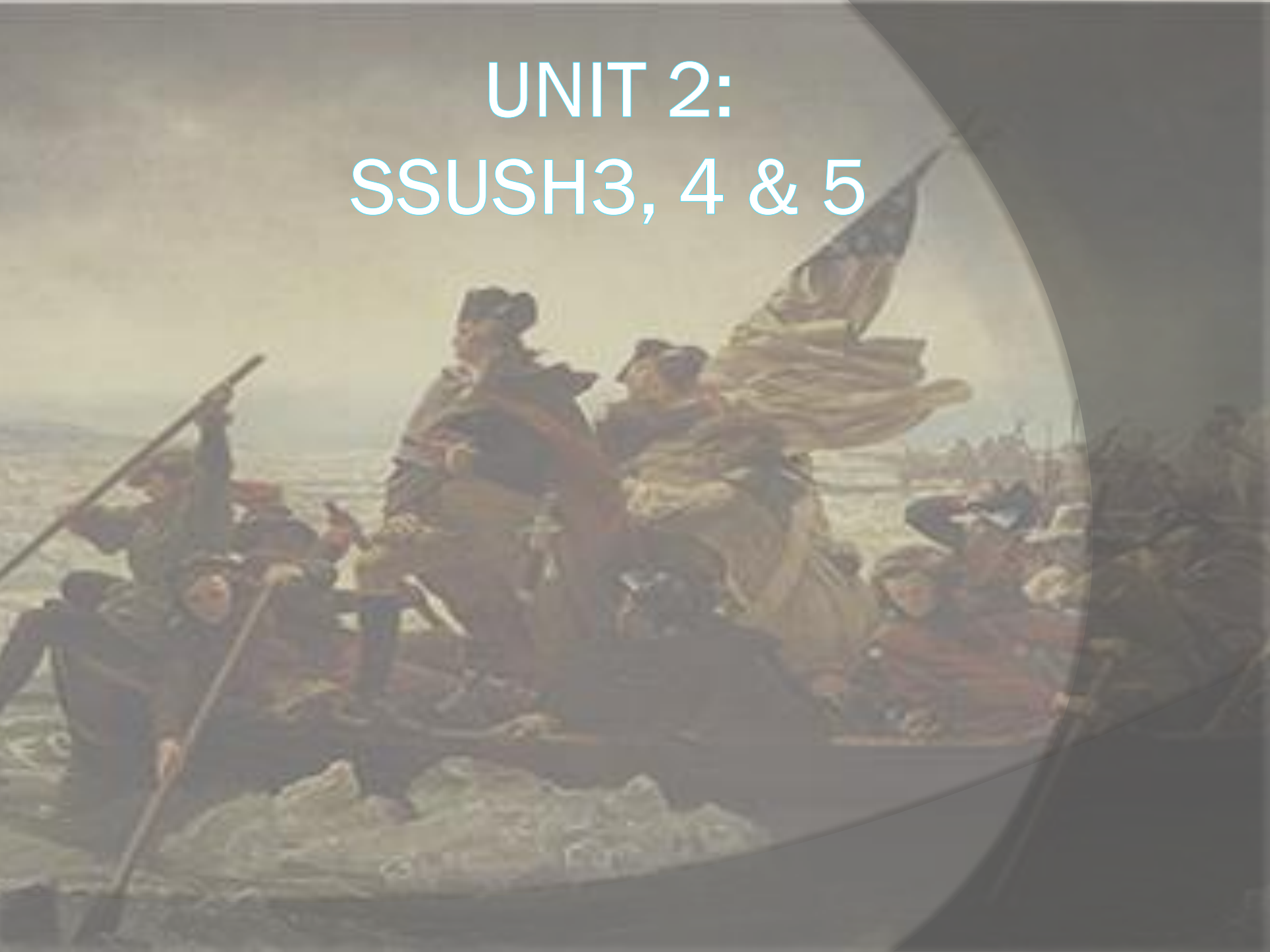


# Bell Ringer



- ◉ Go to Google Classroom
- ◉ Complete assessment
- ◉ Go to Go Formative

# UNIT 2: SSUSH3, 4 & 5



## ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

HOW DID THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR LEAD TO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COLONISTS AND LEADERS IN GREAT BRITAIN?



- Brainstorm with your group possible answers to this question.
- Draft an official answer statement.

5mins

# Imperialism

- The British and the French were competing with each other over foreign lands.
- It was a race to build a bigger empire



# French Forts

- Settled in Ohio Valley

- Sought to keep British from moving west



# Native Allies



# Early Conflicts

- ◎ King William's War (1689-1697)
- ◎ Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)
- ◎ King George's War (1744-1748)
  
- ◎ Albany Plan of Union (1754)
  - Proposed by Benjamin Franklin
  - Confederation, focused on defense
  - Rejected by Parliament and colonial legislatures

# French and Indian War (1754-1763)



- Fought over:
  - Control of North America
  - Land
  - Fur Trade
- In Europe the war was known as the Seven Years War



# French and Indian War (1754-1763)

## Major Battles:

- Ft. Duquesne
  - Originally founded by Virginia farmers, completed by the French
  - VA sent George Washington w/ troops
    - Loses
  - Many other British expeditions sent
    - Fort never falls to the British



# French and Indian War (1754-1763)



## Major Battles:

- Louisburg (1758)
  - Prevents French supplies from reaching Canada
- Quebec (1759)
  - Conquered by the British



By the KING.

## A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between His Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of *Spain*, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE R.

**W**HEREAS Provisional Articles were signed at *Paris*, on the Thirtieth Day of *November* last, between Our Commissioner for treating of Peace with the Commissioners of the United States of *America* and the Commissioners of the said States, to be inserted in and to constitute the Treaty of Peace proposed to be concluded between Us and the said United States, when Terms of Peace should be agreed upon between Us and His Most Christian Majesty: And whereas Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and His Most Christian Majesty were signed at *Versailles* on the Twentieth Day of *January* last, by the Ministers of Us and the Most Christian King: And whereas Preliminaries for restoring Peace between Us and the King of *Spain* were also signed at *Versailles* on the Twentieth Day of *January* last, between the Ministers of Us and the King of *Spain*: And whereas, for putting an End to the Calamity of War as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, His Most Christian Majesty, the King of *Spain*, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, as follows; that is to say,

That such Vessels and Effects as should be taken in the *Channel* and in the *North Seas*, after the Space of Twelve Days, to be computed from the Ratification of the said Preliminary Articles, should be restored on all Sides; That the Term should be One Month from the *Channel* and the *North Seas* as far as the *Canary Islands* inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Mediterranean*; Two Months from the said *Canary Islands* as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator; and lastly, Five Months in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception, or any other more particular Description of Time or Place.

And whereas the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the Most Christian King, in due Form, were exchanged by the Ministers of Us and of the Most Christian King, on the Third Day of this instant *February*; and the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles between Us and the King of *Spain* were exchanged between the Ministers of Us and of the King of *Spain*, on the Ninth Day of this instant *February*; from which Days respectively the several Terms above-mentioned, of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and of Five Months, are to be computed: And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that the Cessation of Hostilities between Us and the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, should be agreeable to the Epochs fixed between Us and the Most Christian King:

We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to notify the same to all Our loving Subjects; and We do declare, that Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against His Most Christian Majesty, the King of *Spain*, the States General of the *United Provinces*, and the United States of *America*, their Vassals or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-mentioned, and under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James's*, the Fourteenth Day of *February*, in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

God save the King.

L O N D O N :

Printed by CHARLES EYRE and WILLIAM STRAHAN, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty. 1783.

# Treaty of Paris (1763)

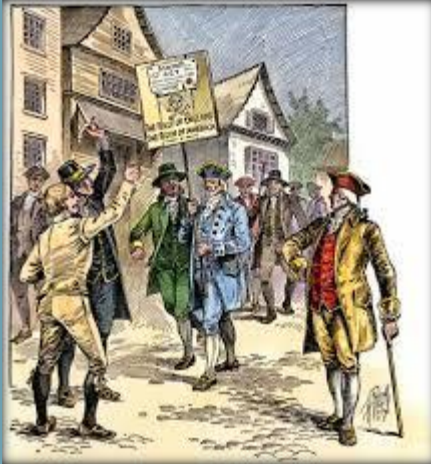
- Ends French and Indian War
- Gives Britain control of all territory east of the Mississippi River & Canada
  - Mississippi River was to be open for trade

# Immediate Effects from FIW

- ⦿ Great Britain gained majority of France's land and trade markets
- ⦿ Great Britain incurred a huge debt from the war
- ⦿ American colonists began to profit from access to additional land and trade markets
- ⦿ Great Britain began to increase taxes on exports and imports to offset debt
- ⦿ Re-enforced the Navigation Acts
- ⦿ Colonists began to smuggle products through their trade markets
- ⦿ Vice-Admiralty Courts were created to prosecute smugglers



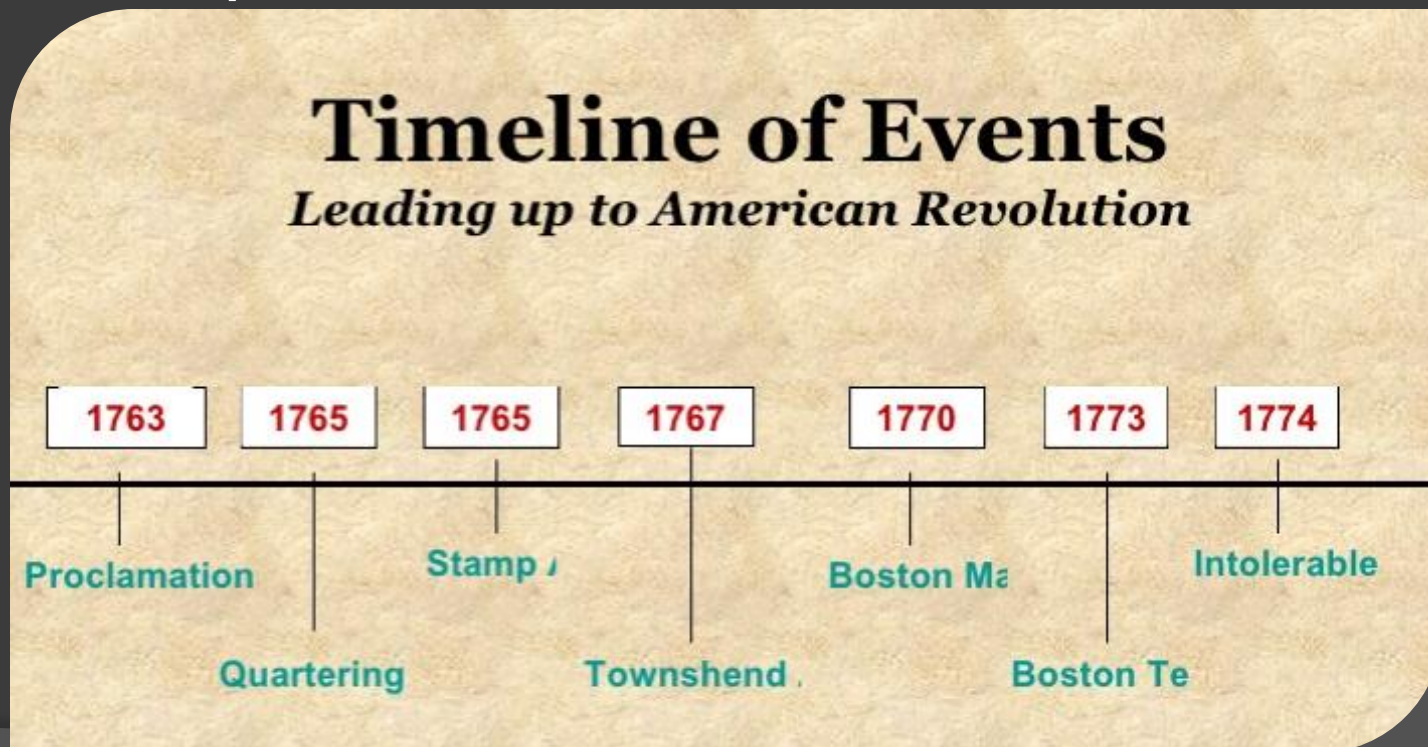
# Conflict Grows



- Great Britain was still providing protection for the colonies
- Colonies were beginning to profit and function economically without support from Great Britain
- GB looked to the colonies as a means of providing financial support to pay for the cost of the war—Extreme Taxing

# SSUSH3b

- Explain colonial response to such British actions as the Proclamation of 1763, the Stamp Act and the Intolerable Acts



# Proclamation 1763

- ◉ Ended Americans settlement beyond the Appalachian Mountains
  - Pontiac's Wars –Ottawa Nation led advances against settlers in the Ohio Valley. With the help of the Iroquois Confederacy, GB and colonists were able to come to resolution and end the fighting.



# Taxes to Pay for the War.



- Sugar Act of 1764
- Stamp Act of 1765
- Townshend Act 1767
- Tea Act 1773

Sugar Act: Set up Vice Admiralty Courts

Navigation and Townshend Act: Created the Writs of Assistance

Tea Act: Cheaper tea but had to buy from East Indian Tea Company



# Intolerable Acts 1765-1774

- Known as Coercive Acts by Parliament
- Passed by Parliament in reaction to Boston Tea Party



# The Intolerable Acts (1765-1774)

- ◎ Quartering Act (1765)
  - Colonies must supply and house British troops
- ◎ Boston Port Bill (1774)
  - Closes Boston Harbor until tea is paid for
- ◎ Administration of Justice Act (1774)
  - British officials could not be charged w/ a crime
- ◎ Massachusetts Government Act (1774)
  - Massachusetts charter is revoked
- ◎ Quebec Act (1774)
  - Canada given more territory, taken away from VA, CT & MA

# Stamp Act Repealed in 1766

- Act was repealed because of colonial boycotts.
- British then passed the Declaratory Acts.
  - This act says that Parliament could impose any law it wanted to on the colonists.

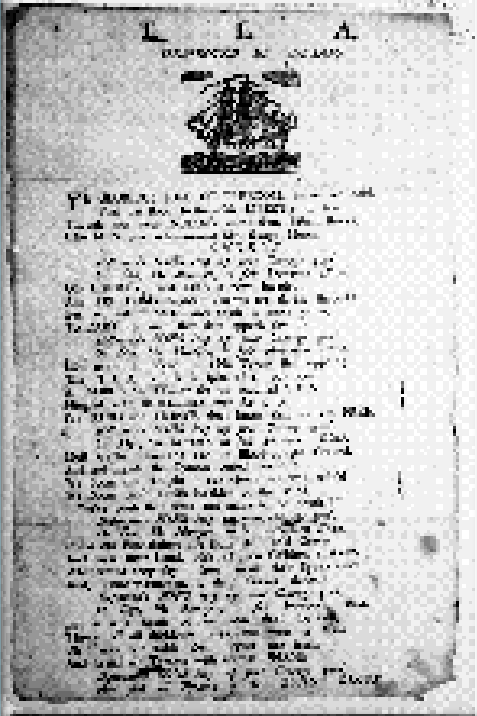




# Colonial Reaction

- No Taxation without Representation
- Believed taxes violated English civil liberties
- Massachusetts Colonial Assembly created Committee of Correspondences
  - Passed communications between colonies
- New York organized Stamp Act Congress
  - Draft formal petitions against Parliament
- Sons of Liberty was organized in Boston under Samuel Adams

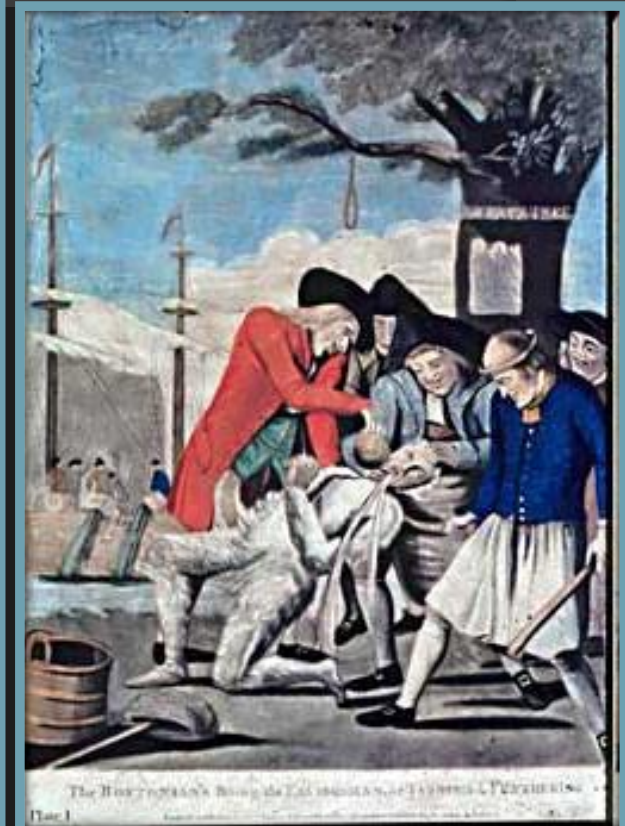
# Committees of Correspondence



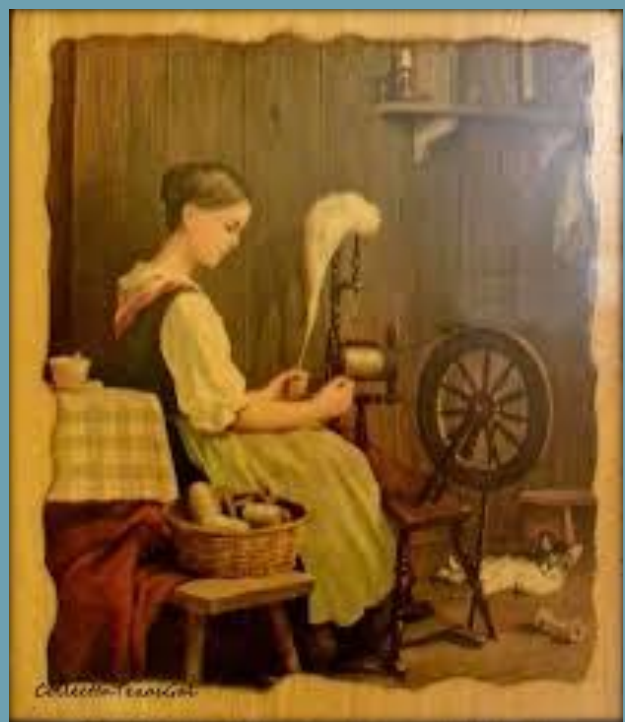
- Formed to allow the colonies to communicate with each other
- Spread revolutionary actions
  - Often quicker than other methods of communication
  - Writings would be read aloud or published in other colonies

# Sons of Liberty

- Formed by Samuel Adams
  - Original purpose: to protest the Stamp Act
- Protested against taxes
- Sometimes used intimidation and physical violence to achieve their goals



# Daughters of Liberty



- were a successful Colonial American group established in the year 1765
- that consisted of women who displayed their loyalty by participating in boycotts of British goods following the passage of the Townshend Acts.
- Boycotted the luxuries of British goods
  - Fine tea
  - Dresses
  - Furs
  - Jewelry
- They spun cloth and made clothes for minutemen

# SSUSH3c

- Explain the importance of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* to the movement for independence





# Common Sense

- Pamphlet published (anonymously) by Thomas Paine in January 1776
- 100,000 copies shared throughout colonies
- Argued the rationale for independence
- Helped to persuade many who were undecided to support the cause of independence

