

"When a certain great king, whose initial is G,  
 Shall force stamps upon paper, and folks to drink tea;  
 When these folks burn his tea and stamp paper, like stubble,  
 You may guess that this king is then coming to trouble."—Philip Freneau

**POLITICAL CAUSES FOR BREAKING WITH BRITAIN.**

**1. England's neglect of the colonies**



**2. Taxation without representation**

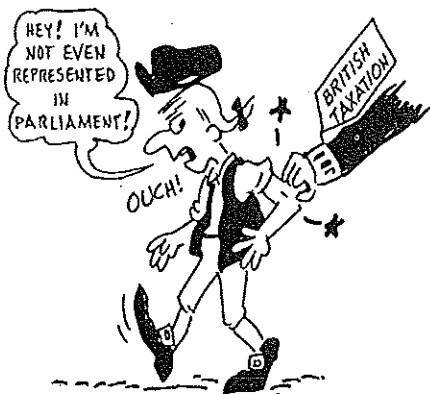


**3. Limitation of Individual rights**

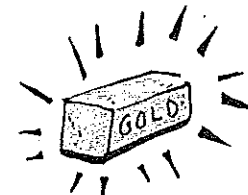


**ECONOMIC CAUSES FOR BREAKING WITH BRITAIN**

**4. Taxation**



**5. Mercantilism**



**ENGLAND'S ECONOMIC POLICY**

- 1) Gold in the treasury makes a nation strong.
- 2) So a nation must have a favorable balance of trade: more gold coming in than going out.
- 3) Therefore, a nation must regulate its trade to sell more than it buys.
- 4) Colonies exist for the trade benefits of the mother country.

**6. Trade restrictions**

Britain regulated trade with the colonies for her own benefit through navigation, or shipping, laws that forced the colonists to trade mainly with Britain.



**7. Economic power**

But England failed to enforce the navigation laws, and the colonists traded with whomever they pleased—and made money doing so.



**8. Free enterprise**

The colonists grew accustomed to free enterprise (free, unrestricted trade). When Britain finally began enforcing the navigation laws, it was too late!



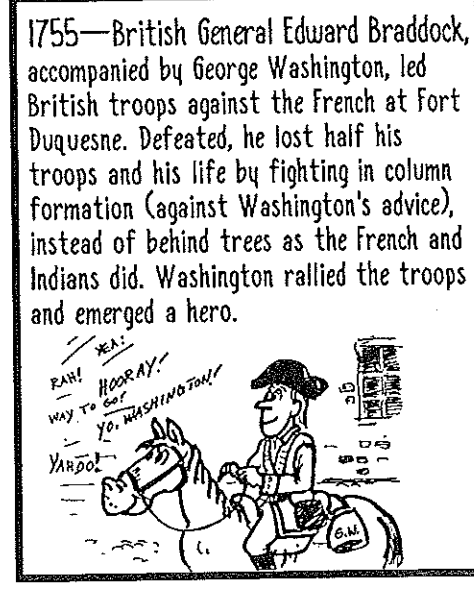
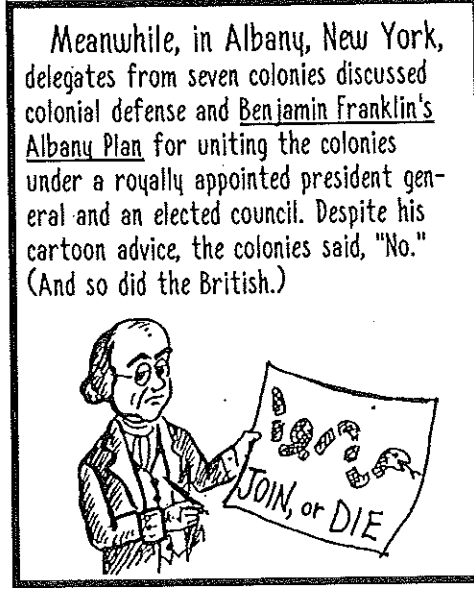
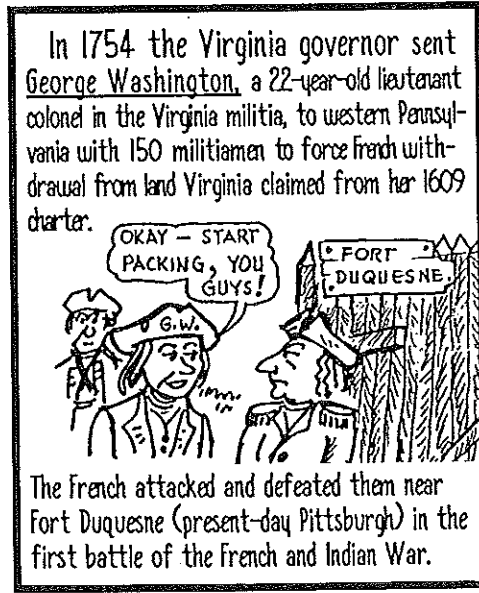
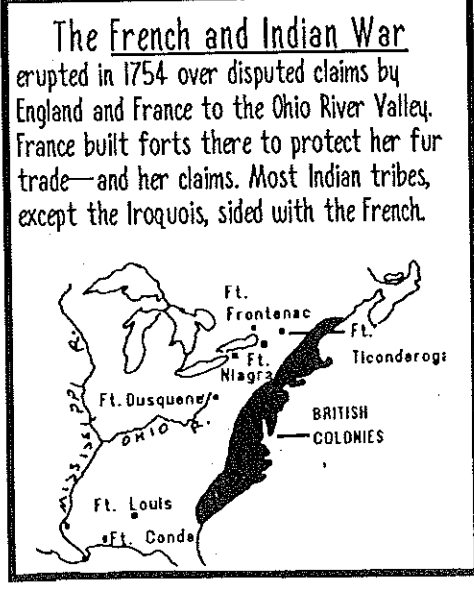
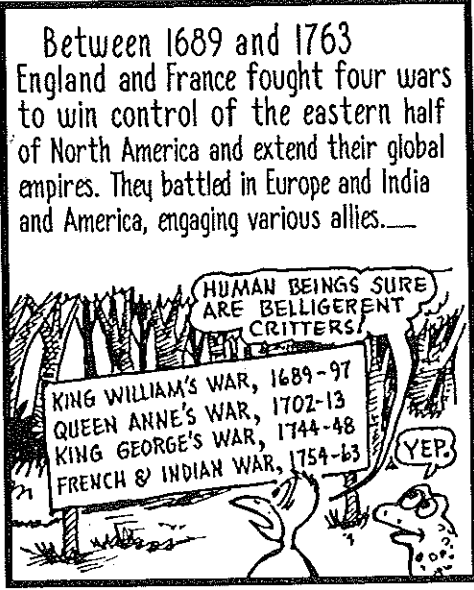
# 47 — STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA: THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

1492

1754-63

2000

Remember the 3-way race for North America among Spain, France, and England? One contestant, France, now loses.



"What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution: it was only an effect and consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people, and this was effected from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen 1492 years, before a drop of blood was shed...."—John Adams 1763-74 2000

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR CHANGED EVERYTHING.

Until 1763 Britain had paid little attention to her colonies, 3,000 miles distant. Taking advantage of this salutary (beneficial) neglect, the colonists had exercised the liberties of Englishmen and become increasingly autonomous (self-governing), while remaining proud, loyal British subjects.

After 1763 victorious Britain tightened control of her vast North American empire (almost doubled in size) in a series of actions that seemed fair to Britain, unfair to the colonists, and that led directly to the American Revolution.

As you read what happened, analyse the cause and effect relationships in the sequence of events, and then use your decision-making skills to judge what you would have done 1) as a colonial leader and 2) as Parliament.



In 1760 George III (age 22) became king of Great Britain. Although not a tyrant, he took his mother's advice to rule as well as reign (unlike easy-going George I and George II).



Insecure, vain, headstrong, and eventually insane, George III and his King's Friends faction in Parliament were ill-equipped to deal with British-American problems following the French & Indian War.



PROBLEM #1: FRONTIER DEFENSE—How could England keep peace along the colonial frontier with Americans raring to cross it and settle Indian lands? In 1763 Chief Pontiac led Indians in the Great Lakes area in a year-long war against such land-hungry colonists.

**BRITISH ACTION**

1. PROCLAMATION LINE OF 1763: would bar westward settlement on Indian lands and, in turn, protect the colonists from invading Indians;
2. 10,000 BRITISH TROOPS: would protect this frontier line, with the colonists to pay one-third of the \$1,000,000 annual cost.

**AMERICAN REACTION**

"UNFAIR! Our original charters included land west of that line. And we don't want a standing army during peace time!"

