Seeing the Revolution through 1776 with Key Terms in Yellow (Yellow also for facts that make Key Terms understandable.) The 's and 's in the beige rows (or blue if a 2nd event) show who started an event and the 's show the consequences.

	Indians	French Colonies			British Kings		British Regulation	Colonial Governments	Religion	Interests – North	Interests – South	Land Hunger	The Press	Other	Intercolonial Communication
^	Confed- eration and	Rivers, feudal land- holding, centralized government, intermingling with Indians	Florida as a buffer to English in	Atlantic, not feudal land- holding, de- centralized	1600–1689 alternating pro-Catholic, pro-	Rejection by the English (with the killing of a king) of the idea of divine right of kings	Navigation Acts of the 1600s and acts in the	Colonies established as havens for different religions, and going their own way by English	sensitive to threats to their	Navigation Acts, benefiting the developing merchant	Navigation Acts, keeping out competing buyers	Among the many examples, Bacon's			Communications are primarily colony to Britain, not colony to colony.
					>			A	^						
1 6 8 9 +						Declaration of Rights with Glorious Revolution. John Locke and views of the Enlightenment.		Response to the Glorious Revolution. Spread of the Enlightenment and its principles.							
1					Succession	Development of		More colonies							
7 1 4					by Hanovers (German), not acting like kings until	new form of		become royal, but colonial legislatures maintain control over "power of the purse" (to							
				Wars for empire (1689-1748), with colonial outbreaks.		Virtual representation ³ .	British focus on these wars and the goals of empire	tax) Actual representation. Perpetuation of the British letting the colonies go their own way.					Zenger case (1735)		
1		French and		•			•	^							Albany Plan ⁴
7 5 <u>4</u>		Indian War (Seven Years' War) aris bringing v			solve – and th										Albally Flall
1 7	will be ones Problem:	From a <i>Britis</i> Problems: French colonists	h perspect Problem: Spanish Floridas	tive worldwide	. Problems incl										

Indian		Spanish	British				Colonial	Religion	Interests -	Interests	Land	The	Other	Intercolonial
	Colonies	Colonies	Colonies			Regulation	Governments		North	South	Hunger	Press		Communication
				George III tries to reestablish the power of the king.	New British Prime Minister - the king's man - George Grenville									
1 7 6 3						Solution to Land and Indians: Proclamation Line of 1763.					4			
1 7 6 4						Solutions to Debt: Sugar Act change to a tax for revenue			Boycott ⁵ of British goods begins.					FYI: initially in Northern colonies, boycott spreads because it works so well.
					^	,			4					
1 7 6 5					•	Quartering Act Stamp Act- a traditional tax for revenue in England. Currency Act	_		•	•		A	Sons of Liberty — intimidation.	Stamp Act Congress – and boycott. – taxed by their own representatives
1 7 6 6					New British prime minister	Repeal the Declaratory Act. Disbanding of New York assembly	•		•	_				Boycott agreements continue
1 7 6 7						Solution to Debt and the Protest: Townshend duties and their external taxes (at the port) but still for revenue	•		•	•				Boycott agreements continue

Ind	dians	French Colonies	Spanish Colonies	Kings	Government	British Regulation	Colonial Governments	Religion	Interests – North	Interests – South		The Press		Intercolonial Communication
1 7 7					New British prime minister (Lord North)							Revere pamphlet	_	
0					·							•	← →	A
1 7 7							•					A	<u> </u>	Committees of Correspondence.
2						Tea Act								Broadened support for boycott.
					•	>			•	•				4
					•								Boston	•
					^								Tea Party ◀	
1 7 7						Intolerable (<mark>Coercive</mark>) Acts ⁸								Boycott intensifies.
4					•	•	•		•	•				4
					_	Solution to								
						French lands and colonists: Quebec Act								September - 1st Continental Congress.
1						Feb -	_	•	^	•	•			^
7 7						Conciliatory Proposals.9								
5						▶ ????								↑ ???
													April- Lexington and Concord	July - Olive Branch Petition ¹⁰
													()	oranch Petition •
1 7 7 6													Common Sense – Blames the king	Jefferson/others. July – Declaration of Independence- blames the king; asserts rights of "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," and claims powers that "Independent States may of
						^							← →	right do." ◀

How to Use This Study Tool: An Example

This example show how to use the arrows to think about interconnections: The first use shows an under "Navigation Acts of the 1600s..." and then an under both the "Interests – North" and "Interests – South" because both are changed by this policy.

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- ⁸ These are the Coercive Acts (to force)
 - Boston Port Act Closed port until Boston pays
 - Quartering Act Required local payment for quarters (places to stay, food, candles) for British soldiers
 - Massachusetts Government Act –Government would not be elected by the local people, but appointed by the English government
 - Town meetings (traditional local government in New England) required the governor's consent.

¹ Mercantile regulation is also called mercantilism. Under mercantilism, taxes were not intended to provide money to the government, but to regulate trade.

² This is new form of government that evolves because the new king from Germany neither spoke English nor was accustomed to English politics. The leader of the political party that won in Parliamentary elections became the leader of the executive branch. The person's title was (and still is) prime minister. He (or she in this century) held office until his party lost the elections, and then the leader of the winning political party became the **new** prime minister. That is why there are so many instances in the chronology of the words "**New** prime minister."

³ William Pitt, the highly successful prime minister during the Seven Years War, called Grenville's view of virtual representation as "the most contemptable idea that ever entered into the head of a man."

⁴ For colony-wide dealing with the Indians, proposed by Benjamin Franklin but not approved by any colony.

⁵ This uses the word *boycott* for the non-importation measures taken by the colonists; however, the word *boycott* was not coined until the 1880s. *Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary* states: "[after Charles C. Boycott., English estate manager in Ireland, against whom nonviolent coercive tactics were used in 1880."

⁶ The plan called for the revenue to fund governors—thus making them no longer dependent on colonial legislatures.

⁷ Caution about the word *massacre*. It is the killing of innocents. Don't assume.

⁹ Lord North – end taxes if colony pays salary of own governor and pays for own defense

¹⁰ An olive branch is a symbol of trying to make peace. - The George III's response, however, was that the colonists were "open and avowed enemies."