

Study Tool for the Path to the Revolution (Or Management 101: How *Not* to Manage Large Groups)

The ▶s and ◀s in the **yellow rows** (or **blue** if a 2nd event) show who started an event and the ▲s show the consequences. Click [here](#) for an example. This Study Tool 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.” This, like many of the Study Tools, is **not** a sheet to be memorized, but a reference and a tool to bring everything together.

Indians	French Colonies	Spanish Colonies	British Colonies	British Kings	British Government	British Regulation	Colonial Governments	Religion	Interests – North	Interests – South	Land Hunger	The Press	Other	Intercolonial Communication
Woodland Indians, Iroquois Confederation and a balance of power	River system, feudal estates, forts, centralized government, intermingling with Indians, Jesuit conversions	Florida as a buffer to English	Atlantic coast, not feudal land-holding, de-centralized government, separation from Indians. Georgia as buffer to Spanish.	1600–1689 intermittent pro-Catholic and pro-Protestant rulers distracted from colonial control by religious and political struggles	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 1700s. Focus on mercantile regulation, not revenue.	Colonies established as havens for different religions, established by charter and focused on charter, and going their own way by English neglect.	Colonies sensitive to threats to their religions	Navigation Acts, benefiting the developing merchant class and its infra-structure	Navigation Acts, keeping out competing buyers	Among the many examples, Bacon's Rebellion (1676).	Powerful colonial interest in newspapers		Communications are primarily colony to Britain, not colony to colony.
				▶		▶	▲	▲	▲	▲				
1 6 8 9 +	Ongoing struggle with whites over land				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. ▲							
	▶ ▲						More colonies become royal.							Ongoing struggle with Indians over land. ▲ ◀
1 7 1 4				Succession by Hanovers (German), inactive British government until George III.	Development of Cabinet government with a prime minister. Virtual representation.		But colonial legislatures maintain control over “power of the purse.” Actual representation.							

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Treaty of Paris bringing victory and will be ones from a <i>British</i> perspective worldwide. Problems include:														
1 7 6 3	Problem: French colonists to govern. Problem: French lands to govern (doubles British territory).	Problem: Spanish Floridas to govern.	Problem: Increased British–colonist distrust.		Problem: Massive British debt (doubles the amount of national debt in 1754). New problem: George III tries to reestablish the power of the king.									
1 7 6 3						Solution to Land and Indians: Proclamation Line of 1763.								
1 7 6 4						Solution to Debt: Sugar Act.			Boycott of British goods begins.					FYI: initially in Northern colonies, boycott spreads because it works so well.:
1 7 6 5						Solution to Debt: Quartering Act Solution to Debt: Stamp Act. Currency Act							Sons of Liberty – intimidation.	Stamp Act Congress – and boycott.

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1766						New British prime minister	Retreat: Repeal + the Declaratory Act.	Refusal to fund British troops by 2 colonies where many of these troops were located								
						New British prime minister	Disbanding of New York assembly									Boycott agreements continue
1767							Solution to Debt and the Protest: Townshend duties and their external taxes.									Boycott agreements continue
1768																
1770						New British prime minister (Lord North)							Revere pamphlet	Boston Massacre		
1772															Committees of Correspondence.	
							Tea Act								Broadened support for boycott.	
														Boston Tea Party		

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1774							Intolerable (Coercive) Acts ▶	▲		▲	▲					Non-importation intensifies. ◀
							Solution to French lands and colonists: Quebec Act ▶	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲				▲
1775					▲	▲	Conciliatory Proposals. ▶ ?									1st Continental Congress. ◀ ▲ ?
														Lexington and Concord and "the shots heard 'round the world" ◀ ▶		

How to Use This Study Tool: An Example

Two examples 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.
- The “ongoing struggles with whites...” and the “ongoing struggles with Indians...” columns each use ▶ and ◀ because each group has a consequence on the other.

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