

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
				George III tries to reestablish the power of the king. ▶	New British Prime Minister - the king's man - George Grenville ▲									
1763						Solution to Land and Indians: Proclamation Line of 1763. ◀ ▶								
1764						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.
1765						Quartering Act Stamp Act- a traditional tax for revenue in England. Currency Act ▶							Sons of Liberty – intimidation.	Stamp Act Congress – and boycott – taxed by their own representatives ◀
1766					New British prime minister New British prime minister ▲	Repeal the Declaratory Act. Disbanding of New York assembly ▶								Boycott agreements continue ◀
1767						Solution to Debt and the Protest: Townshend duties and their external taxes (at the port) but still for revenue ... ⁶ ▶								Boycott agreements continue ◀

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1770						New British prime minister (Lord North)							Revere pamphlet	Boston Massacre ⁷	
1772							Tea Act								Committees of Correspondence.
															Broadened support for boycott.
														Boston Tea Party	
1774							Intolerable (Coercive) Acts ⁸								Boycott intensifies.
							Solution to French lands and colonists: Quebec Act								September - 1st Continental Congress.
1775							Feb - Conciliatory Proposals. ⁹								
							▶????							April-Lexington and Concord	▶???
														July - Olive Branch Petition ¹⁰	
1776													Jan - Thomas Paine – 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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WCJC Department: History – Dr. Bibus
Contact Information: 281.239.1577 or bibusc@wcjc.edu
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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 A Pitt calls Grenville’s view of virtual representation as “the most contemptable idea that ever entered into the head of a man” (Essentials, page 126).

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.

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.

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.”