

Lesson 4 – Use its 2 Learning Quizzes 1st.

18. Major trends in English government and economy:

- Mercantilism by England (and Spain and others) and taxes to regulate trade - **The change:** to taxes for revenue **Caution:** what's a boycott?
- Parliament and prime minister (and the Cabinet) **The change:** to the executive being the head of a political party, not the king.
- French and Indian War, consequences on colonists and consequences of crushing English debt and its need of more taxes to pay bills **The change:** debt

19. Proclamation of 1763 as barrier to what areas that colonists wanted and why **(Use the map.)** Look ahead to the Peace and British motives.

20. 1763 and beyond – King George III tries to reestablish the power of the king **The change:** to the king trying to be king – it fails

21. Major events, people, and documents in the American Revolution

- Stamp Act and how it worked **Video:** Making a Revolution **Search Word:** Stamp plus a “bit” after that **Caution:** what's a *massacre*?
- Stamp Act Declaration and its key principle **(Use the primary.)**
- Boston Tea Party – why this tax, whose property was the tea **Video:** Making a Revolution **Search Word:** Tea
- Sons of Liberty - who
- Coercive Acts – what **Video:** Making a Revolution **Search Word:** Coercive
- Lord North's Conciliatory Proposition
- Olive Branch Petition by the Continental Congress
- Thomas Paine's Common Sense **Video:** Declaring Independence **Search Word:** Common
- Declaration of Independence, major positions and its major target **(Use the primary.)** **Video:** Declaring Independence **Search Word:** self-evident

Tip: To understand this, notice the above things changed from the past the Americans thought they had and the British thought they had.

Seeing the Revolution through 1776 - Bright yellow highlights new and related, prior terms, pink for a new prime minister, and blue used for boycott. Endnotes provide explanations if needed. The ▶ s and ◀ s in the pale yellow rows (or light blue if a 2nd event) show who started an event and the ▲ s show the consequences.

	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	Rivers, feudal land-holding, centralized government, intermingling with Indians	Florida as a buffer to English in Georgia	Atlantic, not feudal land-holding, decentralized government, separate from Indians	1600–1689 alternating pro-Catholic, pro-Protestant rulers and 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 - mercantile ¹ regulation, not revenue.	Colonies established as havens for different religions, 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.
...					▶		▶	▶	▶	▶	▶				
1689						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.							
1707					Succession by Hanovers	Development of new form of		More colonies become royal,							

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1 4					(German), not acting like kings until George III.	government Cabinet government with a prime minister ² .	Virtual representation ³ .	but colonial legislatures maintain control over "power of the purse" (to tax) Actual representation. Perpetuation of the British letting the colonies go their own way.					Zenger case (1735)		
1 7 5 4		French and Indian War (Seven Years' War)													Albany Plan ⁵
Treaty of Paris bringing victory and problems to solve – and those Solutions will be ones from a <i>British</i> perspective worldwide. Problems include:															
1 7 6 3	Problem: Indians to govern	Problems: French colonists and 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).									
					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.								
1 7 6 4							Solutions to Debt: Sugar Act- change to a tax for revenue			Boycott ⁶ of British goods begins.					FYI: initially in Northern colonies, boycott spreads because it works so well.
1 7 6 5							Quartering Act Stamp Act- a traditional tax for							Sons of Liberty –	Stamp Act Congress – and boycott – taxed

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							revenue in England. ⁷ Currency Act ▶	▶		▶	▶		▶	intimidation.	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 ... ⁸ ▶	▶		▶	▶					Boycott agreements continue
1770						New British prime minister (Lord North)							Revere pamphlet	Boston Massacre ⁹		
1772							Tea Act ▶	▶		▶	▶		▶	▶	Committees of Correspondence. Broadened support for boycott.	
							▶			▶	▶			Boston Tea Party		
1774							Intolerable (Coercive) Acts ¹⁰ ▶	▶		▶	▶				Boycott intensifies.	
							Solution to French lands and colonists: Quebec Act								September - 1st Continental Congress.	

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							►	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲			▲	
1775							Feb - Conciliatory Proposals. ¹¹									
							►????								▲???	
														April-Lexington and Concord ◀ ▶	July - Olive Branch Petition ¹² ◀	
1776														Jan - Thomas Paine – Common Sense – Blames the king	Jefferson/others ¹³ . 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 North and South were changed by this policy.

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

⁴ The URL for this link is http://www.cjbibus.com/1739_1763_Wars_for_Empire.htm

⁵ For colony-wide dealing with the Indians, proposed by Benjamin Franklin but not approved by any colony.

⁶ 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.]"

⁷ A traditional tax in England, the British did not expect a problem. The Stamp Act, however, was a shock to the colonists for several reasons. Unlike prior taxes, it was not about trade at the port. It was collected **in** the colony, a new event. It also offended many classes of people. It required a stamp (embossed in a document) as proof that the colonist had paid the appropriate tax. For example, those colonists who loved their newspapers resented the required stamp, and those with money resented a stamp to show that a tax was paid on sale of lands. Not paying that tax could result in forfeiture.

⁸ The plan called for the revenue to fund governors—thus making them no longer dependent on colonial legislatures.

⁹ Caution about the word *massacre*. It is "the act or an instance of killing a number of usually **helpless or unresisting** human beings under circumstances of **atrocious or cruelty**." Don't assume.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Lord North and his Conciliatory Proposition – an offer to end taxes if a colony pays the salary of own governor and for own defense

¹² The Continental Congress and its Olive Branch Petition - 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."

¹³ Jefferson is the famous author of the Declaration of Independence, but he is not alone. Also the Congress revises his draft as well. Use the primary in Lesson 4 to recognize the main parts of the Declaration—its appeal to Enlightenment principles, its criticism of George III, and—to simplify—its divorce decree from the British empire.