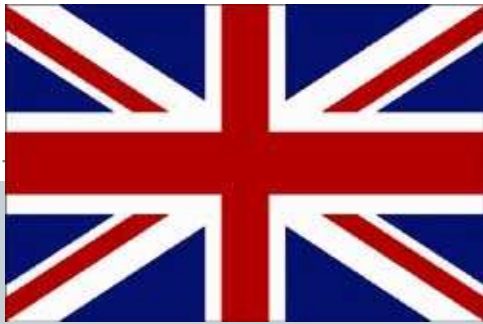


The Duel Over North America

French and Indian War



France in Canada



French population in New France grew very slowly -- only 6,000 whites by 1750

Effective trading relationship with the Indians

Aimed to keep English settlers out of the Ohio Valley

Established posts in the Mississippi region (New Orleans most important—1718)

Clash of Empires: English, French, & Spanish



Four world wars between 1688 and 1763

1. King William's War (1689-1697)
2. Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)
3. King George's War (1744-1748)
4. French & Indian War (1754-1763 -- Seven Years' War) --most important of the colonial wars.

Main issue was control of the Ohio Valley

Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763



May, 1754

- Lt. Col. George Washington sent by Virginia gov't to forks of Ohio River to prevent French from building fort
- Washington defeated and forced to surrender

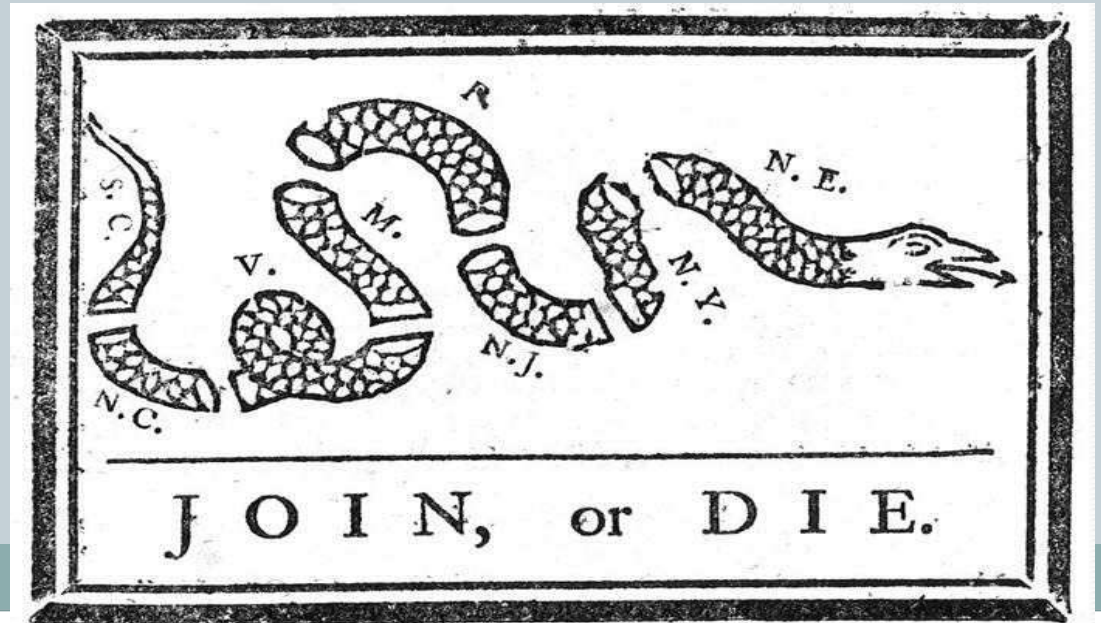


George Washington, on horseback, at the Battle of the Monongahela, at Fort Duquesne, in 1755.

Albany Congress 1754

British unsuccessfully sought to make Iroquois allies

Benjamin Franklin created plan for colonial home rule: dealt with defense and Indian affairs



William Pitt's changes



New British Prime Minister William Pitt changed strategy: focus on France in North America in order to win the war

The Battle of Quebec (1760) was successful & French commander de Montcalm was killed

Peace of Paris 1763



In effect, France was removed from North America.

Spain lost Florida to England.

But France will cede the trans-Mississippi to Spain.

American westward colonial expansion increased significantly after the war

Effects of the War on Britain



It increased her colonial empire in the Americas.

It greatly enlarged England's debt.

Britain's contempt for the colonials created bitter feelings

***Therefore, England felt that a major reorganization of her American Empire was necessary!**

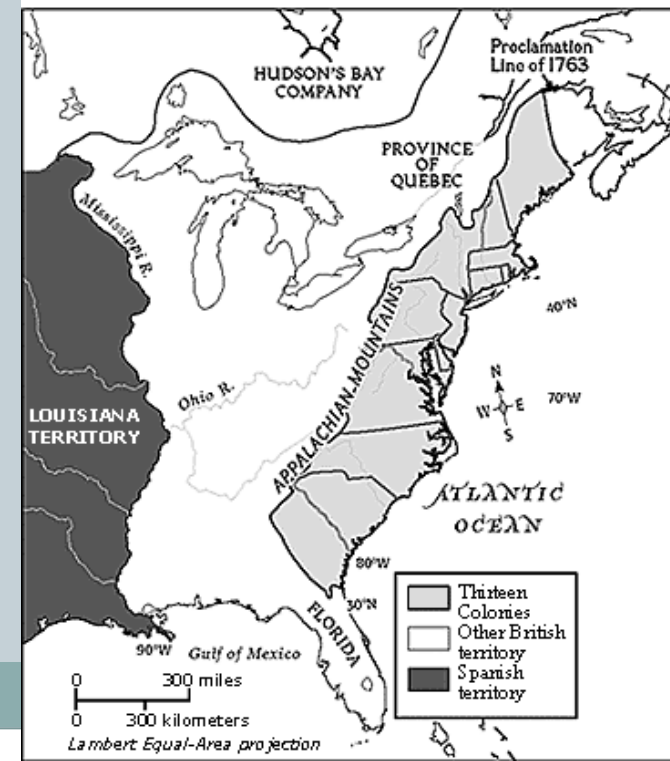
Effects of the War on the American Colonists

It united them against a common enemy for the first time.

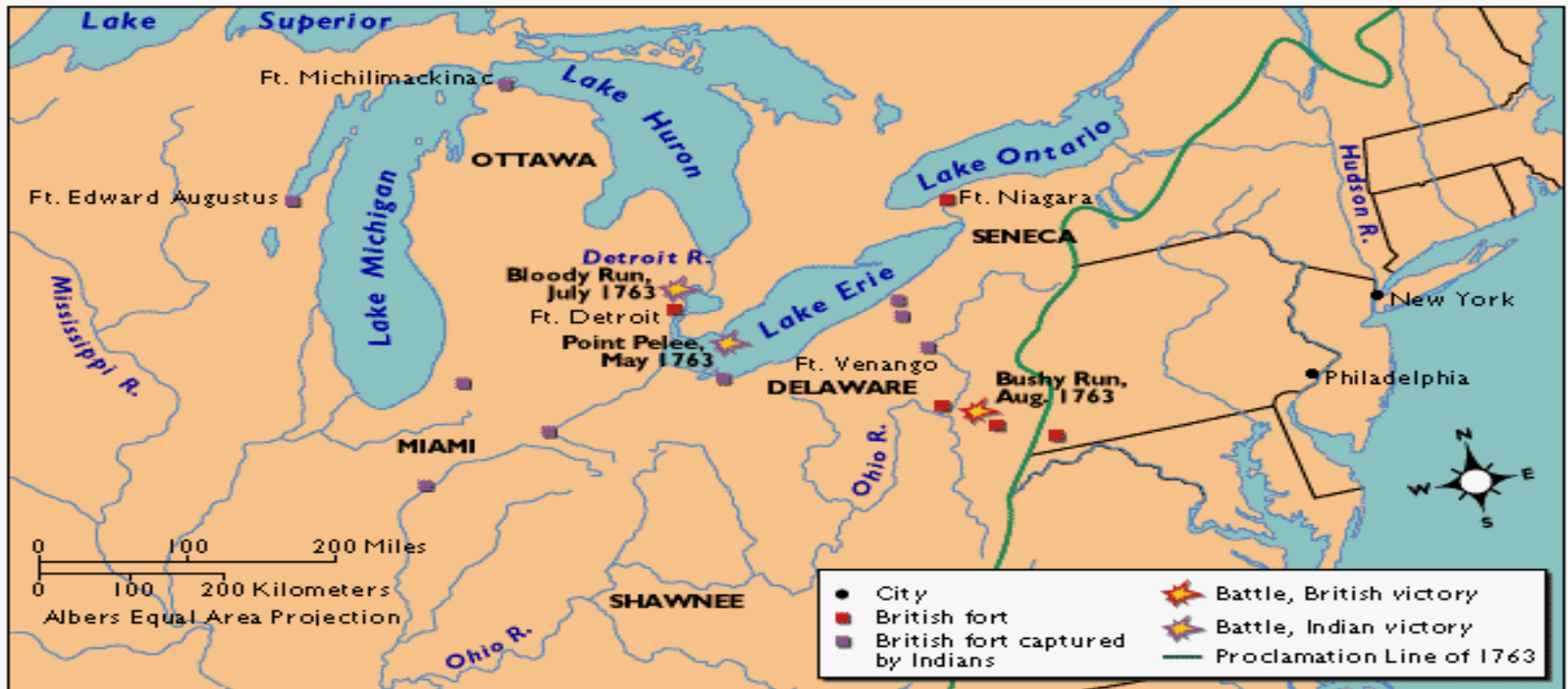
It created a socializing experience for all the colonials who participated.

It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify with increased taxes.

Proclamation of 1763



Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763–1764



Pontiac's Rebellion subdued in October, 1763

As a result of Pontiac's rebellion, George III prohibited colonists to move west of the Appalachians

Colonials generally ignored the Proclamation of 1763

The American colonies prior to the American Revolution



Salutatory Neglect- colonies had been generally left alone; developed self-reliance; effective organization

- 13 separate colonial governments emerged; often undercut authority of Parliament

Mercantilism: Colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country

Navigation Acts (Laws)

- Purpose: enforce the mercantilist system
- Rarely enforced at first.



Basic provisions of Navigation Laws passed in 17th and 18th centuries:

- a. Restricted commerce to and from the colonies to English or American vessels.
- b. Certain "enumerated" articles like tobacco couldn't be shipped to any other foreign market except England
- c. All European goods going to America had to go through England first.

King George III - Sought to exercise increased control over the colonies


This was the period that ended "salutary neglect"

→ George Grenville new Prime Minister, sought to enforce Navigation Acts.

→ British debt from the French and Indian War was enormous

→ British believed colonists should pay to have 10,000 British soldiers to protect against Indian uprisings.





Led to Molasses Act- Imposed taxes on all molasses, rum and sugar imported from the French Caribbean.

James Otis, a young Boston lawyer, demanded Parliament repeal the acts. Otis wrote famous words "no taxation without representation."



Writs of Assistance



Search warrants used by British customs officers to harass colonial shipping.

Goal: to reduce colonial smuggling

Led to smuggling which was profitable and easy (John Hancock)



Currency Act 1764

British restricted colonial printing of paper money

Quartering Act 1765

Certain colonies required to provide food & quarters for British troops

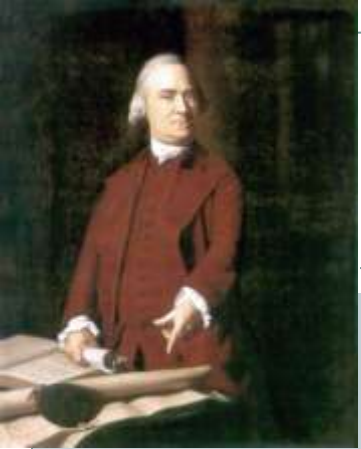
Stamp Act



→ Purpose: Raise revenues to support the new military force in the colonies

→ Tax applied to published materials and legal documents e.g., pamphlets, newspapers, marriage certificates, death certificates, deeds

Both Sugar Act and Stamp Act offenders were tried in British, not colonial, courts where juries were not allowed



Reactions to new taxes-

Sons Of Liberty

Led by Samuel Adams

Houses of officials ransacked,
possessions stolen

Officials were often hanged
in effigy

All stamp act agents were forced
to resign; no one selling stamps



Virginia Resolves



Virginia's leaders saw Stamp Act as an attack on colonial's rights as Englishmen

Passed a resolution stating that Virginia could only be taxed by Virginians

8 other colonies passed resolutions similar to Virginia's

Stamp Act Congress 1765

Brought together 27 delegates from 9 colonies

Drew up a statement of their rights and grievances and demanded that the king and Parliament rescind the Stamp Act

Significance: brought together reps from different & rival colonies and set a precedent for future resistance to British rule

Stamp Act repealed in 1766

Parliament passed the **Declaratory Act** at the same time stating Parliament had the right to tax colonies



Townshend Acts 1767

Sought to punish the colonies for the Stamp Act uproar

Tax was an indirect customs duty payable at American ports ("external tax")

Revenues from taxes to pay the salaries of royal governors and judges – upset the colonists

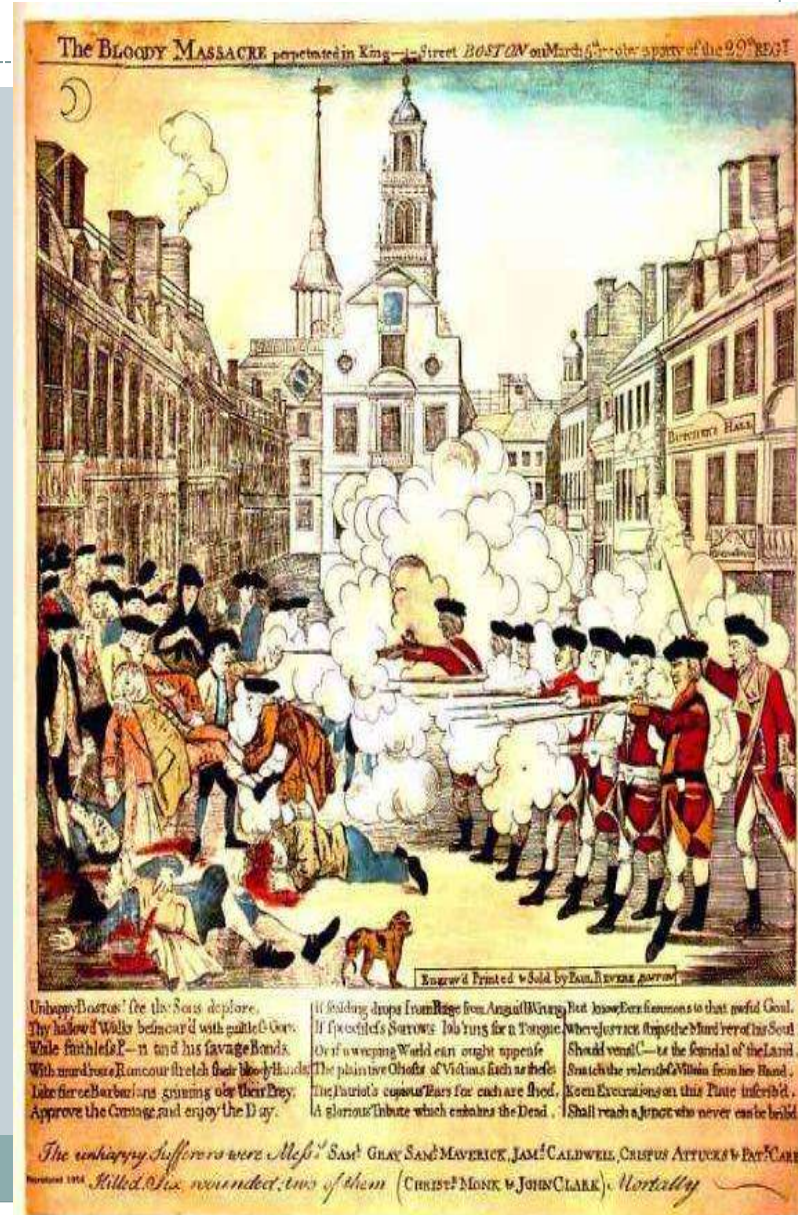
Most offensive import duty within the Townshend Acts was on tea

Boston "Massacre"

March 5, 1770 British soldiers (having been provoked) fired on a crowd of Bostonians

Colonial propaganda exaggerated the event and made British appear sinister

Half the troops in Boston removed





On the Death of Five
young Men who
was Murthered,
March 5th 1770.
By the 29th Regi-
ment.

Committee of Correspondence



Following the “Boston Massacre” of 1770
Committees of Correspondence were
established.

Rallied opposition on common causes

Notified other colonies about “outrages”
committed by the British

Samuel Adams was instrumental in the Mass
CofC



Tea Act 1773

British gov't granted British East India Company
a monopoly of American tea business

Price of tea would be even lower than existing
prices

Boston Tea Party

Sons of Liberty dressed as Mohawk Indians
boarded three ships, smashed 342 chests open,
and dumped the tea into the harbor

"Intolerable Acts" (Coercive Acts) 1774



Boston Port Act—harbor remained closed until damages were paid and order restored

Massachusetts colonial charter revoked—no town or colonial meetings

Quebec Act—borders of Quebec redrawn only slightly, but seen as an incursion by the Catholic Canadians

The 1st Continental Congress

Sept. 5 to Oct. 26, 1774

12 of 13 colonies present (except Georgia)

Called for a complete boycott of British goods

Declaration and Resolves sent to Parliament &
King

→ Gave colonists the legal right to assemble
in order to seek redress

→ John Adams - Prevented moderates from
seeking compromise with the Crown and
insisting upon support for American rights

Had no effect, Parliament didn't even respond

Lexington and Concord

“Shot Heard Around The World”



April 1775, a detachment of 700 British redcoats sent secretly to nearby Lexington & Concord to seize stores of gunpowder and arrest Sam Adams & John Hancock.

Paul Revere and William Dawes warned the Minutemen

Minutemen refused to disperse on the Lexington Green and shots were fired Who fired the first shot?

At Concord, colonial militia picked-off British soldiers as they retreated to Boston

→ 273 British casualties; 95 Americans casualties

2nd Continental Congress

May 10, 1775



All 13 colonies present -- delegates interested
redressing of grievances – not independence

Selected George Washington to head of the
Continental Army

Patrick Henry will give his "Give me liberty, or
give me death." speech to convince the VA
House of Burgesses to send troops in the war.

Olive Branch Petition



Last effort by moderates in the Continental Congress to prevent an all-out war.

Once again, professed loyalty to the crown; sought to restore peace

Appealed to the king to intercede with Parliament to reconsider the “Intolerable Acts”

King refused to recognize Congress and the war is on

Let's Get Ready to Rumble!



	British	Americans
Advantages		
Disadvantages		

Phase I: The Northern Campaign

1775-1776

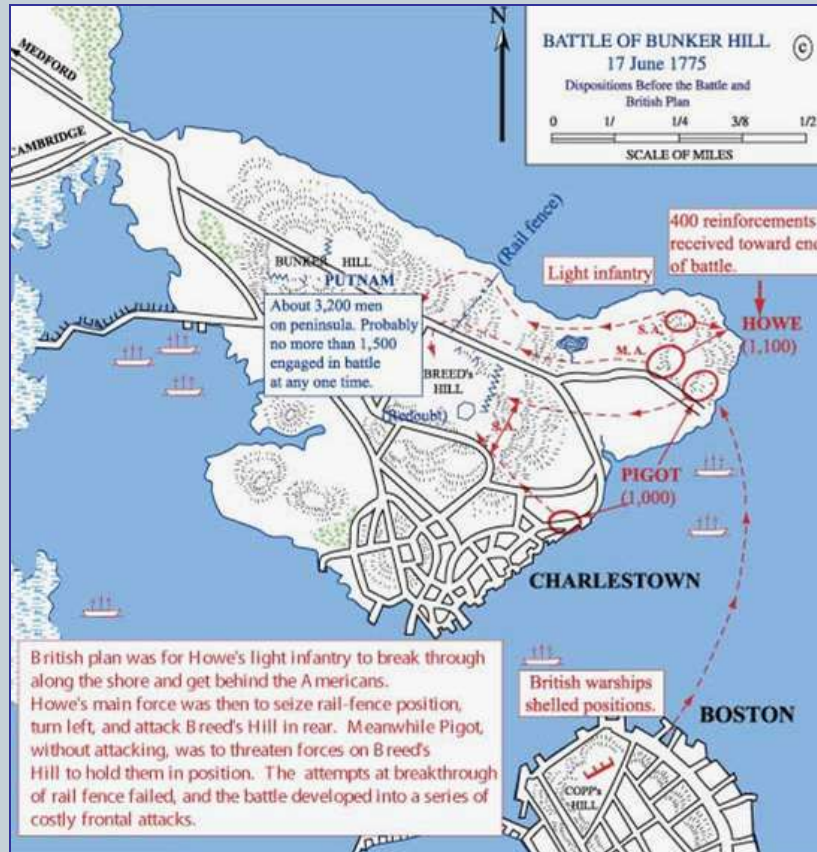


Ticonderoga and Crown Point -- May 1775

Forces under Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys of Vermont

Benedict Arnold of Connecticut surprised & captured British garrisons.

Bunker Hill (June, 1775)



Redcoats in ill-conceived frontal assault were mowed down

American supply of gunpowder ran out and were forced to abandon the hill in disorder

Viewed as an American victory due to high (40%) British casualties

British Army left Boston to conduct the war from New York.

Thomas Paine's Common Sense

(published early 1776)



Colonial policy was inconsistent; independence was the only course

America had a mission; moral obligation to the world to set up an independent, democratic republic

Converted many loyalist to rebels

Declaration of Independence



The four rights the colonists were fighting for

1. Equality
2. Life Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness
3. Right to Self Govern
4. Right of Rebellion

Richard Henry Lee moved for independence

“these United Colonies...free and independent states”

July 4, 1776



Declaration of Independence formally approved on July 4, 1776

1. Preamble (heavily influenced by John Locke)
2. Declaration of Rights
3. List of 27 grievances of the colonies
4. Formal declaration of independence
5. Officially broke ties with England

Loyalists "Tories"

About 20% of the colonists
Usually conservative: educated and wealthy
King's officers and other beneficiaries of the
crown

Estates confiscated and sold;
helped finance the war
New York and Southern
Colonies.



Patriots



American rebels who fought both British soldiers and loyalists

Financing: Robert Morris, “the financier of the Revolution” helped Congress finance the war

Started in New England, but strong support in PA, Middle Colonies and back country.

Highly effective with propaganda



Phase 2: The Northern Campaign

1776-1777



Battle of Long Island NY (Summer & Fall 1776)

Washington's army allowed to escape from Long Island to Manhattan and then NJ

Battle of Trenton (Dec. 1776)

Washington crossed the Delaware River on Dec. 26, 1776 -- surprised and captured about 1,000 Hessians who were sleeping off their Christmas partying.

→ Washington needed to achieve quick victories to revive the disintegrating Continental Army

Battle of Saratoga

British sought to capture New York and sever New England from rest of the Colonies

Am. Victory: General Burgoyne surrendered entire command at Saratoga on Oct. 17, 1777 to American General Horatio Gates

Significance: France signed the **Franco-American treaty** which ultimately ensured American success. (Ben Franklin as diplomat)





Valley Forge winter of 1777-78

Supplies were scarce: food, clothing

Army whipped into shape by Baron von Steuben

Demonstrated American resolve despite horrible conditions

Benedict Arnold a traitor 1780

Plotted with the British to sell out the key stronghold of West Point commanding the Hudson River

Plot accidentally discovered by Washington

Indian allies of Britain attacked American frontier positions

Articles Of Confederation



Set up by 2nd Continental Congress

Drafted by John Dickinson

Purpose: to organize a nation and an army;
maintain civil order and establish international
recognition

Did not get ratified until 1781.

First constitution in U.S. history; lasted until
1789 when the Constitution was adopted

The American Navy

Was French!!!!

John Paul Jones - Chief contribution was destroying British merchant shipping

Did not affect Britain's navy

American Privateers were more effective than the American navy



Phase 3: The Southern Strategy

1780-1781



Focused on Southern Colonies

Nathaniel Greene eventually succeeded in clearing Georgia and S.C. of most British troops

Cornwallis forced to abandon the Southern strategy; fell back to Chesapeake Bay at Yorktown

Battle of Yorktown

Last major battle of the war

Washington made 300-mile+ march to Chesapeake from NY

Oct. 19, 1781, General Cornwallis surrendered entire force of 7,000 men

Newburgh Conspiracy



Cause: Soldiers in the Continental Army were not paid regularly throughout the war

Money they did receive was often worthless due to inflation

Several officers, threatened to take over the American government.

Washington appealed to the officers to end the conspiracy

Treaty of Paris of 1783



Britain eager to separate U.S. from anti-British alliance

Britain formally recognized US independence

US boundaries stretching to the Mississippi on the west, the Great Lakes in the north, and to Spanish Florida in the south (Spain had won Florida)

American Concessions



Loyalists could not be further persecuted
Congress was to recommend to state legislatures
that confiscated Loyalist property be restored
American states were bound to pay British
creditors for debts long owed.
U.S. did not comply with many of these
concessions and it became partial cause of
another war with Britain in 1812.

American society during the war



Over 250,000 American soldiers fought and 10% died

State and national governments created

Most of the fighting was done by the poorest Americans

War Economy

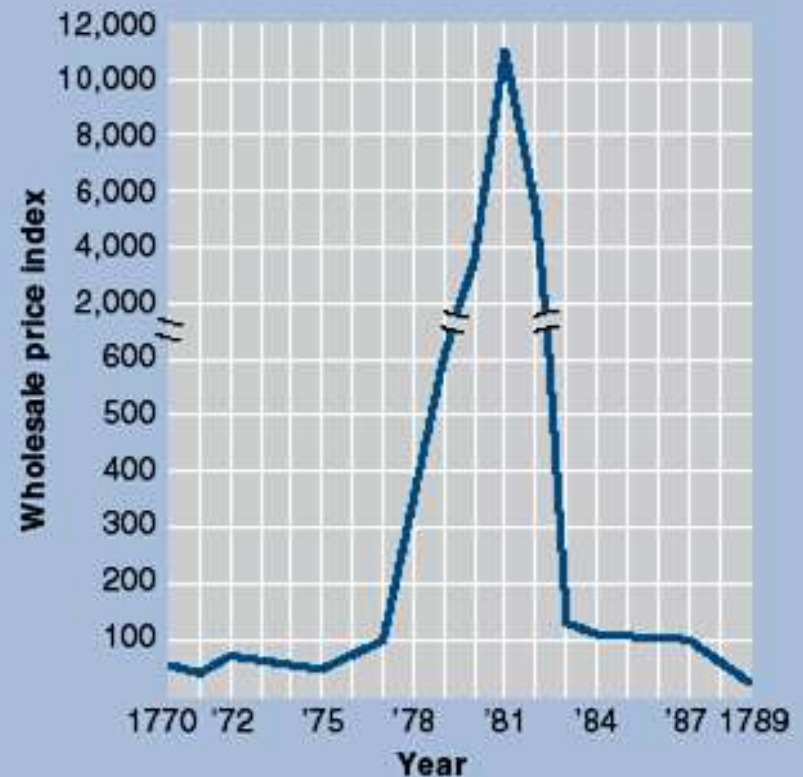
All of society became involved in the war

States racked up enormous debts

Inflation was rampant

Continental and currencies were devalued.

Prices skyrocketed as Congress and the state governments printed huge amounts of paper money to cover the costs of the war and as the British blockage reduced the supply of goods. The resulting inflation was the worst in U.S. history.



Note: 1850–1859 = 100

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Native Americans- fought with the British since they hoped to keep land-hungry Americans out of their territories.

Slaves- were promised freedom by the British if they fought with them. Many will fight for the British and be evacuated out of the South after the war to Canada.

Anti-Slavery Societies

1. Rise of anti-slavery societies in all the northern states (plus Virginia)
2. Slavery outlawed in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787
3. Slavery remained strong in the South, especially after 1793 (cotton gin)