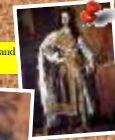


Chapter 6



King Louis XIV



King William and Queen Anne



p. 101-115

The French & Indian War (1756 to 1763) "The Great War for Empire"



Was 1763
a "turning point"
in British-colonial
relationships???

France Finds a Foothold in Canada

- Like England and Holland, France was a latecomer in the race for colonies.
 - It was convulsed in the 1500s by foreign wars and domestic strife.
 - In 1598, the Edict of Nantes was issued, allowing limited toleration to the French Huguenots (Protestants).



When King Louis XIV became king, he took an interest in overseas colonies. In 1608, France established Quebec, overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

- Samuel de Champlain, an intrepid soldier and explorer, became known as the "Father of New France."
 - He entered into friendly relations with the neighboring Huron Indians and helped them defeat the Iroquois.
 - The Iroquois, however, did hamper French efforts into the Ohio Valley later.



Samuel de Champlain and an Iroquois warrior

•Unlike English colonists, French colonists didn't immigrate to North America by hordes. The peasants were too poor, and the Huguenots weren't allowed to leave.
•Also, unlike the English colonies, there were no popularly elected assemblies.

Early French Explorations

1608 – Samuel de Champlain founded French fort Quebec; makes allies with Huron tribe



New France Fans Out

- New France's (Canada) most valuable resource was the beaver.
- **French fur trappers were known as the *coureurs de bois*** (runners of the woods) and littered the land with place names, including Baton Rouge (red stick), Terre Haute (high land), Des Moines (some monks) and Grand Teton (big breast).
- **The French voyagers also recruited Indians to hunt for beaver as well, but the Indians were decimated by the white man's diseases and alcohol. Consequently, their religious and traditional ways of life suffered greatly.**
- French Catholic missionaries zealously tried to convert Indians.

- To thwart English settlers from pushing into the Ohio Valley, Antoine Cadillac founded Detroit ("city of straits") in 1701.
- Louisiana was founded, in 1682, by Robert de LaSalle, to halt Spanish expansion into the area near the Gulf of Mexico.
 - Three years later, he attempted to return, but instead landed in Spanish Texas and was murdered by his mutinous men.
 - **The French wanted to control Louisiana because they would then control the mouth of the Mississippi and all the trade up and down that river.**



•The fertile Illinois country, where the French established forts and trading posts at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, became the garden of France's North American empire.

Other French Explorers

Antoine de Cadillac, founder of Detroit



Robert de la Salle

Early American Wars

King William's War (1689 – 1697)

Queen Anne's War (1702 – 1713)



King George's War (1744 – 1748)



The Clash of Empires


- King William's War and Queen Anne's War
 - The English colonists fought the French *coureurs de bois* and their Indian allies.
 - Neither side considered America important enough to waste real troops on.
 - The French-inspired Indians ravaged English settlements in Schenectady, New York, and Deerfield, Mass.
 - The British did try to capture Quebec and Montreal and failed, but they did temporarily control Port Royal.
 - The peace deal in Utrecht in 1713 gave Acadia (renamed Nova Scotia), Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay to England, pinching the French settlements by the St. Lawrence. It also gave Britain limited trading rights with Spanish America.
 - ***Yet, perhaps most importantly to the American colonists, for the next 50 years after the Treaty of Utrecht, Britain provided the 13 colonies decades of "salutary neglect".***

- The War of Jenkins' Ear
 - An English Captain named Jenkins had his ear cut off by a Spanish commander, who had essentially sneered at him and dared him to go home crying to his king.
 - This war was confined to the Caribbean Sea and Georgia.
 - This war soon merged with the War of Austrian Succession and came to be called King George's War in America.
 - France allied itself with Spain, but England's troops captured the reputed impregnable fortress of Cape Breton Island (Fort Louisbourg) in 1748.
 - **However, peace terms of this war gave strategically located Louisbourg, which the New Englanders had captured, back to France! This outraged the colonists, who feared the fort.**





Year	Dates	Event	Location
1754	May 28rd July 3rd	Battle of Jumonville Glen Battle of the Great Meadows (Fort Necessity)	Uniontown, Pennsylvania Uniontown, Pennsylvania
1755	May 29th – July 9th June 3rd – 16th July 9th September 8th	Braddock expedition Battle of Fort Beauséjour Battle of the Monongahela Battle of Lake George	Western Pennsylvania Sackville, New Brunswick Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Lake George, New York
1756	March 27 August 10th – 14th September 8th	Battle of Fort Bull Battle of Fort Oswego Kittanning Expedition	Rome, New York Oswego, New York Kittanning, Pennsylvania
1757	August 2nd – 6th December 8th	Battle of Fort William Henry Second Battle of Bloody Creek	Lake George, New York Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia
1758	June 18th – July 26th July 7th – 18th August 26th September 14th October 12th	Second Battle of Louisbourg Battle of Carleton (Fort Ticonderoga) Battle of Fort Frontenac Battle of Fort Duquesne Battle of Fort Mifflin	Louisbourg, Nova Scotia Ticonderoga, New York Kingston, Ontario Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Western Pennsylvania
1759	July 6th – 26th July 31st September 13th	Battle of Ticonderoga (1759) Battle of Fort Niagara Battle of Beauport Battle of the Plains of Abraham	Ticonderoga, New York Fort Niagara, New York Quebec City Quebec City
1760	April 28th July 3-8th August 16th – 24th	Battle of Sainte-Foy Battle of Restigouche Battle of the Thousand Islands	Quebec City Pointe-à-la-Croix, Quebec Ogdensburg, New York
1762	September 15th	Battle of Signal Hill	St. John's, Newfoundland
1763	February 10th	Treaty of Paris	Paris, France











- He went on three different British missions to try to take Fort Duquesne. All three missions ended in defeat. The first mission never even reached its destination, stopping to build Fort Necessity, which then was surrendered to French troops. Washington was allowed to return to Virginia, where he was told that all colonial officers were being forced to drop a rank; He resigned. The second mission was with Gen. Edward Braddock, but the result was the same and the defeat even greater: the French smashed the British again, and Braddock was shot dead. Finally, in 1758, British and American troops set out again to take Fort Duquesne only to find it burned to the ground by the retreating French.
- After the final, empty attack, he returned home, where he stayed for the rest of the war. In his years in the field, he learned one important fact: the British could be beaten.


General Edward Braddock


- British general who lost an intense battle at Fort Duquesne. He was the British commander in America for a time, and one of his officers was a young George Washington. Braddock ordered a march through the wilderness to a heavily fortified Fort Duquesne. He paid for it with his life. Out of the 1,400 British soldiers who were involved in the battle, 900 of them died. One of them was Braddock. Washington organized the retreat to Fort Necessity, where the British awaited the inevitable French follow-up.

James Wolfe





- Brilliant British general who won the two most different battles of the war, Louisbourg and Quebec. He was second in command to Jeffery Amherst but got most of the duties in these two battles. Always poor in health, he somehow managed to inspire his troops to victory. Right before the Battle of Quebec, he was shot while inspecting his troops. He stayed the course and led them to victory. He later died from his wounds.






William Pitt (the Elder) 1708 -- 1778






- Pitt the Elder was Prime Minister during the French and Indian War. When the British retook Fort Duquesne, they named it Fort Pitt in honor of their Prime Minister. Pitt was responsible for financing the British war effort, largely by taxing the British colonies (including those in America).


King George III


- King of Great Britain from 1760 to 1820. Under his guidance, Britain won the French and Indian War but lost the Revolutionary War. He was mentally unstable because of a disease called porphyria, and he was given to bouts of madness and unpredictability. He also didn't like his government officials very much.





Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), Mohawk



- born in 1742, was a Mohawk chief who helped gain Indian support for the British in the French and Indian War between 1754 and 1763.







Marquis de Montcalm

- French commander in charge of all French troops in Canada. He was the architect of the "fort strategy," by which French forts were built at key spots all across Canada. He won several small battles, but his greatest success was in the taking of Fort Ticonderoga in July 1758. The war took a decidedly British turn after that. British victories at Crown Point and Louisbourg left the St. Lawrence River open to attack, and Montcalm retreated to Montreal then Quebec. He lost his prestige and his life at the Battle of Quebec.

Ft. Duquesne (May, 1754)

Washington attacks French patrol outside Ft. Duquesne (near present-day Pittsburgh); French officer assassinated by Indian scouts

GW builds Ft. Necessity to defend against French counter-attack; forced to surrender


Start of the War



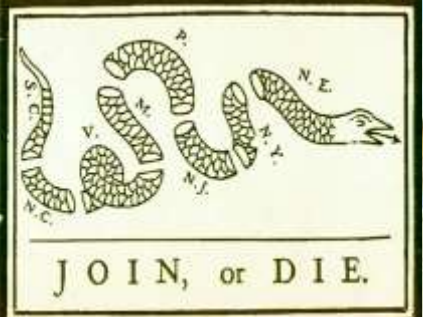

GW signs "surrender" papers; actually a confession of murder; French use this as excuse to begin war against British and American colonists; why did he sign?

The Albany Congress - 1754

Primary Purpose: gain Iroquois as allies against the French; failed, Iroquois never fully join British cause




Secondary Purpose: to unite the colonies against the French and form a colonial legislature; first attempt to unite all of the colonies



JOIN, or DIE.

1754 → Albany Plan of Union

Ben Franklin → representatives from New England, NY, MD, PA



A Albany Congress → failed Iroquois broke off relations with Britain & threatened to trade with the French.

Albany Plan of Union

- Aware of the hard times that war could put on the colonies, English officials suggested a "union between ye Royal, Proprietary & Charter Governments." Some colonial leaders agreed and in June 1754 delegates from most of the northern colonies and representatives from the Six Iroquois Nations met in Albany, New York. They decided on a "plan of union" drafted by Benjamin Franklin. Under this plan each colonial legislature would elect delegates to an American continental assembly presided over by a royal governor.

- First of all, Franklin anticipated many of the problems that would beset the government created after independence, such as finance, dealing with the Indian tribes, control of trade, and defense.
- British officials realized that, if adopted, the plan could create a very powerful government that His Majesty's Government might not be able to control.
- The plan was rejected by the Crown and by the legislatures in several of the colonies.



1755 → Br. Decides to Eliminate Fr. Presence in No. Amer.

- Gen. Edward Braddock → evict the French from the OH Valley & Canada (Newfoundland & Nova Scotia)
- Attacks OH Valley, Mohawk Valley, & Acadia.
 - Killed 10 mi. from Ft. Duquesne → by 1500 French and Indian forces.
- Only Br. Success → expelled France from Louisiana.

CAJUNS

1756 → War Is Formally Declared!

Lord Loudoun —  — Marquis de Montcalm

Native American tribes exploited both sides!

British-American Colonial Tensions

- | | Colonials | British |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Methods of Fighting: | Indian-style guerilla tactics. | March in formation or bayonet charge. |
| Military Organization: | Col. militias served under own captains. | Br. officers wanted to take charge of colonials. |
| Military Discipline: | No mil. deference or protocols observed. | Drills & tough discipline. |
| Finances: | Resistance to rising taxes. | Colonists should pay for their own defense. |
| Demeanor: | Casual, non-professionals. | Prima Donna Br. officers with servants & tea settings. |

Battle of Quebec (Oct. 1759)

James Wolfe



The Marquis de Montcalm



Battle of Quebec (Oct. 1759)

Both commanders
killed in the battle



Montcalm



Wolfe

Defeat of the French
turning point of war

Defeat at Montreal in 1760 ended their
control of NA; war continues in Europe for
three years





1757 → William Pitt Becomes Foreign Minister

- A He understood colonial concerns.
- A He offered them a compromise:
 - col. loyalty & mil. cooperation --> Br. would reimburse col. assemblies for their costs.
 - Lord Loudoun would be removed.

RESULTS? → Colonial morale increased by 1758.

1758-1761 → The Tide Turns for England



* By 1761, Sp. has become an ally of Fr.

1763 → Treaty of Paris

France --> lost her Canadian possessions, most of her empire in India, and claims to lands east of the Mississippi River.

Spain --> got all French lands west of the Mississippi River, New Orleans, but lost Florida to England.

England --> got all French lands in Canada, exclusive rights to Caribbean slave trade, and commercial dominance in India.

North America in 1763



Effects of the War on Britain?

1. It increased her colonial empire in the Americas.
2. It greatly enlarged England's debt.
3. 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 Colonials

1. It united them against a common enemy for the first time.
2. It created a socializing experience for all the colonials who participated.
3. It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify.

The Aftermath: Tensions Along the Frontier

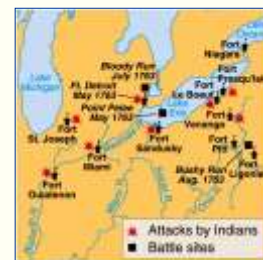
1763 → Pontiac's Rebellion



Fort Detroit

British "gifts" of smallpox-infected blankets from Fort Pitt.

Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)

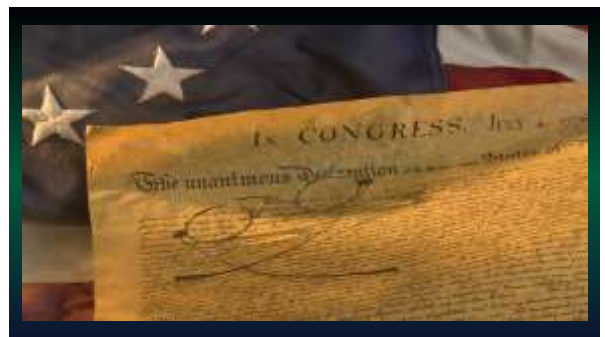


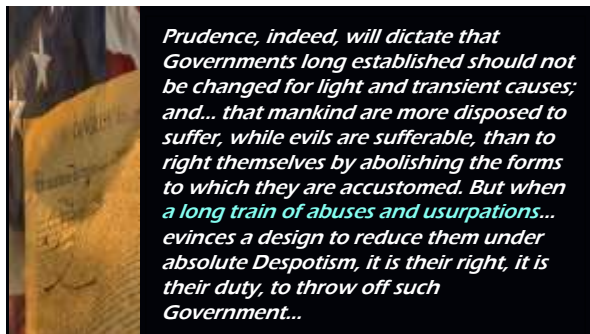
BACKLASH!

British → Proclamation
Line of 1763.



Colonials → Paxton Boys (PA)





AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1607 TO 1789

Revolution in Thought 1607 to 1763


- Early settlers disliked England
- America's isolation and distance
- Weakened England's authority
- Produced rugged and independent people
- Allowed Colonies to govern themselves *(made their own laws and taxes)*
- Produced a new civilization and culture *"American"*

AMERICAN REVOLUTION 1607 TO 1789


Revolution in Action 1763 to 1789

- Taxation without Representation
- Colonial blood shed by British
- Battle of Lexington and Concord
- Declaration of Independence
- War and Separation from Great Britain
- Writing of the US Constitution
- The New Nation

England's Solutions




- Pass a series of tax laws and have the Colonists help pay back the **debt**.
- Pass a **law restricting** Colonists from moving westward into and settling the Northwest Territory.
- Keep **British troops** in North America to stop Indian attacks and protect the Colonies.
- Stop the **smuggling** of Colonials by enforcing the **Navigation Acts** with a series of unrestricted search warrants.



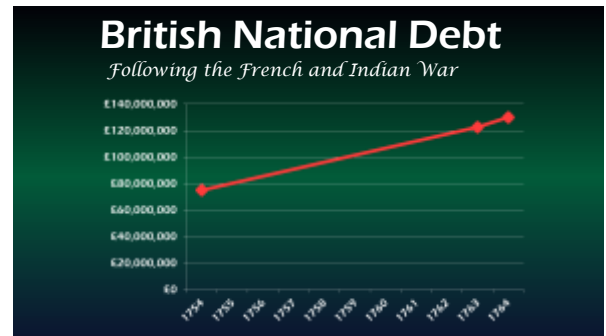
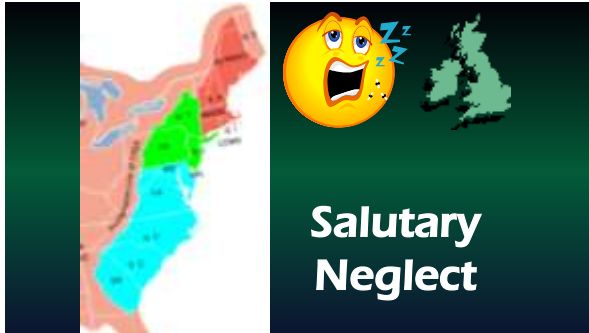
Was 1763 a "turning point" in British-colonial relationships???

King George III (1738-1820)






- King of England.
- Instrumental in ending the French and Indian War in 1763.
- Strong supporter of taxing the colonies to pay for the debt.
- He opposed any compromise with the colonial government in America.
- After loosing of the colonies, he withdrew his efforts at personal government and went insane.

"Once vigorous measures appear to be the only means left of bringing the Americans to a due submission to the mother country, the colonies will submit."



George Grenville's Program, 1763-1765

1. Writs of Assistance - 1761
2. Proclamation Line - 1763 ✨
3. Sugar Act - 1764
4. Currency Act - 1764
5. Quartering Act - 1765
6. Stamp Act - 1765 ✨

Smuggling





A Serious Problem

Photo Credit: Mary Harris

Rethinking Their Empire

Br. Gvt. measures to prevent smuggling:

- A 1761 → writs of assistance
- James Otis' case
- Protection of a citizen's private property must be held in higher regard than a parliamentary statute.
- He lost → parliamentary law and custom had equal weight.

The Sugar Act 1764

IMPORT Tax on Foreign Sugar

ADMIRALTY COURTS

Jury Trials




The Stamp Act 1765

INTERNAL Tax on legal documents

MASS RESISTANCE

Boycotts
Mob Violence



The Hated Stamp Tax




- Tax on legal documents, playing cards, newspapers, etc.
- A **direct tax** which went to the British government.
- Paid for **debt** and British troops in the Colonies.
- Colonists hated the Stamp Tax = "**taxation without representation**"
- British tax collectors were tarred and feathered.....
- **Stamp Act** protests led by the **Sons of Liberty**..... ✨

The Hated Stamp Tax



NO
TAXATION
WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION

Taxing Authority



NOTE: The colonists did not want to be represented in Parliament, where their representatives could have been outnumbered. They believed that only their representatives in their own colonial legislatures could legitimately tax them.

Theories of Representation

Real Whigs

Q-> What was the extent of Parliament's authority over the colonies??

Absolute? OR Limited?

Q-> How could the colonies give or withhold consent for parliamentary legislation when they did not have representation in that body??

Great Britain vs. The Colonies

Virtual Representation

- The 13 Colonies were represented under the principle of "virtual" representation.
- It did not matter if the Colonists did not elect members from each colony to represent them in the British Parliament.
- Not all citizens in Britain were represented either.
- The British Parliament pledged to represent every person in Britain and the empire.

Actual Representation


- Americans resented "virtual" representation.
- Colonists governed themselves since the early settlers.
- They had direct representation by electing colonial assembly members to represent their interests.
- Colonists were not opposed to paying taxes because the Colonies taxed their citizens.
- If the British Parliament was to tax them, they should be able to elect a representative from their colony to represent their interests in Parliament.

The Power to Tax is the Power to Destroy

□ If you have the power to tax, you have the power to take all their wealth from them.

□ If there is no **check** upon the people who possess the "power to tax" then they have the power to destroy.

□ Colonists wanted an "actual" representative elected from them to address their concerns to Parliament.



The Power to Tax is the Power to Destroy

- If a politician wants to have power he needs votes of the people that elect him.
- He has to live among those people so he will not use his power to destroy them,
- Or, the people may in turn vote him out of power or worse destroy him.
- **Man's nature is greedy. Therefore, he cannot be trusted with unchecked power.**
- **Absolute power corrupts, absolutely.** ☀

Sons of Liberty

Resistance Movement[s]



Intimidation
Mass Protests



Stamp Act Crisis

Loyal Nine - 1765

Sons of Liberty - began in NYC:
Samuel Adams



Stamp Act Congress - 1765
★ Stamp Act Resolves

Declaratory Act - 1766

Patriots or Terrorists




Paul Revere

- Sons of Liberty was a secret society formed in protest of British rule.
- They had a large role in the repeal of the Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party.
- 9 original members which included the leaders Samuel Adams and Paul Revere



"If our trade be taxed, why not our lands, or produce, in short, everything we possess? They tax us without having legal representation."
Samuel Adams




Colonial Resistance

Boycotts: Colonists refused to trade or buy British goods until Stamp Act was repealed.

Protests: Led by the Sons of Liberty up and down the colonies from 1765 to 1766.

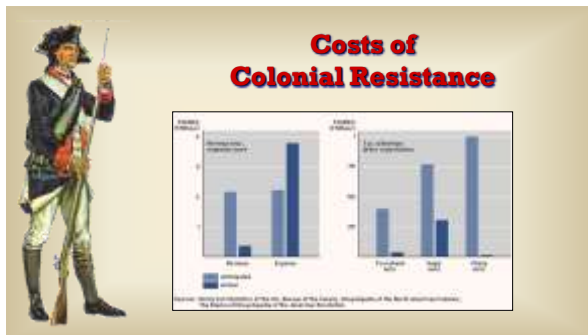
Committees of Correspondence: Colonies kept in contact with one another and described British actions through letters exchanged by carriers on horseback. ☀



STAMP ACT PROTESTS

- Between 1765 to 1766, the Sons of Liberty led over 40 protests up and down the colonial coastline.
- Most of the protests are located in the Middle Colonies up through the New England Colonies.
- Successful in forcing the British Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act.

☀

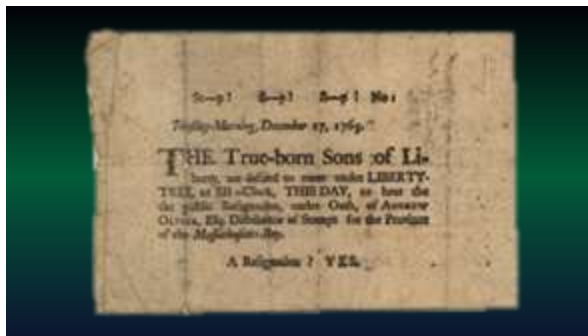


Daughters of Liberty

Homespun Fabric

♀

Reduced dependence on British textiles



The Stamp Act 1765

INTERNAL Tax on legal documents

MASS RESISTANCE

No Violence


REPEALED



Townshend Acts 1767

Tax on Imports



Pb Lead
Atomic Number: 82
Atomic Mass: 207.20



Townshend Duties Crisis: 1767-1770


1767 → William Pitt, P. M. & Charles Townshend, Secretary of the Exchequer.

- ▲ Shift from paying taxes for Br. war debts & quartering of troops → paying col. govt. salaries.
- ▲ He diverted revenue collection from internal to external trade.
- ▲ Tax these imports → paper, paint, lead, glass, tea.
- ▲ Increase custom officials at American ports → established a Board of Customs in Boston.

Colonial Response to the Townshend Duties

1. John Dickinson → 1768
 - * *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania.*
2. 1768 → 2nd non-importation movement:
 - * "Daughters of Liberty"
 - * spinning bees
3. Riots against customs agents:
 - * John Hancock's ship, the *Liberty*.
 - * 4000 British troops sent to Boston.



These Guys Again

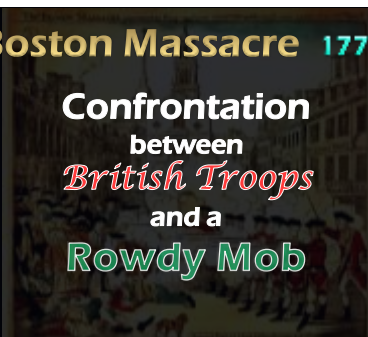


More of *These Guys*




Boston Massacre 1770

Confrontation between *British Troops* and a *Rowdy Mob*



BOSTON MASSACRE



1770

- 1768—1770, British soldiers arrived in Boston, MA to maintain order and enforce the taxes the colonists were asked to pay after the French and Indian.
- The people of Boston resented the British soldiers and considered them a foreign presence.

BOSTON MASSACRE



- ❑ High tensions between British and Bostonians over enforcing British policies.
- ❑ March 1770, the British shed Colonial blood for first time blood.
- ❑ The relationship between the Colonies and England would never improve
- ❑ Used as propaganda to convince people of the colonial cause.



BOSTON MASSACRE

An eyewitness account

"An unruly gang of civilians (colonists), to the amount of thirty or forty, mostly boys and many of them drunk, left a local tavern and saw a regiment of British soldiers. The gang assembled ... near the sentry at the Custom-house door, began taunting the British, calling them names and throwing snow balls, along with horse manure and ice balls ... I saw a party of soldiers come from the main guard, and draw themselves up ... the people still continued in

BOSTON MASSACRE

An eyewitness account

the street, crying, 'Fire, fire, and be damned,' and threw more snow balls. British Captain Preston could not control the crowd as they taunted the soldiers. He ordered his troops "Don't fire!" but with the commotion I heard the word 'fire' given ... and instantly the soldiers fired one after another." The troops fired and killed three men instantly; another two died later. The first man to die was Crispus Attucks, a black man. "

BOSTON MASSACRE

When the smoke and confusion cleared, five Bostonians were dead or dying. John Adams, a lawyer (and future President), helped win acquittal for six of the soldiers, but his cousin, Sam Adams, a patriot leader, called the incident a "plot to massacre the inhabitants of Boston" and was used to rouse fellow colonists to rebel.





For the first time,
many colonists began calling people
who joined the non-importation
movement,
"patriots!"

