

Chapter 5 – The Rising Storm

French/English dispute

French claims to New World stem from explorations of *Louis Joliet* and (priest) *Jacques Marquette* plus Mississippi explorer

French threat:

- small population
- allied with most native tribes (*except Iroquois*)
- American frontier unprotected
- colonies divided

series of wars:

1. King William's War (*little colonial unity*)
2. Queen Anne's War (*England takes part of “Canada”*)
3. King George's War (*colonists seize Louisburg*)

4. The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Ohio Valley-fertile

- French entered from Canada
- English entered from “Virginia”
- Lt.-Col. Washington (21) ordered to remove French, but overwhelmed, surrendered
-

Albany Plan- proposed by Ben Franklin

- 1st proposed plan for union of colony with a “governor general” and delegates from colonies
- for defense, power to tax and legislate
- colonies opposed it

- ✓ wouldn't surrender power to a central authority
- ✓ wouldn't give power to tax to central authority
- England opposed it
 - ✓ feared potential strength of colonies

Washington to Braddock: “fight guerrilla-style!” [“NO!”]

Terms of Treaty of Paris, 1763:

- France surrendered almost all of Canada to England
- France surrendered E. America claims (*entire coast of MS*)
- France surrendered rest of claims to Spain (*west MS*)
- Florida went to U.S. from Spain

Effects of the French and Indian War:

1. Colonists gained valuable experience in self-defense
2. Colonies became less dependent on England for protection

Beginnings of Conflict

Points to keep in mind:

- Americans respected the king
- Parliament had no rights over the colonies, according to the colonial charters
- *Mercantilist theory* - maintain a favorable Balance of Trade (i.e., to export [resell] more than you import from colonies)
- *Navigation Act of 1660* - *provided that all goods imported to or exported from the colonies must be carried on ships owned by British subjects*
- *Woolens Act (1699)* - *prohibited all trade of wooden goods between colonies or between a colony and a foreign colony*
- *Iron Act (1750)* *limited colonial ironworks*
- *Board of Trade* - *had the power to*
 1. *annul laws passed by colonial legislatures*
 2. *hear appeals from the colonies*

3. *influence trade policies adopted for the colonies*

1763 marks the beginning of strained relations between England & the colonies

- ♦ *Writs of Assistance*: search warrant (a *general* warrant)
- ♦ *Parsons Cause*: Patrick Henry defended colonies
 - stated king could not arbitrarily set aside charters or colonial laws)

While Spain was interested in New World for Mercantilist reasons (to get wealth), England was originally interested in the New World for religious, economic, political freedom.

(desire to settle N.W. did not come from king)

-private investor (joint stock)

-religious persecution

Til 1700- *laissez-faire* (in practice) - as colonies began to compete w/ England, England attempts to control colonies economy (mercantilism)

- ♦ With George Grenville (and King George)
 - switched to *mercantilist* policies
 - ended *salutory neglect* (lax enforcement of laws passed by Parliament that limited colonies' trade to England only)

George Grenville's program

- ♦ Proclamation of 1763 ((established Western boundary)
- ♦ Rigid enforcement of trade laws
 - switched to *mercantilist* policies
 - ended *salutory neglect* (lax enforcement of laws passed by Parliament meant to limit colonies' trade to England only)
- ♦ Sugar Act (1764)
- ♦ Currency Act (essentially outlawed colonial currency) (1764)
- ♦ Quartering Act (of 1765)
- ♦ Stamp Act (1765)

-all legal documents, pamphlets, newspapers had to have a stamp (= tax) *Most hated act*

RESPONSE TO STAMP ACT:

- ✓ Parliament does have authority over colonies
- ✓ no -taxation w/o representation
- ✓ Sam and John Adams formed the “*Sons of Liberty*”
- ✓ protests & parades
- ✓ forced stamp distributors to resign
- ✓ Stamp Act Congress-1765
 - (no taxation w/o representation)
 - appealed to King
 - to defend them from Parliament
 - to restore charters
 - restore original land grants to colonies

Parliament repeals Stamp Act (1766) but next day passes the *Declaratory Act* - declaring that Parliament has full legal authority over colonies

- Townsend Acts (1767)
 - parliament passes import tax
 - smugglers → tried without a jury
- New Writs of Assistancess-

First Continental Congress

- ◆ issued declaration of rights and property
- ◆ colonies never gave up rights of Englishman
- ◆ foundation of English Liberty is the right of people to
- ◆ participate in their government
- ◆ recognized king's authority not Parliament's

Boston Massacre

- ◆ started with snowball “attack” on Redcoats
- ◆ troops fired → 5 dead