

The French & Indian War (1756-1763)

The Great War for Empire



Colonial Participation

- As four "world" wars were fought the colonials participated when it met their needs:
 - Eng v. Spain = Ga and S.C.
 - England v. France = Pa, Ve, NH, NY.
 - Angered when lands they won were given back to Fr. & Sp. In exchange for Eng. Land lost in Europe.


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

North America in 1750



1754 → Albany Plan of Union

- Two part plan
 - Keep Iroquois on English side. (partially successful)
 - Create a combined NE government (Total Failure, as Eng saw it as too independent, and colonies as too weak)



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.

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.


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.

BACKLASH!

British → Proclamation Line of 1763.



Colonials → Paxton Boys (PA)

Rethinking Their Empire

Br. Govt. 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.

George Grenville's Program, 1763-1765

1. Sugar Act - 1764
2. Currency Act - 1764
3. Quartering Act - 1765
4. Stamp Act - 1765

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??

Stamp Act Crisis

Loyal Nine - 1765

Sons of Liberty - began in NYC:
Samuel Adams



Stamp Act Congress - 1765
* Stamp Act Resolves

Declaratory Act - 1766

Townshend Duties Crisis: 1767-1770

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

- A Shift from paying taxes for Br. war debts & quartering of troops → paying col. govt. salaries.
- A He diverted revenue collection from internal to external trade.
- A Tax these imports → paper, paint, lead, glass, tea.
- A 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.

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