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The Seven Years' War in America Albany Conference 1754 about British officials wanted colonies to consider a collective response to the ongoing conflict with New France and the Indians of the Interior. o The Conference adopted a plan by Benjamin Franklin of the Union, which proposed that Indian affairs, Western settlements and other items of mutual interest should be placed under the authority of one common government for colonies composed of the General President appointed by British rule, and the Grand Council, the legislature that legislates and raises money. The plan was rejected. · Colonial goals and Indian interests o There were three outbreaks of conflict in North America Fortress Louisburg (France) strengthened then; known as Gibraltar of the New World. The border region between New France and New York (Niagara Falls to Lake Champlain) Canadians and New Yorkers competed for Indian trade; The French could not salt excellent English goods so attacked. The advantage was taken advantage of by the Iroquois Confederacy. · Ohio (trans-Appalachian region along the Ohio River) The Ohio River was important for the trading empire of France Mississippi, and the growing population of England was rapidly approaching. o The British made the port of Halifax in Nova Scotia to confront the French Louisburg. o The Iroquois had hoped to play one European power against another, because if one of the European powers had won an overwhelming victory, their position would have been severely undermined. · The border war about Colonel George Washington lost to French forces near the Monongahela River in Fort Necessity. O The British then sent two Irish regiments led by General Edward Braddock to attack the area, while the colonial militias attacked the New York border. Both offensive strikes completely failed, and General Braddock was killed. o After the defeat of Braddock, Great Britain and France entered a full-scale war. The war in Europe was called the Seven Years' War and the War in the National Assembly, called the French and Indian Wars. The lack of cooperation between the colonies was catastrophic, because it hindered The UK's ability to successfully counter-attack. When British commanders tried to take control, they only angered local commanders. o The British did on the Akadeevs because they would not fight against France, and as a result drove them out and sold their land at cheap prices to immigrants from New England. Many of the academics ended up in Louisiana under Spanish rule, where they became known as Cajuns. · The conquest of Canada in 1757 William Pitt became Prime Minister of Great Britain. o Pitt used fight in Europe so he can concentrate British troops in NA. He told the colonists that the king's money would now finance the war that won him their support. O Then he amassed a North American force of more than 50,000 men to fight against Canada, 20,000 were British troops. o To get rid of the threat posed by the Indians, they promised to m some land and specific borders after the war. Pitt's plan was successful. In 1759, the British attacked quebec and were successful, although the commander of both sides (Brits:James Wolfe, French Marquis de Montcalm) died. o Montreal fell the following year and so ended the NA Empire of France. O Great Britain then destroyed French ships in NA, invaded Havana, and took Cuba as well as several other Spanish and French colonies in the Caribbean. o The Treaty of Paris gave Britain all of France's land in NA east of the Mississippi, except FOR NO, and Spain gave them Florida. NO, and the rest of the things that Britain didn't pick up from France went to Spain. · The struggle of the Western Indians was crazy that France gave up its land, and Britain was harsh and indifferent to the Indians, whose land they took. o Indian leader Pontiac and his followers attacked the British. The British decided that biological warfare would be the best way to go and mercifully gave smallpox-infected blankets to the Indians. The Pontiac Uprising, as it became known, has reached a dead end. o The 1763 Royal Proclamation set aside the Indian country where Native Americans would live. o Colonists were outraged by the fact that Britain would set aside land for Indians, and some, like the Paxton Boys, turned to violence against Indians. o Britain surrendered and allowed the colonists to move west. o Britain asked the Indians for land in the Indian country, and the Indians gave them land that had either already been inhabited or land that was far from their own settlements to avoid another conflict with which they could cope in a weakened state. o Despite the best efforts of the Indians, the colonists became impatient, greedy and aggressive and began conflicts with the Indians over more land. The imperial crisis in British North America The emergence of American nationalism about the end of the seven-year war left the colonists proud of their place i of the British Empire. o From 1735 to 1775 trade with Great Britain double and commerce in the colonies improved fourfold. · The press, politics and Republicanism on the case against the New York printer in 1735, John Peter Senger led to freedom of speech. Intercolonial coverage increased sixfold in the four decades before the revolution; Newspapers have assembled colonies. o Newspapers printed newspapers of radical whigs of the 18th century They warned of the threat to freedom posed by the uncontrolled exercise of power. These ideas came to define a point of view called Republicanism, a point of view that has a growing popularity in the colonies. · Sugar and Stamp Laws on the Value of Troops in NA has led the UK to seek new revenue in the form of more and more taxes. o The Sugar Act was enacted in 1764 and reduced the duty from 6 pence to 3 pence per gallon of foreign molasses and increased restrictions on colonial trade. o Opponents of taxes have linked it to larger issues of political rights. Some argued against them on the grounds that taxes at home were much lower. · The Stamp Crisis Act on Stamping Act was passed in 1765, and it put a tax on stamp paper, publications, playing cards, etc. o Colonist opposed taxation without representation, but the British claimed that the colonists had virtual representation (meaning that members of Parliament represented colonies as well as their own areas). The colonists replied that they wanted actual representation (meaning that they actually elect people for their representation). o The Stamps Act has led to numerous protests in the form of pamphlets, boycotts, etc. · Repealing the stamp law to put pressure on Britan's colonist has launched an unimportant movement where they will stop buying goods from the UK. o This pressure led to the repeal of the UK Stamp Act. The declarative law was coupled with the repeal of the stamp law, and it gave Parliament the power to legislate for the colonies. O This act made it clear to the colonists that the conflict had not been resolved, but had only been postponed. Save their money and save his country The Townsend Income Laws of Charles Townsend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, took Pitt's place as prime minister when Pitt fell ill and resigned. o England has faced problems such as unemployment, price revolts and tax protests. Townsend passed income laws by taxing tea, lead, paint, paper and gas in the colonies to generate income without further angering citizens at home. o Lawyer in Pennsylvania, John Dickinson, impersonated a farmer in his articles about taxes. Letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania. o Fears of colonists oppression intensified when Townsend began strictly enforcing the new Income Laws. o Despite colonial indignation at this time to the sentiment for independence existed. · Non-importation: An early political boycott about New York and Boston traders launching non-importation and non-smoking movements in response to income laws. In 1768 and 1769, newspapers focused on supporting a boycott by women. O The movement was amplified when the Virginia House burgesses passed the first provincial law prohibiting the import of goods listed in the Townshend Laws o Response to Income Laws was intense and overwhelming. · Massachusetts Circular Letter about Massachusetts was at the center of campaigning for Townsend tax laws; The House of Representatives approved a letter written by Samuel Adams, a cousin of John Adams. The letter served as a call to action for the colonies to harmonize with each other. o Some of the other colonies (NJ, NH, and CT) commended Massachusetts and Virginia even issued their own circular letter. o John Hancock, who was the richest merchant in the colonies and opposed British measures, was targeted by customs officials for unpaid duties. Customs officers, capturing Hancock, were attacked by colonists. o In response to such attacks, the British occupied Boston with infantry and artillery regiments on October 1, 1768. · The politics of the uprising and the Boston Massacre of the Sons of Liberty were a group of radicals who erected poles of freedom and had many conflicts with soldiers. o After the NY assembly bowed to Townshend and voted to support the soldiers the Sons of Liberty placed a large pole of freedom. The soldiers cut the pillar, cut it into pieces and left it in front of the tavern, often frequented by members of the Sons. This led to a large riot, during which several people were injured. Clashes also occurred in Boston; An 11-year-old boy was killed by a customs officer who opened fire on a group of stone throwers. This has heightened tensions. o Boston Massacre: On March 5, 1770, a crowd of people began to call the names of soldiers in front of the Customs House, so the captain and seven soldiers came to his aid, but were pelted with snow balls and stones. In response, the soldiers began firing without orders. Five of the crowd were killed and six were injured, two of whom later died. o On the same day as the Boston Massacre, many of Townshend's income laws were repealed. As the supremacy of parliament shows, the tea tax has not been lifted. From the Resistance to the Uprising, Intercolonial Cooperation o Colonies began to form a committee to share information and work together with other colonies. o In 1773, a set of letters sent by Hutchinson sparked a conspiracy theory that created a torrent of anger from the colonies. · Boston Tea Party colonists were the main consumer of tea, but when Britain passed the Tea Party Act, the colonists stopped buying tea and the East India Company fell to the brink of bankruptcy. o Tea importers were considered enemies of the country in the colonies. o When the tea ship arrived in November Gov. Hutchinson refused to let him out of the harbor. On December 16, 1773, thousands of people crowded into the church to see the captain report to Sam Adams. Adams signaled to a group of 50-60 people dressed as Indians to board a ship and dump 45 tons of 45 tons into the harbour, costing 10,000 pounds. o As information about what happened in Boston spread, other colonies followed suit and held their own Tea Party. · Unbearable laws o In response to the BTP, Parliament passed coercive laws known to Americans as intolerable laws. o Forced laws consisted of: · Boston Port Act - stopped ships from unloading in Boston Harbor until the city paid compensation to the East India Company. Massachusetts Government Act - Upper House delegates will be chosen by the king. The Justice Management Act protects British officials from colonial courts. The 1774 block law - people were supposed to be at home of British shoulders. o The Law of quebec was enacted in 1774 and appointed by the Government of Canada, expanded the boundaries of quebec and affirmed the privileges of the Catholic Church. O In response to intolerable laws, the colonists created correspondence committees to keep Americans informed of the British measures that affected the colonists. o Replacing Boston officials with men chosen by the king was a hostile invasion in the eyes of the colonists. · The first Continental Congress of delegates from most colonies met in 1774 in response to coercive laws Congress approved Suffolk permits, adopted the Declaration of Rights and Complaints, and agreed to establish the Continental Association. All delegates agreed that intolerant laws were unconstitutional. o They sought to impose a number of sanctions against the British. they urged the establishment of monitoring and security committees. · Lexington and Concord on September 1, 1774, General Gage sent soldiers to seize ammunition depots of the Massachusetts militia. o Massachusetts Security Committee created a special unit called minutemen that were ready at any time. about Pitt tried to convince Parliament not to attack again, but it was overturned. o On April 18, 1775, General Gage attacked ammunition depots in Concord. o Colonists brought reinforcements to Lexington and far outnumbered the British. The decision on independence of the Second Continental Congress o opened on May 10, 1775 o May15: Congress put the colonies in a state of defense. June 15: George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief. · Canada, the Spanish border land, and the revolution about the colony sent soldiers to Canada to rule out the possibility of from this quarter, but it also killed the chance of Canadians joining them in an anti-British effort. o The British Navy prevented the colonists from speaking to meetings in the Caribbean. o Many Spanish Floridians in Cuba supported American independence. In 1775, Spain adopted Havana's recommendations and declared a policy of neutrality in the coming war. However, the Spaniards

secretly sought to support the Americans. o The opportunity to do so came when the Americans went to Spanish New Orleans and asked them to sell weapons to the patriots. o Havana and NO have become important American supply centers. . Fighting in the north and south of the Americans were forced to return from Canada. o The British were forced out of Boston and forced into Halifax. o The Americans turned back the British assault in Charleston. . No Turning Back o 2nd Cont. Congress formed the American navy and announced The British ships oped for capture. o The French joined Spain in supporting America. o Common Sense by Thomas Payne, changed American thinking and was one of the most important works of this era. o Declaration of Independence declared and justified the rupture of allegiance to the colonies of Great Britain. . Declaration of Independence o Written by TJ with some changes by other members of the 2nd Cont Congress. approved on July 4, 1776 with to dissent. 1. B A was the 2nd Congress of the Cont. C was the 2nd Congress cont. D: It happened later. E never happened. 2. E War in Europe has led to conflicts between colonies in NA, held by countries involved in the war. 3. Mainly because of European competition, both France and England wanted to expand their world empires in the Ohio River Valley. And each recruited Indian tribes (original inhabitants) to fight on their side. Although the struggle for supremacy continued for decades between France and England in the New World, hostilities intensified in the early 1750s as British and French settlers tried to colonize the land in the Ohio River Valley, near present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. English settlers who moved northwest from Virginia, and French settlers who moved east from the Great Lakes, or south of Canada, each thought they owned land rights. 4. C The Treaty of Paris gave Britain all the land of France in NA east of the Mississippi, with the exception of N.O., and Spain gave them Florida. N.O. and the rest of the things Britain did not take from France went to Spain. 5. E. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 put aside the Indian country where Native Americans will live. 6. C (I think) Not A, because we still treated the natives terribly and slaves. Not D, it's a team economy. Not E, because that's what Britain is, Monarchy. Maybe B. 7. C Colonist opposed taxation without representation, but the British claimed that the colonists had virtual representation (meaning that members of Parliament represented colonies as well as their own constituencies). The colonists replied that they wanted actual representation (meaning that they actually elect people for their representation). 8. A B and E came later. D was rare, and when it happened, it wasn't really planned. C: Yes, but the boycotts were more effective. 9. E. It was fear and tension combined with terrible trouble. It really isn't anyone's fault, so it eliminates most of the wrong answers. It wasn't what the colonists were most upset about. 10. C Textbook 11. A B didn't happen. C is wrong. D: There have been a lot of casualties in Britain. E: The militias reacted quickly to the attacks. 12. E.A.D.: 1776 BPC: Wrong 13. E Some of them were influential, but not so much as common sense. 14. B: they had a lot in common with the British. C: Extreme exaggeration. JUE: The white man was still considered superior to women and blacks. Black. apush chapter 6 notes. apush chapter 6 review. apush chapter 6 vocab. apush chapter 6 quiz. apush chapter 6 summary. apush chapter 6 review questions. apush chapter 6 multiple choice. apush chapter 6 key terms

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