

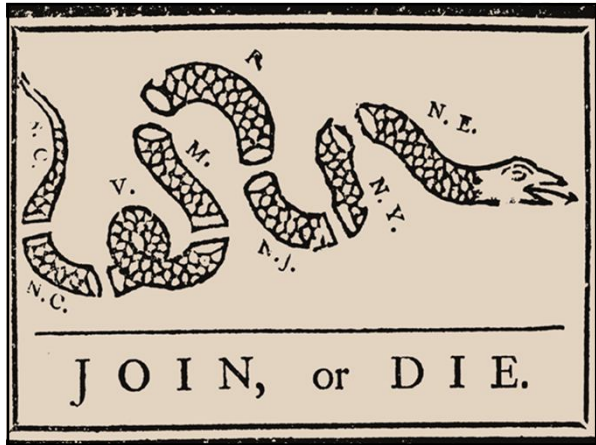
1750-1776
From Empire to Independence



- Focus Questions**
1. What was the final struggle among Great Britain, France, and American Indian tribes for control of eastern North America?
 2. How did the aftermath of the French and Indian War influence American nationalism?
 3. What were Great Britain's changing policies toward its North American colonies?
 4. What were the political assumptions of American republicanism?
 5. How did the colonists try to achieve unity in their confrontation with Great Britain?

The First Continental Congress





Colonial Aims and Indian Interests

- 3 principal flash points:
 - Northern Atlantic Coast
 - British Nova Scotia and French Louisburg
 - Border region between New France and New York
 - Niagara Falls to Lake George
 - 3. Ohio country
- Impending war involved Indians of the interior
- Iroquois Confederacy and Creeks
 - played the European powers against one another.



Conquest of Canada

- William Pitt
 - British Prime Minister
 - Pitt's plan
 - the conquest of Canada
 - elimination of all French competition from North America.
- British committed over 50,000 troops to the Canada campaign
- British captured
 - Louisburg
 - French forts
 - New York border
 - Quebec
 - Montreal

European Claims in North America, 1750 and 1763

1750

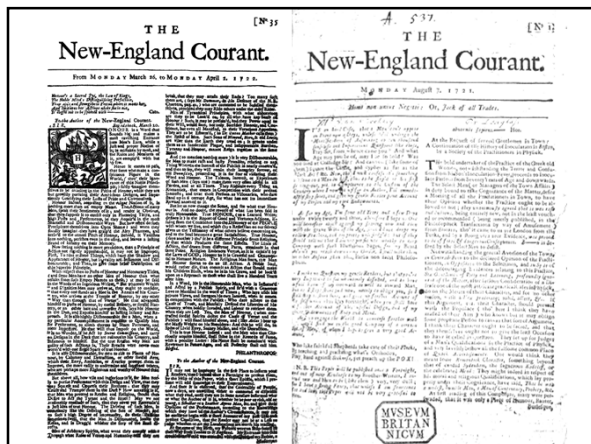
1763

The Struggle for the West



The Emergence of American Nationalism

- The Seven Years' War affected the American colonists by:
 - making them proud to be members of the British empire;
 - noting important contrasts between themselves and the British;
 - strengthening a sense of identity among the colonists.
- A nationalist perspective emerged.



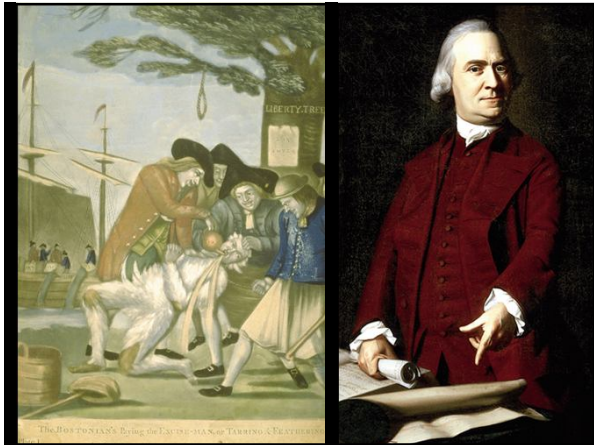
The Sugar and Stamp Acts





DO NOT EVEN PONDER THE THOUGHT
OF SELLING OR TRADING GOODS
WITHOUT

THE ROYAL STAMP


IF YOU CHOOSE TO DISOBEY THIS LAW
A SEVERE PENILTY WILL BE PAID



**Demonstrations
Against the Stamp
Act, 1765**

afix the STAMP.



This is the Place to

The Townshend Revenue Acts

- In 1767, Charles Townshend became Prime Minister.
 - New revenue measure placed import duties
 - Lead
 - Glass
 - Paint
 - Paper
 - tea.
 - John Dickinson's "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania"
 - Parliament had no right to tax goods to raise revenue on America.







Politics of Revolt & Boston Massacre



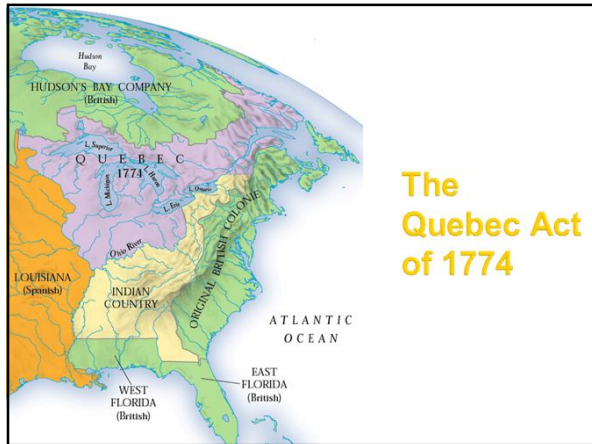
Intercolonial Cooperation

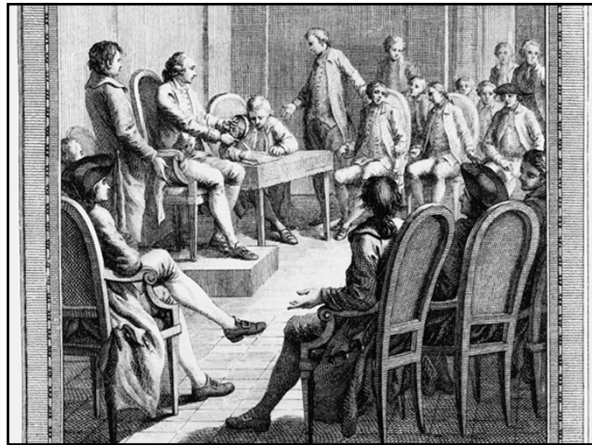
- In the early 1770s, several colonies established committees of correspondence to:
 - share information;
 - shape public opinion;
 - build cooperation among the colonies.
- Statements and letters by Thomas Hutchinson outraged colonists.

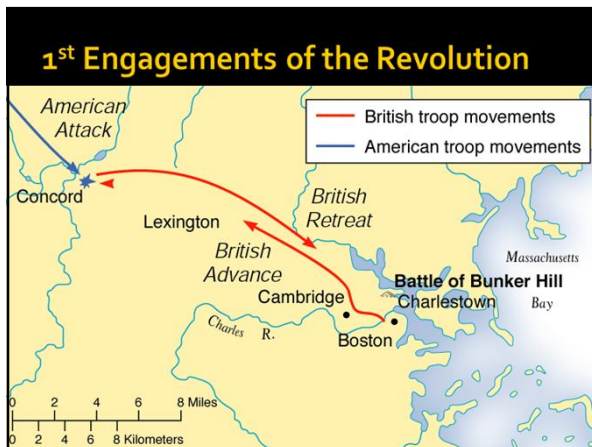


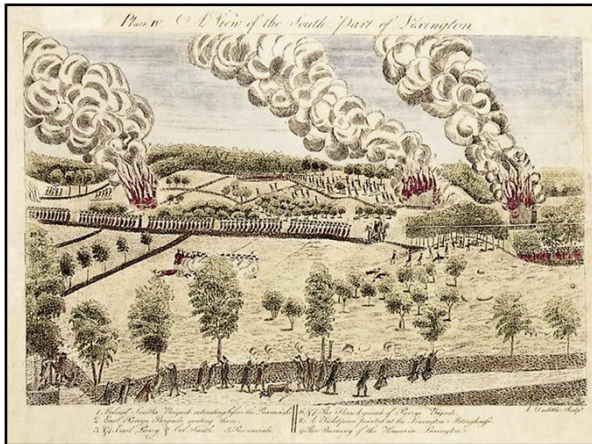
The Boston Tea Party











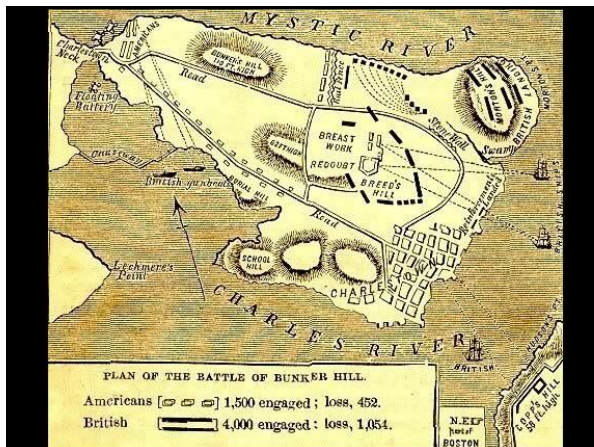






Canada, Spanish Borderlands, & the Revolution

- The rest of colonial North America reacted in various ways to the coming war.
- The French Canadians did not support the rebellion.
- Several British Caribbean islands did support the Continental Congress but the British navy stopped any involvement.
- Spain adopted a neutral position officially, but secretly sought to help the Americans.



1750-1776
From Empire to Independence
