

1) Salutary Neglect – French & Indian War

The American Colonies had a long history of self-government, dating back to the Puritans and the Mayflower Compact. The British encouraged this in part with 'Salutary Neglect' a long-standing British Policy in the 13 colonies that allowed the colonists to violate laws, especially those associated with trade. There were no effective enforcement agencies and it was expensive to send British troops to America. The policy and era of Salutary Neglect lasted from the 1690's to the 1760's and benefited the colonists boosting their profits from trade. War would radically change that policy however.

The French & Indian War was a part of a larger global war known as the Seven Years War that pitted European powers against each other for control of colonies. The British and its American colonies fought against the French, their colonist in what today is Canada and their Native American allies. Both sides claimed the Ohio River Valley, what today is Pittsburg. In the end the British were victorious, claiming New France and renaming it Canada.



After the war the British reversed their policy of Salutary Neglect raising taxes in the colonies to pay for the massive war debt incurred during war. In addition they passed the Proclamation of 1763, which forbid American colonist from moving westward into Native American land. This angered the colonist, they fought a war over those lands and won. The British were now taxing them to pay for that war and they weren't allowed to settle those lands. The British went even further in 1765, passing the Quartering Act. The 1000's of British troops that had been sent to America during the war stayed in the colonies. The British expected the colonist to pay for supplies and to house those troops after the war.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

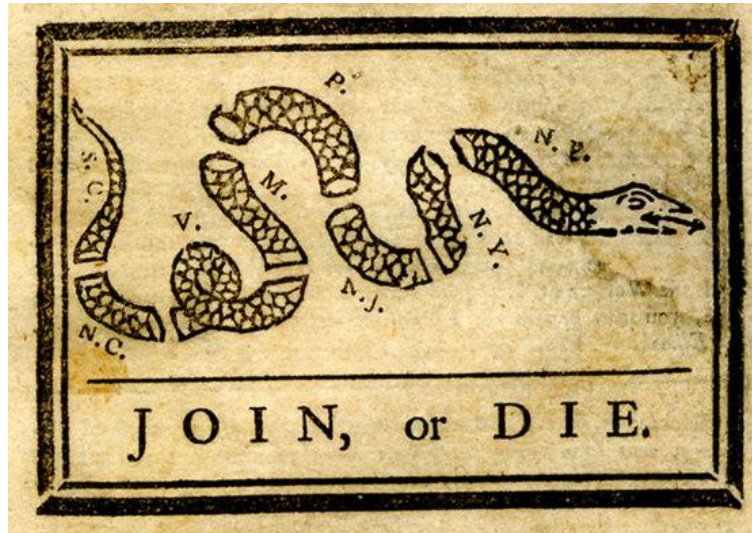
- 1) Explain Salutary Neglect, how does it relate to the idea of self-government?
- 2) What were France and England fighting over during the French & Indian War?
- 3) How did the war lead to changes in British policies in the American colonies?
- 4) What policies angered colonist after the war?

2) The Albany Plan of Union

In 1754 Colonial leaders from several different American colonies met in at the Albany Congress in upstate New York. They had come together to discuss the French and Indian War and the idea of mutual defense. At the time each of the 13 Colonies acted independently. They were all linked to England but not to each other.

At the Congress, Benjamin Franklin put forth a plan that would unite the colonies, The Albany Plan of Union. The plan would bring together the colonies and create one legislative body that act on behalf of the different colonies and work in conjunction with England.

Franklin worked tirelessly to persuade his fellow colonist to agree to his plan. He created his 'Join or Die' political cartoon to illustrate his point.



In the end the plan was unsuccessful. The colonies were not ready to join together as one and England realized how powerful a unified America could become.

Considering moreover, that one principal encouragement to the French, in invading and insulting the British American dominions, was their knowledge of our disunited state, and of our weakness arising from such want of union; and that from hence different colonies were, at different times, extremely harassed, and put to great expence both of blood and treasure, who would have remained in peace, if the enemy had had cause to fear the drawing on themselves the resentment and power of the whole; the said Commissioners, considering also the present incroachments of the French, and the mischievous consequences that may be expected from them, if not opposed with our force, came to an unanimous resolution, *That an union of the colonies is absolutely necessary for their preservation.* – Benjamin Franklin

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- 1) What was the Albany Plan of Union?
- 2) What was the message the Franklin was sending in his cartoon, how did it relate to the events of 1754?
- 3) According to Franklin's quote how would have the colonies uniting changed the perspective of the French?
- 4) According to Franklin why was a union necessary?

3) The Stamp Act & Stamp Act Congress

The Stamp Act was passed by the British Parliament on March 22, 1765. The new tax was imposed on all American colonists and required them to pay a tax on every piece of printed paper they used. Ship's papers, legal documents, licenses, newspapers, other publications, and even playing cards were taxed. The money collected by the Stamp Act was to be used to help pay the costs of defending and protecting the American frontier near the Appalachian Mountains (10,000 troops were to be stationed on the American frontier for this purpose).

The actual cost of the Stamp Act was relatively small. What made the law so offensive to the colonists was not so much its immediate cost but the standard it seemed to set. In the past, taxes and duties on colonial trade had always been viewed as measures to regulate commerce, not to raise money.

The Stamp Act, however, was viewed as a direct attempt by England to raise money in the colonies without the approval of the colonial legislatures. If this new tax were allowed to pass without resistance, the colonists reasoned, the door would be open for far more troublesome taxation in the future. Bottom line the colonists were used to Salutary Neglect and liked to self-govern.

In response colonial leaders met and held the Stamp Act Congress. It was at this meeting that James Otis coined the phrase "No Taxation without Representation." The colonists claimed they should not have to pay taxes to the British government if they had no elected voice in Parliament. The British claimed that they were represented virtually. In England at the time representation in Parliament was not exactly fair, each area or burrow had one voice in Parliament and it wasn't based on population. The British argued that the elected members of Parliament represented everyone not just the people from their area. The British claimed that meant the Americans in the colonies as well. The Americans did not agree to be governed in this way.



Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- 1) What items did the Stamp Act Tax?
- 2) Why were Americans angered by the Stamp Act? What does the cartoon mean?
- 3) What does "No Taxation without Taxation" mean?
- 4) What is virtual representation, what did the British claim it meant for America?

4) The Boston Massacre & Propaganda

The Boston Massacre was a street fight that occurred on March 5, 1770, between a group of 'Patriots', throwing snowballs, stones, and sticks, and a squad of British soldiers. Several colonists were killed and this led to a campaign by the Sons of Liberty to rouse the ire of the citizenry.

The presence of British troops in the city of Boston was increasingly unwelcome. The riot began when about 50 citizens attacked a British sentinel. A British officer, Captain Thomas Preston, called in additional soldiers, and these too were attacked, so the soldiers fired into the mob, killing 3 on the spot.

Engraver, Paul Revere, who was a member of the Sons of Liberty, wasted no time in capitalizing on the Massacre to highlight British tyranny and stir up anti-British sentiment among his fellow colonists. His engraving that was published in newspapers across the colonies, was long on political propaganda and short on accuracy. Propaganda is information that is biased and used primarily to influence an audience and further an agenda. Often times it presents facts selectively (perhaps lying by omission) to encourage a particular outcome. Propaganda can also use loaded messages to produce an emotional rather than a rational response to the information.



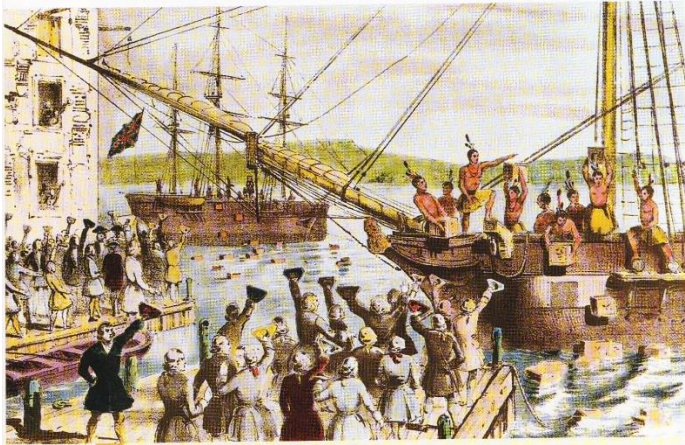
Revere's image *The Bloody Massacre* changed many of the facts of that night, leaving out the fact that the colonist had started the fighting by attacking the soldiers with rocks, snowballs and clubs. Instead depicting the British as cold hearted murderers ordered to kill Americans.

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- 1) What happened on March 5, 1770?
- 2) Who created the engraving *The Bloody Massacre*?
- 3) What is propaganda?
- 4) How does the engraving *The Bloody Massacre* represent propaganda?

5) Lexington & Concord

With time tensions between the British and the American colonist grew. When Parliament passed the Tea Act in 1773, the Sons of Liberty responded with the Boston Tea Party. Members of the secret organization disguised as Native Americans caused millions of dollars in property damage by tossing a shipment of tea into Boston Harbor.



The British responded swiftly and harshly passing the Coercive Acts or what were known as the Intolerable Acts to the colonist. They closed Boston Harbor, stripped them of the right of self-government and allowed the influx of British troops moving into Boston to take up residence in citizen's homes.

The British military so set off for Lexington and Concord to capture the leaders of the Sons of Liberty, Sam Adams and John Hancock. The Patriot militia, 'the Minutemen' resisted and the battles that ensued mark the start of the American Revolution.

As a result the colonist came together at the Second Continental Congress, writing both the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation, creating in essence our nation.

(The British declare) that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us in all cases whatsoever." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power?...We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated (British officials), or resistance by force. – The latter is our choice.

"Declaration of the Causes of Necessity in Taking up Arms" – John Dickinson & Thomas Jefferson

Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- 1) How did the Sons of Liberty react to the Tea Act?
- 2) How did the British punish Boston for the Tea Party?
- 3) What documents were created at the Second Constitutional Convention?
- 4) According to the quote why did the colonist choose to use force?

