

Objective: To analyze the economic relationship between England and the Colonies. USHC 1.2 & 1.3



1) Most products could be sold only to England.

Ex.) sugar, tobacco, indigo

2) All products going to the colonies had to first go through England where the products were taxed.



3) All ships used in trade had to be built in either England or the colonies.

Mercantilism – An **economic** system based on the idea that a **nation** could increase its **wealth** by **importing raw materials** from, and **export finished goods** to, its **colonies**.

Effects of the Navigation Acts

- There was an increase in smuggling in the colonies.



- Colonists became angry when England began to enforce the Navigation Acts.

French and Indian War – British colonial expansion

FRENCH ERA, 1634–1763

- ⊕ French victory
- ★ French defeat
- ✠ Iroquois defeat
- Settlement
- Fort
- British territory
- French territory
- Claimed by both France and Britain



BRITISH ERA, 1763–1775

- British territory
- Territory ceded to Britain in the Treaty of Paris, 1763
- French territory ceded to Spain, 1763



Prior to the French and Indian War

After the French and Indian War

Effects of the French and Indian War

The French and Indian War put **Britain** deeply in debt, causing Parliament to pass the **Sugar** Act and **Stamp** Act.

The colonists protested and were angry about “taxation without representation”.

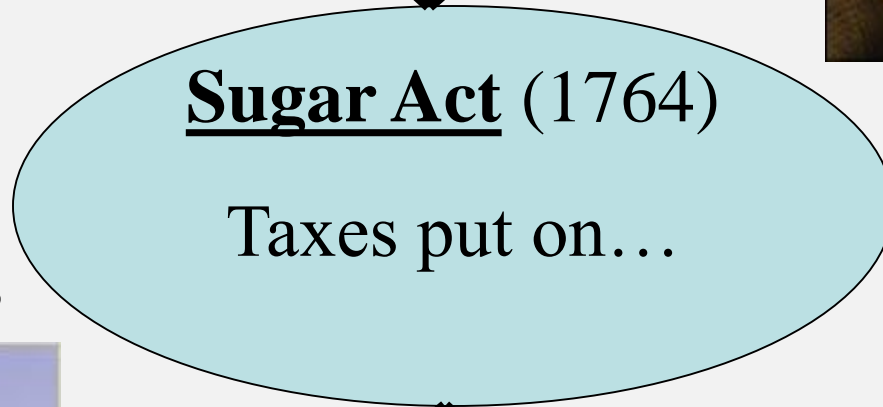




...SUGAR



...COFFEE



...MOLASSES



...INDIGO





...NEWSPAPERS

(New York Gazetteer, Feb. 15, 1775)

...DICE

Stamp Act (1765)

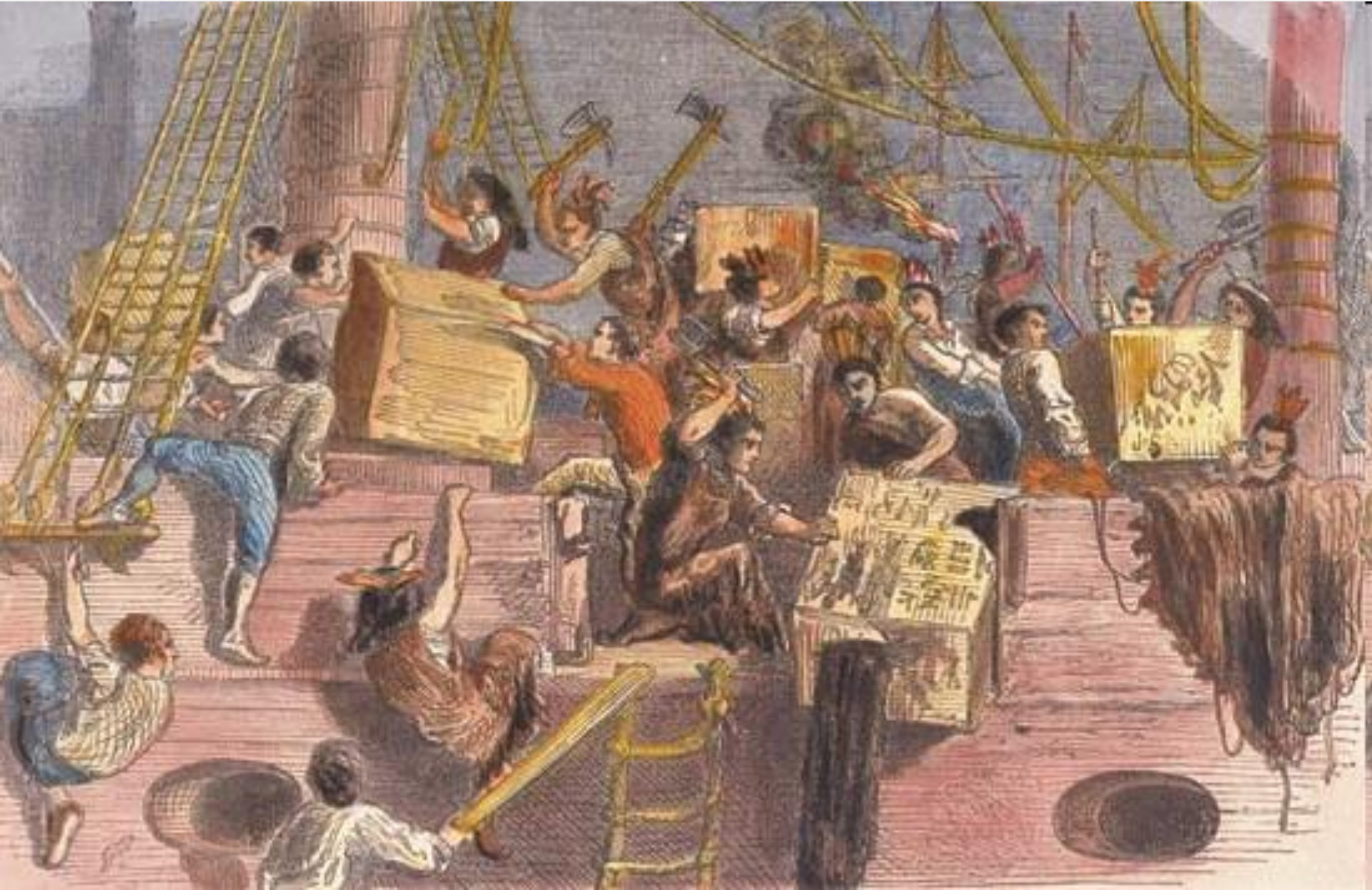
Taxes put on...

...PLAYING
CARDS

...LEGAL
DOCUMENTS



Boston Tea Party - tea tax protest.



The Intolerable Acts



1) The **port** of **Boston** was closed until the colonists **paid** for the destroyed **tea**.

2) The royal governor could **ban** town **meetings**.

3) **British** officials accused of **crimes** would stand **trial** in Britain instead of in Massachusetts.

4) A new **Quartering** Act was passed allowing British **troops** to be quartered in unoccupied colonial **buildings** and homes.

COMMON SENSE;

ADDRESSED TO THE

INHABITANTS

OF

AMERICA,

On the following interesting

SUBJECTS.

- I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
- II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession.
- III. Thoughts on the present State of American Affairs.
- IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Master save creating HEAVEN,
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.

THOMSON.

PHILADELPHIA;

Printed, and Sold, by R. BELL, in Third-Street,

MDCCLXXVI.

Common Sense (1776)

-Thomas Paine – “Why do we still listen to a King who lives way over there?”



*Thomas
Paine*

Declaration of Independence – Thomas Jefferson



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

Declaration of Independence – July 4, 1776

1 – All people have equal rights.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

2 – Great Britain has treated us poorly

3 – The colonies were now an independent country - the United States of America.