

## Chapter 4 - The Empire in Transition

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. Loosening Ties

1707 England + Scotland = \_\_\_\_\_

#### a. A Tradition of Neglect

i. Growing Power of Parliament – influence of Kings

a. Robert Walpole

ii. Privy Council

iii. Colonial Legislatures (how did they control governors)

#### b. The Colonies Divided

i. Loyal English Subjects

ii. Colonial Connections

iii. Albany Plan

### 2. The Struggle for the Continent

#### a. New France and the Iroquois Nation

i. France's North American Empire

ii. "Creoles"

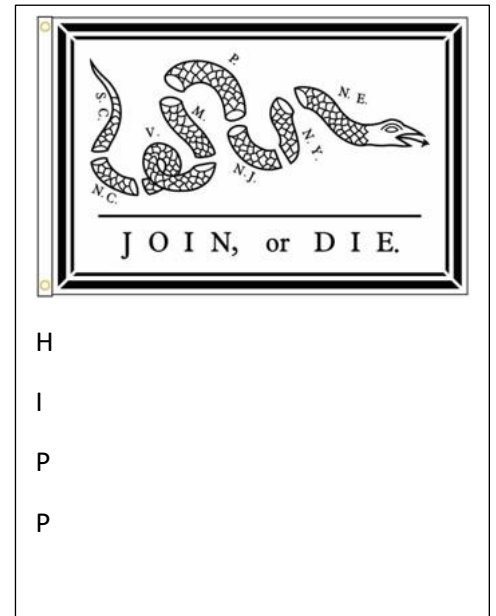
iii. French relationship of tolerance

iv. The Iroquois Confederacy

v. Ohio Valley

#### b. Anglo-French Conflicts

i. King Williams War ((1689-1697)



- ii. Queen Anne's War (1701-1713)
- iii. King George's War (1744-1748)
- iv. French, English & Iroquois relationship after wars
- v. Fort Necessity

Read AMERICA IN THE WORLD – THE FIRST GLOBAL WAR

1. How did the Seven Year's War change the balance of power among the nations of Europe? Who gained and who lost in the war?
2. What effect did the war's outcome have on the European colonies of North America?
3. Why is the Seven Year's War described as one of the "most important wars in modern history"?

c. The Great War for the Empire

- i. First Phase of War – Braddock
- ii. Second Phase of War – Pitt – "impressments"
- iii. Third Phase of War
- iv. September 1760
- v. Cajuns
- vi. Peace of Paris 1763
- vii. Consequences of the War
  1. British
  2. Colonists

### 3. Indians

#### 3. The New Imperialism

##### a. Burdens of Empire

###### i. George III

###### ii. George Grenville

##### b. The British and the Tribes

###### i. Proclamation of 1763 (purpose, goal, location)

##### c. The Colonial Response

###### i. Grenville Ministry (how was Grenville putting the American Colonies in “check”?)

###### ii. Sugar Act 1764

###### iii. Currency Act 1764

###### iv. Stamp Act 1765

###### v. Back to Mercantilism – benefits & problems of acts

###### vi. Paxton Boys

###### vii. Regulator Movement

###### viii. Economic consequences of war & Grenville’s program

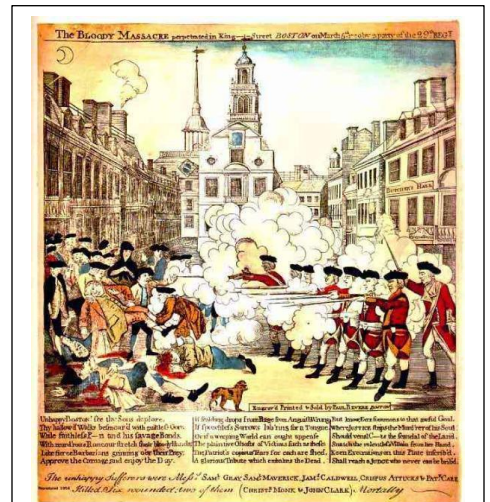
###### ix. Political consequences of Grenville’s program

#### 4. Stirrings of Revolt

##### a. Stamp Act Crisis

###### i. Effects of the Stamp Act – antagonizing & unifying colonists

- ii. Patrick Henry & the Virginia Resolves
  - iii. Stamp Act Congress 1765 – James Otis
  - iv. Repeal of the Stamp Act (why?)
  - v. Declaratory Act 1766
- b. Internal Rebellions
- i. Vermont
- c. The Townshend Program
- i. Mutiny (Quartering) Act 1765
  - ii. 1767 disbanding of New York’s Assembly
  - iii. Townshend Duties 1767
  - iv. Boycotts & non-importation
  - v. Lord North
- d. The Boston Massacre
- i. Boston – British Troops – Economy
  - ii. March 5, 1770
  - iii. Samuel Adams – Committees of Correspondence
- e. The Philosophy of Revolt
- i. “No taxation without Representation”
  - ii. Virtual representation
- f. The Tea Excitement



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- i. Revolutionary Discourse
- ii. Gaspee Affair
- iii. Tea Act 1773 – East India Company – boycott
- iv. Daughters of Liberty
- v. Boston Tea Party
- vi. Coercive or Intolerable Acts (4)
- vii. Quebec Act

5. Cooperation and War

- a. New Sources of Authority
  - i. Sons of Liberty

- ii. First Continental Congress – September 1774 – 5 Decisions

- iii. Conciliatory Propositions

- b. Lexington and Concord

- i. “minutemen”
- ii. April 18, 1775 – William Dawes & Paul Revere
- iii. Lexington
- iv. Concord
- v. “shot heard round the world”