

The End of Salutary Neglect

Heroes: Washington, Adams, Benjamin Franklin

Villains: Hutchinson, Arnold, William Franklin

If the British had won, this would be reversed.

Review

- 1688 William & Mary, king & queen of England
 - 1701 --- Act of Union between England & Scotland
 - 1702 Queen Anne
 - 1714 George I from Hanover, German King of England
 - 1727 George II German King of England
 - 1760 George III English grandson on George II.
- 1750 Salutary Neglect---- Whig government in England left the colonies alone politically and dealt with them economically.
Navigation Acts→ All trade must go through England.

- 1689-1697 War of the Grand Alliance, also known as the War of the League of Augsburg
King William's War in America
- 1701-1714 War of the Spanish Succession
Queen Anne's War in America
Ends with the Treaty of Utrecht
England gets Gibraltar.
England gets control of the slave trade.
- 1744-1748 War of the Austrian Succession
King George's War
Ends with Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle
Gave the port of Louisburg back to the French
American colonists were furious.
- 1754-1763 French and Indian War in America, also
- 1756-1763 Seven Years Wars in Europe

- I. Young George Washington was sent to Fort Duquesne to watch the French, by the Governor of Virginia.
 - a. Washington's Indian allies help start a small skirmish with the French.
 - b. Washington retreated to Fort Necessity.
 - c. Iroquois chief slaughtered a young French noble who was in charge of the French detachment.
 - i. Beginning of the French & Indian War.
 - d. British sent General Braddock to Ft. Duquesne with 1400 troops.
 - e. British did not adapt to Indian fighting in North America
 - i. Not all spit and polish type of warfare

- ii. Braddock is killed and loses 911 men.
- II. Most Indian tribes side with the French.
- III. Iroquois tribes side with the British.
- IV. British move all Frenchmen and women out of Acadia and change the land's name to Nova Scotia.
 - a. Ethnic cleansing.
 - b. Acadians move to Louisiana and become the Cajuns.
 - i. Those with an X at the end of their names in Louisiana are descendants of the Acadians.
- V. French General Montcalm and British General Wolfe die on the first volley of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
 - a. The British had launched a surprise attack on Quebec and it had worked.
 - i. For all intents and purposes, this won the French & Indian War for the British.
 - b. The Seven Years War was truly global
- VI. At the Treaty of Paris:
 - a. All of Quebec went to the British
 - b. All of French North American went to the British
 - c. West of the Mississippi to the Spanish
 - d. The French got Guadalupe and Martinique.

John Wilkes

- 1761 editor of the anti monarchy *North Britain*
- 1760 George III had come to power.
 - a. The first English King since 1714
 - b. He was pro Tory and dismissed the Whig government.
- 1762 Lord Butte became Prime Minister.
- 1763 George III 1763 praises the Treaty of Paris.

- I. Wilkes #45 writes a criticism of the King
 - a. He is arrested for libel of George III & Butte.
 - b. Luckily for Wilkes, the Court had established Parliamentary privilege.
 - c. They cannot prosecute Wilkes because he is an MP.
 - d. Lord Sandwich gets Wilkes thrown out of Parliament.
 - i. Wilkes is arrested.
 - ii. 15,000 people demonstrate and chant "Wilkes and Liberty!!!!"
 - iii. He is eventually released.
- II. 1770 Wilkes is again elected to Parliament.
- III. Wilkes becomes very pro-American patriot cause.
- IV. Wilkes was a rake and a scoundrel.
- V. Lord Sandwich said told Wilkes that he would die of pox or on the gallows.
 - a. Wilkes replied. "That depends, my lord, whether I embrace your mistress or your principles."

British Empire

North America, India, Africa, Australia, islands.

- I. Seven Years War costs a lot of money.
- II. British & Americans mutual suspicion→
 - a. New Jersey did not participate in the war.
 - i. NJ merchants traded with the French.
 1. To the British, the colonists did not help enough.
 2. The British had protected the Americans from the French.
 - b. British yeoman farmers were paying 10x as much as the colonists in taxes.
- III. Colonists had learned to form effective militia.
 - a. They believed that the British did not respect them.
 - b. Treated them as second class soldiers.
 - c. The British often impressed colonists into service.
- IV. The French & Indian War was a major cause of the American Revolution
 - a. Proclamation of 1763
 - i. To stop white expansion into the Appalachians
 - ii. Colonists, especially Ulster Irish Presbyterians, wanted the land west of the Appalachians→ the Ohio Valley.
 1. That's what they had fought for.
- V. Colonists were in need of species to pay the British.
- VI. Navigation Acts→ controlled colonists' investments.
 - a. They did not allow the colonists to trade with other nations.
- VII. Stamp Act→ TAX
- VIII. Sugar Act→ TAX a major commodity.
 - a. The economy was not as good after the war as it was before the war.
- IX. Patrick Henry condemns the King & Parliament.
 - a. Americans have the same rights as Englishmen!
 - b. Virginians should have to approve the taxes.
 - c. Henry said that the King should lose his head if the taxes were not changed.
 - i. He later apologized for the threat.
- X. In Massachusetts the patriots tar & feather tax collectors,
 - a. They burn Governor Hutchinson's house down.
- XI. Boycotts take place all over the colonies.
- XII. Marquis of Rockingham Whigs (Edmond Burke's solution)
 - a. Rescinds the Stamp Act
 - b. Passes the Declaratory Act, declaring parliamentary supremacy to placate the Tories.
- XIII. William Pitt forms a new Tory government.
 - a. He is sick with the gout.
 - b. Chancellor of the Exchequer, "Champagne Charlie" Townshend runs the government.
- XIV. Townshend tries to real in the Americans.

- a. Passes the Mutiny Act
 - i. Colonists were made to house British troops during the war.
 - ii. Townshend wants them to do it now.
 - iii. New York Assembly was disbanded until they pass the Act.
 - 1. Colonists start to band together.
- XV. Townshend duties-→ indirect taxes (at Franklin's suggestion).
 - a. Massachusetts merchants boycott the British.
 - i. American women create home spun fabric.
 - b. Boycott hurts the British merchants.
- XVI. Townshend dies
 - a. March 1770→ Lord North, as Prime Minister, gets rid of the Townshend duties.
 - i. Except on tea.

Boston

- I. Boston
 - i. British soldiers were not paid much money.
- II. They worked the docks--- competition with the dock workers.
 - i. Workers went to the custom house to harass the soldiers.
 - 1. They threw rocks and snow balls.
 - 2. A soldier fires
 - 3. A volley takes place
 - 4. Five men die
- III. Mulatto dockworker, Crispus Attacus
 - i. Sometimes portrayed as white
 - ii. Sometimes as a black, especially during abolition times.
- IV. Samuel Adams → political agitator
 - i. Committee of Correspondence
 - ii. Sons of Liberty

Boston Tea Party

- V. The British government wanted to help British East India Tea Company
 - i. Tea sold directly to America, instead of through England.
 - ii. The British sold tea at a much cheaper price, than the smuggled tea.
 - iii. Massachusetts colonists threw the tea into the harbor.
- VI. British reaction→ Intolerable Acts
 - i. Closed Boston Port
 - ii. Soldiers sent to Boston, until Boston paid for the tea.