

<u>BRITISH POLITICS</u>	<u>BRITISH ACTIONS</u>	<u>AMERICAN ACTIONS</u>	<u>AMERICAN POLITICS</u>
strained British-French relations	wars for empire Seven Years War	American demand for protection	colonial disunity
Tory government promotes empire seeks to maintain a balance of power in Europe	French and Indian War goes poorly French/Indian guerrilla tactics	Americans fail to support British war effort/dodge draft and taxes	Franklin's mutual defense plan fails (Albany Plan)
Tory govt demands colonial support for war effort	British turn to unpopular tax-in-kind/impressment	Americans become embittered by harsh war policies	anti-British politics become popular in colonial assemblies
Tory govt. becomes embittered by colonial refusal to support the King and empire	Britain war effort stymied - defeat looks probable	fear of Catholicism /French rule promotes some American war effort/colonial defense only	American war effort unites colonies with sectional loyalties (no national identity)
Whig/Pitt govt changes strategy sees North America as main war theater	war turns in favor of British/Gen. Wolf captures Quebec	Americans rally to war effort with victory evident	American war time unity limited to necessities sectional not national identification continues
Pitt govt. proves pro-American in temperament	British end tax-in-kind/impressment attempt to recreate positive relations with colonists	Americans view victory as theirs - use opportunity to neutralize Indian nations as well	Americans view liberal British policies as their right/feel they owe nothing to empire
French sue for peace Treaty of Paris 1763 British absorb Canada and islands/trade routes	French rule ended in North America settlers remain as British subjects	Americans feel free of French/Catholic threat to their way of life	Americans begin to question the necessity of colonial status/ties to a mother country
British Treasury depleted/national economy suffering British people feel over taxed	British impose direct non democratic rule over Canada/seek to separate Canada from American colonies	Americanism becomes popular/pop growth and transportation improvements fosters nationalism	colonial high literacy opens door for: political agitation/news papers and propaganda pamphlets most popular
Tories return to power/promise tax relief by shifting burden to colonies	PM Grenville introduces plan to re-enforce mercantilism Grenville Acts	colonists react with vigorous anti-British program calling for a return to salutary neglect and home rule	American politicians question right of parliament to tax legislate for America

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Tory govt supported by British merchants and landed nobility

Proclamation Line pacifies Indians/ Mutiny Act imposes permanent military occupation

Americans continue to encroach on Indian land/resent British domination of trade with Indians

Americans resent end to westward expansion see rising expectations curtailed/fear recession

Tory govt. moves to regain political and legal control of colonial economy

Sugar Act seeks to undermine colonial assemblies legal powers/vice-admiral courts/writs of assistance

smuggling no longer a crime/now an act of patriotism - cry of tyranny (more anticipated than applied ???)

American "nobility" fears lost of power seeks to reestablish power/prestige of colonial assemblies Stamp Act Congress

Tory govt seeks to tighten control over representatives/tax collectors/governors

restructuring of tax/salary system ends bribery/coercion of British officials as part of Sugar Act

Americans miss power of the purse/property confiscations result in violence

colonial assemblies echo anti-British tavern talk secret societies flourish Mohawks/Sons of Liberty

demand for tax relief forces govt to pass revenue raising bill in colonies Stamp Act imposed

Stamp Act imposed on colonial business transactions/Currency Act adds control

Stamp Act Congress national unity begins Grievances/petition to the King drafted

radical groups seek to control/promote violence/assembly control contested by moderates/radicals

British merchants complain about profits lost due to boycotts call for repeal of colonial taxation

Stamp Act repealed Declaratory Act attempts to "save face" but doesn't

Sons of Liberty and Mohawks enforce the boycotts with force homespun demanded promoted by terror

American "nobility" fears losing control of rebellion and calls for national unity/ governmental control

Grenville falls from power/Pitt govt seeks to patch-up British-colonial relations

British acknowledge American difference between external and internal taxation Townshend duties

patriots boycott only enumerated items and destroy effectiveness of Townshend duties boycott less burdensome

no taxation without representation/debate over actual and virtual representation

economic stress and populace discontent persuades Parliament to seek better British colonial relations

Townshend duties repealed - tea tax mimics Declaratory Act with same in-effectiveness

patriot violence moves British to militarily occupy trade cities Quartering Act/results in Boston Massacre

assemblies create communication through post system/Committees of Correspondence national unity promoted

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British hope to play upon colonial disunity by isolating New England

British roll back mercantile efforts repeal taxation on Mid-Atlantic/Southern trade items

patriots seize on propaganda value of Boston Massacre to keep resistance alive during quiet times
Gaspee burned at R.I.

lack of taxation (save tea tax) forces rebellion out of economic mode into philosophic political argument

foreign policy needs in India force Parliament to bail out East India Tea Company
stupid move coming

Tea Act imposed act seeks to support East India Tea Co. at expense of colonial merchants

Tea Act lowers price of tea but organized rebels still able to promote resistance Boston Tea Party

colonial assemblies suffer patriotic/radical speech on principles and rights Henry and the boys

King and parliament believe Tea Party can not go unpunished Lord North's "get tough" policy

Coercive Acts passed/ attempt to punish New England back-fires uniting other sections

Virginia Resolves published in most radical form/Henry's speech excites public
trumpet of sedition

propagandists move to make New England's punishment a national concern

British seek to assure French-Canadian settlers support

Quebec Act passed Catholicism protection promised/Ohio River Valley promised

newspapers combined separate acts into one national concern "intolerable acts" First Continental Congress meets

New England's problem made national by exploiting anti-Catholicism fears/traditions - fear of tyranny exploited

Parliament/King lose control of colonies react with emotional /desperate action

British move to punish rebels/crush New England rebellion

Lexington - Concord minute men and war

redress of grievances or independence argued 1st Continental Congress

Britain braces for war - Parliament splits - use of military against "Englishmen" unpopular

North offers final "conciliatory" jester Britain mobilizes for war

Suffolk Resolves Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms Olive Branch rejected by North/Parliament

First and Second Continental Congress brings unity to 13 independent states independence still in minority/debate rages