



BRITISH AMERICA, 1713-1783

EMPIRE & REVOLUTION



REVISION BOOKLET



CAUSE

EVENTS

CONSEQUENCES

EXPANSION OF BRITISH COLONIES

By 1713 Britain controlled a strip of land on the east coast of North America. Settlers were rich landowners, poor servants, criminals and slaves—they were attracted by the large amounts of land available (Europe was becoming very overcrowded)

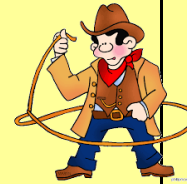
End of 12 year war with the French and Spanish (Treaty of Utrecht). The British colonists were living in constant fear of a Native American raid (they were surrounded by enemies on all sides), as the Native Americans were living along the border of the British colonies.



The Government of the colonies: British King & Parliament > Governor > Council > Assembly > Town Meetings & County Courts

Expansion:
The population was increasing rapidly (because of natural increase—it was 3% in British America compared to 1% in Europe)
The settlers were searching for new land (west and south) for the growing population to settle on. This led to the establishment of 1 new colony and 49 new counties between 1701 and 1750.

Immigration:
There were groups of Germans (who travelled in large numbers with their families), Scots-Irish (usually young and single people, many of them were indentured servants) and English (some had family in North America but many were convicted criminals).



GOLDEN AGE OF PIRACY, 1715-1725

Around 2,000 pirates preyed on merchant ships

BLACKBEARD (EDWARD TEACH)



Joined Hornigold's crew in 1713
Sailed the coast of British America in search of riches and prize ships.
Set up pirate bases in North Carolina.
Captured £100,000 worth of treasure.

KING GEORGE I'S PROCLAMATION

Trade goods were lost
Cost of trading went up
Increase in fear

September 1717, King George offered a pardon to any pirate until January 1718, a prize of £100 for anyone who caught a pirate.

PIRACY ACT, 1717

Declared that a person found guilty of piracy could be put to death.

GOVERNOR SPOTSWOOD (GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA)

(These are also the consequences of the Golden Age of Piracy)

Governor of Virginia took direct action to end piracy. He asked for help from the British Board of Trade.
Took legal action (ensured trial of Blackbeard's men did not include jury)
Offered prizes to encourage people to catch pirates (incentives)

SLAVE TRADE & THE ATLANTIC TRIANGLE

British America relied on enslaved Africans for its success in the 1700s

1720-1740: over 70,000 more slaves were transported to the colonies (about 64,000 went to the southern colonies)

British monopoly:
In 1713 the British were bought the right of *asiento* from the Spanish king for £7.5 million. This gave them a monopoly over the supply of slaves to Spanish colonies. This also increased British investment in the slave trade.

Basic Freedoms of Slaves:
Slaves were at the lowest level of society, they were considered property. They had no legal rights, but were allowed free time and freedom of religion. Most slaves found these conditions unbearable and tried to escape (fugitive slaves), they were given severe punishments (whipped, branded). From 1714 a slave could be sentenced to death for attacking a white person

Spanish Declaration, 1733
The Spanish King declared that slaves would have freedom and protection in Spanish colonies. This was to weaken the economy in South Carolina

SUPPRESSION OF SLAVES, 1739-40

	<p>STONO RE-BELLION, 1739</p>	<p>The Spanish Declaration (1773) gave the slaves an incentive to escape from South Carolina to Spanish Florida. Slaves made up 67% of the population in South Carolina, which meant slave owners were fearful of the outbreak of a slave revolt.</p> <p>There were rumours that a war with Spain was coming so the slaves believed the colonists would be distracted.</p> <p>The Security Act was announced in August 1739 (it said that it was compulsory for all white men to carry a gun on sundays because it was the one day slaves didn't work). The slaves would need to rebel before the end of September (when this Act became law) for the revolt to stand a chance.</p>	<p>In early September 20 slaves met near Stono River Bridge. They armed themselves, beheaded their masters and headed for Florida, gaining the support of 100 more slaves on the way. They killed 20 white people in total and burned 7 plantations. They stopped to rest at the Edisto River, where they were spotted by the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina. The lieutenant rounded up local militia and met the slaves at the river. Most of the slaves were killed; around 30 escaped and were captured later. The last was captured three years later in 1742.</p>	
	<p>THE NEGRO ACT, 1740</p>	<p>Stono Rebellion, 1739</p>	<p>Fined slave owners who could not control their slaves. It also removed the right to grant freedom to slaves and restricted freedom of movement for slaves.</p>	
	<p>NEW YORK CONSPIRACY, 1741</p>	<p><u>Stono Rebellion, 1739</u></p> <p><u>War of Jenkins' Ear</u> Catholic Spain v British America, New York City was a port city and therefore they feared attack.</p> <p><u>Rough winter</u> There was riots over food prices and wages, so it was believed that the white population would join the slaves in a rebellion.</p>	<p><u>February:</u> Robert Hogg's coins robbed.</p> <p><u>March:</u> Fort George set on fire (There was also 13 other fires in the colonies).</p> <p><u>April:</u> Mary Burton confession - her confession reveals the first details of a slave conspiracy, as she said she overheard plotters planning the fire at Fore George and arming themselves with guns.</p> <p><u>May:</u> Mary Burton's confession was followed by many others, which led to many executions - the first happened only a month later.</p> <p><u>July:</u> Catholic Priest, John Ury, put on trial and sentenced to death.</p> <p><u>November:</u> Mary Burton was rewarded for her confession.</p>	
<p>BRITISH ATTEMPTS TO RAISE TAXES</p>	<p>COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS REVENUE</p>	<p>British government wanted to profit from their Empire</p>	<p>Every colony had a customs officer; the British used these officers to increase customs revenue (eg. Molasses Act, 1733) to encourage trade with Britain.</p>	
	<p>CONTROLLING THE FUR TRADE</p>		<p><u>1721:</u> fur and skins added to the list of goods to be sent to England <u>1732:</u> The Hat Act stopped colonies exporting beaver fur hats.</p>	
	<p>SMUGGLING</p>	<p>Problems with collecting customs duties</p>	<p>Molasses and Tea were the most smuggled goods. They used various methods (landing on quiet coast-lines, false paperwork, bribing customs officers).</p>	

THE ENLIGHTENMENT

Intellectual movement that influenced scientists, philosophers and churchmen from the late 17th century onwards.

The Great Awakening (1720s)	Old religious ideas were being questioned. British colonies questioning their dependence on Britain.	Church replaced with crowds of 20,000 people. Personal experience that made religion seem more real to the colonists.
Emphasis on Education	Enlightenment placed a lot of emphasis on the individual, and how important education is.	Education was a core principle of the Enlightenment. <u>1760</u> : Six colonies had colleges.
Newspapers, Libraries and Pamphlets	Individuals like Benjamin Franklin encouraged the improvement of newspapers and opened libraries.	Newspapers, Libraries and pamphlets were used to emphasise practical information. <u>1704</u> : 1 newspaper <u>1776</u> : 40 newspapers. <u>1760</u> : 20 libraries in American traditional works, practical books and fiction.
Benjamin Franklin, 1706-1790	Influenced by Enlightenment ideas.	<u>1729</u> : Franklin took over the Pennsylvania Gazette and increased how often they printed. <u>1731</u> : Opened the first subscription library. Wrote many editions of the almanac between 1732 and 1758. <u>1751-5</u> : Franklin established the Academy of Philadelphia (University), which had 64 graduates by 1775. PHILANTHROPIST : Franklin improved the local community by helping disadvantaged groups <u>1751</u> : He opened the city hospital in Philadelphia.

KING GEORGE'S WAR, 1744-48

New France and British America wanted to expand their colonies. War of the Austrian Succession spread to North America.

- May 1744: French attack the British at a village in Nova Scotia.
- June 1745: British capture Fort Louisbourg from the French (100 colonists lost in the siege).
- Nov 1745: 200 Native Americans and 300 French attack Saratoga, British rebuild it after
- June 1746: France sends a fleet to recapture Louisbourg, but ship wrecked in a storm and two commanders die.
- Jan 1747: French and Native Americans attack Grand Pre and Nova Scotia, British surrender (British take it back 3 months later).
- June 1747: French and Native Americans capture Saratoga, but the British take it and burn it down.
- Oct 1748: Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle signed because the war was costing too much and neither side was making much progress.

REMEMBER:
Philadelphia was the capital city at the time, which is why so much was set up there!

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR 1754-1763



Early Defeats in Ohio Country, July 1754 - August 1757

British tried to end French Fort Building Programme, killing a small group of French soldiers. So the war between the French and the British (now Native American allies) started again.

July 1754: French forces trap Washington at Fort Necessity, killing/wounding a third of his troops forcing Washington to surrender.

July 1755: British General Braddock was killed trying to capture Fort Duquesne, 900 of his troops died compared to 40 French. As a result of these huge defeats the Native Americans began to turn against the British and attack their settlements)

1756: British lose more control as France captures Fort Oswego.

1757: British in a terrible position as France also capture Fort Henry. The Native Americans killed 200 and captured 300 British soldiers, despite French attempts to stop them and offer the British a safe passage out of Fort Henry.

Success in Ohio Country, July 1758 - November 1758

William Pitt put in charge of war effort.

July 1758: The British recapture Fort Louisbourg, closing down the main route for French supplies.

August 1758: The British capture Fort Frontenac, which had loads of their food and supplies. As the French had less supplies the Native Americans started to desert them.

November 1758: The French had so few allies that the commanding officer of Fort Duquesne decided to burn down the fort and abandon it rather than be captured. The British took it shortly after and built Fort Pitt.

British Capture Major Settlements in Canada, July 1759 - September

British win in Ohio country, so shift their focus to major settlements in Canada.

June 1759: General Wolfe tried to take his troops to capture Quebec but could not get past their defensive forces.

July 1759: British Sir Johnson captures Fort Niagara.

September 1759: Wolfe tricked his way up the mountain to the city, General Montcalm did not expect the British to make it up the mountain so panicked and sent his army out in a disorganised formation. The British defeated the French, Wolfe died in battle and became a hero.

September 1760: British General Amherst (who had already taken two important forts in Canada while Wolfe was attacking Quebec) captures Montreal. 7 September, the French surrender.

IMPORTANCE OF GENERAL WOLFE:

Used to scare Quebec's population

Fired canons in residential areas so the people would want to surrender

Destroyed the land around Quebec

Made it difficult for supplies to get to the city

Trained the army well

His army knew how to fight a pitched battle, which helped them de-

TREATY OF PARIS, 1763

French surrender at Montreal

FRANCE gained sugar lands from Britain and some small fishing islands.

SPAIN gained Cuba and land west of the Mississippi.

BRITAIN gained small islands in the West Indies, Florida, and land east of the Mississippi river.

<p>PONTIAC'S REBELLION, 1763-6</p>	<p>French defeat in the French and Indian War meant that the Native American population was vulnerable to colonial expansion/invasion.</p>	<p><u>April 1763</u>: 400 Native Americans under Pontiac set up an alliance.</p> <p><u>May 1763</u>: They begin to attack the British capturing all their forts and posts in Ohio Country (except Detroit, Fort Pitt and Fort Niagara), killing over 2,000 colonists and 400 soldiers.</p> <p><u>June 1763</u>: British responded with germ warfare (blankets with small pox were sent as gifts to the Native Americans), but the siege of Fort Pitt continued until Pontiac signed a peace treaty in 1766.</p> <p><u>September 1763</u>: Devil's Hole Massacre, near Niagara 300 Native Americans killed 31 British and wounded 8 before they retreated.</p>	
<p>THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION, 1763</p>	<p><u>PONTIAC'S REBELLION</u> The British needed to compromise with the Native American's who were attacking their settlements.</p>	<p>The Proclamation established Quebec, East Florida and West Florida as part of British America. It also banned settlement west of the Proclamation line, and cancelled any land claims to Native American territory made before the treaty.</p>	
<p>THE PAXTON BOYS MASSACRE, 1763-4</p>	<p>In response to Pontiac's Rebellion a local militia was set up in Pennsylvania to fight against the Native Americans. It was made up of Scots-Irish colonists - they called themselves the Paxton Boys.</p>	<p>December 1763: The Paxton Boys killed 6 peaceful Conestoga and another in Lancaster, on the incorrect assumption that they had taken part in Pontiac's rebellion.</p> <p>February 1764: The Paxton Boys had gained a following of over 250 men, who marched together to Philadelphia to kill the refugee Native Americans. On the journey politicians from Philadelphia offered them amnesty and protection if they returned home.</p>	
<p>THE SUGAR ACT APRIL 1764</p>	<p>The British were trying to increase their control over the British American economy.</p>	<p>Encouraged the colonists to pay tax by lowering the tax on foreign molasses. The payment was to be made in metal coinage, which was more valuable to the colonists. There were also measures taken to stop smuggling.</p>	

BRITISH POLICIES IN THE COLONIES, 1765-7	Stamp Act, 1765	British wanted to collect money from its colonies.	A huge range of documents had to be printed on stamped paper, and paid for by tax (eg. Newspapers). The tax to be paid in metal coinage. Law breakers were to be tried in vice-admiralty court.
	Quartering Act, 1765		The colonists had to provide barracks for British troops and pay for supplies. Troops housed in inns and empty houses without owner's consent.
	Revenue Act, 1767 (Townshend duties)	Solution to repealing the Stamp Act.	ew duties on tea, glass, paper and painter's colours. The duties were used to pay the salaries of royal government representatives (eg. Judges).
SONS OF LIBERTY		British policies in the colonies (particularly the Stamp Act, 1765).	Organised and led demonstrations, riots and boycotts of British goods.
THE BOSTON MASSACRE, 1770		Why Boston? Boston was the area most affected by the Revenue Act, and because of the opposition the British had stationed 4,000 troops (population was only 15,500). Peaceful protests in opposition to the Revenue Act.	March 1770: 100 Bostonians gather outside customs hall. British troops responded to a snowball by killing 5 colonists and wounding 8.
BRITISH AND AMERICAN RELATIONS	The Boston Tea Party, 1773	British attempted to increase the duty on tea (Tea Act, 1773: reduced the tax on tea from 12 pence to 3 pence). However, it still angered the colonists because they saw it as the British trying to enforce taxation.	December 1773: 60 men disguised as Native Americans broke into a trade ship, throwing 342 chests of tea overboard (£10,000 or £1million today).
	Intolerable Acts	Punishment for the actions during the Boston Tea Party	BOSTON PORT ACT, 1774: Boston was closed to all traffic from June, only to be reopened when Boston repaid the East India Company for the tea they ruined.
			MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT ACT, 1774: Elected council in Massachusetts was replaced with one chosen by the British government. Number of town meetings reduced to one a year.
			IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT, 1774: Anyone found to commit a capital crime when trying to stop a riot would be tried in another colony or England (so a royal official could kill a colonist in a riot and be tried in England to receive a lighter sentence).
		QUARTERING ACT, 1774: Renewed the Quartering Act of 1765, troops could now be housed with private families.	



CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



First Continental Congress, September - October 1774 (Philadelphia)

Intolerable Acts pushed the colonies to act together against the British. Colonists decided to co-ordinate their opposition.

55 delegates from every colony, except Georgia.
DECLARATION OF COLONIAL RIGHTS AND GRIEVANCES: laid out what the colonists believed were their rights.
CONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION: agreement that the colonists would stop trade with the British.
COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION AND INSPECTION: local committee set up to make sure continental association was obeyed. All peaceful measures to resist the British.

Second Continental Congress, May-August 1775

The Battle at Lexington and Concord, April 1775.

Representatives from every colony were present, they begun acting as a national government.
THE OLIVE BRANCH PETITION, JULY 1775: an appeal by made to King George III to repeal the Intolerable Acts.
PAPER MONEY PRINTED: \$2million in Spanish dollars was printed to fund opposition to the British government.
THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, JUNE 1775: George Washington was made commander-in-chief of the colonies new army.
COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS: a new committee was set up to get help from other countries.

THOMAS PAINE'S COMMON SENSE, JANUARY 1776

Outbreak of the War of Independence

Pamphlet published on 10th January 1776. It was **AGAINST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT**, challenging the whole idea of monarchy. In favour of **INDEPENDENCE**, as Paine believed it would bring greater freedom in trade and politics. It was for a **NEW DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**, he wanted people to have a say in their government and a president they elected.

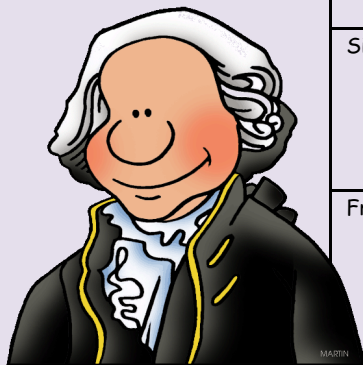
THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776

From April 1766 the colonies were given permission to vote for independence, so Congress created a Declaration Committee.

Thomas Jefferson wrote the draft of the Declaration of Independence. The introduction included the ideas that inspired the document (eg. all men are born with natural rights). Then the document listed 18 crimes committed by King George III (eg. Taxing them without their agreement). The conclusion said that the British government had not protected their natural rights and therefore the United States of America should be free and independent. Congress made several changes to the Committee's draft and adopted it on 4th July 1776.

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1775-83

		EVENTS	SIGNIFICANCE
Beginning of the war	Battle of Bunker Hill, Massachusetts (June 1775)	British suffered heavy losses (228 killed, 800 wounded), but secured control of Boston. Colonial armies withdraw intact.	
	Battle of Long Island, New York (August 1776)	Washington was driven out of New York City. 300 Americans killed and 1,100 wounded or captured, however 900 troops escaped and won small victories against the British	
Northern campaign	Battle of Brandywine Creek, Pennsylvania (September 1777)	Washington fails to stop British march on Philadelphia. Americans fail in an attempt to attack the British at Germantown, they survive the battle but lose Philadelphia.	
	Battle of Bemis Heights and surrender at Saratoga, New York (October 1777)	British General John Burgoyne planned to conquer new England with two forces. The first force, led by Lieutenant St Leger retreated in June 177. The second had made little progress by September and could not defeat the Americans at the Battle of Bemis Heights. By October 177 the 5,800 British troops had to surrender at Saratoga and were sent to Virginia until the end of the war.	
Southern campaign	Siege of Charleston, South Carolina (February-May 1780)	British capture Charlestown. 2,571 Americans surrender, they lose a huge number of weapons and supplies.	
	Siege of Yorktown, Virginia (October 1781)	General Cornwallis took his 7,200 troops to rest and resupply at a naval base in York Town in August 1781. French Admiral de Grasse took 20 ships and blocked access to supplies, leaving the British very vulnerable. Cornwallis waited for help that never came, which meant that the British suffered a horrible loss when the 17,000 American and French soldiers began to attack in September 1781. The British surrendered in October 1781.	
Significance of Washington			
Significance of British mistakes			
French and Spanish involvement			



TREATY OF PARIS, 1783	CAUSE	EVENTS	CONSEQUENCES
LOYALIST RESETTLEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC	<p>Little protection was offered to the loyalists in the Treaty of Paris. They were threatened, attacked and their land was taken. Loyalists tried to reclaim £10million in compensation from the British, but only received £3million.</p>	<p>1783: 30,000 travelled to Nova Scotia and 5,000 travelled to Quebec (770 in Niagara).</p>	
	<p>French surrender at Yorktown. British parliament voted to end the war, so they sent a British representative to America in April 1782.</p>	<p>November 1782: The first draft was agreed. September 1783: France formally agreed to the terms and the war formally ended.</p> <p><u>MAIN TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT</u> SPAIN: Given to Florida and Minorca USA: Recognised as independent, granted territory east of the Mississippi, fishing rights off Newfoundland, British agreed to withdraw their troops. Britain: Kept the Bahamas and Gibraltar, debts to be paid by USA, Congress agreed to encourage the return of the loyalist's land. France: Regained land in the Caribbean (eg. St Lucia and Tobago) and Africa (Senegal).</p>	

EXPLAIN TWO CONSEQUENCES OF ...

Explain two consequences of the expansion of the British colonies and immigration

Explain two consequences of the golden age of piracy, from 1715-1725

Explain two consequences of King George I's proclamation

Explain two consequences of British control in North America

Explain two consequence of trade with the British West Indies

Explain two consequences of the British monopoly of slaves in colonial America

Explain two consequences of smuggling in British colonial America

Explain two consequences of the fur trade with the colonies in British America

Explain two consequences of the revivals in colonial America

Explain two consequences for the American colonists of Benjamin Franklin's work as a writer

Explain two consequences of the French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Explain two consequences of the Treaty of Paris (1763)

Explain two consequences of the Royal Proclamation of 1763

Explain two consequences of the Paxton Boys Massacre

Explain two consequences of the Stamp Act (1765)

Explain two consequences of the Boston Massacre in 1770

Explain two consequences of the Boston Tea Party in 1773

Explain two consequences of the Intolerable Acts that were passed in 1774

Explain two consequences of the First Continental Congress in 1774

Explain two consequences of the Second Continental Congress in 1775

Explain two consequences of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*

Explain two consequences of the British surrender at Saratoga (1777)

Explain two consequences of French and Spanish support in the American War of Independence

Explain two consequences of the Treaty of Paris (1783)

Explain two consequences of the Declaration of Independence (1776)

Explain two consequences of the War of Independence (1775-83) for Native Americans

Explain two consequences of the resettlement of loyalists after the War of Independence

WRITE A NARRATIVE ACCOUNT ANALYSING...

Write a narrative account analysing how piracy was suppressed in the American waters in the years 1717-1720.

You may use the following in your answer.

-George I's Proclamation.

-The work of Governor Spotswood.

You must use your own information.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of the New York Conspiracy of 1741

You may use the following in your answer.

The confession of Mary Burton.

The trial of John Ury.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the changing relations of the British with the French and Native Americans following King George's War.

You may use the following in your answer.

War against the French.

Improving relations with the Native Americans.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of 1758-63 that led to the French surrender.

You may use the following in your answer.

The French abandon Fort Duquesne (1758).

The capture of Montreal (1760).

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the turning points of Britain's relations with the colonies between 1754 and 1764.

You may use the following in your answer.

The French and Indian War 1754-63.

The Sugar Act, 1764.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events in the years 1739-40 leading to the suppression of slave rights in South Carolina

You may use the following in your answer.

- The Stono Rebellion.

- The Negro Act, 1740

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the key aspects of the Enlightenment in Colonial America

You may use the following in your answer.

The emphasis on education.

The growth of public libraries

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the effects of the French and Indian war between 1754-63.

You may use the following in your answer.

The capture of Fort William Henry.

The role of the Native Americans.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the consequences of the French and Indian War, 1754-63 on relations between Britain and the colonists.

You may use the following in your answer.

Economic consequences of the war.

Political consequences of the war.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763-1766.

You may use the following in your answer.

Native American fears.

Devil's Hole Massacre, 1763.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of 1770-74 that led to the Intolerable Acts

You may use the following in your answer.

The Boston Massacre (1770)

The Boston Tea Party (1773)

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the events that helped cause the American War of Independence.

You may use the following in your answer.

The Stamp Act, 1765.

The Boston Tea Party, 1773

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the successes of Washington in the Revolutionary War

You may use the following in your answer.

The Winter at Valley Forge, 1777-1778.

He gained the support of other key figures in War.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the reasons why Britain lost the Revolutionary War.

You may use the following in your answer.

The siege at Yorktown, 1781.

Victories came with heavy casualties.

You **must** use information of your own.

Write a narrative account analysing the key events of 1778-1783 that led to the Treaty of Paris (1783)

You may use the following in your answer.

The French sign the Treaty of Alliance (1778)

The British surrender at Yorktown (1781)

You **must** use information of your own.

EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF ... FOR ...

REMEMBER! For this question you will have to answer two of

The importance of the Piracy Act (1717) for the suppression of piracy

The importance of the Molasses Act (1733) for the colonial customs service

The importance of the Treaty of Paris of 1763 for colonists in British America.

The importance of Benjamin Franklin for intellectual developments in British America

The importance of Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-66) for British attitudes to the Native Americans

The importance of Thomas Paine's Common Sense (1776) for the American colonists' attitude to Britain.

The importance of Sons of Liberty for the failure of British attempts to tax the colonists

The importance of the Declaration of Independence (1776) for slavery in the United States of America

The importance of William Pitt's appointment as Prime Minister in 1757 for British victory in the French and Indian War.

The importance of the Sugar Act of 1764 for relations between Britain and its North American colonies.

The importance of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) for relations between the British Colonists and the French in the years 1748-53

The importance of the First Continental Congress for relations between Britain and British America.

The importance of the Declaration of Independence (1776) for the development of the War of Independence.

The importance of the surrender at Yorktown (1781) for the American victory in the war

The importance of the Stono Rebellion (1739) for the government of South Carolina