Goal 3 (1754-1820)

The Empire Rises… and Quickly Falls

* Colonial Policies
	+ Mercantilism
		- More money is more power
			* Finite amount of wealth in the world, thus controlling the most is the end goal
		- Colonies exist to provide for the mother country
	+ Navigation Acts (starting in 1650)
		- Trade only occurring on British or Colonial ships
		- All imported goods to colonies had to pass through England (and experience an extra duty)
		- Certain goods could be exported to England only
		- Impact:
			* Positive:
				+ New England shipbuilding prospered
				+ Colonial monopolies on certain goods (ex. Chesapeake tobacco)
				+ English Military forces to protect colonies
			* Negative:
				+ Limited colonial manufacturing
				+ Low price for certain crops
				+ High prices for goods coming from England (duties)
				+ Resentment led to illegal operations (smuggling) which led to increased colonial control (i.e. more customs officers)
	+ Salutary Neglect: legal neglect; relaxed British control of N. America
		- Generally, these acts were not properly enforced
* Issues in an Empire
	+ Series of wars fought b/w GB, France, and Spain for trade control
		- King William’s War (1689-1697)
			* Results in British control of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland
			* Helps to further the idea of Salutary Neglect
		- Queen Anne’s War (1702-1713)
		- King George’s War aka “War of Jenkins Ear” (1744-1748)
			* Instigated by Spain over trading rights
			* Smaller part of the European theatre known as “The War for Austrian Secession”
			* The first time that colonial militia-men really get involved (inc. George Washington)
		- The Seven Years’ War (French and Indian War)
			* At first, fighting occurred in colonies
			* Why?
				+ French built chain of forts in Ohio River Valley
				+ Young George Washington is dispatched (with militia) to stop the construction of Fort Duquesne (future Pittsburg)

To take back control of the Valley

* + - * + Washington and his men surrender on July 3, 1754 (Signals beginning of war)
				+ Algonquin Native allies of the French help ravage the Western countryside of several colonies
				+ Iroquois Confederacy (Mohawk, Oneida, Seneca, Cayuga) ally with the British
			* The Albany Plan of Union
				+ A congress consisting of members from the 13 colonies is called in 1754 in Albany New York
				+ Albany Plan of Union, crafted by Benjamin Franklin, is adopted by 7 of the colonies

Plan of intercolonial government

System for recruiting troops

Collecting taxes

All in the name of self defense

Fails – why?

Colonies enjoy individual sovereignty and tax systems

* + - * British Victory
				+ William Pitt – British Prime minister – concentrates military strength in Canada

Battle of Louisbourg 1758

Quebec in 1759

Montreal in 1760

* + - * + Peace of Paris 1763

Great Britain acquires French Canada and Spanish Florida

France ceded Louisiana territory to Spanish

* + - * Effects of War
				+ Unchallenged supremacy in N. America for British
				+ Est. Britain as dominant naval power in the world
				+ No more threat of attack from Spain or France
				+ British View

Low opinion of colonial military capability

Colonists are lazy and uninterested in helping spread the empire

* + - * + Colonial View

Proud of military capability and gained confidence in ability to defend if needed

* + Picking up the Pieces: Reorganization of the Empire
		- Colonial Policies:
			* Previously, Britain had exerted little direct control over colonies
			* Britain had generally allowed navigation acts to go largely unenforced
			* End of Salutary Neglect 1763
			* Cost of wars – George III and the Whigs (Political Party) implements taxes on colonies to help pay for the cost of British Troops sent to maintain the empire
	+ The Creation of Boundaries
		- Pontiac’s Rebellion 1763
			* Chief Pontiac of Ottawa leads major attack against colonial settlements on the Western Frontier (Detroit) killing more than 2,000 people
				+ Angry at Western movement of settlers
			* British troops sent to defeat Pontiac and the Natives
			* British use smallpox infected blankets to defeat the Natives
		- Proclamation of 1763
			* Creation of Boundary line that prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains
				+ British aim: reduce hostilities bw colonists and Natives
			* Colonists wanted to have access to newly acquired lands, so many defied the boundary line, as created by the British.