**Ch. 5 ~ Severing the Bonds of Empire**

**5A: Europeans and Native Americans (p. 115-125)**

1. Renewed Warfare Among Europeans and Indians **{ This heading leads you to a question of CAUSATION and requires you to think about the reasons why “warfare was renewed?” Causation also implies the “EFFECTS” so in this cause what was the end result or impact of this renewed warfare?}**

*A breakdown in communication, failure of diplomacy, and competition over land and resources renewed warfare between the British, French, and Native Americans leading to the Seven Years War.*

* 1. Iroquois Neutrality
		+ Iroquois Confederacy tried to maintain a balance between the warring French and British
		+ Diminishing resources and competition over land from increasing population, caused conflict
	2. Albany Congress
		+ Meeting of delegates from seven northern and middle colonies for mutual defense, adopted the Albany Plan of Union, but was not accepted by colonial governments
		+ Preparations for war with France being made
	3. Seven Years War
		+ G. Washington’s blunder at Fort Duquesne and then Fort Necessity prompted the beginning of the war, aka the French-Indian War formally began in 1756
		+ Treaty of Paris negotiated in 1763 France ceded NA land to the Britain, Spain also gave up Florida. Spain got French land west of Mississippi River
		+ Significant in that British Colonists saw the wealth and opportunity in the open land beyond the Appalachian mountains, growing Colonial sense of power and independence as well
1. 1763: A Turning Point **{This heading should prompt a question of PERIODIZATION and requires you think about why a specific period, date, or era is a critical turning point. In a question like this your claim should examine the before and after to note what changed, then deeper analysis will focus on the reason for the change and/or the significance or future implications of this moment in history.}**

*At the conclusion of the war, British control over the colonies intensified to pay war debts and limit colonial expansion that clashed with the growing feeling of colonial independence prompting the spread of revolutionary thought.*

* 1. Neolin and Pontiac
		+ Both urged Native unification to oppose European influence
		+ Pontiac’s Rebellion = led by the war chief tribes (such as Hurons, Chippewas, Shawnees, etc) near Detroit, led a failed siege, ended in a negotiated treaty, but representative of ongoing conflict between colonists/Americans and Natives
	2. Proclamation of 1763
		+ Legislation passed by GB, restricting colonial expansion beyond the Appalachians
		+ Angered the settlers already living there and land speculators in PA and VA (like G. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, P. Henry)
	3. George III
		+ Young, 22 y/o, King of England, took over for grandfather in 1760
		+ Ruling authority was erratic, intelligent and passionate, yet immature, stubborn
		+ George Greenville selected as Prime Minister and felt colonists needed to pay for the military protection provided by the crown
	4. Theories of Representation
		+ Colonists wanted representatives that lived in/came from colonies, but British felt Parliament represented all subjects, even those in colonies
		+ This is the Concept of “Virtual Representation”
	5. Real Whigs
		+ British writers who warned about dangers of an overbearing British government, called for greater sense of democracy in the form of “Republicanism”
		+ Influenced colonial calls for great representation ex. Cato’s Letters published and spread across the colonies
	6. Sugar and Currency Acts
		+ Sugar or Revenue Act = laid new custom duties or import/export taxes
		+ Aimed to discourage colonial smuggling and violation of Navigation Acts, by setting up a vice-admiralty court
		+ Currency Act = outlawed colonial issuance of paper money, focused on building currency and gold supply of British
		+ Doubling negative effect on colonies amid a general economic depression, post war debt, and international decline in tobacco demand