American History up to 1763

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In the eighteenth century, the American culture moved towards competing for direction. The main assumption of American history is that the Europeans discovered America but even before that, the United States of America was occupied and the Indian cultures over many decades influenced it. Before the Europeans came in this region, then millions of individuals and other cultures thrived in this half of the globe. It is interesting to note that all the discoveries in America were accidental. The ancestors of American Indians migrated from Asia with the help of an existing land bridge across the Beirut Strait. These migrants were believed to be hunters who used to follow herds of animals or in some cases the marine fishes for marine mammals. Their migration had a great impact on American culture and its music. It is noteworthy that the achievements of Americans in nonscientific fields were quite unimpressive. The American literature was almost non-existent in the traditional European forms.The American contribution to literature was neither in fiction nor fields like metaphysics, but it was only in history. Benjamin Franklin is one of the distinguished leaders of that era who played a significant role in the development of music, art and literature in the region. During this period the military, commercial and cultural ties between the American colonies and Britain tensed while a new American culture was in the process of formation. Meanwhile, the immigrants from Europeans countries were being mixed with the locals, and they started to enslave the Africans to form a different colonial population. So North America became a completely different country with different music and cultural norms [[1]](#footnote-1).

When the American revolution started then Britain already attained the status of superpower. A series of colonial war was started in the late 17th century, and it continued until the early 18th century, and the thirteen American colonies were a part of these global empires that were generated by Great Britain as a result of these wars. The result of the nine years was the establishment of the British military which increased quite rapidly. The seven years of war specifically brought significant additions to the British Empire. In the case of the seven years war in North America, Britain was victorious which resulted in France surrendering to Britain all of its territory that it possessed. When the American colonists noticed the victory and the prevalence of Britain, then they decided to take action which is quite fascinating in history. Before the Seven years war the American colonies were secured from any foreign invasion as a part of the British empire. The colonists used to pay taxes and also they were involved in the domestic economy without being intervened by the British. Having said that they were asked to stick to the regulation set by Britain when making foreign trade [[2]](#footnote-2).

Powhatan was an Indian chief who was also the leader of Chesapeake tribes which was surrounded by the English settlement at Jamestown. He made a trading deal with them, and also made them a part of his confederation. With the passage of time disruptions occurred in their relationships and after his death, his successors were insecure by the growth of the English; therefore, they launched a raid against Jamestown and killed around 347 settlers. Once that took place that became politically stable in that region and set their own rules [[3]](#footnote-3).

**References**

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1. “Colonial Life and Society in Pre-Revolutionary America,” accessed March 12, 2019, https://brewminate.com/colonial-life-and-society-in-pre-revolutionary-america/. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. “The Economics of the American Revolutionary War,” accessed March 12, 2019, https://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-economics-of-the-american-revolutionary-war-2/. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. “Powhatan in Jamestown,” accessed March 12, 2019, https://www.shmoop.com/jamestown/powhatan.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)