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History and Anthropology

In the history of the United States of America, the colonial system was more common until the mid-18th century. People had the permission to live in the colonies, but in an isolated environment, this was decided and mentioned under the policy of salutary neglect. During that time period, Americans had very flexible relations with Britain, and it was relying completely on the British trade for economic development and for defense from other countries as well.

In 1765 an act was implemented on the colonial residents according to which the governing bodies of the colonial system should pay a certain amount for the arrangement of supplies for the British army. After the announcement of this act, the colonial representatives made a group which included representatives from 9 different colonies. It was known as the pan colonial political organization. The representatives stood with the decision that the parliament is not bound to pay anyone outside Britain; furthermore, there was no relaxation for the people in the American colonies.

 Later on in 1770, a group of people started a protest under the leadership of Crispus Attuck, which eventually led to the revolution. The British army even tried to shatter the crowd, but as a response, his men were attacked by rocks and even bombarded. They even tried to scare people with their open gunshots. It was an important event of them , and these people took almost a decade in discussing and showing resistance to the British policy.

 When John Wilkes was rejected and denied from his designation in the parliament things became serious. Thousands of people gathered on the street of St. George’s field, where he was kept as a prisoner. The people started a protest against his arrest by throwing different objects on the soldiers. As a response to this attack, the soldiers also fired on the crowd of protestors which eventually killed 11 people. This massacre of St. George forced the disagreement in Britain for colonial rights, and it also gave a major hype to the movement that evolved in support of John Wilkes.

 The salutary neglect holds significant importance in American history, especially from the time period of the 17th and 18th century. This was a policy or rule according to which the British colonies were given the freedom to avoid the enforcement of parliamentary laws so that the people can only remain devoted and obedient towards England. This occurred before the end of the French and Indian war. The British parliament avoided interrupting in the matters of the colonies and America lived under extreme isolation. This was a major response to a colonial augmentation of the war that attacked Europe from 1756 to 1763, was the goriest American war in the history of the United States of America. Thousands of innocent people lost their lives as compare to the US rebellion, which also had people on three landmasses. Initially the massacre was considered as an outcome of a royal war, a conflict of the people from France as well as Britain over colonial domain plus wealth. Among such global authorities, the battle should be taken as an outcome of the limited fight amongst English and France emerged colonists. However, in 1760 the British controlled the majority of the North American wildernesses; the war between the two nations was adequately finished. The Treaty of Paris which came out in 1763 additionally finished the European Seven Years War. Under the arrangement, France was compelled to surrender every last bit of her American belongings to the British and the Spanish.

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