Week 2 Project

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10/2/19

The War of Independence (1775-1783) of the 13 English colonies against the British crown resulted from the Seven Years War and led to the founding of the United States of America. The revolting colonists were supported by absolutist France, which a few years later would sink itself in the revolution, which led to a significant shift of the war on the sea. The British naval supremacy could be stabilized in this war but did not lead to victory in America. There are some other factors like French and Indian War, the Breakdown of Imperial Power, Proclamation Act, 1763 and the British Revenue Acts weighted against British

**The French and Indian War**

In 1754, with the French and Indian War raging, Britain ordered 13 American colonies to organize under one centralized government. While the Albany Union Plan was never implemented, it planted the first seed of independence in the minds of Americans. Competition for new territories in North America has sparked a dispute between Britain and France. The British colonies in North America are located along the east coast of North America. While the territory of Louisiana to Canada is a French colony. The two colonies are separated from the interior. But the British movement which was continually expanding its colonies had led to England which began to transgress French colonies in Louisiana such as the history of the Balkan wars . This started a tense relationship between the two that led to war. This battle lasted for 7 years from 1756 - 1763 and ended in the defeat of France.

**Breakdown of Imperial Power**

Another significant factor was the breakdown of imperial power in terms of England’s choice to play a direct part in the government over colonies, and the Americans’ yearning to govern themselves at home. British as well want that colonist pay them back the cost of French war.so they transform colonies in to abstract entities.(The American revolution )

**Proclamation Act, 1763**

To limit the settlers, English parliament passed a most damaging act known as proclamation act. In this act territories restricted to American settlers. It also effected native Indian who believe that if , they crossed from Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi River, they will be caught. This lead another tension among settlers and natives.

**British Revenue Acts**

The financial difficulties faced by the British government, which had incurred huge losses in the seven-year war, shifted their attention to America to solve the problem. Americans have been forced to pay one-third of the 360,000 pounds of British debt through payments from the introduction of some 45,000 Sugar Act and 75,000 from the Stamp Act. (Berkin, Miller, Cherny & Gormly, 2011). The same applies to the Townshend Act and other pressures on these economic factors. British colonies had imposed a tax on America, some of these taxes are as follows:

Sugar Act (sugar law, 1764): tax on any sugar imports of the American colonists

Stamp Act (stamp duty, 1765): material tax on all official documents issued by the American colony.

Townsend Act (Townsend law): taxes on tin, paint, glass and paper.

Tea Act (tea law, 1773): a contented tea monopoly which requires the colonists to buy tea only from the EIC (British Trade Company)

In response to this financial crisis the British passed the Trade and Production Act at the end of the 17th century. Trade unions prohibited colonies from selling other countries tobacco, cotton and leather except for low prices. The colonies were also forced to buy ready-made goods from Britain. allowing British traders to make huge profits. Whereas the Withdrawal Act prohibits colonies from producing goods similar to Britain's. This Act came into force in 1760 .After the seven years' war there arose dissatisfaction with the people. Moreover, the act introduced by George Grenville furthered the colony's dissatisfaction with the British government.

References

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