

Q The Revolution was effected before the war commenced. The Revolution was in the hearts and minds of the people. Discuss it with reference to the American Revolution

## INTRODUCTION:

The American revolution was judged as the biggest war revolution from the results. It was started in 1775. The colonial people finding pretext to fight with Britain because they reached at the stage where Britain seen as the hindrance rather than help. The Britishers made too many mistakes and colonies took advantage from them.

→ New England Colonies

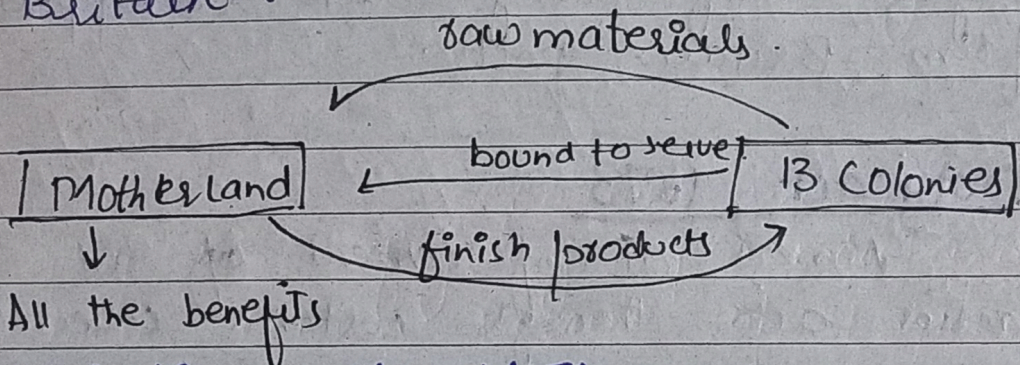
→ The Middle Colonies

→ The Southern Colonies



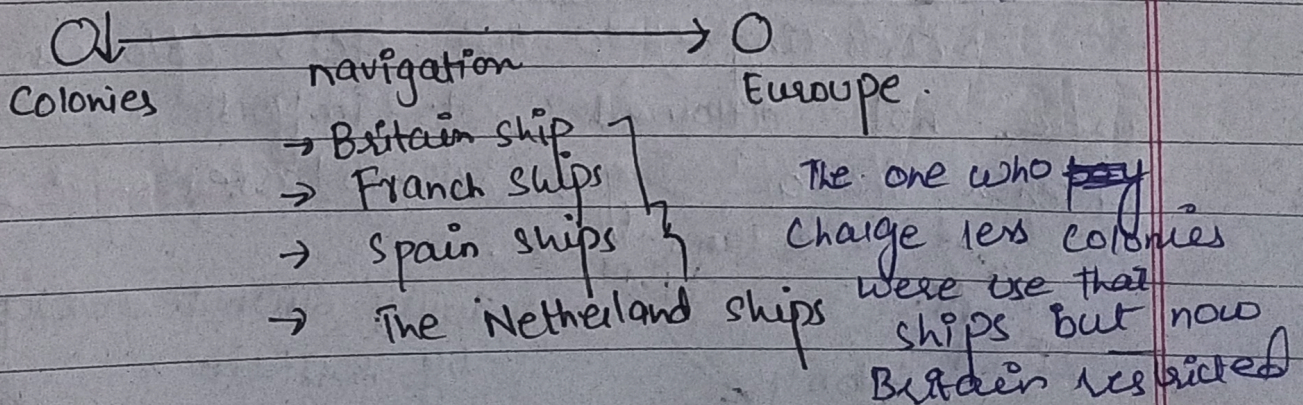
# THE MERCANTILISM:

The mercantilism very much insisted upon in England. Colonies were bound to serve the mother country. The mercantilism was against the self government. Colonies were provided raw materials to the motherland and Britain convert it into finish products. All the benefits goes to Britain.



## • Navigation act : 1651

Britain restricted Colonies that All the imports or sea exports must be brought into British ships. In this way Britain merchants created a monopoly and all the Privileges related to trade go to the Britain side.



Enumerated act: 1663

According to this act all colonies were not allowed to export sugar, tobacco, indigo and dyes except Britain.

Staple act 1663

According to this act all the exports were must brought into the Britain ship after the payment of duty then reshipped from Britain ports.

Duty act 1673

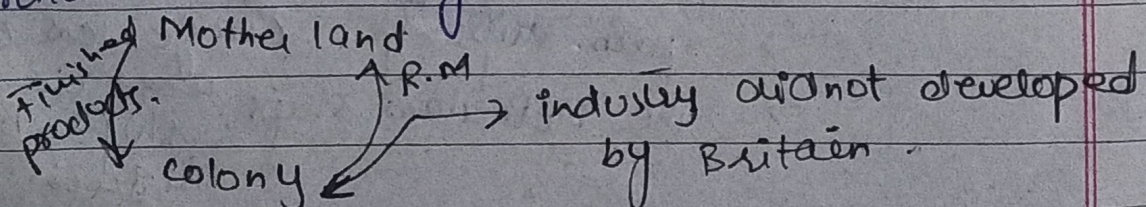
Aimed at enforcement of all earlier acts through customs collectors.

Enforcement act 1696:

According to this acts Britain bounded to colonies that if colonies wanted to trade European then they must registered ships in English port, take permit and they were allowed to trade.

Molasses act 1733

According to this act, colonies were not allowed to import French indian sugar or molasses.



## Sugar act 1764

malbasses prices ~~with~~ was reduced but prices of sugar was doubled.

## Currency act 1764

Colonies were bound to use ~~currency~~ Britain currency.

Britain pound £ = = Colonial currency

## ANGLO - FRENCH RIVALRY:

England and France  
 they were fighting for more land  
 more colonies. Because of England  
 France was, Asia, Africa was  
 engulfed in then war later on  
 it reached in American continent  
 and they fought on OHAYO Territory  
 Then Britain told to their colonies  
 they fought was against France  
 and Britain will support them  
 On the side of France, French Army  
 fights a war, on the Britain side  
 colonist fought war. After seven  
 years of war France accepted  
 the defeat and a treaty took place.  
 1713 treaty of paris ~~take~~ took place

## AFTER MATHS OF WAR.

After war UK demanded to the colonies that they should pay debts because Britain army fought was to protect colonies.

### War Debts:

Colonies were not agreed to pay the debts because Britain political clouds was established. So all the privileges taken by Britain so they were not paying debts. It was the first time that colonies and UK are coming in competition.

### Fear of France:

Fear of France was eliminated. Colonies felt secure and they were in strong position to compel the mother country to grant them more autonomy in the administration of colonies.

### Inter Connection:

Colonies were first time interconnected to each other. They thought that if they defeated the French army together than they gave the tough competition to the Britain also.

## POLICIES of Greenville:

Crown's proclamation:

In 1763, George Greenville was the prime minister of England, and Crown's proclamation held. In Crown's proclamation, they prevented colonies from westward settlement.

Stamp act 1765:

In stamp act, with a view to raise document revenue from the official document. But the colonies ~~did~~ would not endure this act. A large number of people protested and called this act as death stamps.

## No Taxation Without Representation:

Samuel Adams created an organisation Sons of Liberty.

They claimed a representation in the British parliament. They did not want independence at that time. Protests were so strong that UK sent Imperial army to the colonies.

## Quartering act 1765:

The Quartering act provided for the quartering of British troops in colonies who were to be provided with accommodation by the colonist in case barracks were not available.

Then they increase the protests.  
Declaratory act: 1766.

According to this act all the taxes were exempted but Britain parliament has a right to impose taxes when needed.

protest will be increased because they did not want to eliminate the taxes they wanted a representation in parliament.

### TOWN SHEND PROGRAMME: 1767

Townshend revised all the taxes again. All the colonies accepted except one colony New York colony. New York colony did not wanted that not a single troop stayed there in their colony. So Britain punished the New York colony, Britain eliminate local legislature and gives governor the direct control of that colony.

### BOSTON MASSACRE 1770:

A large number of protests occurred and dispute among Imperial army and colonies assumed serious characters. Soldiers opened a fire upon a crowd. Several people injured and 5 of them were killed.

On the bases of this massacre protests were increased at its peak. On the pressure of protests all the taxes eliminated by British government.

## TEA ACT AND BOSTON TEA PARTY:

By Early 1772, East India Company was on verge of Bankruptcy. British supported the company so the company sought relief from Government. The Government passed the act Tea act, in which all the colonies were bound to bought a Tea from EIC. In that way ~~the~~ company created a monopoly. When the tea was ready to unloaded from Boston port. Samuel Adan, Sons of Liberty, along with their members dumped £90,000 tea in Atlantic Ocean. This precipitated the crisis.

## INTOLERABLE ACTS:

Britain government closed the Boston port, Colonies were not allowed to do town hall meetings, All the damages were paid by the colonies. Tough time starts for colonies.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

## First Continental Congress 1774

All the colonies send their delegates to king, they requested to king's forgiveness but the king rejected their petition. 1775 UK started war against colonies.

## Second Continental Congress 1776

In second continental congress made continental government and continental army.

## CONCLUSION:

After ~~the~~ all the difficulties and problems faced by colonies they got a long term benefits.