Introduction: The natives of Europe moved lo American continent because of religious secesons, economic, trade and political reasons. They wanted the liberty, religious freedom, self government. After the colonization, British crown wanted these colonies to serve for mother land. Several other ineidents made the natives of colonies to revolt againt the crown. On the other hand, Brilish king was not ready to fulfill the grieviances of colonies. With the passage of Time skirmishes between Great Britain and original colonies of US reached at that extent that reconcilliation was impossible in 1774. The behavior of colonies and Great Britain was all together different.

Impossible seconcilliation between colonies and UK in 1774: During the migration. started in 1606, they wanted the religious freedom . In 1819. the first colony Virginia established the self government, but the King Charles I, was unpleased and sevoked the charter, made it under absolute control of King. One of the major reason was the self government and liberty, but many times British crown appointed their governers. Certain other incidents happened which parted the ways between colonies and Britain. Behavior of colonies: Americans once had enjoyed the freedom and self government in early year of colonization. At that time, they were not the same when they migrated from Europe. They were

more loyal to their new motherland. Furthermore, the number of Acts passed in colonies, affected them a lot and they all were united to secure the liberty. Behavior of Great Britain:

Great Brown wanted its colonies to serve for motherland as a mistress. It must contribute and work for economic development to of UK. Furthermore, Britain wanted colonies to rule under cuoun and no self government. Incidents contributed in tension

and no reconcilliation:

With the passage of time, certain events occurred when British crown closed the doors of negotiation and strict rules and Acti on colonies and several time, American started revolt for economic sovereignity and self yournment

Mercantilism and Stamp Act Stamp Act Triggered Pevolt and union Rejection of William Pen's Plan of union Events occurred which separated Boston massacre increases hate Boston Tea party and intolerable Acts Rejection of clemand of 1st Continental Congress Intelligence report of secret weapon in colonies (Massachussetts) Mercantilism and Stamp Act: Number of Acts were passed by British crown, such as Navigation Act 1651, Sugar Act, Enumerated Act, Staple Act To buy raw material from colonies and purchas finished products from UK at high rates. But Stamp Act bound them to use stamps on all documents. People called it. "Stamp of slavery"

Stampt Act Treggered revolt: Enforcement of stamps resulted into sevolto A congress was convened.

Many movement arose as Sons of They wanted to sevoke the Act, in the decleration of Stamp congress, it was stated. Mold your subheadings It was an undoubted right of Englishmen that no tax be imposed on them but by their concert. given personally or by their sepresentative. Rejection of William Pen's plan union: Although, colonies bried To present their demands and a plan of union But the parliament of UK did even paid attention on their proposal.

Do not give a heading on the last Boston massacre increases hate among colonies for UK:

line

A revolt was occurred in colonics against the Acts and taxes imposed on them. To counter it England deployed the Troop and they set fire on people. Three people died and Eight were injused. This incident made them furious and rebellion against UK. Boston Tea Act and tea party: To save the East India Company from loss Tea Act was passed to buy tea only from them. The sons of liberty dumped the tea of \$ 15,000 into the sea. British called the Massachussetts rebellion and further passed Intollerable Acts and closed the port of Boston. They demanded the To pay for the loss with some sanctions. This Act worried the colonies about their liberty and they formed their union for their freedom.

Rejection of demand of 1st Continental Congress: colonies formed the Continental Congress, a union. A delyate was sent after much discussion in Philadelphia that Demands of colonies Loyal to Crown but British should not impose Stop importing British goods if coercive Acts not repealed The British parliament paid no attention and their demands were not fulfilled. Intelligence report of secret weapons in Massachussells: Some militia men broke into Fort William and Massy and carried away arms and gun powder. Moreover General Gage strike an operation in Laxington as intelligence report of secret weapon in Massachussetts.

Impossible negotiation and union of colonies and Britain: All the above events, Acts, revolts and taxes made it impossible to compromise by both sides. American wanted the independence and British wanted to run economy through colonies service. Not even crown wanted to listen grievancess of colonies. Hence, American fought was of independerive references from books Conclusion: Quotations, maps, etc will 9n make, your attempt more impossible the appealing colonies and England. Self government and liberty were on minds of American: Further, taxes and Strict Acts feeled the hate. British crown denied and paid no attention on their demands. Therefore, decleration of Independence was signed for liberty. Try and give the other perspective

I ry and give the other perspective in one paragraph as well

