

French + Indian War - Map

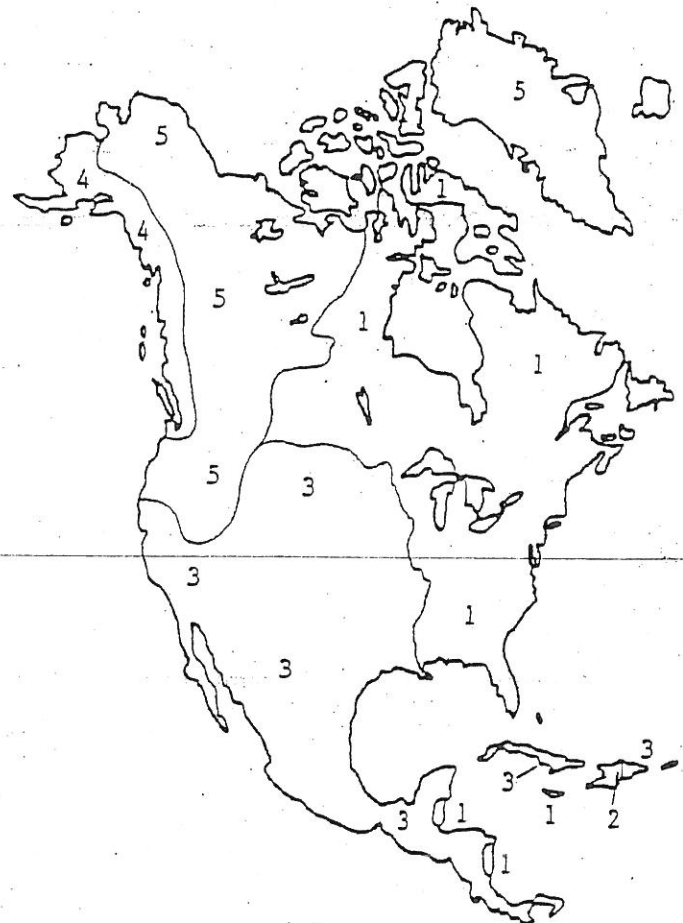
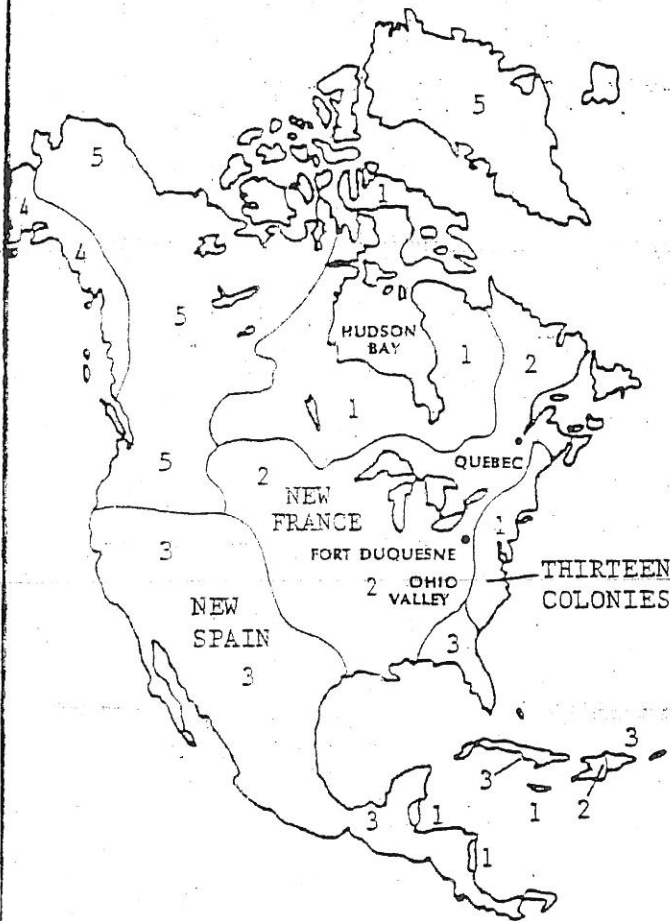
Map Exercise The two maps below show North America before and after the French and Indian War. The numbers on each map correspond with the numbers in the key, and show the territory controlled by each European country. Use colors or special markings (diagonal lines, shaded areas, etc.) on the maps to represent the territory held by each country. Be sure to fill in the boxes in the map keys with the same colors or markings.

Before the French and Indian War

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | English | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | Russian |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | French | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> | Unexplored |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | Spanish | | |

After the French and Indian War

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | English | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | Russian |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | French | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> | Unexplored |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | Spanish | | |



Questions

- (1) Before the French and Indian War, most of the interior of North America was claimed by the _____.
- (2) The _____ and land around the Hudson Bay were controlled by England.
- (3) Before the war, Fort Duquesne and the city of Quebec were located in _____ territory.
- (4) As a result of the French and Indian War, the _____ lost almost all of their territory in the New World.
- (5) _____ territory after the war stretched west to the Mississippi River.

INTERPRETING POLITICAL CARTOONS

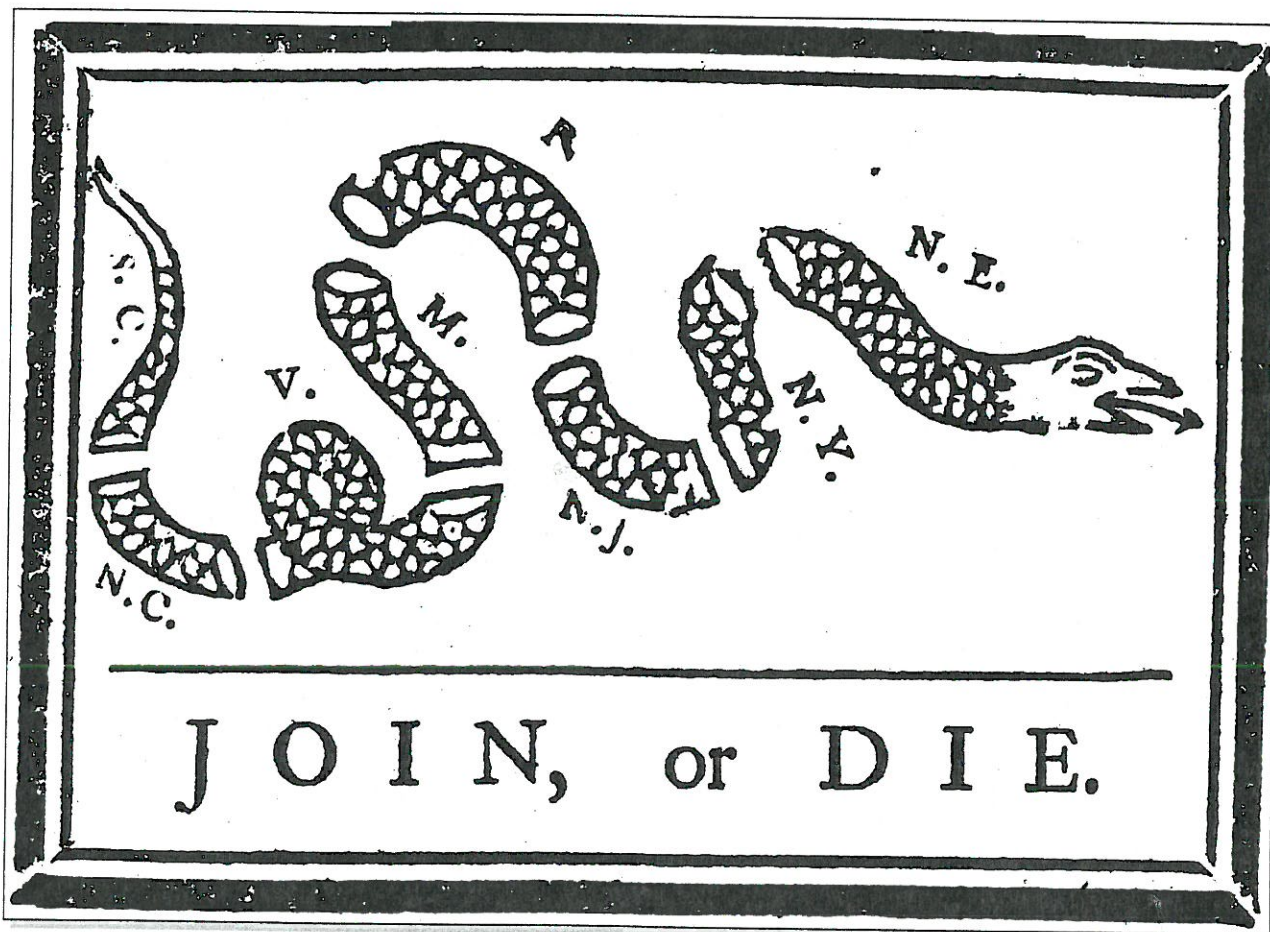


Activity 3

FRANKLIN'S ALBANY PLAN OF UNION
AND THE FIRST POLITICAL CARTOON

Benjamin Franklin drew the cartoon below, and it is believed to be the first cartoon published in the United States. He published it in his *Pennsylvania Gazette* on May 9, 1754, just before delegates of the colonists met at the Albany Congress. Franklin hoped it would generate support for his Plan of Union. Franklin's cartoon was later used on flags and posters to support collaborations against British taxation of the colonies under the Stamp Act (1765) and to support revolution (1776).

DIRECTIONS: Study the cartoon below, and then answer the questions that follow.



Library of Congress

(continued)

ANALYZING THE CARTOON

1. Notice the letters next to each piece of the snake. What do these letters stand for?

2. Why does the snake have 8 pieces, and not 13?

3. Which of the following slogans best reflects the general theme of Franklin's cartoon? Circle your response.
 - a. In unity there is strength.
 - b. The whole is greater than the sum of its parts.
 - c. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
4. What message was Franklin's cartoon delivering to the delegates at the Albany Congress?

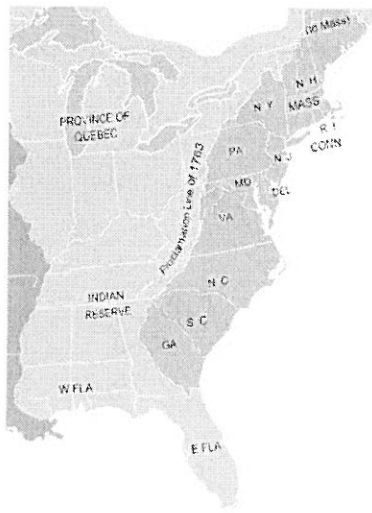
CRITICAL THINKING

5. **Drawing Conclusions** Is Franklin's message still relevant for political life today? Support your answer with specific references.

6. **Expressing Problems Clearly** When Franklin drew this cartoon, many people mistakenly believed that if a snake were cut into pieces, the pieces could weave themselves back together. Knowing that this is incorrect, write a new caption for the cartoon to replace "Join, or Die." Explain the meaning of your new caption.

7. **Synthesizing Information** If Franklin were alive today, what symbols would he use to send the same message of unity to Americans? Make a list of possible symbols. Compare your list with those of other students in your class. Which symbols appear most frequently? Take a class vote on which symbols best represent the message of American unity.

The Proclamation of 1763



At the conclusion of the French and Indian War, the colonists living in North America were amongst the most patriotic British citizens in the empire. Yet, it didn't take long for the relationship with their mother country to sour.

Much of it had to do with changes in British policies toward the American colonies following the conflict. And it didn't take long for those changes to start.

The first policy Americans took issue with was the Proclamation of 1763. This law stated that colonists couldn't settle newly acquired lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. It would remain "Indian Territory" for the time being, the result of a Native American uprising called Pontiac's Rebellion.

Many Native American leaders could see the growing threat to their lands, and some began calling for tribes to unite and drive the colonists away. The result came to be known as Pontiac's Rebellion, but the Ottawa Chief was only one of many united in this cause.

Over a span of 1,000 miles, Native American attacks on the frontier were violent and furious. They attacked forts, cabins, and hunters. British troops were sent to meet the threat as tribes began laying siege to Forts Pitt and Detroit. One thousand Shawnee warriors ambushed the troops at Bushy Run, but the engagement resulted in an eventual British victory. However, the event caught London's attention, resulting in the Proclamation of 1763 and King George III sending more troops to North America. All this came at a cost of 320,000 pounds a year.

The British felt that since the resources were going to the colonists' defense, they should pay for it. Americans looked at the scenario differently. Nearly every free man in the colonies owned a gun, and most men, aged 16 to 60, served in the militia. The colonists outnumbered the Native American Indians 20 to 1, so most didn't feel they needed the troops.

Then, in 1765, under request of his generals, King George III approved the Quartering Act. The law stated that colonial legislatures had to provide housing, food, and supplies for the troops. Accommodations for the soldiers were to be provided in barracks, public houses, inns, and wineries.

The colonies objected to the legality of this act, stating that it violated the English Bill of Rights of 1689 which forbade taxation without representation as well as maintaining a standing army without Parliamentary consent.

Thomas Gage, commander of British forces in North America, was sent to New York where most of the new troops would be stationed. In 1767, when the New York Assembly refused to provide housing for the British troops, Parliament issued orders to suspend the Province of New York's Governor and legislature until the needs of the soldiers were met.

Questions

- 1) The Proclamation of 1763 was issued as a result of
 - a) Colonial resistance to British taxation
 - b) A Native American uprising known as Pontiac's Rebellion
 - c) French forces refusing to vacate forts at the conclusion of the French and Indian War
 - d) American colonists refusing to provide lodging for British soldiers
- 2) Various Native American Indian tribes attacked colonial settlements on the western frontier because
 - a) The colonists were allied with the French
 - b) The Native Americans were allied with the British
 - c) The colonists were a threat to tribal lands
 - d) The tribes hoped to expand into areas occupied by French colonists
- 3) On the issue of British troops in the American colonies, most colonists felt
 - a) The troops were needed for protection, and the colonists were happy to pay for them
 - b) That the troops were needed but they did not want to pay them
 - c) The troops were not necessary and the colonists could defend themselves
 - d) The British troops should stay until after Pontiac's Rebellion was over
- 4) The Quartering Act stated that
 - a) British troops would be sent to a colony upon the request of the colonial legislature
 - b) British troops would be available to defend a colony if the colony paid for housing and feeding them
 - c) All British troops would be withdrawn from the American colonies after the Native American rebellion ended
 - d) British troops would be stationed in particular colonies, and the colonial legislatures had to meet their housing and supply needs
- 5) When the New York Assembly refused to provide housing for British soldiers
 - a) The British sent the troops to New Jersey
 - b) The British sent the troops back to Great Britain
 - c) General Thomas Gage sent troops to attack the Governor's Mansion
 - d) Parliament intended to shut down the New York Assembly until the needs of the soldiers were met

JAMES OTIS FIGHTS THE STAMP ACT

The end of the French and Indian War brought great relief to the American colonists. The French no longer threatened them from Canada. As English subjects, they were proud of their country and themselves for their role in the war. At times, English policy had bothered them. They did not like the Navigation Acts that limited their right to produce certain products and to trade with Europe, and that taxed non-English imports. Since these laws had never been enforced before the war, Americans rarely thought about them.

During the war, the government tried to stop smuggling with search warrants called writs of assistance. These would allow any government official to search any home looking for anything. At that time, a Bostonian named James Otis worked for the government, and if anyone protested the search, it would be his job to defend the law. Rather than do that, he resigned and went to court to argue *against* the writs. He lost his case, but many Americans began to see that liberty was in danger of being lost. John Adams wrote later: "Then and there the child Independence was born."

After the Seven Years War, England was badly in debt and felt that, since their American colonists had gained the most from the war, the colonists should pay part of the cost of sending an army to protect the frontier from Indian attack. English leaders never considered how Americans might react. To them, Americans were like children, and the English were the parents. Anything the king and Parliament decided was something Americans must do.

In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. It required that a revenue stamp be placed on legal documents, newspapers, and marriage licenses. They also passed the Quartering Act, which said Americans would have to provide housing for 10,000 British soldiers who would be sent to protect them. The Americans did not like taxes, and they did not want the soldiers.

Again, Otis was on his feet complaining; but this time, others were with him. Patrick Henry told the Virginia legislature that Americans had every right that Englishmen had, and one of the most important English rights was that citizens could not be taxed without representation, and the only people who could tax in their colony were Virginians.

In the Massachusetts legislature, Otis called for a meeting of the colonies to take place in October 1765. Nine colonies sent delegates to the meeting. They said they were loyal to the king, and admitted that Parliament had the right to pass laws for the colonies. However, only the colonial legislature could tax the people. On the streets, groups of men and boys calling themselves Sons of Liberty destroyed stamps and threatened those who had been appointed as stamp agents.

RESULTS: American protests and a change of leadership in Parliament caused the Stamp Act to be repealed. Americans cheered when they heard the good news. They paid no attention to a law called the Declaratory Act passed at the same time, which said that England had every right to make any law for the colonies that they chose. This would lead to future trouble.



James Otis

Name: _____

Class: _____

CHALLENGES

1. How many British soldiers did the king plan to send to America? _____

2. What did James Otis do for a living? _____

3. Why didn't Americans protest the Navigation Acts? _____

4. What did the king and other English leaders think about Americans? _____

5. Look in a dictionary to see how it describes a search warrant. What is its purpose? _____

6. Why might a writ of assistance cause problems for a person who spoke up against the government? _____

7. Why were Americans so upset over the Stamp Act? _____

8. How did Americans feel when the Stamp Act was repealed? _____

9. Why did Parliament pass the Declaratory Act? _____

10. Did Americans want war with England in 1765? What makes you think so? _____

SAM ADAMS' TEA PARTY

After the Stamp Act controversy, relations with England never got back to normal. In 1766, Charles Townshend became Chancellor of the Exchequer (treasurer) of England. The next year, he persuaded Parliament to levy a tax on American imports of lead, paper, glass, and tea. Money from the tax would pay the salaries of British officials in America. In the past, legislatures had paid their salaries and used paychecks as a way to control the governors. Americans protested again and stopped buying British goods (a boycott). The men chosen as tax collectors knew they were unpopular, and those in Boston were protected by two

regiments of Redcoats (British soldiers). Redcoats on American soil were unpopular, and Sam Adams used that to turn molehills into mountains. He would not rest until America was independent, and there were neither British soldiers nor officials on American soil.

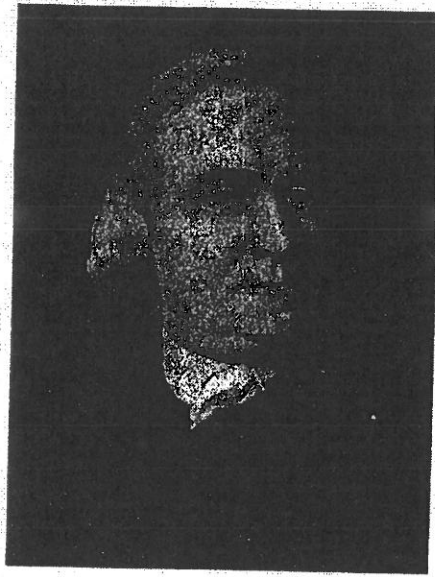
Adams was a strange man. He was a Harvard graduate, smart in studies, but terrible in business. He took over his father's business, and it went broke. He became Boston's tax collector and didn't collect the taxes. By the time he was 42-years old, his hair was grey and his hands shook when he spoke; he dressed poorly and had very little money. But there was one thing he did well--he stirred up the public. Since he was poor, he needed and got the financial support of a wealthy shipowner, John Hancock. When James Otis became insane, Adams replaced him as the anti-British leader.

In 1770, a British soldier on guard duty was pelted with snowballs, and other British soldiers came to his rescue. A mob gathered around them; one soldier was knocked down, and another hit with a cane. The soldiers fired and killed four civilians. Sam Adams called it the "Boston Massacre," and persuaded a silversmith, Paul Revere, to make an engraving of it so people could not only read about it, but see it.

The American boycott was successful, and Parliament once again backed down, but not completely. Rather than remove all the Townshend duties, they kept the tax on tea. The only legal tea was that imported by the East India Company, but it sold directly to the customer. American merchants who sold smuggled tea did not like that, and stirred opposition to the tea tax as a way to get public support behind them.

When Sam Adams learned that tea ships had arrived in Boston, he organized an unusual protest. He and his friends dressed in costumes like Mohawk Indians, and dumped 342 chests of tea into the harbor. Some Americans approved of this, but others, like Ben Franklin and George Washington, did not. If England had not reacted as it did, it would have been a soon-forgotten act of vandalism; but George III made it an important event.

Results: The English over-reacted and passed a series of laws known in America as the Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts in England). They closed the port of Boston, put Massachusetts under a military governor, and housed troops in private homes. Americans would unite as never before against these laws. If England could treat one colony that way, all were in danger of losing their freedom.



Sam Adams

Name: _____

Class: _____

CHALLENGES

1. What four items did Townshend want to tax? _____

2. Why did Americans want to pay royal governors out of their own pockets? _____

3. What was a Redcoat? Why were they unpopular? _____

4. What is meant by "turning molehills into mountains"? How might you use that phrase to discuss someone you know? _____

5. Why would a boycott hurt English merchants? _____

6. Why did Sam Adams need Hancock? _____

7. What caused the "Boston Massacre"? What else could it have been called?

8. What was Paul Revere's role in making the Boston Massacre famous? _____

9. What company sold the only legal tea to Americans? _____

10. Look up the word "intolerable" in the dictionary. Why would Americans use that term to describe the Coercive Acts? _____

★ **Enrichment Activity 4****The American Revolution**

The struggle for democracy was not an easy one for the colonists. To pay for the expenses of the French and Indian War and to gain political control of its vast empire, the British Parliament imposed taxes on the colonies. The colonists protested by signing nonimportation agreements and boycotting

British goods. Organizations such as the Sons of Liberty and the Daughters of Liberty helped to promote these boycotts. Samuel Adams incited the Sons of Liberty to carry out the Boston Tea Party. In response, ten thousand new British troops arrived in the Americas.

DIRECTIONS: Read the following allegory, a narrative in which the setting, characters, and theme represent more than their apparent meanings. Determine how the anonymous author felt about the political conflict between the colonists and the British Parliament, and then answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

 ★ **Revolutionary Tea** ★

There was an old lady lived over the sea
 And she was an island queen.
 Her daughter lived off in a new country
 With an ocean of water between.
 The old lady's pockets were full of gold
 But never contented was she,
 So she called on her daughter to pay her a tax
 Of three pence a pound on her tea,
 Of three pence a pound on her tea.

"Now, mother, dear mother," the daughter replied,
 "I shan't do the thing you ax.
 I'm willing to pay a fair price for the tea,
 But never the three-penny tax."
 "You shall," quoth the mother, and reddened within
 "For you're my own daughter, you see,
 And sure 'tis quite proper the daughter should pay
 Her mother a tax on her tea,
 Her mother a tax on her tea."

And so the old lady her servant called up
 And packed off a budget of tea;
 And eager for three pence a pound, she put in
 Enough for a large family.
 She ordered her servant to bring home the tax,
 Declaring her child should obey,
 Or old as she was, and almost full grown,
 She'd half whip her life away,
 She'd half whip her life away.

The tea was conveyed to the daughter's door,
 All down by the ocean's side,
 And the bouncing girl poured out every pour:
 In the dark and boiling tide;
 And then she called out to the island queen,
 "Oh mother, dear mother," quoth she,
 "Your tea you may have when 'tis steeped quite
 But never a tax from me,
 But never a tax from me."

 ★ **Questions to Consider** ★

1. Whom do the characters in the poem represent?
2. What are the expectations of the mother toward the daughter and the daughter toward the mother?
3. Which events are described in the poem?
4. **GO A STEP FURTHER** ▶ Brainstorm current political events. Select one event and write an allegory that reflects your views on the event.

Thomas Paine and *Common Sense*

Thomas Paine was born in England in 1737. He was the son of uneducated English farmers. In his early years, he served as an apprentice in his father's corset making business, but eventually served as a merchant seaman before starting his own corset business. In 1759, Paine married Mary Lambert, who would soon die during childbirth.

After the death of his wife, Paine moved around England and took several different jobs such as a servant, tax collector, and teacher. In 1771, Paine married Elizabeth Ollive, his landlord's daughter. It was during this time, while living in Lewes, East Sussex, that he became involved in local politics. In 1772, he published his first political work, known as *The Case of the Officers of Excise*, which championed better pay and working conditions for tax collectors. That same year, Paine met Benjamin Franklin, who encouraged him to move to America and wrote him a recommendation to do so. Paine arrived in Philadelphia on November 30, 1774, just days after obtaining a legal separation from his second wife. Upon his arrival in America, he was near death from Typhoid, which had claimed the lives of five other passengers on the ship.

Although it took six weeks for Paine to recover from the trip to America, he quickly made his mark on American politics and sentiments. On January 10, 1776, he anonymously published *Common Sense*, a pro-independence pamphlet that would galvanize the colonists against the British and that would greatly influence the expediency of the Declaration of Independence. Paine's pamphlet quickly spread through the colony's literate population and became the international voice of the pro-independence colonies. *Common Sense* would quickly become the top selling publication of the 18th century. That same year, he penned *The Crisis*, which greatly helped to inspire the Continental Army. Below is a famous quote from *The Crisis*:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

During and after the Revolution, Paine worked in France on French-American foreign affairs. It was during this time that he began to advocate the French Revolution. On January 29, 1791, he published *The Rights of Man*, a pamphlet encouraging the French Revolution and criticizing European monarchies. At first, he was seen as a great asset to the revolutionaries of France and was appointed to the French Convention and was named an honorary French citizen. However, as powers shifted in revolutionary France, Paine quickly became unpopular, was arrested, and scheduled to be executed (though he escaped execution by chance). During his incarceration, Paine penned *The Age of Reason*, a pamphlet that condemned organized religion. This pamphlet ultimately alienated many of his former supporters and resulted in his virtual ostracism from politics upon his return to America. Paine died in New York City in 1809. According to record, only six people came to his funeral.

1.) Which of the following did Thomas Paine NOT do in his early years?

- A. Go to war
- B. Work as an apprentice
- C. Run a business
- D. Serve on a boat

2.) What did Thomas Paine's first publication support?

- A. Education for all
- B. The war for independence
- C. Better pay for tax collectors
- D. Marriage

3.) Based on the passage, in what condition was Thomas Paine's health when he arrived in Philadelphia?

- A. He was in good health
- B. He was in O.K. health
- C. He was in bad health
- D. He was near death

4.) When did Thomas Paine publish *Common Sense*?

- A. Before he arrived in America
- B. Before he obtained a legal separation from his second wife
- C. After he recovered from Typhoid
- D. 1791

5.) Which of the following would best describe the main idea of *Common Sense*?

- A. America should seek peace with England
- B. America should fight to become an independent nation
- C. Americans should support their king
- D. Obtaining freedom will be easy

6.) Which of the following would describe Paine's 'Sunshine Patriot' as in the following lines:

The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country...

- A. Someone who likes warm weather
- B. Someone who fights to the death
- C. Someone who is inspirational
- D. Someone who fights only when it is easy

7.) Where was Thomas Paine after the Revolution?

- A. France
- B. Philadelphia
- C. England
- D. None of the above

8.) Which of the following best describes how the French felt about Thomas Paine?

- A. At first he was nuisance, then an asset
- B. They always considered him a nuisance
- C. At first he was an asset, then a nuisance
- D. They always considered him an asset

9.) Which of his Thomas Paine's pamphlets angered his former supporters?

- A. *The Age of Reason*
- B. *Common Sense*
- C. *The Case of the Officers of Excise*
- D. *The Crisis*

10.) Which happened last?

- A. Paine published *The Age of Reason*
- B. Paine was nearly executed
- C. 1810
- D. Paine's funeral

Primary Source Reading 4-1



Common Sense

★ About the Selection

Thomas Paine was born in Great Britain. After a meeting with Benjamin Franklin in London, Paine emigrated to the American colonies in 1774. His 50-page pamphlet *Common Sense* (1776) inflamed colonists against the British king and persuaded the colonists to declare independence. In the excerpts from *Common Sense* below, Paine explains why the colonists should reject being ruled by Great Britain.

Reader's Dictionary



fallacious: misleading

jesuitically: intrigue, with a sinister design

papistical: implying a condescending attitude

GUIDED READING

As you read, list the arguments Paine uses to help persuade the colonists to declare independence.

Volumes have been written on the subject of the struggle between England and America. Men of all ranks have embarked in the controversy, from different motives, and with various designs: but all have been ineffectual, and the period of debate is closed. . . .

I have heard it asserted by some, that as America hath flourished under her former connection with Great Britain, the same connection is necessary towards her future happiness, and will always have the same effect. Nothing can be more fallacious than this kind of argument. We may as well assert that because a child has thriven upon milk, that it is never to have meat, or that the first twenty years of our lives is to become a precedent for the next twenty. But even this is admitting more than is true; for I answer roundly, that America would have flourished as much, and probably much more, had no European power taken any notice of her. . . .

Alas! We have been long led away by ancient prejudices, and made large sacrifices to superstition. We have boasted the protection of Great Britain without considering that her motive was *interest*, not *attachment*; and that she did not protect us from *our enemies* on *our account*, but from her enemies on her own account, from those who had no quarrel with us on any *other account*, but who will always be our enemies on the *same account*. . . .

But Britain is the parent country, say some. Then the more shame upon her conduct. Even brutes do not devour their young, nor savages make war upon their families; wherefore, the assertion, if true, turns to her reproach; but it happens not to be true, or only partly so, and the phrase *parent* or *mother country* hath been jesuitically adopted by the king and his parasites, with a low papistical design of gaining an unfair bias on the credulous weakness of our minds. Europe, and not England, is the parent country of America. This new world hath been the asylum for the persecuted lovers of civil and

(continued)

Primary Source Reading 4-1 (continued) ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

religious liberty from every *part* of Europe. Hither have they fled, not from the tender embraces of a mother, but from the cruelty of the monster; and it is so far true of England, that the same tyranny which drove the first emigrants from home, pursues their descendants still. . . .

I challenge the warmest advocate for reconciliation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap, by being connected with Great Britain. I repeat the challenge, not a single advantage is derived. . . .

But the injuries and disadvantages we sustain by that connection are without number; and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourselves, instructs us to renounce the alliance: because any submission to, or dependence on, Great Britain, tends directly to involve this continent in European wars and quarrels, and sets us at variance with nations who would otherwise seek our friendship, and against whom we have neither anger nor complaint. As Europe is our market for trade, we ought to form no partial connection with any part of it. . . .

As to government matters, it is not in the power of Britain to do this continent justice: the business of it will soon be too weighty and intricate to be managed with any tolerable degree of convenience, by a power so distant from us, and so very ignorant of us; for if they cannot conquer us, they cannot govern us. To be always running three or four thousand miles with a tale or a petition, waiting four or five months for an answer, which, when obtained, requires five or six more to explain it in, will in a few years be looked upon as folly and childishness. There was a time when it was proper, and there is a proper time for it to cease.

Small islands not capable of protecting themselves are the proper objects for kingdoms to take under their care; but there is something very absurd in supposing a continent to be perpetually governed by an island. In no instance hath nature made the satellite larger than its primary planet; and as England and America, with respect to each other, reverse the common order of nature, it is evident that they belong to different systems. England to Europe: America to itself. . . .

Source: *Common Sense, The Rights of Man, and other Essential Writings of Thomas Paine*. New York: New American Library, 1969.

READER RESPONSE

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What arguments does Paine use to reject the notion that the colonies must remain connected to Great Britain for their future happiness?
2. According to Paine, why has Great Britain protected the colonies?
3. What argument does Paine use to highlight the geographic inconvenience of being ruled by Great Britain?
4. **Critical Thinking** Cite examples that Paine makes in reference to nature and natural events in *Common Sense*.