

ERA 3

Revolution and the New Nation

1754-1820s

1754-1763
French and Indian War
ends in victory for Britain.

1764
Sugar Act is first of
new taxes imposed
on colonists.



The French and Indian War Changes America

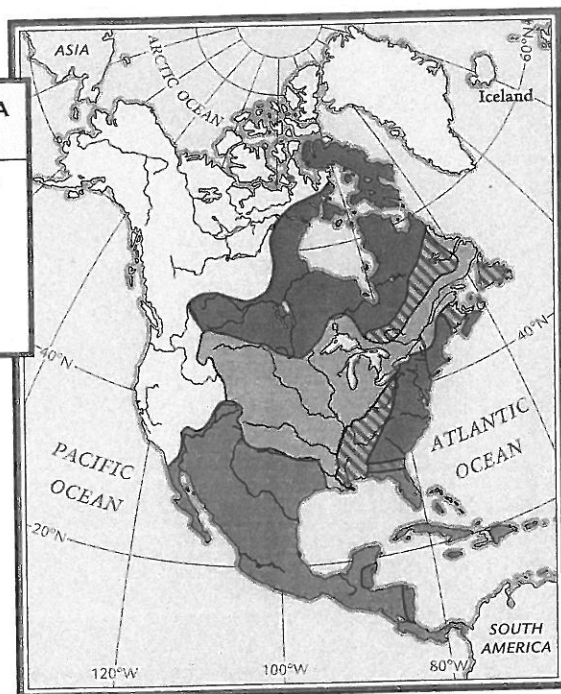
- The bitter rivalry between France and Britain led to war over their competing claims in North America.
- Huron and Algonkin Indians fought with the French. Colonists and Iroquois Indians fought with the British.
- Britain won the war and took control of French territory east of the Mississippi River.
- In the Proclamation of 1763, Britain reserved all lands west of the Appalachians for Native Americans.
- Colonists faced new British taxes and tighter British control after the war. Many colonists grew rebellious.

NORTH AMERICA 1754

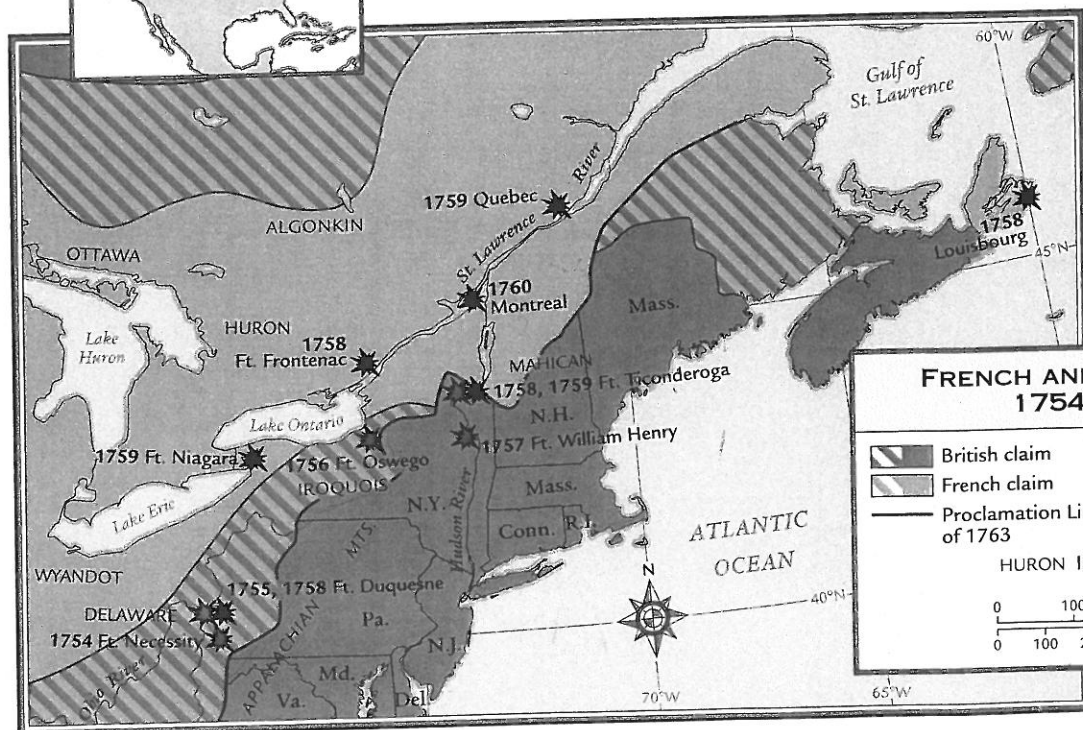
European Land Claims

- British
- French
- Spanish

Bands of color show conflicting claims.



Britain challenged the French land claims west of the Appalachians. Compare this with the upper map on page 29.



The French and their Indian allies won early battles of the war. But the British forces won later battles and drove France out of North America.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR 1754-1763

- British claim
- French claim
- Proclamation Line of 1763
- Colonial boundary
- British victory
- French victory

HURON Indian nation

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

1783
United States expands beyond Appalachians to Mississippi River.

1775-1781
Revolutionary War wins U.S. independence from Great Britain.

1787
Northwest Territory laid out for settlement.

1788
U.S. Constitution ratified.

1792
Kentucky becomes first state west of Appalachians.

1803
Louisiana Territory bought by United States.

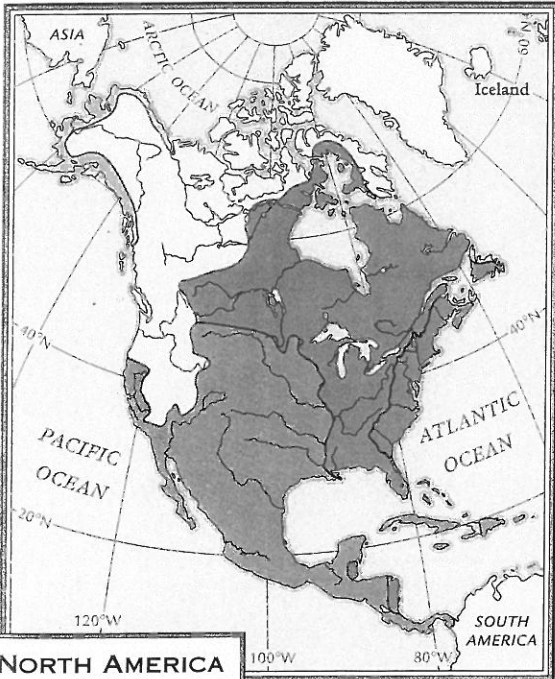
1812-1815
War of 1812 fought against Britain.

1823
Monroe Doctrine bans new colonies in the Americas.

1776
Declaration of Independence signed in Philadelphia.

1790
Slaves and free blacks total 19% of U.S. population.

1821
Mexico gains independence from Spain.



NORTH AMERICA 1763

European Land Claims

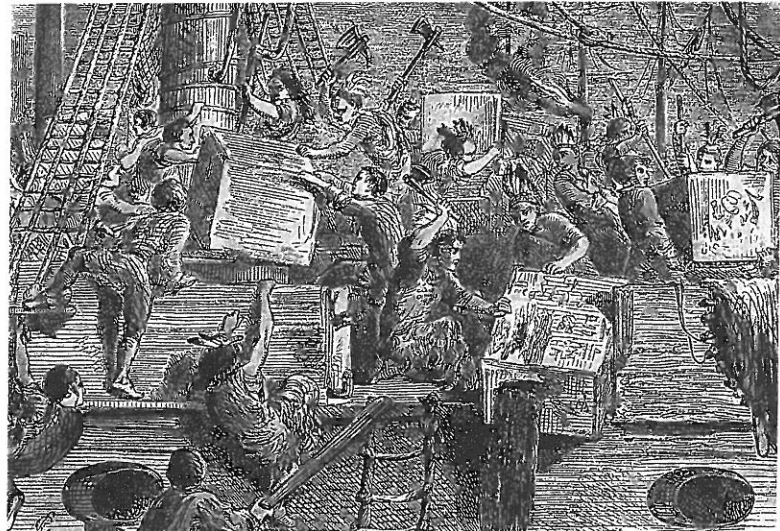
- British
- French
- Spanish
- Russian
- Proclamation Line of 1763

Indians fought colonists who moved west. In 1763 Britain set the Proclamation Line and banned settlement west of it to avoid another war.

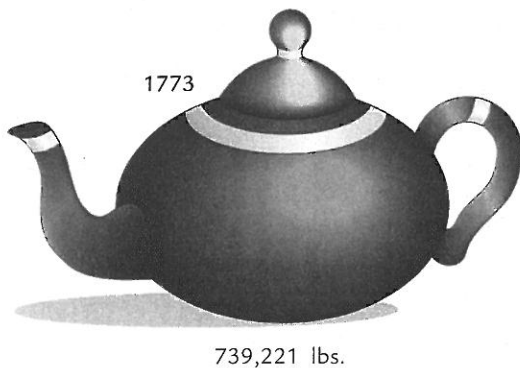
| YEAR | TAX LAW | ITEMS TAXED |
|------|---------------|--|
| 1764 | Sugar Act | Molasses |
| 1765 | Stamp Act | Newspapers, dice, playing cards, legal documents |
| 1767 | Townshend Act | Imported paint, lead, glass, paper, tea |
| 1773 | Tea Act | Tea |

BRITISH TAXES ON COLONISTS

After the French and Indian War, Britain taxed colonists for the first time. Taxes were meant to pay for defense of the colonies and to assert British control over colonists and colonial trade.



The Tea Act was despised throughout the colonies, but especially in Boston. In 1773 colonists, some dressed as Indians, boarded British ships and dumped tea into Boston Harbor. Their protest became known as the Boston Tea Party.



TEA IMPORTED FROM BRITAIN

To avoid paying taxes, some colonists chose to boycott British imports. The demand for tea and other British goods quickly dropped.



**NORTH AMERICA
1682**

European Land Claims

- English
- French
- Spanish

France based its claims in North America on exploration of inland waterways. England based its claims on expansion inland from the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay. Refer to the maps at the bottom of pages 22 and 28.



The European use of Native American land and labor led to fear and violence on both sides.

**ARMED CONFLICTS WITH
NATIVE AMERICANS
TO 1700**

Europeans Fighting Indians

- English
- French
- Spanish

PEQUOT Indian nation

Political boundaries of today

