

The original cause of the French and Indian War was competition between French and English colonials for the Ohio River.

*What fate did Benjamin Franklin fear if the colonists did not unite to repel the French and Indians (Join or Die essay and cartoon)?*

Ben Franklin feared being killed and scalped if the colonists didn't unite against the French and Indians.

*What was the Proclamation of 1763 and how did this affect relations between colonies and Britain?*

The Proclamation of 1763 called for a halt to westward expansion beyond the Appalachians and had a great effect on the relations between colonies and Britain. The desired effect of this proclamation was two-fold. First, the Britons hoped to keep the colonists tied more closely to English colonial authorities by confining them to the coast. Second, the Seven Years' War had put England in dire financial straits, and keeping colonists east of the Appalachians would facilitate the collection of taxes and allow England to refill its coffers. The proclamation angered the colonists who felt betrayed after risking their lives in the new country. They openly defied British rule and rushed westward, creating new settlements.

*How did the French departure from North American affect the colonies and their relationship with Britain?*

The French departure from North American affected the colonies and their relationship with Britain by reducing the colonists' reliance on Britain and an increased their sense of independence.

*What was the most significant effect of the French and Indian War?*

The most significant effect of the French and Indian War was the changed relationship between the colonies and England.

*Why did the British change their economic and political policies towards the colonists from 1763 to 1775? Were the colonists justified in their response to the British policies?*

The British changed their economic and political policies towards the colonists from 1763 to 1775 because they were broke. After spending huge sums of money defending the American colonies during the French and Indian War or the Seven Year War, the British Empire needed money. Money was also needed to maintain a standing Army protecting the colonies from a continued treat from Native Americans in the newly acquired French territory to the west. Britain saw the American colonies as an excellent source of revenue for the British Empire.

The Americans saw things from a different point of view. They felt they had paid a huge price for this new territory and yet they were not allowed to settle there. American Colonies had largely been left to handle their own affairs in the past and little military help had been offered. This was changing. The new taxes and the standing army in the Americas caused many Americans to feel that the British were taking away freedoms they has long enjoyed. As tensions grew the British sent more troops to the Americas to enforce Parliament's acts. This only increased the tensions and fears on both sides of the Atlantic. Answers will vary.

*Without representatives in Parliament how did the Americans force the British to repeal many of the new acts? Were they successful?*

The Americans forced the British to repeal many of the new acts. They petitioned the crown. When their requests were denied, they smuggled goods and avoided paying the tax. The colonist refused to buy certain goods from the British and this caused the merchants in Britain to put pressure on Parliament to repeal the acts. Resentment and violence grew and mobs threatened the safety of the agents and their families who enforced these acts and those who were loyal to Britain. They taunted the British soldiers in the colonies; there were riots and British property was destroyed.

The Americans were successful in getting Parliament to repeal the acts, but the repealed acts would simply be replaced with new acts. This caused both sides to be further entrenched in their positions. The British believed they had a right to rule the colonies and saw them as being unruly disobedient subjects. The Americans believed they had a right to have a say in their own affairs. As they saw the power of their own local representative assemblies being taken away and that they did not have representatives in Parliament, revolutionary ideas grew.