

## Chapter 5 – The Rising Storm

### French/English dispute

French claims to New World stem from explorations of *Louis Joliet* and (priest) *Jacques Marquette* plus Mississippi explorer

French threat:

- small population
- allied with most native tribes (*except Iroquois*)
- American frontier unprotected
- colonies divided

series of wars:

1. King William's War (*little colonial unity*)
2. Queen Anne's War (*England takes part of “Canada”*)
3. King George's War (*colonists seize Louisburg*)

### **4. The French and Indian War (1754-1763)**

Ohio Valley-fertile

- French entered from Canada
- English entered from “Virginia”
- Lt.-Col. Washington (21) ordered to remove French, but overwhelmed, surrendered
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*Albany Plan*- proposed by Ben Franklin

- 1<sup>st</sup> proposed plan for union of colony with a “governor general” and delegates from colonies
- for defense, power to tax and legislate
- colonies opposed it

- ✓ wouldn't surrender power to a central authority
- ✓ wouldn't give power to tax to central authority
- England opposed it
  - ✓ feared potential strength of colonies

Washington to Braddock: “fight guerrilla-style!” [“NO!”]

Terms of Treaty of Paris, 1763:

- France surrendered almost all of Canada to England
- France surrendered E. America claims (*entire coast of MS*)
- France surrendered rest of claims to Spain (*west MS*)
- Florida went to U.S. from Spain

Effects of the French and Indian War:

1. Colonists gained valuable experience in self-defense
2. Colonies became less dependent on England for protection

## **Beginnings of Conflict**

*Points to keep in mind:*

- Americans respected the king
- Parliament had no rights over the colonies, according to the colonial charters
- *Mercantilist theory* - maintain a favorable Balance of Trade (i.e., to export [resell] more than you import from colonies)
- *Navigation Act of 1660* - *provided that all goods imported to or exported from the colonies must be carried on ships owned by British subjects*
- *Woolens Act (1699)* - *prohibited all trade of wooden goods between colonies or between a colony and a foreign colony*
- *Iron Act (1750)* *limited colonial ironworks*
- *Board of Trade* - *had the power to*
  1. *annul laws passed by colonial legislatures*
  2. *hear appeals from the colonies*