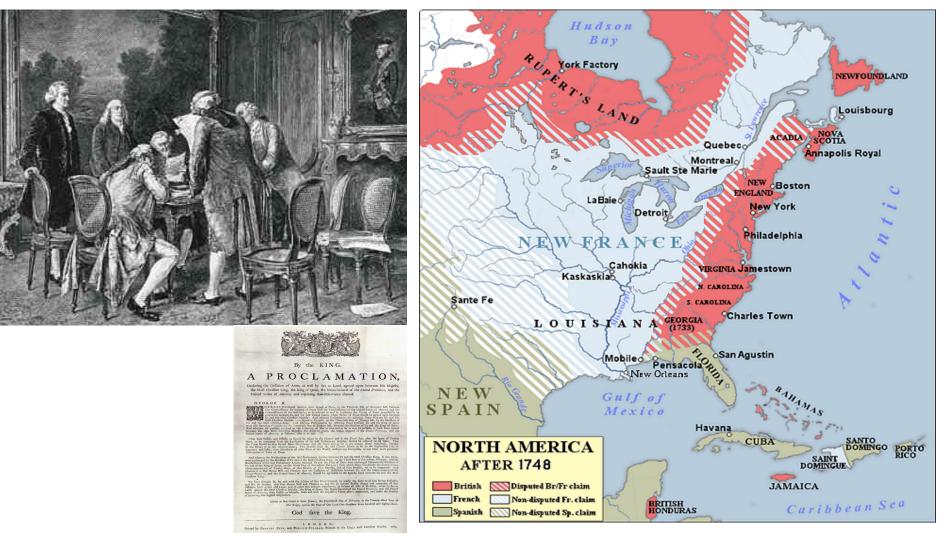
SSUSH3: Analyze the causes of the American Revolution



ELEMENT A: Explain how the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution .

French and Indian War (1754-1763) and 1763 Treaty of Paris





- Beginning in 1689, Great Britain and France fought one another in a series of wars for control of European and colonial trade. The French and Indian War was the last of a series of wars fought between the countries and their respective allies.
 - The war began in North America as a result of ongoing British-American expansion into the Ohio River Valley, which was also claimed by France.
 - The French persuaded their Indian allies to join them in preventing further settlement in the disputed region west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - Great Britain eventually won the war.

The 1763 Treaty of Paris was the negotiated settlement that ended the French and Indian War. Its provisions forced France to turn over control of Canada to Great Britain. France also surrendered its claim to all land east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of the city of New Orleans.

French and Indian War (1754-1763) and 1763 Treaty of Paris





By the KING. A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Cellation of Arms, as well by Sca as Land, agreed upon between His Majefly, the Molt Chritlian King, the King of Spain, the States Ceneral of the United Provinces, and the United States of America, and enjoining the Oblicrance thereof.

GEORGE R.

HEREAS Providental Articles were fored at Perior, on the Thirde Day of Neuroster laft, between Committee or treating of Peace with the Committees of the United Easts of Anoreas and the Committees of the find States, to be inferred in and to confirm the Treaty of Peace propole to be the and His Molt Christian Majely . And whereas Preliminaries for refloring Peace between Us and His and His Molt Christian Majely . And whereas Preliminaries for refloring Peace between Us and His Molt Christian Majely . And whereas Preliminaries for refloring Peace between Us and His Molt Christian Majely . And whereas Preliminaries for refloring Peace between Us and His Molt Christian Majely . And whereas Preliminaries for refloring Peace between Us and His Molt Christian Majely . And whereas the Minister of Us and the King of Spinoter and formation of Peace Plate, the Stress of Anorea (In the Christian Majely). The ministry of Wara Stoom and Sar and Minister of Us and the King of Spinoter whereas, for Northern Majely, that is to up.

That field validly and Fifths as thould be taken in the *Glassed* and in the *Newb Saw*, after the Space of Twolve Dopy, to be compared from the Ratication of the tidli Perliminary Articles, thould be refored on all Sides; That the Term Ihould [5 One Menth from the *Glassed* and the *Newb Saw* as far as the *Gausey Jlassia* inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the *Molitaresama*; Two Mohth from the info *Gausy Jlassia* in far as the Equinorial Line or Equator; and Jifly, Fire Months in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception, or any other more particular Distription of Time or Place.

And whereas the Ruinizations of the faid Preliminary Articles between Us and the Molt Chriftian King, in due Form, were exchanged by the Munitares of U and of the Molt Chriftian King, on the Third Day of this inflate *Hernary*; and the Ruinizations of the faid Preliminary Articles between Us and the King of *Journ were exchanged between the Munitero i* U and of the King of *Journ*, on the Ninth Pay of this inflate *Hernary*; from which Dayar of the Serveri Terms above-mentioned; of Twelve Days, of One Month, of Two Months, and of Five Months, are to be computed. *J Athl Mercean its Source* (Ray) Will and Pleafare that the Celfanion of Hollintike Stevene Us and the State General of the *Unicel Previews*, and the United States of *America*, thould be agreeable to the Epochs fixed between Us and the Molt Chriftian King:

We have though fit, by and with the Advice of Our Poiry Council, to notify the fine to all Our loving Bubleds; and We do decime, that Our Royal Will and Flatfore in, and We do hereby Afridly though charge and command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whitever, to forber all Adv of Holitity, either by Sea or Land, again till Mod Chritina Melley, the King of Saino, the Strates General of the United Previous, and the United Strates of Amaria, their Vallah or Subjects, from and after the respective Times above-memoried, and under the Penalty of incurring Our Molekel Dipleter.

Given at Our Court at Sains James's, the Fourteenth Day of February, in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord One thouland feven hundred and eighty-three.

God fave the King.

LONDON:

Printed by CHARLES EYRE and WILLIAM STRAHAN, Printers to the King's most Excellent Majeily. 1783

- Given that the American colonists successfully fought alongside the British regular soldiers in the French and Indian War, it seems as though the relationship between them would have been strengthened by the coordinated effort.
 - However, the outcome of the war strained the colonial and British relationship and fueled the calls for independence by the colonists.
 - The colonists felt empowered by their military contributions to the war and also felt disrespected by the restrictions and tax burden placed on them after the 1763 Treaty of Paris was signed.
 - The spoils of victory were not enjoyed by the colonists, who believed their militia groups had contributed greatly to the British military success.
- □ As a result, the tension created by the French and Indian War and the 1763 Treaty of Paris laid the groundwork for the American Revolution.

Results of the French & Indian War (1754-1763) and 1763 Treaty of Paris

□ The end of the French and Indian War brought Great Britain great benefits.

- The British were now in control of the largest empire in the world and were in a dominant position in Europe.
- However, over 70 years of fighting various wars had nearly bankrupted the British government. The French and Indian War had more than doubled the British national debt.
- As a result, those living in the British isles endured heavy taxation, high inflation, and unemployment during this time.
- □ With the French and Indian War over, the American colonists breathed a sigh of relief.
 - European and American Indian threats to the American frontier had ended (or were at least reduced) and allowed American land speculators to sell land in the Ohio Valley.
- Furthermore, the end of French, Dutch, and Spanish privateers in the Caribbean meant that colonial merchants could expand their regional trade networks and reap handsome profits by dealing directly with the West Indies, Africa, and other parts of the Americas.



Results of the French & Indian War (1754-1763) and 1763 Treaty of Paris

- As the British government began to insist that the American colonies pay for their security, colonial governments questioned the need for permanent British garrisons.
 - The British government saw the prosperity of its American colonies as a source of revenue to help pay the war debts.
 - The British government hoped to lower colonial administrative costs by passing the cost on to their colonies and through enforcement of existing tariffs or taxes.
- □ To ensure that smuggling would be prosecuted, an extensive customs service was established.
 - The King's prosecutors found it difficult to obtain smuggling convictions in colonial courts and created vice-admiralty courts empowered to identify, try, and convict suspected smugglers.
 - These courts were superior to the colonial courts and did not have a jury, but instead a panel of military officers who served as judges.
- □ The American colonists believed that the use of courts without juries represented a violation of English civil rights.