


English Rulers




Queen Anne
1702-1820
[ruler: dates of rule]
daughter of James II
sister to Mary [& William]
1702-1707
the last monarch of the
House of Stuart





George I
1714 – 1727
his mother Sophia was
the granddaughter of
King James I of England

after the death of Queen Anne of Great Britain,
George ascended the British throne as the first monarch of the House of Hanover
although over fifty Catholics bore closer blood relationships to Anne,
the Act of Settlement 1701 prohibited Catholics from inheriting the British throne
George was Anne's closest living Protestant relative



George II
1727 – 1760
son of George I





George III
1760 – 1820
son of George II



Colonial Trade is Regulated



the Navigation Acts were designed to protect English shipping
colonists hated them: Britain had been allowing the colonies to basically run their own affairs
this type of colonial rule is called **salutary neglect**

Navigation Act of 1651

Required all crews on English ships to be at least 1/2 English
Most colonial goods had to be carried on English or colonial ships

Navigation Act of 1660

Required the Master and 3/4 of English ship crews to be English
Created a list of "enumerated goods" that could only be shipped to England or an English colony

Staple Act of 1663

Required all goods shipped from Africa, Asia, or Europe to the American colonies to land in England first

Plantation Duty Act of 1673

Created penalties for colonial ship captains that did not deliver enumerated goods to England
English customs offices established in the colonies

Navigation Act of 1696

Created system of admiralty courts to enforce trade regulations
Customs officials were given power to issue writs of assistance

Woolens Act of 1699

Prohibited colonial export of woolen cloth to prevent competition with English producers

Hat Act of 1732

Prohibited export of colonial-produced hats to any country other than England

Molasses Act of 1733

Heavy tax placed on non-English molasses imported to an English colony

American Revenue Act (Sugar Act) of 1764

New duties were put on imported goods and a stricter process created for collecting the taxes

French & Indian War

1754-1763



Treaty of Paris of 1763

Britain got Canada and all the land east of the Mississippi River from France

BUT - France gave Spain all of the Louisiana Territory

Proclamation of 1763

British forbade Americans from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains

the British didn't want to have to protect them

colonists had fought for (and won) the land but were now forbidden to settle there (!)

Taxes, Taxes, Taxes

British needed funds to repay debts from the French and Indian War



Stamp Act of 1765

tax on newspapers, pamphlets, licenses, or other legal documents

Quartering Act of 1765

required colonists to house royal troops

Townshend Acts of 1767

placed import duties on paper, glass, paint, and tea



“No Taxation Without Representation”

colonists demanded to have members in Parliament

the colonists didn't *really* want representatives

the number of representatives was based on population

there were fewer people in the colonies than in Britain

Events Leading to the “Rebellion”



Boston Massacre

March 5, 1770

British soldiers fired into a crowd, killing 5

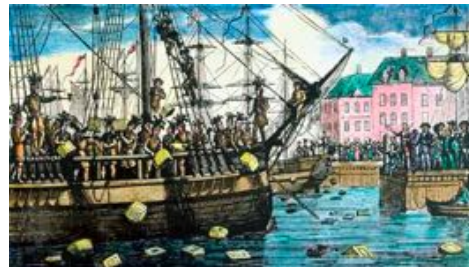
was called a “massacre” as propaganda against British tyranny

Boston Tea Party

December 16, 1773

the British-owned East India Company had a monopoly on the tea trade

colonists boarded British ships docked in Boston and dumped their tea into the harbor



Lexington and Concord

April 19, 1775

colonists gathering weapons in Concord - British sent to get them

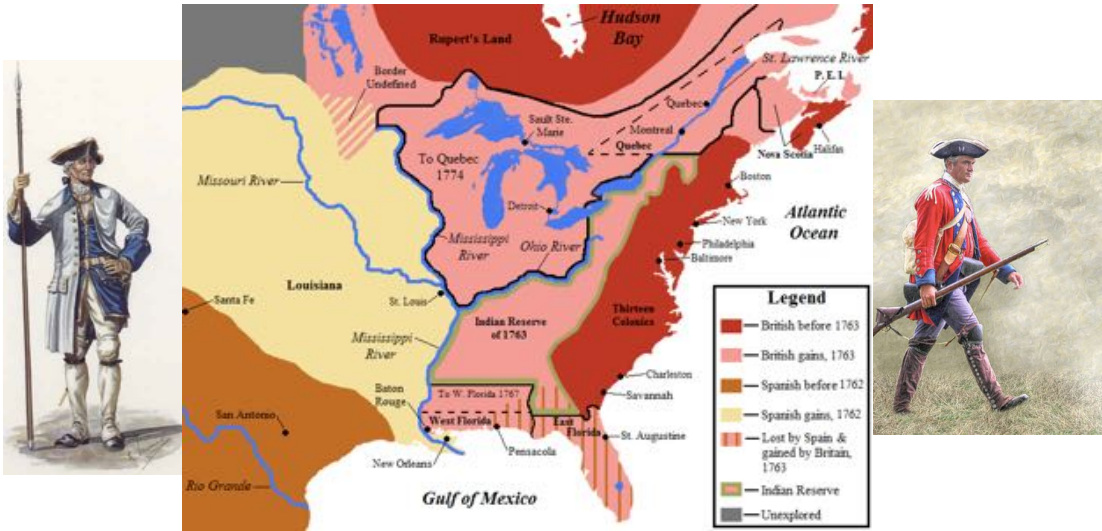
Minutemen in Lexington tried to stop the British

British killed eight and wounded ten

Ralph Waldo Emerson called it "the shot heard 'round the world"

The Declaration of Independence adopted by Second Continental Congress, July 4, 1776

France Joins the Fight



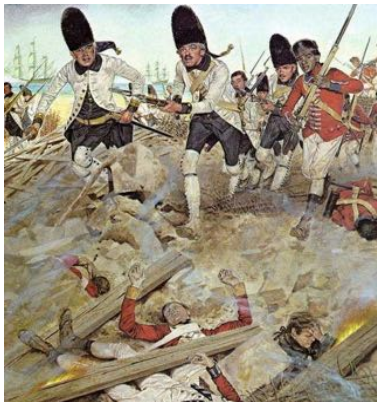
long-standing French/Anglo rivalry (Seven Years War)

at first France only provided loans and some supplies

the Americans' win in the Battle of Saratoga in 1777 convinced France to ally with America

Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce on February 6, 1778

Spain and the Netherlands Join the War



Spanish forces overrun the British lines during the Battle of Pensacola (1781).

Spain also disliked Britain and were closer to the French
also feared an independent U.S. would inspire Spanish colonies to revolt

Spain did not officially ally with the Americans

signed a treaty with France against Britain

the Dutch Republic was also no fan of the British

secretly provided weapons to the Americans but remained officially neutral so the British would not block their ports

when Britain discovered this secret trade agreement they declared war on the Dutch



The dutch formation in the battle of Dogger Bank, 5th august 1781.

Effect of Europe's Involvement in the American Revolution

France

contributed military supplies, financial support,
and men

some argue that if it were not for the French
the Americans might not have won the war

Spain

contributed private donations and personal loans

opened a second front in Florida

"Hessians"

German mercenaries hired by the British
(from Hess, a region of Germany; see right)

greatly strengthened the British military



Surrender of Lord Cornwallis
by John Trumbull, depicting the British surrendering to
French (left) and American (right) troops.
Oil on canvas, 1820.



"Darmstaedter Handschrift," 1785, Georg Ortenburg,
Hessisches Militaer.

Effects of the American Revolution on Europe

European liberal movements gained momentum from the American victory.
(French Revolution)

The most famous "result" of the American Revolution was the French Revolution. While serving as ambassador to America in Paris in 1789, Thomas Jefferson wrote, "the American war seems to have awakened the thinking part of this nation from the sleep of despotism in which they were sunk." France also lost their colony Haiti to a slave uprising inspired by both the American and French Revolutions.



America would become a key political and economic player in European affairs