THE SEVEN YEARS WAR

1756 - 1763

The 'barrier' colony between English North America & Spanish Florida

- CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITAIN & CATHOLIC SPAIN & FRANCE SIMMERS BENEATH SURFACE
 - > SAINT AUGUSTINE, SPANISH FLORIDA
 - FORMER AFRICAN SLAVES, ARMED BY CATHOLIC SPAIN LAUNCH HIT - AND - RUN ATTACKS ON ENGLISH SETTLERS IN THE CAROLINAS
 - BRITISH CROWN IS FORCED TO CONSIDER VULNERABILITY OF CAROLINAS

The 'barrier' colony between English North America & Spanish Florida

- > 1732: KING GEORGE II OF ENGLAND GRANTS TWENTY ONE TRUSTEES LAND BETWEEN THE ALTAMAHA & SAVANNAH RIVERS
- GENERAL JAMES OGLETHORPE IS PLACED IN CHARGE OF SETTLEMENT
 - A MILITARIZED COLONY
- > SLAVERY IS BANNED IN EARLY YEARS: PREVENT ESCAPE OF SLAVES TO SPANISH FLORIDA TO REINFORCE ARMED FREE AFRICANS
- INCREASING TENSIONS BETWEEN IMPERIAL SPAIN AND BRITAIN LEADS TO WAR IN 1739

'War of Jenkins' Ear' - 1739

- > PART OF LARGER AUSTRIAN WAR OF SUCCESSION (1744 1748)
- BRITISH CROWN IS DETERMINED TO SEIZE SPANISH CUBA & CARTAGENA: PRINCIPAL SPANISH SUPPORT STATIONS FOR FLORIDA
 - > 1741: CUBA & CARTAGENA
 - WHILE CUBA IS SEIZED, A COMBINED ASSAULT BY BRITISH REGULAR FORCES & SETTLER LEVIES IS BLOODY REPULSED AT CARTAGENA
 - > SPANISH AFRICAN MILITARY UNITS ARE KEY IN REPULSE OF BRITISH FORCES
 - BOTH SIDES USE LARGE NUMBERS OF AFRICAN TROOPS

'War of Jenkins' Ear' - 1739

- INCREASING TENSIONS BETWEEN BRITISH CROWN & ENGLISH SETTLERS
 - USE OF ARMED AFRICANS IS CONSIDERED USEFUL BY CROWN BUT ABHORRED BY SETTLERS
 - > ADMIRAL EDWARD VERNON LOW OPINION OF MILITARY PROWESS OF SETTLERS
 - > SETTLERS ARE INCREASINGLY REFERRED TO AS 'AMERICANS' - DISTINCT FROM THE MOTHER COUNTRY
 - > INITIALLY USES THEM ONLY AS AUXILIARY LABORERS
 - > PLANS TO MOVE ENGLISH SETTLERS TO CUBA
 - MAY 1742: SPANISH FORCES WITH AFRICAN
 MILITARY REGIMENTS ASSAULT GEORGE REACHING
 AS FAR AS SAVANNAH
 - > AFRICAN REGIMENTS WEAR SPANISH UNIFORMS & OFFICERED BY FELLOW AFRICANS

'War of Jenkins' Ear' - 1739

- DESPITE THE DEFEAT OF SPANISH ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE GEORGIA THERE ARE GROWING CONCERNS
- > 1743: OGLETHORPE IS REMOVED AS GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA
- > IMPORTATION OF SLAVES RISES EXPONENTIALLY
- > CAROLINA SETTLERS CONTINUE TO TRADE WITH SPANISH FLORIDA DESPITE VICIOUS ATTACKS!
- > FURTHER TENSIONS BETWEEN LONDON & SETTLERS
- > INCOMPATIBLE FUTURE: LIKE FRENCH & SPANISH, LONDON WISHES TO ENGAGE AFRICANS MILITARILY
- > CONTRADICTION: SETTLERS CAN ONLY BE ANGERED BY ANY COMPROMISES TOWARDS RIGHTS OF AFRICANS
 - NASCENT ABOLITIONISM

- > NEXT STAGE OF SETTLER ENCROACHMENT ON INDIGENOUS LANDS BECOME TRIGGER FOR MAJOR CONFLICT
 - OHIO VALLEY REGION
 - OHIO COMPANY ESTABLISHED
- > ARMED SETTLERS FROM BOTH VIRGINIA & PENNSYLVANIA BEGIN FORAYS INTO THE REGION
- > NUMEROUS INDIGENOUS NATIONS ALREADY FORCED OUT FROM PENNSYLVANIA ARE IN THE REGION, E.G., DELAWARE NATION
- > CONSIDER OPTIONS; FRENCH APPEAR LESS HOSTILE THAN ENGLISH SETTLERS

- BRITISH SETTLER PROBES IN OHIO IGNITE FRENCH INTEREST
 - CANADIAN 'NEW FRANCE' & FRENCH LOUISIANA
 - ► FRENCH GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO CREATE "PROTECTORATES" STRING OF MILITARY OUTPOSTS FROM GULF OF MEXICO TO ST.

 LAWRENCE RIVER
 - FORT DUQUESNE
- JANUARY 1755: GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK, WITH TWO REGULAR REGIMENTS & SETTLER MILITIAS INCLUDING MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON MOVES WEST FROM MARYLAND
 - > JULY 1755: BATTLE OF MONONGAHELA RIVER; DELAWARE, SHAWNEE & FRENCH TROOPS DESTROY BRADDOCK'S FORCES

- MAJOR INDIGENOUS VICTORY
- > SETTLERS PUSHED BACK EAST; OVER 2500 KILLED
- > A TWO YEAR BREATHING SPACE FOR INDIGENES
- > 1758 : AN ENTIRE BRITISH REGULAR ARMY ARRIVES IN NORTH AMERICA
 - > FORT DUQUESNE IS ABANDONED
 - > INDIGENOUS ALLIANCES HAVE COLLAPSED
 - DELAWARE OFFER SUPPORT TO BRITISH ON CONDITION THAT THEY AND THE SETTLERS LEAVE THE OHIO VALLEY

"WE HAVE GREAT REASON TO BELIEVE YOU INTEND TO DRIVE US AWAY AND SETTLE THE COUNTRY, OR ELSE WHY DO YOU COME TO FIGHT IN THIS LAND THAT GOD HAS GIVEN US? ... WHY DON'T YOU AND THE FRENCH FIGHT IN THE OLD COUNTRY, AND ON THE SEA? WHY DO YOU COME TO FIGHT ON OUR LAND? THIS MAKES EVERYONE BELIEVE YOU WANT TO TAKE THE LAND FROM US, BY FORCE, AND SETTLE IT."

- CUSTALOGA, DELAWARE CHIEF

- > 1759: CAPTURE OF FORT NIAGARA BY BRITISH FORCES & IROQUOIS LEADS TO EVENTUAL SEIZURE OF 'NEW FRANCE'
 - > DELAWARE ARE NOW ISOLATED

INDIGENOUS NATIONS IN ACADIA (NOVA SCOTIA) UNDER PRESSURE FROM BRITISH CROWN

1749: PROTESTANT ENGLISH SETTLERS FROM
PENNSYLVANIA INTRODUCED TO ACT AS CONTROL ON
MICMAC AND FRENCH SETTLERS

1755: BRITISH GOVERNOR OF ACADIA, MAJOR
CHARLES LAWRENCE ORDER THE EXTERMINATION OF
THE MICMACS AND EXPULSION OF THE FRENCH
SETTLERS

10,000 MICMACS MANAGE TO ESCAPE TO THE MAINLAND

- > JULY 1757: MICMACS JOIN WITH ABENAKI NATION (EXPELLED FROM PENNSYLVANIA) CAPTURE FORT WILLIAM HENRY
- HUNDREDS OF BRITISH & SETTLER PRISONERS ARE PUT TO THE SWORD
 - GENERAL JEFFREY AMHERST, COMMANDER IN -CHIEF OF BRITISH & SETTLER FORCES AUTHORIZES THE COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF ABENAKI
 - > SEPTEMBER 1759: BRITISH FORCES DESTROY REMAINING ABENAKI AT ODANAK
 - > ABENAKI ARE EFFECTIVELY DESTROYED AS A NATION

The eclipse & defeat of 'New France'

- > SEPTEMBER 1759: CAPTURE OF QUEBEC CITY IS MORTAL BLOW TO THE FRENCH IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE & THEIR INDIGENOUS ALLIES
 - > 1760: CAPTURE OF MONTREAL
 - > 1763: TREATY OF PARIS
- MAJOR BRITISH ACQUISITIONS; THE ENTIRE AREA 'CLAIMED' BY FRANCE IS BROUGHT UNDER BRITISH CONTROL; ENTIRE HINTERLAND OF NORTH AMERICA TO THE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS AND THE OHIO RIVER
 - > SEEDS FOR FUTURE CONFLICT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND HER SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA

The defeat of the Cherokee Nation, 1759 – 1761

- SEVENTEEN FIFTIES: UNEASY ALLIANCE BETWEEN BRITISH CROWN & CHEROKEE NATION
- SEIZURE OF CHEROKEE FIGHTERS LEADS TO ARMED CONFLICT
 - CHIEF SEROWEH IS CAPTURED UNDER A FALSE FLAG OF TRUCE
 - ► BRITISH & SETTLER FORCES EVENTUALLY UNDERTAKE A SCORCHED –EARTH POLICY COMPLETELY DESTROYING THE CORE OF THE CHEROKEE LANDS
- EVENTUAL SURRENDER PROVES CATASTROPHIC FOR THE CHEROKEE IN THE LONG – RUN WITH THE COMPLETE LOSS OF THEIR LANDS

The advent of Neolin & the final large - scale indigenous resistance war

- > NEOLIN THE 'DELAWARE PROPHET'
- > 1761: ECLIPSE OF FRENCH POWER MEANS INDIGENOUS NATIONS NOW STAND ALONE
- NEOLIN ALL INDIGENOUS NATIONS MUST PUT ASIDE DIFFERENCES TO RESIST BRITISH SETTLERS
- PONTIAC, CHIEF OF THE OTTAWA NATION TAKES THE LEAD FROM NEOLIN
 - BEGINS TO ORGANIZE NUMEROUS INDIGENOUS NATIONS UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP OF THE POTAWATOMI & OJIBWA
 - > A BROAD PAN NATIVE AMERICAN ALLIANCE

The advent of Neolin & the final large - scale indigenous resistance war

- MAY 1763: CHIEF MINAVAVANA OF THE CHIPPEWA NATION ATTACKS BRITISH CONTROLLED FORT AT MICHILIMACKINAC
 - CHIEF PONTIAC'S FORCES SURGE ACROSS MICHIGAN, OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA
 - > THOUSANDS OF SETTLERS ARE KILLED
- NUMEROUS BRITISH/SETTLER MILITARY UNITS ARE DESTROYED
- INDIGENOUS NATIONS PROVE CONCLUSIVELY THAT THEY CAN HOLD LARGE SPACES IN THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT WHEN UNITED AGAINST ANY OPPOSITION
- HIGH TIDE OF OFFENSIVE: SIEGE OF DETROIT FAILS IN OCTOBER
 - AUGUST: FORCES OF DELAWARES, SHAWNEES, MINGOES & HURONS ARE UNABLE TO SEIZE FORT

DUQUESNE

The advent of Neolin & the final large - scale indigenous resistance war

- > INFIGHTING AMONGST INDIGENOUS ALLIES AS TO THE REASON FOR THEIR DEFEAT
 - ALLIANCE UNRAVELS
 - > EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE COMBINED WITH ALLIANCE MAY WELL HAVE CHANGED COURSE OF HISTORY
- > GENERAL AMHERST ADVOCATES 'EXTERMINATION'
 OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES THROUGH SMALLPOX
 INFECTED 'GIFTS' OF BLANKETS
 - > 1764: 2000 INDIGENOUS LEADERS NEGOTIATE TREATY
- > 1765: CHIEF PONTIAC SIGNS A SEPARATE TREATY
- > 1769 : CHIEF PONTIAC IS MURDERED BY ASSASSINS

Consequences of the failure of Pan – Native American Alliance

- > HOW WILL BRITISH GOVERNMENT VIEW ESCALATION OF TENSIONS WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN AFTERMATH OF THE WAR?
- DIVERGENCE IN LONG TERM OBJECTIVES OF THE CROWN & THE SETTLERS
 - > STAGE IS SET FOR POSSIBLE CONFRONTATION
 BETWEEN THE CROWN AND ITS SETTLERS IN NORTH
 AMERICA

VICTORIOUS EMPIRE IN CRISIS

>1763: BRITISH GAIN COMPLETE VICTORY OVER FRENCH, NOUVELLE FRANCE IS LOST

>IMPERIAL GAINS: FRENCH CANADA, ALL TERRITORY
EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI & FLORIDA, SANCTUARY FOR
ESCAPED SLAVES & INDIGENES

>NEW ORLEANS CEDED TO THE SPANISH BY FRANCE

>THE BRITISH GAIN THE STATE OF BENGAL IN SOUTH ASIA; SETTING THE STAGE FOR 200 YEARS OF BRITISH RULE AS THE FOREMOST WORLD POWER

LEGACY OF WAR RELATED ISSUES

>BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT JUMPS FROM £ 75 MILLION TO £ 137 MILLION STERLING. ANNUAL PAYMENTS ALONE AMOUNT TO £ 5 MILLION

>BRITISH OFFICIALS EXTREMELY ANGERED BY ILLEGAL TRADING OPERATIONS OF THE ENGLISH SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA

>SPANISH PORT OF MONTECRISTI IS CENTER OF ILLEGAL TRADE

>WILLIAM PITT, THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER,
GENERALLY A FRIEND TO ENGLISH SETTLERS, AIMS
FOR STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION ACTS

NEW DIRECTIVES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

>NEW PRIME MINISTER GEORGE GRENVILLE

▶ "ORDERS IN COUNCIL" OF 1763

>VICE-ADMIRALTY COURTS: CREATED IN LATE SEVENTEENTH - CENTURY: WILL NOW BE USED TO PROSECUTE & PUNISH VIOLATIONS OF NAVIGATION ACTS

▶PROCLAMATION OF 1763

➤ ENDLESS WARFARE WITH NATIVE – AMERICANS MUST CEASE: ENGLISH SETTLERS HAVE TO BE PREVENTED FROM FURTHER ENCROACHMENT OF INDIGENOUS LANDS

NEW DIRECTIVES FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA



> AND CONSEQUENTLY

> EXTREMELY ANGERED BY GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO ALLOW SETTLERS TO MOVE INTO THE TERRITORY OF QUEBEC

> THERE IS GROWING REALIZATION THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY REFUSE TO ALLOW SETTLERS ANY LEEWAY ON THE ISSUE OF FURTHER LANDS PERMANENTLY

The economic consequences of the Proclamation of 1763

- GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN STRAINED FINANCIALLY BY WAR; ENGLISH SETTLERS WHO ARE SUBJECTS OF THE CROWN MUST PAY THEIR FAIR SHARE OF TAXES FOR TROOPS SENT TO PROTECT THEM
- ▶ £ 250,000 FOR 10,000 REGULAR TROOP REGIMENTS
 - REVENUE ACT OF 1764 OR SUGAR ACT
 - > CURRENCY ACT OF 1764; ROYAL GOVERNMENTS ORDERED TO CEASE PRINTING COLONIAL PAPER MONEY
 - > STAMP ACT OF 1765; FIRST DIRECT TAXES ON SETTLERS
- JUSTIFICATION; SEVEN YEARS' WAR WAS FOUGHT ON BEHALF OF SETTLERS; MUST BEAR SOME COSTS

The growing chasm between London & British North America

LENIENT TAX REGIME: BRITISH SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA WILL PAY TWENTY TIMES LESS IN TAXES

THAN FELLOW ENGLISHMEN AT HOME

- > AMALGAMATION OF CAUSES CRYSTALLIZE SETTLER RESISTANCE TO THE CROWN
- TAXES ON SLAVES "PREJUDICE AND OBSTRUCTION" TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY; WARNING TO CROWN
 - > NORTH CAROLINA: ANGER AT TAXES TO BE IMPOSED ON 'IMPORTED' ENSLAVED PERSONS
- RESTRICTING ENGLISH SETTLERS FROM NOUVELLE FRANCE, OHIO REGION & QUEBEC TERRITORY
 - > PROMINENT LAND SPECULATORS; GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, ARTHUR LEE, PATRICK HENRY ARE EXTREMELY ANGRY
 - GROWING TREND IN ABOLITIONIST FEELINGS IN BRITAIN

Settler resistance to the Act begins

- NEW ENGLAND IS FOCAL POINT OF OPPOSITION
 BOSTON
 - > SAMUEL ADAMS & JAMES OTIS JR
- ORGANIZATION: THE LOYAL NINE/ SONS OF LIBERTY
 - INCREASING VIOLENCE; 14 AUGUST 1765 THE HOUSE OF ANDREW OLIVER, STAMP ACT DISTRIBUTOR, IS BURNED DOWN
 - > 26 AUGUST 1765: HOUSE OF JUSTICE THOMAS HUTCHINSON BURNED DOWN
 - > SLAVE TRADERS SUCH AS AARON LOPEZ IGNORE DIRECTIVES OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY
 - > STAMP ACT CONGRESS OF OCTOBER 1765 IN NEW YORK
 - AN ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF BRITAIN IS PROPOSED

Stamp Act repealed

- > JULY 1765: GRENVILLE FALLS FROM POWER
- > NEW CABINET LED BY MARQUIS OF ROCKINGHAM
 - MARCH 1766: STAMP ACT IS REPEALED
 - DECLARATORY ACT: PARLIAMENT HAS FULL AUTHORITY TO MAKE LAWS AND STATUTES AND THE REPEAL OF THE ACT HAS BEEN MERELY TO PRESERVE IMPERIAL HARMONY
- > THE ROCKINGHAM COALITION IS UNSTABLE AND HE FALLS FROM POWER AFTER REPEALING THE STAMP ACT
 - > CHARLES TOWNSHEND BECOMES NEW PRIME MINISTER
 - RESOLVES TO PURSUE TAXES BY OTHER MEANS

TOWNSHEND DUTIES (1767)

- PROMINENT PENNSYLVANIA SETTLER BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CLAIMS IN AN INTERVIEW THAT ENGLISH SETTLERS OPPOSE DIRECT TAXES BUT DO NOT OPPOSE INTERNAL TAXES FOR THE PURPOSES OF OBTAINING IMPERIAL REVENUES
- FRANKLIN DOES NOT SPEAK FOR MAJORITY OF SETTLERS; INCLUDING SLAVEHOLDERS & LAND SPECULATORS
 - > JUNE 1767: IMPORT DUTIES ON BRITISH MANUFACTURED GLASS, PAPER, TEA AND OTHER ITEMS
- ➤ ENGLISH SETTLERS IN SOUTHERN COLONIES
 REMAIN SILENT PRIMARILY FOR THE FEAR OF THE
 COLLAPSE OF THE SLAVE TRADE OR LACK OF
 REGULAR CROWN TROOPS TO PUT DOWN UPRISINGS

FURTHER RESISTANCE TO CROWN



- > JOHN DICKINSON, LETTERS FROM A FARMER IN PENNSYLVANIA
 - > TO SETTLERS:
- > PETITION PARLIAMENT; DO NOT USE VIOLENCE
 - > TO CROWN:
 - > PAY HEED TO CONCERNS
- > FEBRUARY 1768: MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT CIRCULAR LETTER
 - > WILLS HILL, EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH, BRITISH SECRETARY FOR AMERICAN AFFAIRS;
 - NO POSSIBILITY OF DICTATING TO CROWN

Flashpoint *Boston*, 1768 – 1770; racial & economic issues

- > 1768: BRITISH REGULAR TROOP REGIMENTS DISPATCHED TO BOSTON TO KEEP ORDER IN MASSACHUSETTS
 - INCREASE IN RACIAL TENSIONS WITH THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH AFRICAN TROOPS
- > SETTLERS ALARMED BY SPECTER OF ARMED AFRICANS
- > 1769: ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN MASSACHUSETTS
- > BRITISH SOLDIERS COMPETE FOR JOBS WHEN THEY ARE OFF-DUTY
 - > 1768 1769 : FREQUENT FISTFIGHTS & ALTERCATIONS BETWEEN SETTLERS AND SOLDIERS

Flashpoint *Boston*, 1768 – 1770; racial & economic issues

- BRITISH OFFICERS ENCOURAGE ENSLAVED AFRICANS TO ATTACK THEIR MASTERS
- INCREASING TENSIONS WITH BOSTONIANS LEADS TO EVENTS OF 5 MARCH 1770: 'BOSTON MASSACRE'
 - BRITISH XXIX REGIMENT OF THE FOOT, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN THOMAS PRESTON
- > SENTRIES TRAPPED AT CUSTOMS HOUSE ON KING STREET BY SETTLER CROWDS AFTER ANOTHER ALTERCATION BETWEEN A GUARD AND SETTLER
 - ACCIDENTAL FIRING LEADS TO FIVE DEATHS

The North Administration (1770 – 1782) in Great Britain

- > SEPTEMBER 1767: CHARLES TOWNSHEND DIES
- > JANUARY 1770: LORD FREDERICK NORTH, EARL OF GUILFORD, BECOMES NEW PRIME MINISTER
 - NORTH IS UNDER PRESSURE FROM POWERFUL ENGLISH MERCHANTS TO BACKTRACK ON TAXATION POLICIES
 - > GREAT FEARS AMONGST ENGLISH SETTLERS IN NORTH AMERICA THAT THE CROWN INTENDED TO PROCEED FURTHER ON ABOLITIONIST TRACK

Conflagration in Rhode Island; the Gaspee Affair

- ILLEGAL TRADE HAD ALWAYS CARRIED OUT IN NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND
- > 1764: ARMED ROYAL NAVY VESSELS PLACED IN THE BAY
 - > 1772: HMS GASPEE, ARMED BRITISH VESSEL ARRIVING FROM AFRICA ATTACKED BY THREE HUNDRED ENGLISH SETTLERS IN NEWPORT
 - > PROMINENT PRO SLAVERY ADVOCATES INCLUDING JOHN BROWN WERE IDENTIFIED AS ATTACKERS

Conflagration in Rhode Island; the Gaspee Affair

- BRITISH OFFICIALS ARE OUTRAGED
- PERPETRATORS WILL BE SHIPPED TO BE TRIED IN ENGLAND
- ANGER AMONGST SETTLERS; KEY EYEWITNESS OF CROWN IS A YOUNG MAN OF AFRICAN DESCENT; AARON BRIGGS
- INITIAL REPORTS HAD SUGGESTED THAT BRIGGS MAY HAVE BEEN FORCED TO JOIN SETTLERS BUT HE MAY HAVE SEIZED OPPORTUNITY TO BOARD THE BRITISH SHIP AS A WAY TO ESCAPE BONDAGE

Conflagration in Rhode Island; the Gaspee Affair

- NONE OF THE SETTLERS ARE WILLING TO COME FORWARD AS WITNESSES AGAINST THE ATTACKERS
 - > INTERESTINGLY; BRIGGS IS THE ONLY CROWN WITNESS
 - > RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTES LAW TO PUNISH ANYONE FREEING THEIR SLAVES
- > NEWPORT SUPPLIES MAJORITY OF SETTLER SHIPS CARRYING SLAVES; 'ENCROACHMENT' ON ITS SHIPS CAN BE SEEN AS AN ATTACK ON THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF SLAVE TRADING

The Somerset Case (1772)

- JAMES SOMERSET; ENSLAVED PERSON BROUGHT TO ENGLAND BY CHARLES STEUART, A SLAVE TRADER FROM VIRGINIA
 - BRITISH ABOLITIONISTS FILE CASE REQUIRING THE PRESENTING OF JAMES SOMERSET IN COURT
 - > LORD JUSTICE WILLIAM MANSFIELD
- > SLAVERY HAS NEVER BEEN PRACTISED IN ENGLAND AND CANNOT BE NOW
 - > JAMES SOMERSET IS FREED

The Somerset Case (1772)

- HISTORIAN STEVEN N. WISE, "THE CASE WAS EVEN MORE INFLUENTIAL IN [BRITISH] NORTH AMERICA"
 - > UPSURGE IN ANTI LONDON FEELINGS AMONGST SETTLERS, PARTICULARLY SLAVE - HOLDERS
 - BRITISH NORTH AMERICA IS PART OF BRITISH EMPIRE; IF LEGALLY SLAVERY HAS BEEN STRUCK DOWN IN BRITAIN, THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ARE PROFOUND
- > NO ONE TAKES INTO CONSIDERATION THE REALITY OF MANSFIELD'S DECISION; APPLIES TO AN INDIVIDUAL IN LONDON
 - SETTLER FEARS OF CROWN ARMING AFRICANS AGAINST THEM GAINS GROUND

The events in Boston; 1773

- BRITISH EMPIRE UNDER PRESSURE IN SOUTH ASIA
- BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY ORDERED TO SELL SOUTH ASIAN TEA IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA TO OFFSET COSTS
 - > TEA DUTY FROM TOWNSHEND DUTIES STILL STANDING
- > 342 CHESTS OF TEA ARE THROWN OFF EAST INDIA COMPANY SHIPS BY SETTLERS

The Restraining Acts (1774)

CROWN RESPONSE IS THE RESTRAINING ACTS:

- 1) BOSTON PORT BILL
- 2) 2. MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNMENT ACT
- 3) 3. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT
 - 4) 4. MUTINY ACT
 - 5) 5. QUEBEC ACT

THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

•SEPTEMBER 1774: FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

SUFFOLK RESOLVES

•TORIES/LOYALISTS

•JOSEPH GALLOWAY/ALBANY ACT OF UNION
•CONGRESS ENDS IN OCTOBER 1774 AND
CALLS FOR SECOND CONGRESS IN MAY 1775
•SEPTEMBER 1774, "THE DIE IS NOW CAST,
THE COLONIES MUST EITHER SUBMIT OR
TRIUMPH."-LORD NORTH