



Revolution and the New Nation

1754-1820s

1754-1763
French and Indian War ends in victory for Britain.

1764
Sugar Act is first of new taxes imposed on colonists.

1750

1760

1770

The French and Indian War Changes America

The bitter rivalry between France and Britain led to war over their competing claims in North America.

- ★ Huron and Algonkin Indians fought with the French. Colonists and Iroquois Indians fought with the British.
- ★ Britain won the war and took control of French territory east of the Mississippi River.
- ★ In the Proclamation of 1763, Britain reserved all lands west of the Appalachians for Native Americans.
- ★ Colonists faced new British taxes and tighter British control after the war. Many colonists grew rebellious.

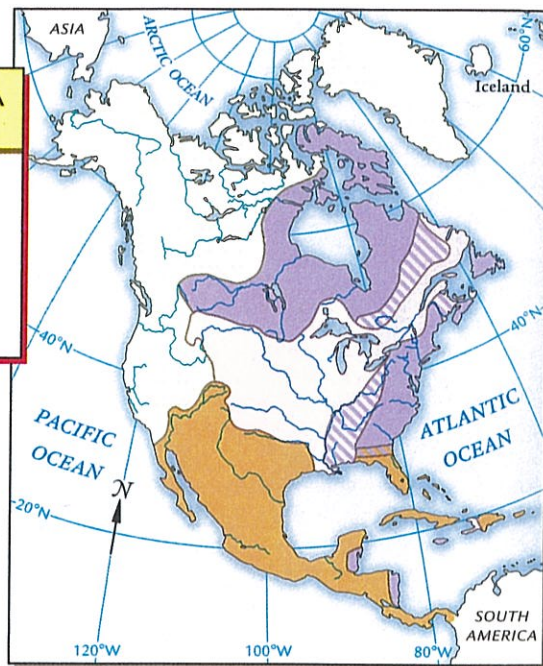
NORTH AMERICA 1754

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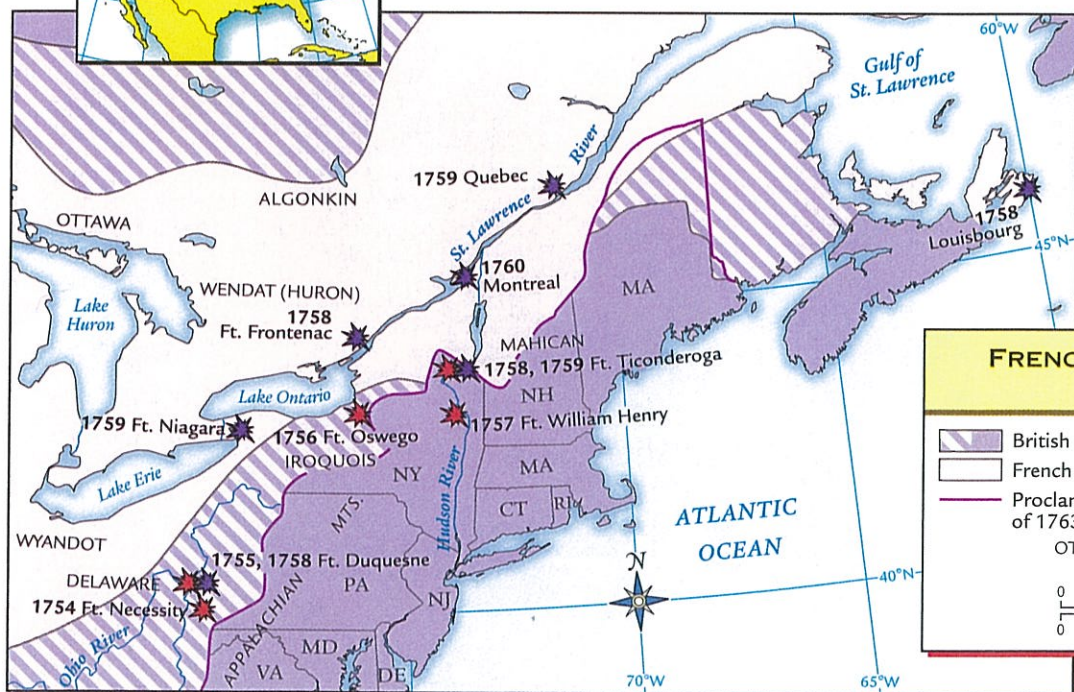
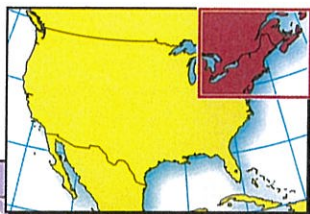
European Land Claims

- British
- French
- Spanish

Bands of color show conflicting claims.



A Britain challenged the French land claims west of the Appalachians. Compare this with map D on page 21.



B The French and their Indian allies won early battles of the war. But the British forces won later battles and drove France out of North America.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR 1754-1763

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- British claim
- French claim
- Proclamation Line of 1763
- British victory
- French victory
- Colonial boundary

OTTAWA Indian nation

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

1783
United States expands beyond Appalachians to Mississippi River.

1787
Northwest Territory laid out for settlement.

1803
Louisiana Territory bought by United States.

1775-1781
Revolutionary War wins U.S. independence from Great Britain.

1788
U.S. Constitution ratified.

1792
Kentucky becomes first state west of Appalachians.

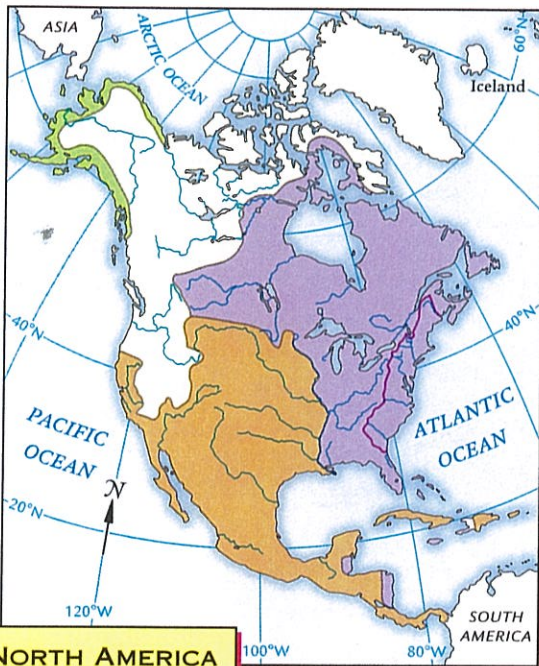
1812-1815
War of 1812 fought against Britain.

1823
Monroe Doctrine bans new colonies in the Americas.

1776
Declaration of Independence signed in Philadelphia.

1790
Slaves and free blacks total 19% of U.S. population.

1821
Mexico gains independence from Spain.



NORTH AMERICA 1763

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European Land Claims

- British
- French
- Spanish
- Russian
- Proclamation Line of 1763

C Indians fought colonists who moved west. In 1763 Britain set the Proclamation Line and banned settlement west of it to avoid another war.

YEAR	TAX LAW	ITEMS TAXED
1764	Sugar Act	Molasses
1765	Stamp Act	Newspapers, dice, playing cards, legal documents
1767	Townshend Act	Imported paint, lead, glass, paper, tea

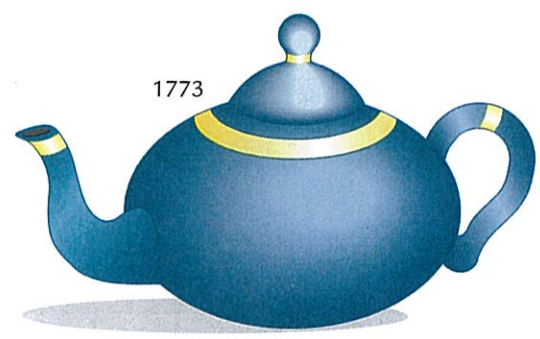
D BRITISH TAXES ON COLONISTS

After the French and Indian War, Britain taxed colonists for the first time. Taxes were meant to pay for defense of the colonies and to assert British control over colonists and colonial trade.

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E The 1773 Tea Act gave special privileges to the British East India Company and threatened colonial merchants, especially in Boston. Colonists, some dressed as Indians, boarded the company's ships and dumped the tea into Boston Harbor. Their protest became known as the Boston Tea Party.



739,221 lbs.

F TEA IMPORTED FROM BRITAIN

To protest the Tea Act and avoid paying taxes, some colonists chose to *boycott* British imports. The demand for tea and other British goods quickly dropped.



73,274 lbs.



22,198 lbs.

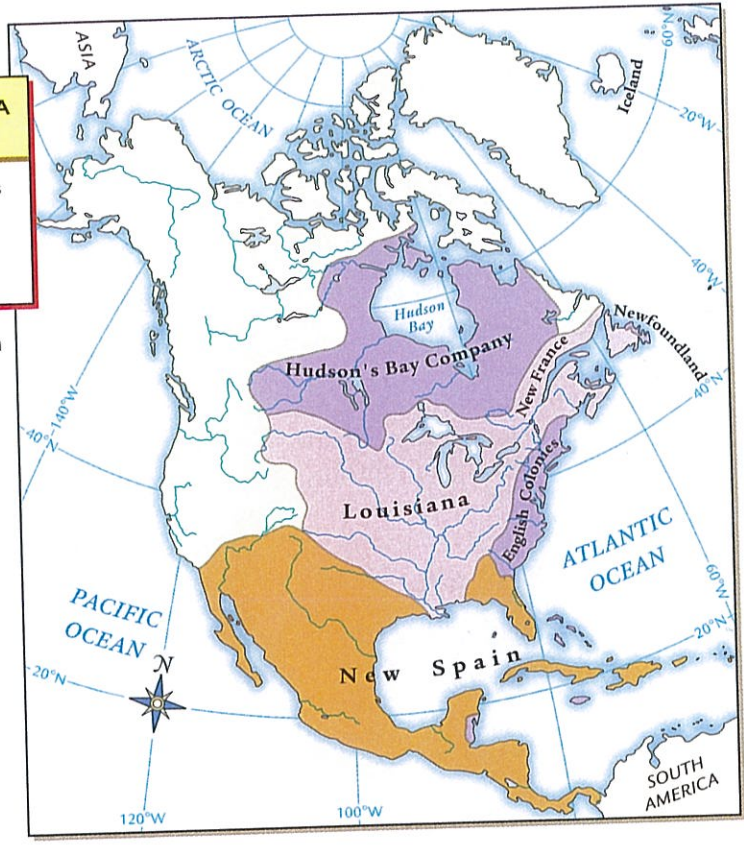
**NORTH AMERICA
1682**

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European Land Claims

- English
- French
- Spanish

D France based its claims in North America on exploration of inland waterways. England based its claims on expansion inland from the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay. Refer to map B on page 14 and map A on page 20.



**ARMED CONFLICTS WITH
NATIVE AMERICANS
To 1700**

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Europeans Fighting Indians

- English
- French
- Spanish

PEQUOT Indian nation

Political boundaries of today

E The European use of Native American land and labor led to fear and violence. [more at USHAAtlas.com](http://USHAAtlas.com)

