

## Seeing the Revolution with Key Terms in Yellow

The ▶s and ◀s in the yellow rows (or blue if a 2nd event) show who started an event and the ▲s show the consequences. Click [here](#) for an example. This Study Tool uses the word *boycott* for the non-importation measures taken by the colonists; however, the word *boycott* was not coined until the 1880s. *Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary* states: "[after Charles C. Boycott., English estate manager in Ireland, against whom nonviolent coercive tactics were used in 1880." This, like many of the Study Tools, is **not** a sheet to be memorized, but a reference and a tool to bring everything together.

	Indians	French Colonies	Spanish Colonies	British Colonies	British Kings	British Government	British Regulation	Colonial Governments	Religion	Interests – North	Interests – South	Land Hunger	The Press	Other	Intercolonial Communication
	Woodland Indians, Iroquois Confederation and a balance of power	Rivers, feudal land-holding, centralized government, intermingling with Indians	Florida as a buffer to English in Georgia	Atlantic, not feudal land-holding, decentralized government, separate from Indians	1600–1689 alternating pro-Catholic, pro-Protestant rulers and religious and political struggles	Rejection by the English (with the killing of a king) of the idea of divine right of kings	Navigation Acts of the 1600s and acts in the 1700s - mercantile regulation, not revenue.	Colonies established as havens for different religions, and going their own way by English neglect.	Colonies sensitive to threats to their religions	Navigation Acts, benefiting the developing merchant class and its infra-structure	Navigation Acts, keeping out competing buyers	Among the many examples, Bacon's Rebellion (1676).	Powerful colonial interest in newspapers		Communications are primarily colony to Britain, not colony to colony.
...					▶		▶	▲	▲	▲	▲				
1689+	Ongoing struggle over land					Declaration of Rights with Glorious Revolution. John Locke and views of the Enlightenment.	▶	Response to the Glorious Revolution. Spread of the Enlightenment and its principles.				Ongoing struggle over land.			
1714					Succession by Hanovers (German), not acting like kings until George III.	Development of Cabinet government with a prime minister.		More colonies become royal but colonial legislatures maintain control over "power of the purse." Actual representation.							
				Wars for empire (1689-1748), with colonial outbreaks.		Virtual representation.	British focus on these wars and the goals of empire	Perpetuation of the British letting the colonies go their own way.					Zenger case (1735)		
1757	French and Indian War (Seven Years' War)						▲	▲							Albany Plan <sup>i</sup>
1767						Prime Minister William Pitt <sup>iii</sup>		Colonial resistance						New York riots <sup>iv</sup>	

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5 7						▶		▲						▲	
1 7 5 8						Pitt reverses policies – reimburses for supplies		Pitt restores assemblies' power over recruitment.						◀	
1 7 5 8 +		Victories in the colonies (and globally).				Pitt's strategy wins but costs <sup>v</sup>									
Treaty of Paris bringing victory and <b>problems to solve</b> – and those Solutions will be ones from a <i>British</i> perspective worldwide. Problems include:															
1 7 6 3	Problem: <b>Indians to govern</b>	Problem: French colonists to govern. Problem: French lands to govern ( <b>doubles British territory</b> ).	Problem: Spanish Floridas to govern.	Problem: Increased British–colonist distrust.		Problem: Massive British debt ( <b>doubles the amount of national debt in 1754</b> ).									
					New problem: <b>George III</b> tries to reestablish the power of the king.	<b>New</b> British Prime Minister - the king's man - George Grenville									
1 7 6 3							Solution to Land and Indians: <b>Proclamation Line of 1763</b> .								
1 7 6 4							Solution to Debt: <b>Sugar Act</b> .								
1 7 6 5							Solution to Debt: <b>Quartering Act</b>								
															FYI: initially in Northern colonies, <b>boycott</b> spreads because it works so well.

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							Solution to Debt: <b>Stamp Act.</b> <b>Currency Act</b>							<b>Sons of Liberty</b> – intimidation.	Stamp Act Congress – and <b>boycott.</b> Declaration	
1766						<b>New British prime minister</b>	Retreat: <b>Repeal + the Declaratory Act.</b>	Refusal to fund British troops by 2 colonies where many of these troops were located								
						<b>New British prime minister</b>	Disbanding of New York assembly									<b>Boycott</b> agreements continue
1767							Solution to Debt and the Protest: <b>Townshend duties</b> and their <b>external taxes</b> and... <sup>vi</sup>									<b>Boycott</b> agreements continue
1770						<b>New British prime minister (Lord North)</b>							Revere pamphlet	<b>Boston Massacre</b>		
1772							<b>Tea Act</b>								<b>Committees of Correspondence.</b>	
															Broadened support for <b>boycott.</b>	
														<b>Boston Tea Party</b>		
1774							Intolerable ( <b>Coercive</b> ) Acts <sup>vii</sup>								<b>Non-importation</b> intensifies.	

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					▲	Solution to French lands and colonists: Quebec Act ▶	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲			◀ September - 1st Continental Congress. ▲
1775						Feb - Conciliatory Proposals. <sup>viii</sup> ▶?							April - Lexington and Concord	▲? July - Olive Branch Petition <sup>ix</sup> ◀
1776						▲							Jan - Thomas Paine – Common Sense	◀ ▶ July – Declaration of Independence ◀

## How to Use This Study Tool: An Example

Two examples show how to use the arrows to think about interconnections:

- The first use shows an ▶ under “Navigation Acts of the 1600s...” and then an ▲ under both the “Interests – North” and “Interests – South” because both are changed by this policy.
- The “ongoing struggles with whites...” and the “ongoing struggles with Indians...” columns each use ▶ and ◀ because each group has a consequence on the other.

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<sup>i</sup> A Pitt calls Grenville’s view “the most contemptable idea that ever entered into the head of a man” (Essentials, page 126).

<sup>ii</sup> For colony-wide dealing with the Indians, proposed by Benjamin Franklin but not approved by any colony.

<sup>iii</sup> Pitt’s control of war: His initial acts: impressment of colonists and seizure of supplies.

<sup>iv</sup> Riots are over impressment

<sup>v</sup> Pitt increases British regular troops (2,000 to 20,000), British ships, British money to support other nations’ armies –all things that cost money.

<sup>vi</sup> The plan called for the revenue to fund governors—thus making them no longer dependent on colonial legislatures.

<sup>vii</sup> Boston Port Act – Closes port—until Boston pays

Quartering Act – Local payment for quarters

Massachusetts Government Act – not elected, but appointed; town meetings required governor’s consent

<sup>viii</sup> Lord North – end taxes if colony pays salary of own governor and pays for own defense

<sup>ix</sup> George III’s response: colonists are “open and avowed enemies.”