

HISTORY
B.A. SEMESTER-II, PAPER-II,
HISTORY OF EUROPE (1600-1789)
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TOPIC: AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- The American colonies revolted during the reign of British emperor George-III
- Immediate cause of American revolution - imposition of taxes
- Total number of British colonies - 13
- All colonies in North America
- One of the colonies Jamestown was named after British emperor James I
- Georgia was one of the last colonies to be established
- Georgia was named after the British emperor George-II
- The entire process of colonization came to a standstill during the Civil war period of England and also during the reign of Cromwell
- It was resumed after the restoration of James II
- William-III established Board of Trade and Plantation
- Established in 1696
- Objective = to control the trade of American colonies

- Woolen Act - 1697
- Aimed at prohibiting the export of woollens
- established the Board of Trade and Plantation
- It was established in 1696 to dictate the trade and working of the colonies
- Navigation law passed in 1651
- Objective- to serve mercantilist and commercial interest of Britain
- Passage of trading regulation
- Objective- American commodities produced should be exported only to Britain
- Exported commodities- tobacco, rice, iron, wood
- Passage of Industrial regulation in 1689
- Establishment of iron factories banned in America
- Four regulation passed by Greenville
- Molasses act- 1764
- Objective- Only Britain was allowed to import rum to America, ban was imposed on all other countries
- Stamp Act 1765
- Objective- use of specific stamp paper in courts
- Currency Act 1764
- Objective- usage of English currency in all sort of transactions
- Secondly, to increase the value of English currency
- Thirdly, to appease the British merchants
- Quartering Act 1765
- Objective- the monetary burden for the maintenance of British troops and the entire expenditure over American colonies
- In simpler terms- food and accommodation was to be provided by the colonies
- Repressive policy eventuated in the establishment Daughters of Liberty and Sons of Liberty institutions
- Popular slogan no taxation without representation given by James Otis
- Since there is no representation of any American candidate in the British Parliament therefore no tax can be imposed by Britain on America

- Fall of Greenville government due to the passage of the four regulations
- Formation of Rockingham government
- Annulment of stamp act immediately
- Downfall of Rockingham government due to the imposition of taxes
- Boston is a famous port
- Situated in the Massachusetts colony
- It's a colony comprising of Puritans
- Famous for historical event of Boston Tea Party
- Conducted under Samuel Adams
- Directed against Lord North's Tea policy
- 340 boxes of tea were thrown in the sea by the Americans disguised in coolies
- Henceforth called Boston tea party
- The First Continental Congress - September 5, 1774.
- Georgia was the only colony which did not attend the congress
- Objective - autonomy in internal affairs
- Continental association was formed after the first Congress
- Objective- no trade with Britain
- George Washington commanded the American revolution
- The independence declaration of 13 colonies was made in Philadelphia
- Declaration penned by Thomas Jefferson
- Declaration on July 4, 1774
- Henceforth called Declaration of Independence
- American independence war came to an end in 1783
- Signing of Paris Pact September 03, 1783
- Independence of 13 colonies
- American boundary demarcated by Ohio river