

Class 2 - World History

Seven Year Global War (1754-63)

- European States ([map](#))
- Colonial Possessions
 - North America ([map North America](#), [map 13 Colonies of Br](#))
 - Central America ([map Caribbean](#))
 - India ([map India](#))

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Pacific
Ocean



13 Colonies 1607 -1732

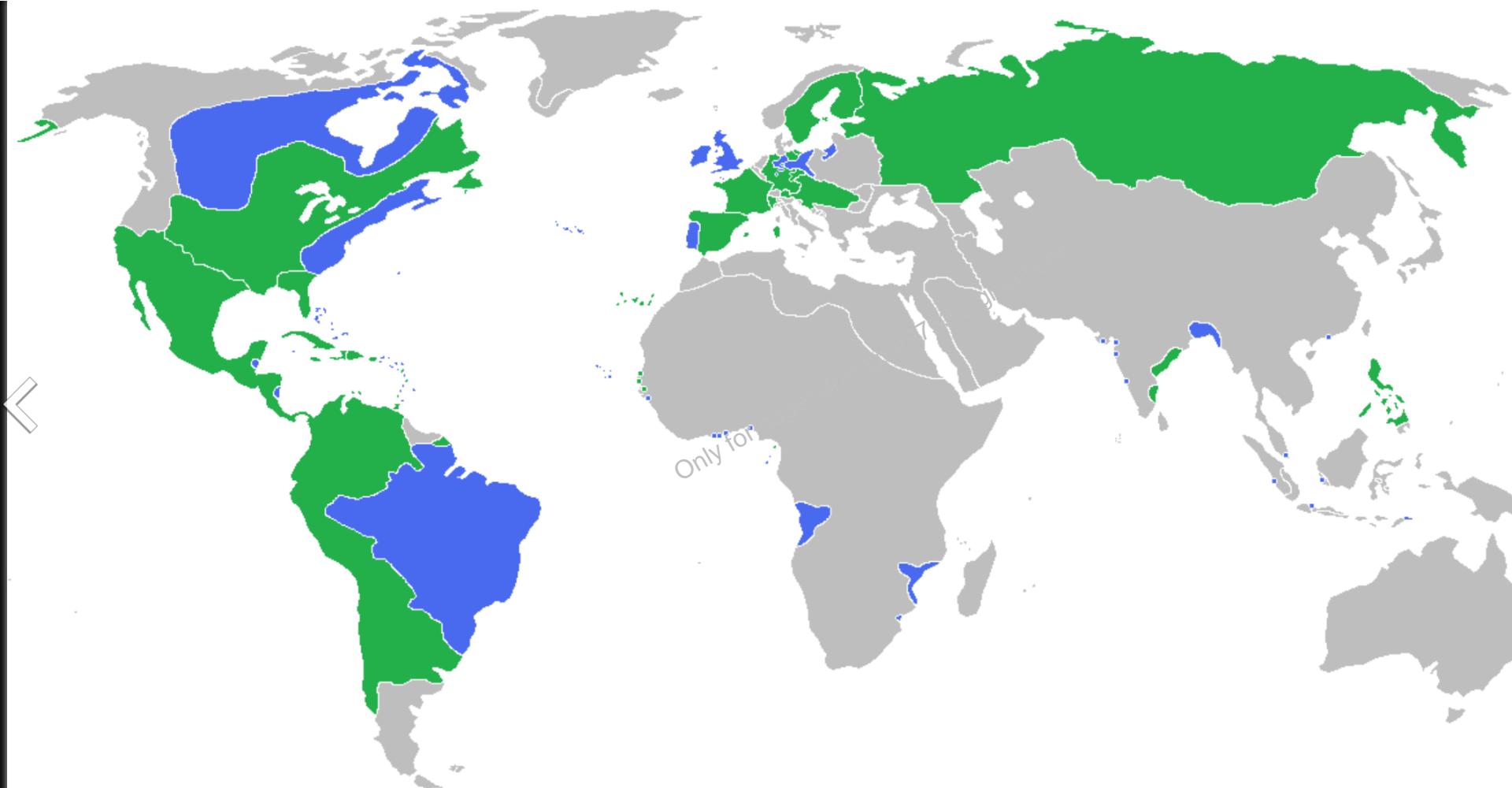


Seven Year Global War (1754-63)

- Reason for War
 - colonial expansion
 - Fr & Spain were concerned for their Caribbean colonies
- Industrial Revolution in Br made Fr concerned.
- Sea Power of Br was on a rise with soaring maritime trade profits

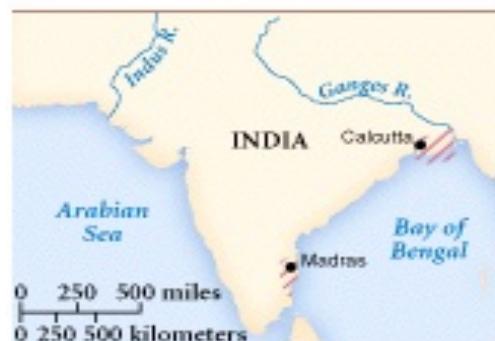
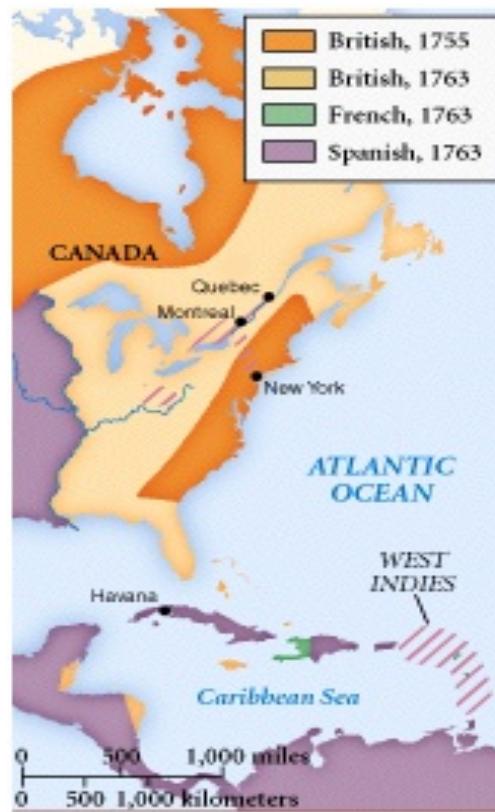
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» Seven Year Global War (1754-63)



All the participants of the Seven Years' War █ Great Britain, Prussia, Portugal, with allies █ France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden with allies

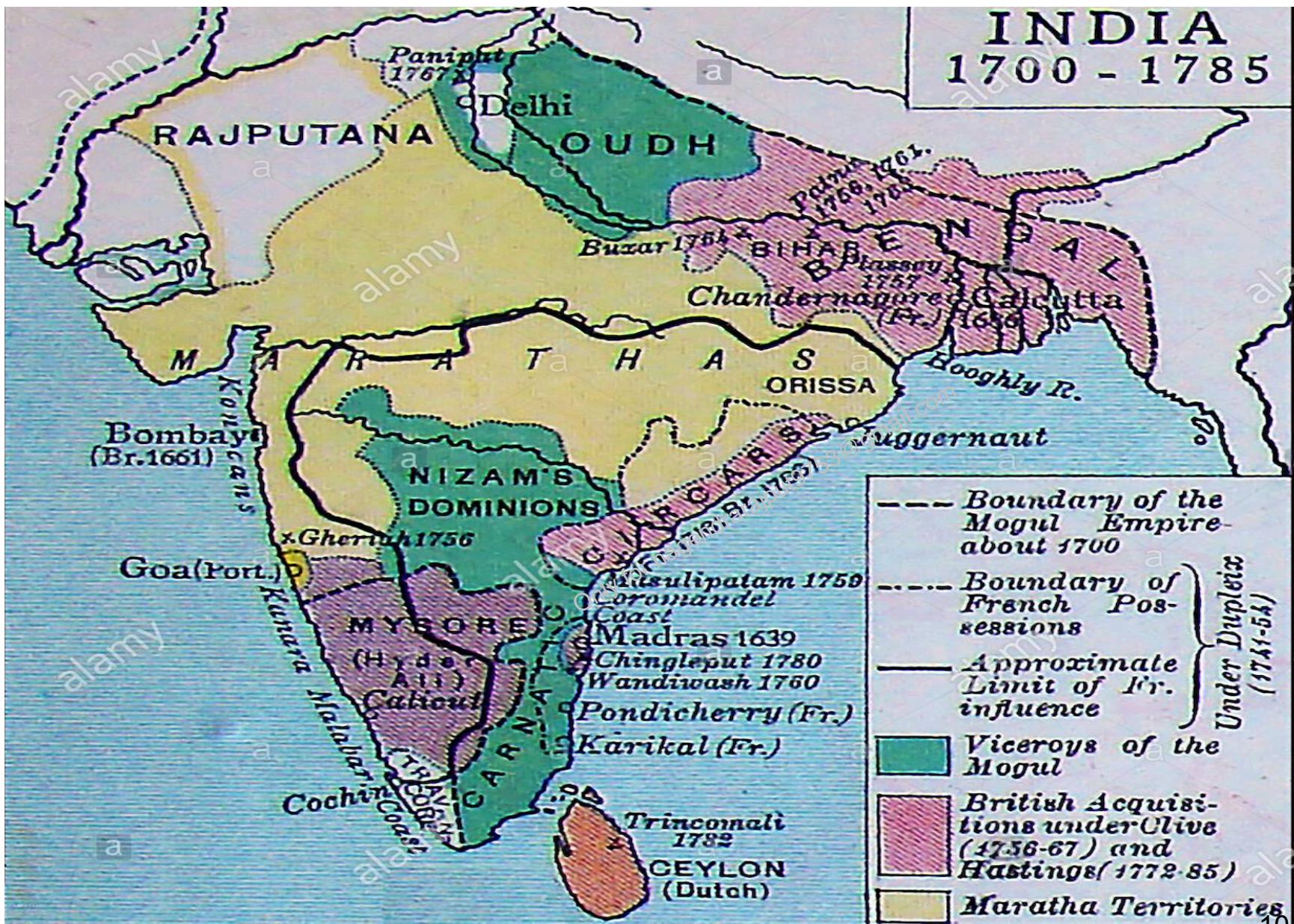
- Where was the 7 yr “Global” war fought?

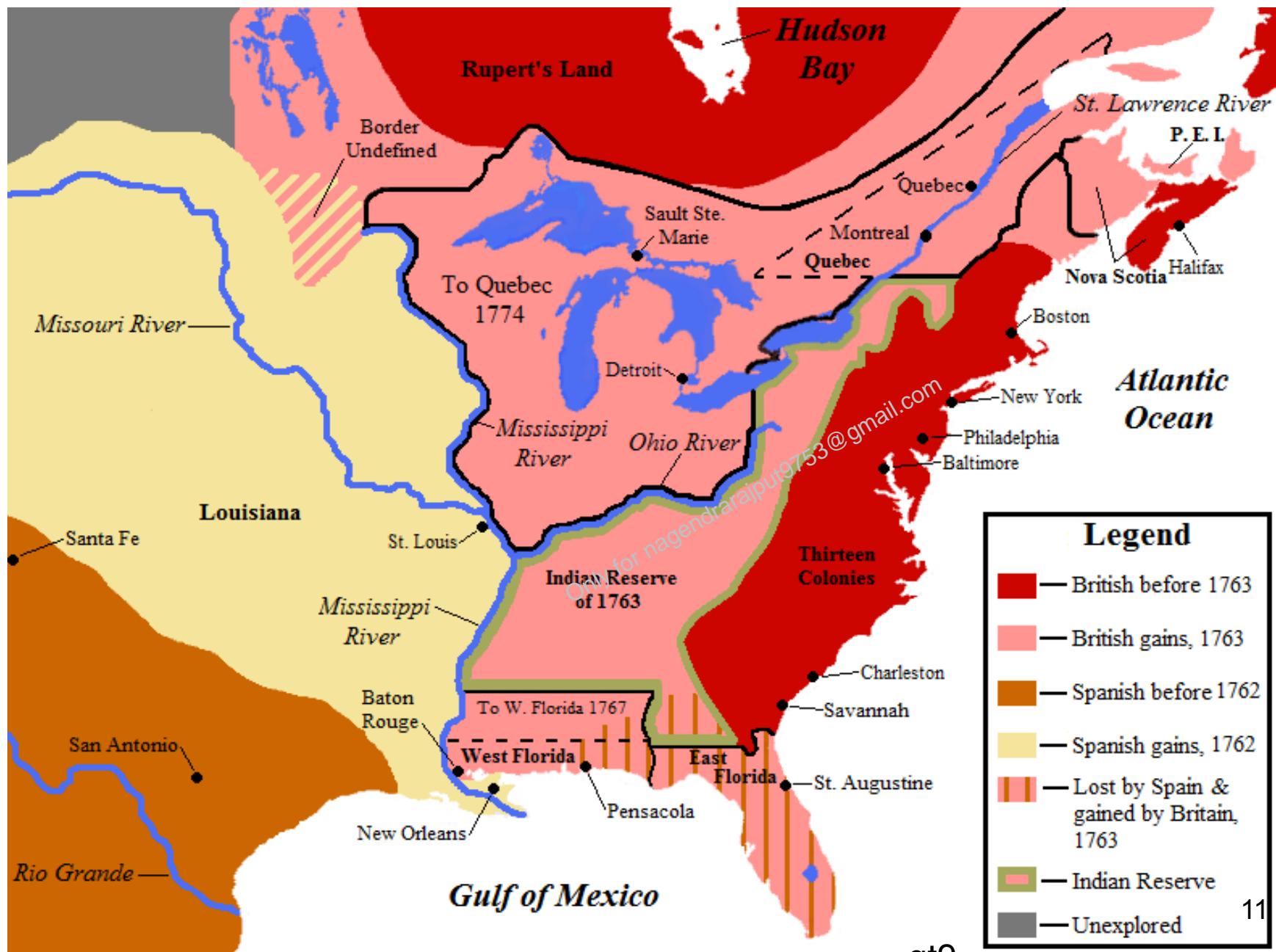


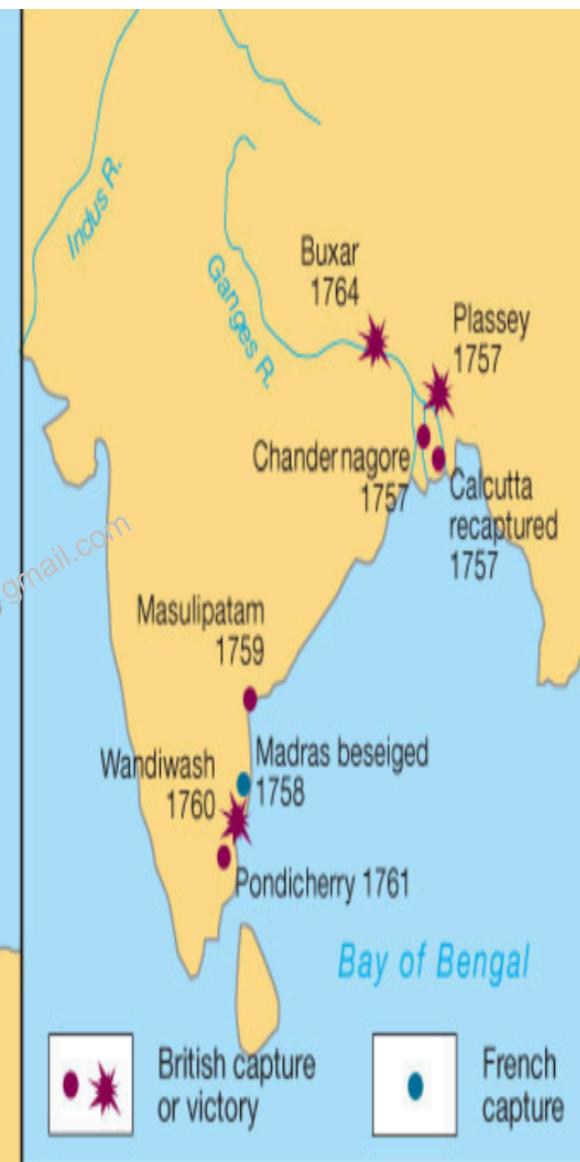
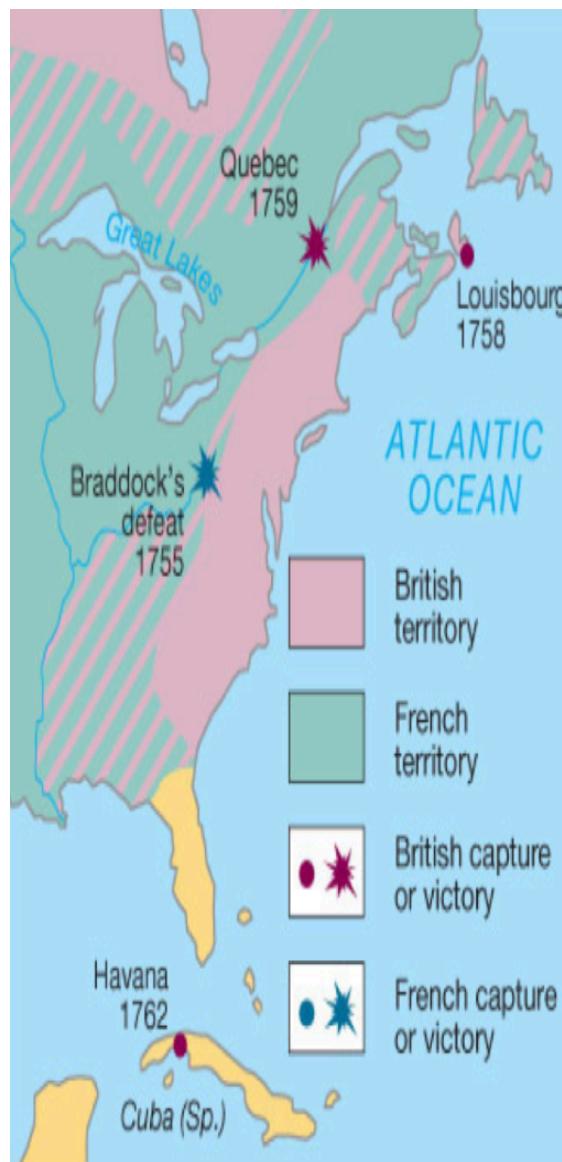
Seven Year Global War (1754-63)

- **Result:**
- Treaty of Paris of 1763 (*King Louis XV from Fr side & King George III from Br)
 - Fr gave up all territory in Mainland North America and retained **Caribbean Sugar islands lost during the war (main Haiti)**
 - Br got **Canada** from Fr, **Florida** from Spain and gave **Louisiana** of Fr to Spain in return of Florida
 - Spain retained **Cuba & Phillipines**
- India
- Effect of the Seven Year War on world politics
 - Balance of Power in favour of Br
 - laid foundation for American Revolution(1765-83) & French Revolution (1789)

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American Revolution (1765-1783)

- Reasons for American resentments against the British
 - Mercantilism (basis: Mercantile Capitalism)
 - goal=Balance of Trade
 - Use only Br ships
 - Export certain goods only to Br
 - High Tariffs on non Br imports
 - No indigenous Iron Works & Textiles

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Why AR?

- Proclamation of 1763



Why AR?

- » Recovery of
(Seven Year) War
Expenditure:
 - Br had floated instruments in financial markets to borrow debt to fund the war.
 - Introduced Stamp Act 1765 that required colonists to pay taxes on every page of printed paper they used (Newspaper, Playing Cards, Legal documents). The aim was to pay for costs of Br troops present in continent after 7 yr war. It was similar to a Sales Tax.

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AR in action: NTWR

No Taxation without Representation Slogan became the main theme after Stamp Act 1765:-

- » **Stamp Act Congress 1765:** Agenda was not independence but only NTWR
- » The colonists didn't have R2V coz they were non-land owning Br subjects.
- » Massachusetts Assembly (*Legislative Assembly) raised the NTWR slogan & called for a meeting of all the colonies – i.e. a **Stamp Act Congress** – in New York in October 1765.
9 colonies attended. Others didn't want to offend the Br.
- » Stamp Act congress passed petition called "**Declaration of Rights and Grievances**" with following main theme:
 - » Loyal to crown but resolve issue of taxes
 - » Only representatives chosen by Colonists can levy tax & thus the Br Parliament in its present composition cannot levy tax.

AR in action: NTWR

1. 1766 Stamp Act
repealed to prevent
embargo on Br imports
 2. Americans continued
opposing the tax on
imported consumer
goods.
 3. Br responded with
abolishment of all
taxes except on Tea
- » Boston Tea Party of
1773 (in
Massachusetts)
 - » Br pass Coercive
Acts 1774
(Americans called
them Intolerable
Acts)
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AR in action: 1st Continental Congress

- **Philadelphia Congress or First Continental Congress** of 12 colonies(1774):-
 - **held against Intolerable Acts of 1774**
 - Resolution/**Appeal to King George III:**
 - Self Govt to Massachusetts by repealing Coercive Acts
 - remove restrictions on Indigenous industry
 - trade with all countries with reduced tariffs
 - no tax on citizens without consent
- Br attack in 1775 led to **Declaration of Independence in 1776** vide which:-
 - Americans listed their grievances
 - summarized political philosophy of Enlightenment Thinkers like Locke

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Ideas of Enlightenment Thinkers (17th CE to mid 18th CE)



- **Locke (1690):** +ve view of Man, **Self Govt, LLP** are natural rights & **purpose of Govt** to protect these rights else **Right to Overthrow with People.**
- **Hobbe:** Pro absolute Monarchy & gave idea of **Social Contract**
- **1750~:** idea of Democratic Self Govt started taking roots
 - Ideas of **Republicanism & Liberalism** challenged Colonialism
 - Locke, Harrington, Milton believed in **Fundamental Rights**
 - **Montesquie** 1748 gave **Separation of Power**
 - **Thomas Paine** called it absurd that island can rule continent
- They gave *mn **ReHaNa is Pro Liberty**

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AR in action

Declaration of Independence in 1776

- » That all men are created equal.
- » That they are endowed by their creation certain **inalienable rights** like right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.
- » **Republicanism** i.e. the principle that people are the source of authority and it is people's right to setup their own government.
- » **Independence** i.e.
the American colonies are oppressed by the British government and these United Colonies are and ought to be free and independent states.
(*notice here that these colonies declared themselves as “independent states”. The principle of states coming together to form the US Federation can be read between these lines.)

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AR in action

- American Revolutionary War or American War of Independence (1775)
 - *Loyalists+Br vs Fr, Sp, Dutch, Colonies*
 - **1777 encirclement** failed
- Second Treaty of Paris 1783
 - Spain got back Florida
 - Perpetual Peace Br-US
 - Restoration of property to Loyalists
 - No Br claims valid henceforth on any property or monetary dues

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Evaluation of AR

- In 1789, US constitution came into effect.
- Industrial Revolution & Territorial expansion
 - Louisiana from Fr 1803 [Fr had got it back from Spain in 1802]
 - & Florida from Sp 1819 [Spain got it back after 2nd Treaty of Paris]
- Radical:
 - No special privilege for Nobility, Fundamental Rights implemented via Bill of Rights (1791)
 - No Monarchy, 1st written national constitution
 - No deprivation of Property without due process of law and just compensation + No Property Tax by Union Govt
- *Slavery, Blacks, American Indians, Women*
 - **Property qualification** for R2V gradually removed from states from 1792-1856. Most states allowed non-propertied white males to vote in 1828 Presidential elections
 - **Citizenship** 1868: 14th amendment gave **citizenship to all males** born in USA setting the stage for expansion of voting rights
 - **R2V 1870:** 15th Amendment bars denying R2V based on race, color. Thus, **Blacks** got R2V in 1870 after Civil War
 - **Women got R2V** in 1920 (fought since 1840s)
 - All **Native Americans** got citizenship & R2V in 1924