Assignment #2

The American continent was originally started as the land of the Native American, where gathering and hunting was the primary social structure of each native clans, however, after decades of colorizations from Europe, the east coast of America had undergone the ruling of the European countries. By 1754, the area between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River was under the colonization of France and Britain. The French and British settlers in the new world struggled for supremacy for decades, eventually the French and Indian war broke out with the reason the British military and The French settlers had a territory conflicts, which later on the British has won the victory. The following years, the American conflicts had eventually spread to Europe. Wars were breaking out, this series of conflict in the European World by late 1750’s was known as the “Seven’s years’ War”, which was Britain and Prussia against France, Spain, and Austria. By the late 1760’s the Great Britain was in debt due to series of wars and industrial revolution, therefore, the new prime minister George Grenville decided to raise a new revenue that would eventually come from America; Series of taxation acts had performed in the British American colonies. Historic Argument: A combination of rising taxes imposed by Britain and the lack of colonial representation in parliament united many colonists to call for change.

During the pre-revolutionary period, the British colonies were introduced with many acts that had irritated many colonists. The Sugar Act(1764) , was introduced by Prime Minister George Grenville, where he changed the heavy duty fee originally at six pence per gallon to three pence per gallon with a higher enforcement, because during the six pence per gallon French molasses, the colonies had always evaded and avoided to pay tax, due to the corruptions. However, the act would eventually disconnect the French trade, and ruin the distilling industry.

The Stamp Act(1765), all the British American colonists required to pay a tax on every piece of printed paper that they used. It was viewed as a direct taxation from Britain to raise money without the representation of the colonial legislatures.

During the pre-revolutionary period, the British American colony was introduced with multiple taxation acts without any representation in parliament. An infamous group “son of liberty” rose up and forced the prohibitions of providing the American goods to the British soil, or receiving the British goods. However, another remarkable group of women formed and called themselves as “the Daughter of Liberty”. The author of “Just Say No!-The Daughters of Liberty” Jennifer Barefoot described that the women during the pre-revolutionary period helped the colony to fight for independence in prohibiting the British goods, due to the facts that women were limited to voting or fighting in the military.(Barefoot). “while colonial men fought the British with guns, women fought them with money.”(Barefoot), because of the prohibition of the importing/imported British goods, the British economy was limited from the American continent. A huge amount of trading was disconnected between Britain and the colonies, which affected negatively on the British economy. For example the women agreed to “boycott” British goods, in order to humiliate the stamp act, and during the tea act, women from the colonies refused to buy tea from the British, in order to save the tea business.(barefoot).

*The Alternative of Williamsburg (1775) By Philip Dawe:* In this particular visual source’s background information provided this specific scenario was occurred in the Virginia colony in 1775, where the patriots would often force the merchants to sign the agreements that the import goods were prohibited to the Great Britain. As all the attention focus at the center of the picture, it is appeared to believe that the American colony’s merchant was forced to sign the agreements while the man who was standing next to the merchant and holding a sharp knife; he was suspected to be the American patriot official. It was proved that the merchants’ life would be in danger if they appeared to work against the patriots in 1775 during the stamp act period. [1] During the pre-revolutionary period, the Merchants were often scared by the American Patriots, as the picture shows a gallows on the far right corner, where “A Cure For The Refactory” was written across, a bag of feathers and a barrel tar hanged on both side. Hot tars and feathers were used to pour on the merchants’ naked body, who didn’t sign the agreements, in a way to scare anyone who were in the act to disobey the patriots.[2] The barrel from the pictures show that the goods were in a high chance supposed to send to the Nobel class of the Great Britain, because the words “Lord Mayor of London” were branded on the barrel. If the certain goods were not delivered to the Nobel class, irritation and anger would eventually report to the British government from the Nobel class.[3]

The unreasonable imposed acts from the Great Britain had angered the British American colonists. Taxation without representations had leaded the colonists to the realization that they needed a change.