



Analytical Assignments Folder 2: Learning about Change over Time

Review Test Submission: Change over Time worksheet (Worksheet 3)

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Course	2168-HIST-1311-703-U.S.-HISTORY-TO-1865--2016-Fall
Test	Change over Time worksheet (Worksheet 3)
Started	11/16/16 7:03 AM
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Status	Completed
Comments	Great job!
Attempt Score	50 out of 50 points
Time Elapsed	8 hours, 2 minutes
Results Displayed	All Answers, Submitted Answers, Correct Answers, Feedback

Question 1

10 out of 10 points

Describe the geopolitical relationship between the imperial powers in North America in the 20 years before the start of the Seven Years' War.

Selected
Answer:

The imperial powers in North America 20 years prior to the Seven Years War are the English, French, Dutch and Spanish. England and France seemed to be the most dominant powers in the quest for the New Land, alliances with the Indians for better trade and the opportunities that the new land offered. The contest in eastern North America boiled down to a struggle for empire among the French in Canada and the upper Ohio Valley, the English on the eastern seaboard, and the Spaniards in Florida and the lower Mississippi Valley.^[1]

During the time leading up to the Seven Years' War there was increased competition between the imperial powers and many wars began, including the Beaver War.^[2] The Beaver War shaped the development of colonial America, creating political alignments which will lead directly to the Seven Years' War and American Revolution.^[3] The imperial wars were empires jockeying for position for colonies and power.^[4] The colonies were vital to both England and France because the colonial trade made up nearly one-third of the entire foreign trade for both.^[5] This would not be England and France's first disagreement that had resulted in war. They had fought in Queen Anne's War over who should and would claim the Spanish Throne.^[6] England had also been at war with Spain in the War of Jenkins Ear that was a result of both wanting the land of the South Carolina and Florida colonies. This is the war that disrupted the Atlantic Trade which hurt both Spain and Britain, leading to the war ending in 1742.^[7] This series of wars created political alignments that directly led to the Seven Years War.^[8] The Indians were active during this time with obtaining their own powers and forming alliances with the various countries that were courting them to obtain their furs. The Indians were familiar with trading prior to the arrival of the colonists and were able to negotiate for items that they felt they needed. Since the Indians were familiar with the land and wealth that it offered' each of the countries needed to form an alliance with the various tribes to have access to the wealth and learn how to obtain the riches that it offered. Competition between the European nations required that they compete in turn for the allegiance of different Indian nations.^[9] This resulted in the Indian nations having to pursue diplomatic negotiations with different English colonies as well as different European nations, resulting in the Indians becoming entangled in European colonial wars fought in North America at the same time they were trying to keep their lands clear of European settlers.^[10] The Indians were an influence in the Beaver War due to wanting to expand their territory, secure prime fur grounds to increase trade, keep flow of European goods, maintain control of region and cultural factors such as need to replace people lost by war and disease.^[11] The Iroquois attempted to remain neutral during the conflicts between the French and English which gave them leverage against both countries.

^[1] Colin G. Calloway, *The World Turned Upside Down: Indian Voices for Early America* (Boston: St. Martin's Press, 1994).

^[2] UTA History Department, "Seventeenth Century Competition in North America Lecture"

^[3] UTA History Department, "Seventeenth Century Competition in North America Lecture"

^[4] UTA History Department, "Imperial Wars Lecture"

^[5] UTA History Department, "Imperial Wars Lecture"

^[6] UTA History Department, "Imperial Wars Lecture"

^[7] Corbet, P. Scott. U.S. History: OpenStax College, 2014. PDF

^[8] UTA History Department, "Seventeenth Century Competition in North America Lecture"

^[9] Colin G. Calloway, *The World Turned Upside Down: Indian Voices for Early America* (Boston: St. Martin's Press).

^[10] Colin G. Calloway, *The World Turned Upside Down: Indian Voices for Early America* (Boston: St. Martin's Press)

^[11] UTA History Department, "Seventeenth Century Competition in North America"

Correct
Answer:



Key European powers are Britain, France, and Spain. Can also mention Iroquois. Discuss Wars of Empire. Uneasy northern frontier between French Canada and British colonies. Competition between French Louisiana and Spanish Texas. Uneasy relationship between Spanish Florida and Carolinas/Georgia. If Iroquois are included, discuss neutrality in European conflicts, covenant chain with individual colonies.

Response [None Given]
Feedback:

Question 2

10 out of 10 points

Briefly describe the relationship between British colonials and the imperial government in the 20 years before the Seven Years' War. What are the key issues of the relationship?

Selected

Answer:

The relationship between the British colonies and the imperial government in the 20 years before the Seven Years' War was stable initially; however, became estranged through the imposed acts.^[1] Due to England desiring to obtain more wealth for the empire, they elected to impose taxes on various items that the colonists used which angered the colonists and began to destroy the relationship between the two. The Navigation Act included the Stamp Act and the 1673 Plantation Duties Act of which the sole purpose was to monopolize imports and exports from the colonies.^[2] Leading up to the time of the Navigation Act, Great Britain did not have good control over the English colonies, which was considered to be salutary neglect.^[3] The lack of control could be related to the great distance between the two and delay in information being relayed to both groups. One of the key issues is the distance and lax control of England over the colonies through salutary neglect. Britain benefited from both salutary neglect and a vibrant maritime culture made possible by the scores of trading vessels built in the northern colonies.^[4] Another example of lack of follow through on acts is the Molasses Act of 1733. Because the British did not enforce this Act, the New England mariners routinely smuggled these items from the French and Dutch West Indies more cheaply than they could buy them on English islands.^[5] Due to England not being readily accessible to the colonies, they were unable to enforce the acts or know in a timely manner if they were being followed. This resulted in the colonial traders beginning to command their own fleets of ships which meant the Navigation Act did not control trade as it was intended.^[6] Britain attempting to get rich off the new colonies and control them lead to resentment and distrust by the colonists as well as the Indians.

^[1] Corbet, P. Scott. U.S. History. OpenStax College, 2014.PDF

^[2] Corbet, P. Scott. U.S. History. OpenStax College, 2014.

^[3] UTA History Department, "Seventeenth Century Competition in North America Lecture".

^[4] Corbet, P. Scott. U.S. History. OpenStax College, 2014.

^[5] Corbet, P. Scott. U.S. History. OpenStax College, 2014.

^[6] Corbet, P. Scott. U.S. History. OpenStax College, 2014.

Correct

Answer:



In general, colonials copied all things from the metropole and generally believed everything from England was better than homegrown. At times, the geopolitics between the imperial powers angered the colonists (for example, the return of Ft. Louisbourg to the French). Colonial militias fought in imperial wars in North America. There are any number of specific examples that could be used here.

Response [None Given]
Feedback:

Question 3

10 out of 10 points

Describe the geopolitical relationship between the imperial powers in North America in the 10 years after the treaty ending the Seven Years' War.

Selected Answer: The Seven Years' War ended in 1763 when the French signed the Treaty of Paris.^[1] This established British rule over North America, and extended into French territories overseas.^[2] Along with this French territory, New France had ceased to exist and the British gained control of the lands that extended from Canada to Florida with the signing of the Treaty.^[3] This also led to Spain gaining Louisiana and Britain gaining Quebec. With the French being defeated, this eliminated one of the major rivals or imperial powers that England had to contend with at this time. This was a reward for the British; however, was a blow for the Indians who had partnered with the French for trading purposes. Especially the Iroquois who negotiated their trade deals between Britain and France, looking for the best deal. The Indians also lost their bargaining power and their relationship with England eroded with the takeover of the French forts whereas British troops failed to apprise local tribes with gifts, as the French had done.^[4] Not only did they not provide gifts to the tribes, they also reduced the amount of gunpowder and ammunition they sold to the Indians, worsening the relationship further.^[5] The debt of the War was great for England and they attempted to force the colonies to assist with paying for the War by imposing taxes on them. ^[6] King George III signed the Royal Proclamation of 1763 which temporarily blocked the colonists' westward expansion and reserved the land for the Indians. He was not feeling generous for the Indians. He wanted to monopolize any future land purchases from the Indians. This could be considered a smart move for him since the Iroquois did begin to sell the land of other tribes later on. They did not sell their land but did sell land that belonged to other tribes which had become a part of the Covenant chain. ^[7] The time following the conclusion of the War changed the imperial relationships economically, politically, governmentally and socially for all countries involved, for the colonists as well as the Indians.

^[1] Corbet, et.al, U.S. History. OpenStax College, 2014.PDF

^[2] Corbet, P.Scott. U.S. History. OpenStax College, 2014.PDF

^[3] Corbet, et.al, U.S. History

^[4] Corbet, et.al, U.S. History

^[5] Corbet, et.al, U.S. History

^[6] Corbet, et.al, U.S. History

^[7] UTA History Department, "Imperial Wars Lecture"

Correct Answer: 

The key fact that must be mentioned is that France is gone from North America. Spain now has Louisiana and Britain has Quebec. Iroquois can no longer play British off against France. Britain now has territory between the Appalachians and Mississippi River.

Response Feedback: [None Given]

Question 4

10 out of 10 points

Briefly describe the relationship between British colonials and the imperial government in the 10 years after the Seven Years' War. What are the key issues of the relationship?

Selected Answer:

The relationship between the British colonial and the imperial government in the 10 years after the Seven Years' War was a content one in the immediate years after the war and their ties could be considered "closer than ever".^[1] This lasted until Britain who was deeply in debt from the war decided to implement Acts to attempt to recover some of its losses. The war left Great Britain in debt, and the imperial reforms that needed to be implemented to recover from the debt will risk the "empire".^[2] The British, however did not want another costly war so the Proclamation of 1763 was issued which forbade white settlement west of the Proclamation Line which ran along the spine of the Appalachian Mountains. ^[3] This interfered with the colonists plan to expand to the west over the Appalachian Mountains.

The population growth and mass movement of peoples destabilized British North America.^[4] Families and churches separated, colonial governments lost control over new communities, lawlessness and vagrancy characterized life in back country and vigilante organizations arose. ^[5] The territory was large that the British were trying to control so the colonists were left to defend their self's especially in the new territory that was not populated yet. This led to people taking things into their own hands to do what they felt was right, which doesn't always have the right outcome. The Indians who felt they had been cheated, lied to and pushed off their land retaliated with raids on colonial settlements.^[6]

The discord between Britain and her colonies, which was in turmoil laid the foundation for the Revolution to come.

^[1] Corbett, et. al, U. S. History

^[2] Corbett, et. al, U.S. History

^[3] Corbett, et.al, U. S. History

^[4] UTA History, "Toward Revolution Lecture"

^[5] UTA History, "Toward Revolution Lecture"

^[6] UTA History, "Toward Revolution Lecture"

Correct



Answer:

Here a general review of the causes of the American revolution. Issues range from expansion over the Appalachians, to taxes, to political control and relationship with Parliament. Specific events such as Disallowance, Proclamation of 1763, monetary policies, various acts/taxes, Customs houses, courts and warrants, and Parliament's sovereignty over the colonies.

Response

[None Given]

Feedback:

Question 5

10 out of 10 points

Compare your answers for questions 1 and 3 and also for questions 2 and 4. How did relationships between British colonists and Britain change? Why did this change occur?

Selected

Answer:

Comparing my answers in the previous questions I identified that the relationship between the British colonies and Britain did change drastically. This change came about in part due to France losing in the Seven Years' War and no longer a major imperial power to contend with. France no longer a power to deal with changed the dynamics tremendously. Britain I feel became greedy with obtaining as much power, land and riches as possible for the good of the empire instead of what was good for the colonies as well. The colonies felt this way when Britain attempted to tax them when they had no representation during the meetings. We hear again "Taxation without Representation" and the colonist were not happy with this which led to more discord between the two. With France out of the picture the colonist were able to focus on Britain and what they were attempting to create and impose on them. Colonist felt that Britain was not looking after their best interest but the interest of the empire which angered them. Due to all the conflicts the colonists were able to survive by joining together and working for the benefit of the New Land instead of focusing on their loyalty to the homeland. They realized that they could survive in the new world, develop their own government, work trade deals with the Indians and become a nation greater than the one they had left. However, the American Revolution would occur due to the ground work laid by the victory of Britain in the Seven Years' War.

Correct
Answer:



Geopolitical - France gone changed everything. Colonists could now afford to push back against Britain since they felt that their militias could protect them against Indians and a weakening Spanish empire. Britain needed to rebuild the imperial treasury after the Seven Years' War and began taxing for purely revenue raising reasons (as opposed to recoup the cost of colonial administration/protection). Colonies were royal colonies, yet Parliament was taxing them. Issues of being taxed by a body in which they did not have representation went against experience of colonial legislations. Rising standards of living were seen as precarious and based upon the whim of Parliament. Colonists' view of themselves changed as they realized their economic and cultural viability, etc. Bottom line: The victory in the Seven Years' War directly led to the American Revolution while the war and subsequent events led to the creation of a distinct American identity.

Response [None Given]
Feedback:

Monday, November 21, 2016 9:44:31 AM CST

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