War to Protest

Trace how a war reshaped British policy and colonial resistance.

6-12.US1.8 "Analyze how the French and Indian War influenced British imperial policies, North American-Indian alliances, and the colonial response to these policies, including..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two British policies made after the war, circle one detail about Native nations, and number two colonial responses to trace how events led to protest.

After the French and Indian War

1. The French and Indian War ended in 1763 with Britain gaining French territory east of the Mississippi River. Britain also had a large war debt and new lands to govern. During the war, some Native nations had allied with France, while others supported Britain or pursued their own interests. Afterward, many Native leaders resisted British expansion onto their lands. To limit conflict, Britain issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, barring colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. Many colonists resented the boundary.

2. British leaders expected colonists to help pay imperial costs. Under mercantilism, they treated colonies as sources of trade and revenue for the empire. The Sugar Act of 1764 increased enforcement of duties on sugar and molasses imports. The Stamp Act of 1765 taxed printed materials, including newspapers. After protests led Britain to repeal it, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act in 1766, claiming power to legislate for the colonies. The Townshend Duties of 1767 taxed imports such as glass and tea.

3. Colonists had a tradition of local decision making: the Mayflower Compact of 1620 was one early example. In 1765, delegates at the Stamp Act Congress argued that only colonial assemblies should tax colonists. Some merchants organized boycotts. The Tea Act of 1773 gave the British East India Company an advantage in selling tea. Protesters dumped its tea into Boston Harbor in the Boston Tea Party. Britain answered with the Intolerable Acts of 1774, tightening control over Massachusetts and prompting wider colonial cooperation.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the war's outcome help lead to the Royal Proclamation of 1763?

2. Why did Britain seek more trade revenue and taxes from the colonies after the war?

3. How did colonists challenge the Stamp Act, and what did Parliament claim after repealing it?

4. How did the Tea Act lead to another protest and a British response?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine you advise Parliament in 1774. Write a five-sentence memo recommending one change to British policy that could reduce conflict, linking the war, Native land concerns, and at least one colonial protest from the passage.

ANSWER KEY

War to Protest

GRADES 6-12 · 6-12.US1.8

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two British policies made after the war, circle one detail about Native nations, and number two colonial responses to trace how events led to protest. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the war's outcome help lead to the Royal Proclamation of 1763?	**Britain gained territory, but Native leaders resisted expansion onto their lands. Britain barred colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains to limit conflict.**
2	Why did Britain seek more trade revenue and taxes from the colonies after the war?	**Britain had war debt and new lands to govern, and its mercantilist policy treated colonies as sources of trade and revenue.**
3	How did colonists challenge the Stamp Act, and what did Parliament claim after repealing it?	**Delegates at the Stamp Act Congress argued that only colonial assemblies should tax colonists. The Declaratory Act then claimed Parliament's power to legislate for the colonies.**
4	How did the Tea Act lead to another protest and a British response?	**Protesters dumped company tea into Boston Harbor. Britain then passed the Intolerable Acts, tightening control over Massachusetts.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The war left Britain with debt and new lands to govern. Keep the settlement boundary to limit pressure on Native lands, but invite Native leaders to discuss how it is enforced. Reconsider taxes passed without colonial assemblies' consent. The Stamp Act Congress shows that colonists objected to Parliament taxing them. These talks might lower tensions without ignoring either debt or land concerns.

Accept other historically supported recommendations if the memo links the war, Native land concerns, and a colonial protest. Student views may differ, but the connections must match the passage.