Victory Has a Price

Trace how war led to new British policies and colonial discontent.

8.C.1.2 "Summarize the political and economic consequences of the French and Indian War. Explain Parliament's rationale for levying new forms of taxation..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one political consequence of the war and circle one economic consequence. Write 1 beside Parliament's reason for taxing the colonies and 2 beside Britain's reason for restricting settlement.

After the French and Indian War

1. In 1763, Britain and France ended the French and Indian War. Britain gained control of former French territory in North America, including Canada. For many British colonists, the removal of France as a nearby rival seemed to open more land for farming and trade. But victory came with a steep price: Britain owed large war debts and planned to keep soldiers in North America. The empire grew, yet paying for its defense became harder. Colonists also began to question why officials across the ocean made decisions about their future.

2. Parliament said colonists should help pay for the war and for British troops who would protect them. To raise money, the Sugar Act of 1764 revised duties on imported molasses and strengthened enforcement. The Stamp Act of 1765 required paid stamps on newspapers, legal documents, and other printed materials. Many colonists objected that they had no elected representatives in Parliament to approve these taxes. Colonial assemblies had long raised local taxes, so Parliament's new approach also challenged colonists' ideas about who had the power to tax them.

3. After fighting on the frontier, British leaders issued the Proclamation of 1763. It barred colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains in lands reserved for American Indian nations. Officials hoped the boundary would limit conflict with those nations and lower the cost of defending the frontier. Many colonists, including land investors and families seeking farms, saw it as a broken promise after the war. Some crossed the line anyway. Together, limits on western movement and new taxes made distant British rule feel more intrusive to many colonists.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Summarize one political consequence and one economic consequence of Britain's victory.

2. Why did Parliament levy taxes after the war, and why did many colonists object?

3. How did the Proclamation of 1763 restrict settlement, and what did British officials hope the restriction would do?

4. Why might a family seeking a farm have been upset by both the war's outcome and Britain's policies afterward?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a five-sentence message to Parliament from the viewpoint of a colonist seeking land in 1765. Connect a political and an economic result of the war to Britain's reasons for taxes and the settlement boundary, then propose a response that respects American Indian nations' land rights.

ANSWER KEY

Victory Has a Price

GRADE 8 · 8.C.1.2

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one political consequence of the war and circle one economic consequence. Write 1 beside Parliament's reason for taxing the colonies and 2 beside Britain's reason for restricting settlement. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Summarize one political consequence and one economic consequence of Britain's victory.	**Britain gained control of former French territory, including Canada. It also faced large war debts and the cost of keeping soldiers in North America.**
2	Why did Parliament levy taxes after the war, and why did many colonists object?	**Parliament wanted colonists to help pay war debts and the cost of troops protecting them. Many colonists objected because they had no elected representatives in Parliament to approve the taxes.**
3	How did the Proclamation of 1763 restrict settlement, and what did British officials hope the restriction would do?	**It barred colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains in lands reserved for American Indian nations. Officials hoped to limit conflict and reduce frontier defense costs.**
4	Why might a family seeking a farm have been upset by both the war's outcome and Britain's policies afterward?	**The removal of France as a nearby rival made western land seem more accessible, but the proclamation barred settlement there. New taxes added to the family's frustration with British decisions.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Britain gained former French territory after the war, and my family hoped to farm farther west. The victory also left Britain with debts and the expense of troops, so I understand why Parliament wants tax money. I know officials drew the settlement boundary to prevent costly fighting with American Indian nations. Still, taxes decided without our elected representatives and a ban on settlement make me feel shut out of decisions. Please let colonial representatives debate taxes and negotiate with American Indian nations before any settlement on their lands.

Accept other accurate political and economic consequences supported by the passage. In the open response, look for a clear connection among the war, British policies, colonial discontent, and respect for American Indian nations' land rights.