

Aim: Was Britain justified in adopting a “new colonial policy” following the French and Indian War?



- What was Britain's policy toward the colonies prior to 1754?
- What problems did Britain face as a result of the war?
- How could Britain solve these problems?

Economic Relationship

- **Navigation Acts** –

- created **Mercantilism** – colonies were a source of raw materials and a market for British manufactured goods.

- **Salutary Neglect**

- Britain very loosely enforced navigation laws. Smuggling was very widespread.

New Colonial Policy

- Restraints on Colonial Legislatures and “Rights of Englishman”
- Restraints on Territorial Expansion
- Enforcement and Restraints on Colonial Trade
- Imposition of New Taxes

Change in Relationship

Relationship Before War

Salutary Neglect – Loose enforcement of Mercantilist Laws

Only Colonial Legislatures taxed colonists

“permissive Parenting”

The War (1754 – 1763)

Causes – English Colonists sought to move west into land claimed by France.

[Link apu](#)

Native-Americans for most part fought with French (trade

ALBANY PLAN OF UNION

-Effort to unite colonies for defense

-Rejected by colonial legislatures

Results

-Britain Wins War

-Treaty of Paris – Gains territory west to Mississippi
-Continued Native-American Resistance in West (Pontiac’s Rebellion)

-- **DEBT**

Relationship After the War

-Britain becomes an authoritarian parent
-British resentment towards colonists and vice versa over conduct during the war

Britain’s New Colonial Policy

-Restrictions on the colonies –

1. Limits on Westward Migration
2. Taxation
3. Enforcement of Mercantilism
4. Limits on Rights of Englishmen and Colonial Legislatures