2.) France protected its claim to land in North America by having the French build forts from the Great Lakes to New Orleans. These forts gave France the key to a large empire and blocked the English colonies from expanding to the west. (p. 150, map—p. 150)

3.) Some Indians in the Ohio River valley prefer to trade with the English because the English charged lower prices for trade goods than the French. Many Indians began buying from English traders. The loss of Indian trade angered the French, who were determined to defend their claims in the Ohio River valley. (p. 151)

TA 7.2: 1) p. 151: 3 (a,b); 2) Compare the map on p. 156 to the map on p. 150: Note changes to 1763 from 1753.

3a.) Benjamin Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union. The plan called for a Grand Council with representatives from each colony. The Grand Council would make 1) laws, 2) raise taxes, and 3) set up the defense of the colonies. The delegates approved the Plan of Union. But the colonial assemblies rejected [the Albany Plan of Union] because [representatives from each colony] did not want to give up any of their own powers. * (p. 153)

By 1763, the notable changes were: 1) France is no longer on the North American continent—no more New France or Louisiana; 2) England controls Florida; and 3) the western part of what was Louisiana is now Spanish and the eastern part of what was Louisiana is now British. And, 4) the Russian* (purple) are now making claims in northwestern North America.
3.)

Proclamation of 1763. 1) Pontiac’s War (p. 157) convinced the British that they must stop settlers from moving onto Indian lands. ⇒ 2) So the British issued the Proclamation of 1763. [The Proclamation of 1763] drew a line along the Appalachian Mountains and forbade colonists to settle west of that line. ⇒ 3) Settlers already living west of the line had to leave. The proclamation was meant to protect Native Americans and fur traders in the western lands. ⇒ 4) Britain sent 10,000 troops to America to enforce it. The troops were supposed to patrol the frontier. […] ⇒ 5a) The proclamation 
angered colonists because it stopped them from moving west. ⇒ 5b) Also, colonists had to help pay for the British troops. ⇒⇒⇒ Many settlers simply ignored the proclamation and moved west anyway. (p. 157)

4.)

Stamp Act. In 1765, Parliament passed the Stamp Act. The Stamp Act put a tax on legal documents such as wills or marriage papers, as well as on newspapers, almanacs, playing cards, and even dice. The Stamp Act required that all legal documents and dozens of other items carry a stamp to show that the tax had been paid. (p. 158)

Colonists objected to the taxes because they believed in the principle of **no taxation without representation**. Colonists claimed that only they or their representatives had the right to pass taxes. Colonists argued that they did not elect any representatives to Parliament. So Parliament had no right to tax them. Colonists began to organize against the Stamp Act. In October 1765, nine colonies sent delegates to the Stamp Act Congress, which met in New York City. (p. 158)

Stamp Act ⇒ Objection: no taxation without representation ⇒ organization ⇒ 1) Stamp Act Congress.

⇒ Colonists joined together to boycott British goods. To **boycott** means to refuse to buy certain goods or services.
Colonists joined the Sons and Daughters of Liberty. The Sons of Liberty was formed during the Stamp Act protests. Members met to talk about ways to protest British policies and protect colonial liberties. The Sons of Liberty agreed to stop using any goods that were taxed and to stop drinking British tea. The Daughters of Liberty pledged to wear dresses of homespun cloth rather than of cloth imported from England. In cities such as Boston and Charleston, Sons and Daughters of Liberty hung lanterns in large trees, which then became known as Liberty Trees. From these trees, they hung cloth or straw statues dressed like British officials. The statues served as warnings to the officials not to try to collect the unpopular taxes. Sons and Daughters of Liberty visited merchants to persuade them to sign the nonimportation agreements. (p. 160-161)

The term *massacre* is when people are annihilated, exterminated, slaughtered, or butchered; usually denote an overwhelming victory over a less-prepared, less-capable opponent.

I think Sam Adams colorfully/graphically called the shooting at the customs house “the Boston Massacre” (engraving p. 162) because Sam Adams wanted to attract great attention to the event in order to get British colonial throughout the colonies to reaction with outrage.

Three of the Intolerable Acts were: 1) Closing Boston harbor, 2) Limiting the frequency of town meetings, 3) Allowing British officials to be tried in England rather than in Massachusetts. A fourth act would be allowing British troops to be forcibly housed in colonists’ homes. (p. 166.)

A *militia* is an army of citizens who serve as soldiers during an emergency. (p. 168)

In Massachusetts, colonists were already preparing to resist Britain. Volunteers, known as *minutemen*, trained regularly. Minutemen kept their muskets at hand, ready to fight at a minute's notice. In towns near Boston, they collected weapons and gunpowder. (p. 168)