

Evaluate the extent of change in ideas about American independence from 1763 to 1783.

USHDBQ_13

The period of 1763 to 1783 was a contentious time in American history, for ~~bringing~~ ^{a combination} ~~selects~~ the introduction to Enlightenment ideas from Europe and the end of "salutary neglect" ~~ended~~ ^{changed} colonial life forever, for there was now a growing demand for independence. Ideas about American independence changed in that colonists now called for changes ~~to~~ in regards to Britain's tyrannical oppression and taxation. On the other hand, some colonists did not change their ideas in favor of independence, remaining loyal to the British crown. Thus, the ~~extent~~ extent of change in ideas about American independence ~~from~~ ^{from} 1763 to 1783 was limited for some colonists ^{calls for indep} ^{interest} wanting to end British tyranny, ^{and of free} while others wanted to remain ^{a loyal} ⁱⁿ part of the British empire.

The political landscape was changing following the French and Indian war's end in 1763, for Britain ended its long policy of "salutary neglect" and once again began to enforce the Navigation Acts of the late 17th century. The British began imposing taxation ~~on~~ on the colonists on imported goods, eventually enervating them to the brink of revolution. This idea is illuminated through ^{has the} ~~the~~ ^{American} ~~feapots~~ ^{inscriptions} that have ^{the} inscriptions "No Stamp Act" and "America, Liberty Restored" (DOC 1). The point of view of ~~the~~ the maker of these pots would certainly have opposed the

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

Mandatory ①	Circle one 2 or 3
----------------	----------------------

British, for they taxed the colonists stamps without representation in parliament. The attitude displayed on this ~~part~~ clearly signals a change in ideas, for it is obvious that independence was ~~at the mind~~ ^{a growing concern} of this craftsman. Additionally, Samuel Adams argued that people have the right to change a government that ~~is~~ ~~oppress~~ displays "intolerable oppression" (DOC 3). Adams's sentiments are of a patriot point of view, for he, along with many others, disapproved of Britain's tyrannical rule over the colonies. His claim that people can reform or create a new government if the old one is oppressive illustrates a clear change in the ~~ideas~~ ^{ideas} regarding independence. This differs from a loyalist point of view. Furthermore, Janet Schaw ~~was~~ described ~~as~~ a ~~an~~ colonial officer demanding her and her brother to support the cause of the Patriots, or else there would be consequences. The purpose of this recollection is to show the ~~an~~ passionate effort of patriots to rally support for the cause of independence. By threatening harm if there was dissent, this officer clearly was motivated by ~~a~~ ^{increasingly necessary} thoughts of independence. Also, Thomas Paine proclaimed that America must resist Britain on the basis that "Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered" (DOC 7). His point of view is that Britain's government is evil and must be ~~over~~ defeated in order for

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

Mandatory

①

Circle one

2 or 3

the colonists

to achieve prosperity. This need for radical change in government proves that the concern for independence was an important idea that ~~developed~~ ^{increased in importance} during this time. Lastly, Paul Revere's ~~an~~ illustration of the bloody Boston Massacre in the early 1770s rallied anti-British sentiments to fuel the patriot cause. His work was clearly partisan and succeeded in gaining overwhelming support for the colonists, who were depicted as vulnerable and abused by the Red Coat soldiers. The idea of independence definitely intensified during this era.

Although many colonists sought freedom for Britain's monarchy, many remained loyal to King George ~~III~~ and his subjects. Loyalists were not the majority, but they could be found in colonies such as Georgia, Virginia, and New York. These loyalist sentiments were displayed in the Virginia Resolves of 1769, for they expressed ~~the~~ concern to remain loyal through certain diction referring to the king was "his Majesty" (Doc 2). These resolves were written from a loyalist point of view, for they did not want independence. ~~they wanted~~ ^{they just wanted} reconciliation. This showed that not everyone had changes in ideals toward independence at this time. In addition, Quaker leaders pledged loyalty to the king, saying, "the fidelity we owe to the King and his government" (Doc 4). The purpose of this address was to convey a message of

Circle the question number that you are answering on this page.

Mandatory ①	Circle one 2 or 3
----------------	----------------------

royal support and a wish for peace between Great Britain and its colonies. This also shows that some people wished to remain under British rule in the colonies. Further, ~~Dr.~~ Charles Inglis reiterated the belief that the United States economy could not support a war against Britain for revolution. The purpose of this statement is to explain to the patriots that the idea of independence is unachievable alone, for the colonies would not be able to pay for war and sustain their economy during a war against Britain. ~~He~~ He is also an Anglican minister, which would give him a direct tie to Britain, for his faith was the church of England. Many people did not want independence and preferred to stay loyal during this time.

This turbulent time in history is similar to another development in history: The French Revolution. Just like the leadup to the American Revolution, ideas about independence grew from a hatred of oppressive tyranny. Also similar to the Americans, the French rallied together to overthrow the monarchy and a republic was established. In conclusion, the extent of change was limited in regards to ideas about American independence, for some had increasing thoughts of independence, while others wanted to stay loyal to Britain.