

7 = 100  
 Exemplary  
 in every  
 way

Rebellion and discontent were rampant throughout the thirteen colonies in the 1700s. The colonists resented Britain's policies that forced upon them unfair taxes and oppressive authority. There were also divergent opinions amongst citizens of different colonies and a mixture of ethnic cultures, which resulted in differing outlooks on the revolutionary movement. By the commencement of the revolution, most colonists had established a strong sense of unity and identity as Americans, however in view of the fact that envy and suspicion persisted between the separate colonies, a sense of colonial unity was delayed. Colonial amalgamation began once the colonists realized that unification was necessary to break free from British rule. Although there were hindrances that made unification challenging to attain, the policies implemented by the British kindled a sense of American and colonial coalition by bonding them through the common aim of freedom, allowing experimentation with self-rule due to the natural boundaries that detached them from the Crown, and creating a strong sense of collective resentment towards the British.

Contextualization  
 + beautiful  
 job setting the  
 picture

outstanding  
 thesis  
 statement

The colonists were unified through their mutual goal of independence and fought to preserve their rights. Even when the colonists fought alongside the British, they were indirectly bound through their desire for freedom. In the French and Indian War, French victory would mean the diminution of British superiority. However, British dominance in the New World helped pave the way for the colonists to have the opportunity to form their own nation as well as extend their territory. Even though colonial unity was an ongoing struggle, it was essential that the colonists put aside their differences and unite, even during this war. This idea was expressed during the first year of the French and Indian War, 1754, in Benjamin Franklin's "Join or Die" cartoon published in the Pennsylvania Gazette. (Document A) The colonies are portrayed as a snake cut into pieces to represent how unity amongst them was crucial for the future of their own nation. Benjamin Franklin's purpose for this cartoon was to elucidate that without unification, the colonies would have no chance of later success. After the culmination of the French and Indian War, there was a surge of colonial pride because it was viewed by the colonists as an American victory as opposed to simply a British triumph. That being said, many of the people living in the colonies were not even British. There were various ethnicities present in the

topic sentence works well

superb analysis!

colonies including Dutch, German, Swedish, Jewish, Scots-Irish, and French. Individuals of many nations were merged into a new race in America and this unique mixture of people could not be found in any other country. Even though the people of the colonies were of different backgrounds they shared the same goal and therefore were able to unite as one group. Peter Oliver, who was a loyalist, even stated that together the colonists rose to a state of prosperity and happiness that was almost enviable. (Document F) Additionally, the numerous contributors of donations for the relief of Boston in the form of food, supplies, and information from 1774 to 1775 also reflects the desire and eagerness for unification. (Document G) The colonies sought to aid each other in any way that they could because in order to reach their goal they knew they must collaborate. This clearly exemplifies that America was urged to unite against Britain due to the immense power the country held. *yes!*

Negligent British rule and the vast distance separating the small island of Britain from their vast stretch of colonies contributed to colonial unity. The colonists were able to experiment with self-rule and democracy which moreover gave them a sense of identity as Americans. As a supporter of the colonies and a member in the House of Commons, Edmund Burke proclaimed that it was preposterous for the British to expect to govern America as they were to govern an English town. The obvious presence of the massive natural barrier, the Atlantic Ocean, between the mother country and its colonies made firm control increasingly difficult and furthermore resulted in lenient rule. (Document B) By focusing on this obvious fact, Burke clearly epitomizes the sheer faults in Britain's rule. Moreover, the colonists' aim was not to disband their union with Britain by raising armies with ruthless designs of separation, but to restore the union that had subsided between them. However, the British recurrently answered the colonists' petitions to redress in humble terms with repeated injury. Therefore, the colonists felt that it was vital to fight for the rights and the type of government they believed they deserved. They would rather die as free men than as slaves. (Document E) British Absenteeism left the colonies virtually on their own and this led to the development of unique economies. Subsequently, economic growth in the colonies flourished. Colonial GNP was twenty five million pounds; this was one third of Great Britain's total GNP. Additionally, Britain's unofficial policy of salutary neglect was imposed to relax the enforcement of strict regulations imposed on the colonies. Britain thought that by easing control on colonial trade it could focus on European politics and strengthen its role as a world power. Unintentionally, this allowed the colonies to prosper by trading with non-

*the essay is imbued with a tremendous amount of outside info*

*good detail*

British entities. Britain's aim was for the colonies to spend that wealth on British made goods and still provide Britain with raw materials as well. However, it enabled the colonies to operate independently from Britain and furthermore created a powerful sense of American identity.

English colonial policies generated hostility and resentment towards the British. There was variance in the opinions present amongst the colonists and their organization in reaching an agreement with the mother country, however overtime colonial policies pushed many to see the logic behind unifying against Britain. The tyrant, located three thousand miles away, (Document D) attempted to achieve firmer control over the colonies by implementing numerous policies such as the Sugar Act of 1764, Quartering Act of 1765, the Stamp Act of 1765, the Declaratory Act of 1766, the Townshend Acts of 1767, the Tea Act of 1773, and the "Intolerable Acts" in 1774. These acts affirmed Parliament's right to tax whatsoever, including basic goods such as tea, sugar, glass and paper and increased the regulation of trade, all for Britain's benefit.

Consequently, the American colonies felt like victims of injustice and this only further unified them against the British. In the Declaration of Independence Thomas Jefferson notes how the British deprived the colonists of trial by jury, cut them off from trade with the world, imposed taxes without their consent, suspended their legislatures and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for them. The colonists did not have representatives in the British Parliament that made these decisions and were not permitted to voice their opinions. Enlightenment ideas and philosophers, such as John Locke, Voltaire, and Baron de Montesquieu, were the basis for the Declaration of Independence as well as many of the actions of the colonists during this time. The conception of natural rights, proposed by John Locke, was violated by British oppression, and so the declaration was drafted to guarantee these rights under law and promise freedom.

fantastic!

Richard Henry Lee declared in 1774 that North America was firmly united and resolved to defend their liberties against any power that threatens to take these freedoms away. (Document

C) This illustrates the firm union and identity the colonists developed. When addressing the colonists, Lee's powerful statement worked to further create a sense of pride and unity for the colonists as one entity. Overall, Britain's unjust oppression of the colonist led to a highly evolved sense of unity and identity amongst them.

The policies implemented by England before the thirteen colonies claimed their independence in July of 1776 engendered unity due to lax British rule, collective purpose and the

resentment of oppressive authority. The colonists encountered obstacles that impeded their unification such as conflicting opinions, numerous ethnic cultures and suspicion, nevertheless they resolved once the colonists began to fight together for a common goal. Both the American and French Revolutions resulted from Enlightenment ideals that emphasized natural rights and equality. In both instances, the leadership in place was exceedingly oppressive, specifically in terms of taxation. The people wanted power to be in their own hands and sought to break free from monarchs. Furthermore, the policies established brought about a strong sensation of unity and identity to a formerly subordinate and dependent people.

outs tanding  
global  
connection!

Synthesis  
+ 1  
I'm  
running  
out of  
superlatives  
for this  
essay ;)

Philip Gunther

APUSH

DBQ

9/20/15

7/7 100 well done!

Throughout the 1600 and 1700's England only cared about the colonies for economic purposes, they left them alone to rule and create their own system of government. However, after the French and Indian War this all changed, England needed money to help pay their war expenses and looked to the colonies to do so. Parliament imposed direct taxes on the colonists without their say, challenging the local authority, causing the colonies to work together to regain their liberty . Therefore, England's policies of Salutory Neglect, Mercantilism and Virtual Representation caused social, political and economic effects in the colonies that played a major role in the development of the American identify by July of 1776.

Context!  
+1

fabulous  
thesis  
statement!

Ever since England first established a colony in Jamestown, Virginia they have conducted a policy of Salutory Neglect, they simply left the colonies to survive on their own. This policy played a large role in the development of the colonies, mainly the political aspect. Since they were left on their own they had to set up their own government. Most of them set up a political structure where members of society were elected and held office. An example of one of these structure was the House of Burgesses in Virginia. It was the first representative assembly to be established in America . However, there were restrictions on who could run for office. This differed between colonies but most of the time it had to do with being a church member and or owning land. In the beginning most of the power in the colonists were held by a small group of elites, but during the 1700's things began to change. More people began to take notice of politics leading to the people having more of a say in how the colony was operated. Because of more people having a say in what the colonial government did, when England began the policy of virtual representation it upset more people creating a sense of unity between the local leaders, leading to the Continental Congress and the sense of an American identity. However, Salutory Neglect also had economic effects as well. Since England left the colonies on their own they had to make money by themselves. They mainly did this through the tobacco plant. This product was highly desired by England

(OI) great topic sentence!

(OI)  
yes!

superb  
analysis!

and the world and therefore England put in place the Navigation Act. Stating that the colonists could only trade with England, but the act was never enforced and smuggling goods to and from other countries became common for the colonists. By the 1700's trading had become an important part to the colonists wealth and therefore when Parliament began the notion of virtual representation and passed acts strengthening the Navigation Act this upset many. Leading to the development of the American identity because of the fact that they were having their liberty taking away from them by not being allowed to trade freely. Finally England's policy of Salutary Neglect had social effects within the colonies helping to develop a sense of unity between the colonies. Even though the colonies were separated by the Atlantic Ocean and were left to rule by themselves the colonies believed themselves to be English and that they had the rights of Englishmen. This was how the colonists thought and acted all throughout the 1600's and the 1700's and the feeling of English pride was never at a higher point then at the time of the French and Indian War. With the colonists and the British fighting side by side their feeling of English pride rose dramatically. However, once England began the policy of virtual representation and they were taxed by parliament this feeling changed. Once this policy had begun it angered many, specifically Edmund Burke.

He did not think the policy applied to the colonies since there were no similarities between an English town the colonies. His point of view was most likely from an male, upper class citizen who holds a important political office but his view was shared by many. (Doc B). Many also began to question if it was fair that they were being ruled by an small island thousands of miles away from them, including a man named Mather Byles. He felt that he would rather be ruled by many tyrants close to his instead of one from across an ocean. The purpose of his questioning was to illustrate to people that it's not right and it should not be happening. His goal was to bring this issue to the colonists attention. (Doc D). This questioning of their English identity helped unify the colonies and develop the American identity. An example of this unity was the Declaration for the Causes of taking up arms put forth by the Continental Congress. It states that because their English identity had been taking from them, they had to create their own identity. Their purpose was to inspire the colonists to take their liberty back, which had been stolen from them, by taking up arms and challenging the strongest empire in the world at the time, England. (Doc

historical  
complexity  
+  
argumentation  
+ /

good  
argument  
back  
to  
gov  
them  
(

E). England's policy of Salutary Neglect to the colonies had many social political and economic effects that directly lead to the development of the American identity colonial unity.

The second policy imposed by the British that helped unify the colonies and create a American identity was Mercantilism. This was the idea that the colonies were there to benefit the mother country. Even though England had this policy in place throughout the 1600's as well the effects of it were not seen until around the time of the French and Indian War. Mercantilism had social, political and economical impacts on the colonies, the most important being the social impact. During this time colonists saw themselves as Englishman, but after the French and Indian War this changed. Parliament started to tax the colonists and they realized something, that they were just there to help benefit England. At first they were there to help England make a profit but since they became bankrupt from the war, they expected the colonies to pay their debts. This angered many colonists greatly and they started to rally together. During the French and Indian War an image emerged of a Snake being cut into eight pieces. The purpose of this image was to unite the colonists together and make them fight as one to defeat the Indians and the French. (Doc A) This worked greatly, however now that they realized what the British were using them for they began to rally behind it again, except for a different purpose. They were coming together to show the British that they should and needed to be treated fairly, thus unifying the colonies. Mercantilism also had economic effects. Because England had a policy of Mercantilism they were trying to use the colonies to benefit themselves, so they created the Navigation Acts. This act stated that the colonies could only trade with England, Although very few actually paid any attention to it. So when England really needed money to pay for the costs of the French and Indian they started to use virtual representation, in doing so they placed more taxes on trading and punished smugglers more intensely, this upset most colonists. When Parliament continued to place more taxes on the colonies it lead to boycotts of British goods and finally the Boston Tea Party. This lead to the passing of the Intolerable Act which closed down of Boston Harbor until they paid back for the tea they dumped into the harbor. This greatly helped unify the colonies. All throughout 1774 and 1775 the colonies sent numerous goods to help pay for the reopening

*Fabulous  
topic  
sentence!*

*Superb  
flow  
+  
progression  
of  
thought*

love how you organized this

of Boston Harbor (Doc G). Finally, Mercantilism also had political effects. Since the British wanted to benefit themselves from the colonies they did not care how the colonists ran their own governments. This led to the development of elected assemblies being formed and running the colonies. Therefore, after the French and Indian war when the colonists realized that England was just using them to benefit itself, the individual government knew they had to unite the colonies to take their liberty back. This feeling is best displayed by Richard Henry Lee. He believed that Britain's policies would eventually cause both countries to go to ruin and that being that the people have a right to check on the government and if it is not acting properly they have a right to overthrow it. The purpose of his saying this is to display to the other colonists that they need to break away because Britain because it is falling down and it is going to take America with them. (Doc C). That is how England's policy of Mercantilism had social, economic and political impacts on the colonies directly leading to the unifying of the colonies and the creation of an American identity

England's policies of Salutary Neglect, Mercantilism and Virtual Representation caused many different effects in the colonies directly leading to development of the American identity by July of 1776. These events prior to the American Revolution are very similar to those prior to the French Revolution. Before the French Revolution occurred the people felt like they were being unfairly represented and taxed by King Louis XVI. This treatment led to a unity between the people of France against the government they believed to be unfair and they believed that they had a right to rebel due to their treatment. Which is how colonists prior to the American Revolution felt as well.

So of  
connected

System  
+ /