Visual Review

EMPIRE AND RESISTANCE, 1763–1776

English and Spanish Imperial Reform

Transatlantic Trade as an Engine of Conflict
Trade with England fuels the colonial economy

Grenville's Program
New taxes attempt to generate more revenue for Britain

Pontiac's Rebellion
Britain's harsh policies toward the Indians lead to conflict

Bourbon Reforms
Spain extends control over its empire and increases revenues

The Enlightenment and Colonial Identity
Enlightenment ideas influence colonial life

Stamp Act and Resistance

Parliamentary Action
Parliament continues to impose taxes on the colonies

Protest and Repeal
Colonists' protest leads to repeal of the Stamp Act

Empire and Authority
Parliament imposes its authority on the colonies

Townshend Duties
Parliament enacts new taxes on the colonies

The Non-Importation Movement
Colonists begin to boycott British products

Consumer Resistance

- **Men and Women: Tea and Politics**
  Many colonists unite politically against imperial authority
- **The Boston Massacre**
  Tensions lead to killing of colonials in Boston

Resistance Becomes Revolution

- **Boston Tea Party and Coercive Acts**
  Boston colonists protest the Tea Act
- **Empire, Control, and the Language of Slavery**
  Coercive Acts stir political opposition across the colonies
- **Mobilization**
  Continental Congress forms to appeal to Parliamentary authority
- **War Begins**
  Colonials and the British clash at Lexington and Concord

Declaring Independence

- **The World's First Declaration of Independence**
  The Continental Congress declares independence from Britain
- **Establishment of Comandancia General of the Interior Provinces**
  Bourbon Reforms help Spain maintain their colonies in America
- **Ideology and Resistance**
  Independence solidifies ideological changes occurring amongst the colonists
- **Taking Stock of Empire**
  Spain's empire expands while Britain's declines