



HOMMUNC XXXII

October 28th, 2017

32ND ANNUAL
HORACE MANN MODEL UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE

JCC AMERICAN REVOLUTION: BRITISH

GEORGE LOEWENSON
CHAIR

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HoMMUNC XXXII

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LETTER FROM THE SECRETARIAT

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DEAR DELEGATES,

It is our pleasure to welcome you to Horace Mann's 32nd Annual Model United Nations Conference, HoMMUNC XXXII! Since 1985, HoMMUNC has brought together future world leaders in a day full of intellect, discourse, and compromise. The conference engages academically minded high school and middle school students to contemplate and discuss imperative global concerns. We are honored to have inherited the responsibility of organizing this conference for all of you, the over 1000 delegates that will attend HoMMUNC this year. We hope you are excited as we are for the conference to begin!

We encourage you to deeply explore your topics and arrive at HoMMUNC prepared to engage in the discourse of your committees and truly involve yourself in the negotiation process, regardless of your age or experience in Model UN. Each committee is comprised of a wide-ranging group of delegates and will address a pressing global issue. We challenge you to delve deep into your topics and think innovatively. Take this opportunity to learn as much as you can, create the best solutions possible, and lead your committee to a world-changing resolution.

Model United Nations has played a tremendous role in our lives over the past three years, and we are thrilled to share this activity with all of you. It has been our pleasure preparing HoMMUNC XXXII along with our dedicated junior and senior staff over the past six months. We hope you have an enriching and enjoyable experience at the conference.

Sincerely,

JENNA FREIDUS, VALERIE MAIER, AND EVAN MEGIBOW
Secretaries-General

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

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DEAR DELEGATES,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the British side of the American Revolution Joint Crisis Committee at HoMMUNC XXXII. I will serve as the chair of the committee and monarch of the British Empire, alongside my moderator and friend, Arul Kapoor. Although my real name is George, my friends and family have never managed to use the proper prefix—I look forward to remedying that situation when I become king.

I am a senior at Horace Mann. I have honed my parli pro skills through three years on HM's Model Congress team alongside Arul. Apart from MoCo and my occasional foray into MUN-world, I am the vice-president of HM's Parliamentary Debate team, a senior contributor to the Horace Mann Review, and a junior editor of The Pomegranate, HM's premier culinary publication.

When I'm not doing work, I watch House of Cards, It's Always Sunny in Philadelphia, and Family Guy, and listen to This American Life. And as my friend James, chair of the American side, will be quick to tell you, I also brush up on my knowledge of random but useful facts in my spare time. Accordingly, please let me know if for some reason you would like a rant or consultation about Medicare Part D, bagels, urban planning, driving, hamburger doneness, or some other obscure body of study.

This year's JCC topic, the American Revolution, forces us to consider what the goals of republican government should be and how and why our government came into being. I encourage all of you to read through the entirety of our background guide. I trust that if you all come informed on our topic and ready to speak up in committee, we will have a fun and rewarding day.

I look forward to meeting all of you in October.

Cheers,

GEORGE LOEWENSON

George.Loewenson@Horacemann.org

Chair, JCC American Revolution: British Committee

COMMITTEE

BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURE

Committee Background

This committee will be structured as a Joint Crisis Committee, or JCC. Delegates will represent specific members of the British parliament and other ranking members in British politics to determine the future actions of their nation. The Dais will play the role of King George III, and majority vote of the committee will represent the will of the king. Delegates will be tasked with responding to an overarching issue/ crisis and more specific crises that will occur during committee. As this committee is a JCC, its story will be influenced not only by the actions of members of their own committee members, but by delegates participating in the parallel committee, consisting of the American opposition

to this committee, the Sons of Liberty. The committee will begin on March 22, 1765 with the passage of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament. The committee will take place in London, England, and delegates may be “sent over” to the colonies if the committee desires. Although the committee will be based on actual historical events, delegates are encouraged and expected to embrace the committee’s diverging from historical events. Furthermore, delegates have the ability to undertake actions, either in support of or in opposition to the desires of the committee as a whole. Each delegate has specific portfolio powers that will determine how they can influence the course of committee. Crisis committees provide delegates with a valuable opportunity to explore and even rewrite history.

Committee Structure

Directives are the actions taken by the entire committee to address an issue. A directive can utilize portfolio

powers of any delegate in the committee and of the king. They can be sponsored by any number of delegates in committee and should address topics relevant to recent updates. Directives will require a set number of sponsors plus signatories in order to be accepted by the dais, which will be specified at the beginning of the first committee session. Once accepted, a delegate must motion for the legislation's introduction. If this motion passes, the legislation will be read aloud to the committee by the dais. Delegates then have the right to motion for question and answer sessions with the authors, to write and introduce amendments to the directive, to move into voting procedure with or without speakers for and against, and to discuss the directive in moderated caucus. In terms of the content of directives, the goal is to include in detail the very specific actions that the sponsoring delegates would like the committee to take.

Press Releases are formal statements that are released to the public, with the purpose of divulging critical information to the public or curry support for a cause. The content of these documents should be the exact text that the sponsoring delegates would like released to the public. After being introduced, press releases can be treated just like directives in terms of procedure (they must be passed by the committee) and debate.

Communiques are sent to a specific person or organization rather than the general public. They are most often written to solicit actions or support from various significant individuals or groups relating to a conflict. Communiques may be sent on behalf of the entire committee in the same way as press releases, or individual delegates can author and send communiques.

Unilateral Actions are the driving force of any crisis committee, and they are sent from individual committee members without the

consent of the greater committee to targets specified by the sender. Each delegate must use their portfolio powers to advance their own specific interests, even if they come at the expense of the committee. Unilateral actions are undertaken by sending a note addressed to “crisis” that specifies the actions that the delegate seeks to execute. Crisis notes should not break delegates’ character, and can often be formatted as letters written by members of Parliament or other British leaders. These notes should contain, very specifically, the actions that will be taken, whether they be a letter to a potential ally or the development of a personal militant force. Crisis notes are driven by imagination and specificity and are kept secret from the rest of the committee. The more specific and creative a crisis note is, the more effective it will be. Unilateral actions give delegates *real power* within the bounds of committee, and are an incredible way for individual delegates to immerse themselves in the history of

the committee and take initiatives free from the morals and restrictions of directives and committee debate. Small groups of delegates can also combine their resources and write unilateral actions together. These unilateral actions will influence the course of the crisis currently consuming North America.

TOPIC A: THE REVOLUTION

Introduction

By the end of the 18th Century, Great Britain had fought back against the various actors that threatened the British North American colonies. In 1763, the British emerged triumphant from the Seven Year's War (otherwise known as the French and Indian War), having harnessed the powers of both their colonies and the British crown to combat French expansion in Europe, North America, and the Atlantic.¹ The British claimed swaths of formerly French-controlled land in the midwest. However, since Native Americans dominated much of this land, frontier settlers faced violence and death at the hands of Native Americans. In 1763, King George III proclaimed that frontier expansion could not extend past the Appalachian Mountains and put a standing army in place to guard the frontier from the threat of Native

American aggression. Any external threats had been obliterated, and the British colonies were safe, so it seemed.

As our committee begins, poor judgement on the part of King George III, among other factors, has resulted in pockets of resistance growing within the American colonies. Objecting to taxation by the British, colonists have begun entertaining thoughts of defiance.² While tensions grow in America, parliament continues to levy taxes in an attempt to recover from their severe war debt and fund the standing British army in the colonies. Over civil unrest looms the vague prospect of war.

The Stamp Act

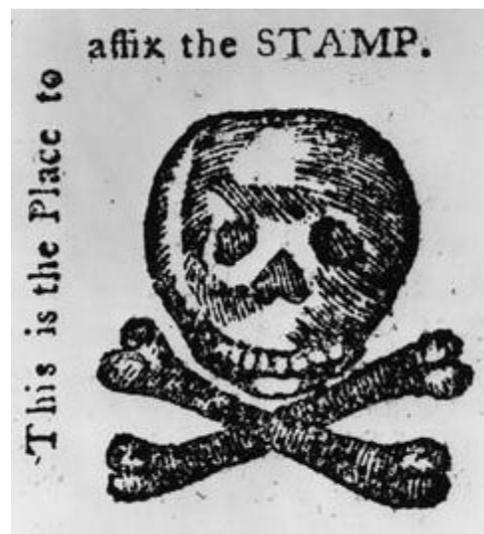
In 1765, the British government levied a direct internal tax on the American colonies with the goal of mitigating the debts amassed by the British Crown during the Seven Years' War and defending the Colonies' western border.³ The Stamp Act

imposed a tax on all paper products sold within the colonies, and is the first example of Great Britain turning to its American colonies as a direct source of taxation revenue. The tax affected Ship's papers, legal documents, licenses, newspapers, and even playing cards.⁴

Despite the relatively small cost of the Stamp Act's taxation on the majority of colonists, the act has sparked considerable unrest throughout the American colonies. Colonists resent the fact that the Crown is using taxation as a method of raising money, rather than regulating trade as previous taxes were considered to do. Colonists feared that England's ability to levy such taxes without the consent of the colonies would leave them vulnerable to greater and more exploitative taxes in the future.⁵

Legislative resistance to the Act came in the form of Patrick Henry's Stamp Act Resolves, which claimed that the British Colonies could not be taxed without colonial representation

in the British Parliament. Henry sought to make it clear American colonists were English citizens and deserved to be treated as such. The Virginia House of Burgesses defeated the most extreme of Henry's resolutions, but four of the resolutions were adopted. However, the colonial Virginian Governor Fauquier did not approve of the resolutions, and he has dissolved the House of Burgesses in response to their passage.⁶



The Seven Year's War

The Seven Year's War was primarily a conflict fought between the British and the French and their Native American allies in North America. The

war, however, was a global conflict that was sparked after centuries of conflict and tension between European powers.⁷ War broke out when the British attacked disputed French positions in North America and seized hundreds of French merchant ships. At the same time in Europe, conflict surrounding the Holy Roman Empire broke out between Austria and Prussia.

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In tandem with the commencement of conflict in the American continent following Lt. Colonel George Washington's foray into the Ohio River Valley to establish a settlement along the Mississippi River. Prussia seized Saxony, causing uproar across Europe. Prussia and England forged an alliance to counter an alliance that had formed between Austria and France with the goal of capturing Silesia. The rest of Europe soon picked a side, with such powers as **Sweden, Russia, Spain**, and a variety of smaller German states growing entangled in the conflict.⁹ The

chaos of the Seven Year's War invited many covert alliances and shifting allegiances. The British-Prussian alliance was joined by Portugal, Hanover, Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, Hesse-Kassel, Schaumburg-Lippe, the Russian Empire (after 1762), and the Iroquois nation. France was allied with the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Sweden, the Mughal Empire, Abenaki Conference, and the Russian Empire until 1762. Despite the wide berth of the conflict, a variety of powers within Europe remained neutral. These powers included Denmark-Norway, the Dutch Republic, Naples, Sicily, and Savoy.¹⁰

The hostilities were ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763, which orchestrated the cession of Louisiana from France to Spain and the remainder of New France to Great Britain. France retained control of St. Pierre and Miquelon as well as the islands of Guadalupe and Martinique.¹¹ Thus, France retained control of its most lucrative colonies (sugar-

producers). France also returned Minorca to the British. Spain lost control of Florida to Great Britain, but it received Île d'Orléans and all of the former French holdings west of the Mississippi River.¹² The exchanges suited the British as well, as their own Caribbean islands already supplied ample sugar, and, with the acquisition of New France and Florida, they now controlled all of North America east of the Mississippi.¹³

The Seven Year's War was a short-term success for Great Britain. Britain's financial superiority and ability to avoid a war on two fronts allowed the English to focus solely on their colonial holdings. By concentrating their military force in their colonies while pouring money into their Prussian allies, Great Britain proved able to win decisive military victories in North America and the Near East. Furthermore, the British funding system consisted of taking out short-term loans with the goal of using them to acquire more profitable

imperial possessions, which France was unable to do due to their poor credit.¹⁴ Britain's historic advantage of having an incredibly capable navy proved instrumental in the conflict. Great Britain gained the bulk of New France in North America, Spanish Florida, some individual Caribbean islands in the West Indies, the colony of Senegal on the West African coast, and trade hegemony over the French on the Indian subcontinent.¹⁵ The English victory on the American continent allowed for the exclusion of Native Americans who had aided the French (and those who had remained neutral) from Britain's colonies.



The Sugar and Molasses Acts

The Molasses Acts was passed in 1733 as a trade regulating tax that

charges 6 pence per gallon of Molasses imported from non-British colonies. Colonists broadly opposed the act, but it was rarely paid, as bribery and smuggling led to its ineffectiveness in the eyes of the British. In the New England and Middle colonies the vast majority of molasses was imported from the French West Indies. The act, if it had been successful in its intentions, would have forced the New England and Middle colonies to purchase British goods, however, due to the ineffectiveness of the act's enforcement, the New England and Middle colonies continued to be supplied by French molasses.¹⁶

The Sugar act, or the American Revenue Act, was a revenue raising act imposed on the colonists in 1764. Parliament also passed this act hoping to improve upon the Molasses Act of 1733 by halving the tax, but enforcing the tax more strictly. The the bill made it evident that the tax was not just for trade regulating, but for funding the enormous national debt that British had

accumulated throughout the Seven Years War. This act explicitly stated which goods needed to be exported to Britain only and required that all violations be heard in the vice admiralty courts rather than the corruptible local colonial courts. Parliament acknowledged that rum and molasses demand would increase following the war and saw this as an opportunity to fund their debt. The harsh increase in the control over taxes augmented the growing fear from the colonists that the British government's interests were not aligned with their aspirations.¹⁷

Status of the Enslaved

Although the practice of enslaving black people exists throughout all 13 mainland British Colonies, the specifics of slavery vary from region to region. The chattel slavery of urbanized and developing northern colonies stands in stark contrast to the chattel slavery of Southern plantations. The documented

slave trade first began in the 13 colonies in 1619, however, enslaved Africans did not represent a significant portion of the labor force until the final quarter of the 1600s.²⁶ Since that time, the population of enslaved individuals in the colonies has increased exponentially. Despite this, the North American mainland remained a less significant destination for enslaved Africans than the Caribbean and South/Latin America, importing only 4% of the total enslaved people exported from Africa. The vast majority of enslaved people ended up in sugar-producing regions of Brazil and the West Indies.²⁷ On the mainland British colonies, the demand for labor varies by region, producing different forms and approaches to slavery. In contrast to the middle and New England colonies, the Southern colonies choose to export labor-intensive crops: tobacco in Chesapeake (Virginia and Maryland) and rice and indigo in South Carolina, which prove to be very profitable. The economic-foci of these regions

have produced entirely different cultures around slavery.²⁸

Slaves currently comprise about 60% of South Carolina's total population and 40% of Virginia's. The vast majority of Carolinian slaves reside on large plantations. By 1750, one third of all low-country South Carolina slaves lived on units with 50 or more slaves.²⁹ Those who live on larger plantations are often allowed to complete their tasks for the day and then spend the rest of their time as they liked, free from white supervision. Those on smaller farms, however, often found themselves working side-by-side with only a small number of slaves.³⁰ As a result, they face more scrutiny from whites and had fewer opportunities to interact with other enslaved African Americans. In the North, slaves also comprise a significant portion of the population (up to 25% in cities like Boston and Newport).³¹ Enslaved individuals were employed in a variety of capacities in urban areas. They were domestic

servants, artisans, craftsmen, sailors, dock workers, laundresses, and coachmen. Particularly in urban areas, owners often hired out their skilled enslaved workers and collected their wages. Others were used as household servants and demonstrated high social status.³² Whatever the case, slaves were considered property that could be bought and sold. Slavery in both poles of the colonies, however, is an utterly brutal and dehumanizing practice, and is reduced to almost a science of oppression in the South.



Native American Groups

There are a variety of Native American groups active in and around the 13 colonies. The tribes are disparate in many ways, but united in

that they could all be either necessary allies or deadly enemies. Up to this point, failure on either the parts of Native Americans or colonists to drive the other fully from desired territories has meant that neutrality is in both factions' best interest. Splintered into many different tribes, Native Americans lack the coordination and numbers to cement an utter victory over the encroaching Europeans. They are aware, however, that an independent America could pose a far greater threat to the Native American way of life than further British expansion.³⁵

Cherokee and Creeks-

The Cherokee and Creek tribes inhabit the Southeastern region of the North American Continent. Cherokee territory seemed to have been firmly established in the Appalachian mountain range, but colonial ambitions resulted in negotiations seeking Cherokee land. In nearly ten different treaties between 1721 and 1777 large sections of land were given up by the

Cherokee, dramatically reducing their territorial holdings, inspiring resentment on both ends.³⁶

When General James Oglethorpe and his Georgia colonists arrived in 1733, Creek-English relations were already well established. Early interaction between Creeks and colonists centered on the exchange of slaves and deerskins for foreign products like textiles and kettles. Soon after the establishment of South Carolina in 1670, the Creeks set up a brisk business capturing and selling Florida Indians to their new neighbors. Good trade relations have continued well into the 18th Century.³⁷

Iroquois Confederacy-

The Iroquois confederacy consists of 6 Native American tribes across New York. They have played a significant role in determining the course of the French and English fight for domination over the continent. The Iroquois nations were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora.³⁸ The confederacy

became known to the English as the Six Nations and was recognized as such in 1722. The Iroquois had allied themselves with the British during the Seven Years' War and proved instrumental in defeating the French's Native American allies. The Iroquois possess only 2,200 fighting men; however, they are the sole force preventing western expansion from New York and Albany. The Iroquois are currently led by the Mohawk Chief Thayendanegea.³⁹

Ohio Country Natives-

The Ohio River Valley is currently inhabited by the Seneca, Shawnee, and Delaware tribes. These tribes show no outstanding allegiance to any European groups, and may be the deciding factor in any future conflicts.⁴⁰

Significant Members

- King George III
 - The dais will assume the role of King George III.
- George Grenville²²

- Politician: created policy that taxed American Colonies
- Responsible for start of Stamp Act of 1765
- Became a member of the Parliament in 1741
- Influential in Townshend Acts of 1767, increased strain between Britain and the colonies
- Henry Seymour Conway ²³
 - Military commander and influential British politician
 - Strongly encouraged less extreme treatment of the American colonies
 - Political career began in the House of Commons
 - Wanted to reconcile with the Colonies,
 - Moved to repeal the Stamp Act in 1766.
- Charles Townshend ²⁴
 - Chancellor of the Exchequer
- Brought a series of acts named the Townshend Acts into Parliament
- Expected these taxes to lower British expenses in the colonies
- Viewed by Americans as Britain overreaching and taking advantage
- Parliament repealed the acts in 1770
- Thomas Gage ²⁵
 - Served as the British force's commander-in-chief in the colonies
 - Implemented the Intolerable Acts, punishing Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party
 - Attempted a colonial military assault in 1775, which led to the Battles of Lexington and Concord (beginning the American War of Independence)
- William Howe ²⁶

- Led British troops to victory in the Battle of Bunker Hill
- Succeeded Thomas Gage as head of all British forces in America
- Successfully captured Philadelphia.
- Badly planned Saratoga campaign influenced France entering the war
- John Burgoyne ²⁷
 - Created an important invasion plan in the Revolutionary War
 - Had to surrender his army
 - Changed the war, led to France's involvement
- Thomas Whately ²⁸
 - Member of Parliament, served as Commissioner on the Board of Trade as Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Grenville
 - Big Stamp Act proponent, contributing to colonial
- tensions leading up to the Revolutionary War
- Lord North ²⁹
 - Prime Minister of Great Britain from January, 1770 to March, 1782.
 - When Massachusetts rebelled against taxes, North fought back, but other colonies supported Massachusetts
 - Created a peace commission: would remove the tea tax if the colonies paid the civil authorities, colonies refused, tensions escalated
 - Tried to resign many times, lack of successor forced him to remain
- William Pitt ³⁰
 - Member of Parliament
 - Largely responsible for Britain's success in Seven Year War
- Edward Braddock ³¹

- British officer, commander for the 13 colonies at the beginning of the Seven Years War
- Commanded a detrimental expedition in Virginia, occupied by France
- Duke of Cumberland ³²
 - Stopped the Jacobite Rising at the Battle of Culloden in 1746
 - Brought him much popularity
 - Limited military success after that
- John Stuart ³³
 - 3rd Earl of Bute
 - Active in negotiating the Treaty of Paris (1763)
 - Pushed for a standing army during peacetime in the colonies
 - Scottish Nobleman
 - Served as Prime Minister of Great Britain (1762-1763)
- Henry Fox ³⁴
 - Served as Leader of House of Commons and Secretary of War
 - Served as Surveyor General of Works and Lord of the Treasury
- John Byng ³⁵
 - Royal Navy officer
 - Promoted to rear admiral in 1745
 - Could not relieve base in Minorca
- George Germain ³⁶
 - British soldier and politician
 - Colonial Secretary in Lord North's cabinet during the American War of Independence.
- Robert Clive ³⁷
 - Commander-in-Chief of British India
 - Helped create who military and political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal.

- Responsible for gaining large wealth from India for England
- Edward Hawke ³⁸
 - British admiral
 - Ended French plans to invade Great Britain in Seven Year's War
- Robert Walpole ³⁹
 - British statesman
 - Widely considered the first Prime Minister of Great Britain.
- William Beckford ⁴⁰
 - Twice held the office of Lord Mayor of London
 - Eccentric author
- Edmund Burke ⁴¹
 - British statesman from Dublin
 - Author, orator, political theorist, and philosopher
 - Member of parliament in the House of Commons
 - Part of the Whig Party

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