

The early republic

[History](#)



The Early Republic Q1 Ideally, Europeans were smashed by their rival, British during the seven years' war conflict of 1763, but this victory did not come with the wealth as they expected. First, imperial governments wanted to recover financially because of the protection they offered their people. This led to the enforcement of oppressive policies such as " The Stamp Act" on merchants (Andrews 24). This policy came as a disappointment to the merchants for example John Hancock because the imperial government in London allowed this taxation policy to proceed unenforced.

Q2

Secondly, the likes of Jefferson as an elite planter showed how selfish the colonialists were. He one time owned more than 40 slaves in his plantation in early 1774 including children belonging to his slaves who began working for him at the age of ten. People felt that his acts contradicted his belief where every human had a right to liberty. He was forced to abolish the slave trade, thus upsetting other elite planters who depended on slavery for their riches.

Q3

Thirdly, Artisans in England consisted of individuals such as Paul Revere who is termed as a revolutionary of his time. In 1764, he opposed the British policies that touched on revenue, thus spending much of his time attending meetings and educating people through his anti-British slogans. One of the policies that he was upset at is referred to as " Resisting the Navigation Act" which restricted their trading practices with other people. (Andrews 31)

Q4

Yeomen farmers occupied the smallest lands in the southern colonies an idea that made fee neglected by the government. Despite spending much of their energy working hard on their farms, they found themselves in powerful

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positions in the imperial government. The main reason Yeomen wanted political positions were for them to get a favorable channel where they could address their grievances such as the infringement of a free man's right.

Q5

Lastly, the frontier settlers included the Scots and Germans who were awarded a piece of land under the "Declaration of trans-Appalachian settlement policies" by King George III (Andrews 53). He declared that the mountainous land situated to the west of Appalachian would not be occupied by any white because it belonged to the Indians. The whites' were upset with this decision because this land was not to be sold to them and that the existing residents were forced to evacuate.

Work Cited

Andrews, Charles M. *The Colonial Period of the American History*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1938. Print