



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Course: US History/Ms. Brown**

**Homeroom:**



7<sup>th</sup> Grade US History  
Standard # – Do Now – Day #47

**Aims:** SWBAT explain the perspectives of the British Crown, the Colonists and the Native Americans of the Royal Proclamation of 1763  
SWBAT explain the Royal Proclamation of 1763  
SWBAT analyze the significance of the Proclamation of 1763

**DO NOW**

**Directions:** Use your notes and knowledge of US History to answer the questions below in complete sentences.

1. What was the Mayflower Compact and why was it significant?

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2. What was one result of the French and Indian War? Why was this significant?

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BONUS: Analyze the map, how did the map change before and after the French and Indian War?

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### The Royal Proclamation of 1763

After the French and Indian War, the Treaty of Paris was drawn up, officially ending the war, granting the British a great deal of North American land. The territory that was gained, the Ohio Valley, was between the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Mississippi River in the west. It gave the British access to important trade routes, but the new land also brought up many new problems.

1. Color in the map of English territory *before* the French and Indian War (pre 1763) and use your second color to fill in the new land *after* the French and Indian War (post 1763). Be sure to create a **map key**.



2. Why was the newly acquired land significant for the British?

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### Don't Go West, Young Man

Even though they fought hard to gain new land during the French and Indian War, the British tried to prevent American colonists from settling in it. It was already hard for them to govern the colonies overseas. The British believed that if Americans moved west over the mountains, it would be too challenging to regulate trade and taxes, and that their resources would be spread too thin. In addition, there were many people already living on the land in the Ohio Valley. Even though the French government had given up this territory to Britain, the French people who had settled there



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didn't give up their claims to land or trade routes. The British could not afford another war, so they left the French settlers in those areas alone. There were other people settled in the Ohio Valley as well. Native Americans, who had helped the French during the War, were still fighting over land even though the War was over. The Native American population in the Ohio Valley distrusted and rebelled against their new English masters. One large battle called Pontiac's Rebellion went on even after the Europeans called a ceasefire.



The British government did not want American colonists crossing the Appalachian Mountains and creating tension with the French and Native Americans there. The solution seemed simple. They issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which declared the boundaries of the thirteen colonies as the Appalachian Mountains. Any travel or settlement beyond the mountains would be illegal.

1. Why did the British want to prevent the American colonists from moving west?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Who was already living in the Ohio Valley?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What did the British government do to prevent the colonists from moving west? (BE SPECIFIC!)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Proclaim and Inflamm**

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was very unpopular with the colonists. For those living in the colonies, creating a boundary was not helpful because it did not address some of their biggest problems with the war. Colonial blood had been shed to fight the French and Indians, and many felt they had the right to settle on the land that was won. In addition, the Royal Proclamation of 1763 did not account for American colonists who had already settled in the West. Since the end of the war, colonial governments had started planning an expansion into the new western territory. In fact, this had become a big political issue among colonists. Now they were being asked to restrict their desires to expand and explore. This angered the colonists. They felt the Proclamation was a plot to keep them under the strict control of England and that the British only wanted them east of the mountains so they could keep an eye on them. As a result,



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colonists rebelled against this law just like they did with the mercantile laws. They took scores of wagons westward toward the Ohio Valley. They believed that if they acted together, it would be nearly impossible for the British to enforce their new law.

1. Why did the Royal Proclamation of 1763 anger the American colonists? (use details from the text)

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2. How did the colonists rebel against the British?

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The fight between the colonists and the British over enforcement of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 was one of many political battles between the British and their American subjects. The colonists did not feel the law respected their needs for growth, so they ignored the Proclamation and headed forth into the west.

**Part 2: Analyzing differing perspectives of the Proclamation of 1763**

Directions: In your groups discuss the following questions with your groups. (Either the British Crown, the Colonists, or the Native Americans). When you're done each group member must choose one question to answer and post (using a post-it) on the appropriate board.

**The British Crown**

1. Why did the British need to confine their colonists to the Atlantic Seaboard?

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2. Why did the British favor the Native Americans over the colonists? (infer)

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3. Did the British demonstrate concern and respect for the colonists? Why or why not?

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### **The Colonists**

1. Why were the colonists so resentful with the closing of the Native American territories?

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2. What were the colonists' attitudes towards the Native Americans? (infer)

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3. How did the Proclamation of 1763 begin growing resentment between the colonists and Great Britain?

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### **The Native Americans**

1. Why did the Native Americans distrust the British? (HINT: Think about their relationships with the English and other Europeans prior to this)

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2. Why did the Native Americans hate and fear the colonists?

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3. Did the Native Americans have any reason to believe that the British could enforce the Proclamation and keep settlers out?

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Task

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\_\_\_\_\_/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

**HOMEWORK**

Directions: Write a well thought out, grammatically correct response to the following question. Your response must include an introduction with thesis, 3 pieces of evidence, and a conclusion.

1. Why did the British want to confine their colonists to living on land east of the Appalachian mountains?

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2. Why were the colonists resentful (upset) over not being able to expand west?

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3. What were the Native Americans' attitudes toward the colonists and the British and the colonists' attitudes toward Native Americans?

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4. You are a British lawmaker. You know the colonists will say "go pound sand" and ignore the Proclamation and there isn't much you can do about it. Would you pass this law anyway? Or would you do something else and if so, what?

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5. During the French and Indian War, the Albany Plan of Union voted in favor of

a. cooperation between the colonies

b. freedom from England

c. ending the slave trade

d. equality between men and women







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**EXIT TICKET**

\_\_\_\_\_/5 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. The main reason Great Britain established the Proclamation Line of 1763 was to
  - a. avoid conflicts between American colonists and Native American Indians
  - b. make a profit by selling the land west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - c. prevent American industrial development in the Ohio River valley
  - d. allow Canada to control the Great Lakes region
  
2. Many colonists were angered by the Proclamation of 1763 because it
  - a. Took too much land from Canada
  - b. Gave Florida to the French
  - c. Limited their freedom to move west
  - d. Encouraged raids by Native American Indians
  
3. One immediate consequence of the French and Indian War was
  - a. The Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - b. The Emancipation Proclamation, which freed the slaves
  - c. The formation of the Iroquois Confederacy, which helped create a council of European colonists and Native Americans working together
  - d. The Boston Massacre, during which colonists and British soldiers engaged in a bloody battle
  
4. How did the Proclamation of 1763 **limit** the American colonists?

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