

Great Britain and thirteen British American mainland colonies in the age of the Seven Year's War. My principal objection was to analyse the impact of the war on the development of these relations during the war in connection with the preceding historical development and with respect to the movement of the events in the 1760s and 1770s of the 18th century.

The chapter one gives a short survey of the structure of colonial economic and colonial commerce of Great Britain and „thirteen colonies” in North America. Furthermore it presents a concise cultural and social portrait of British colonial merchants and their counterparts in American colonies.

The chapter two consists of an analysis of the effect of the political and economical connections of the Seven Years' War on the political structure of the colonies. This process is illustrated by an example of the emancipation of colonial assemblies as in relation to Great Britain as well as in local politics.

The Chapter three deals with the changed post-war conditions in North America and provides a short account of her old animosities and new problems. Moreover it analyses the first steps of British policy in years after the signature of the peace of Paris.

The Seven Year's War had shaped the state of affairs in 60's and 70's of the 18th century. However amazing the victory was, the new empire became a very heterogeneous unit with a strong local separate interests which strengthened the demands for political autonomy and ended with the Declaration of Independence. The Seven Year's War encouraged the consciousness of solidarity among the inhabitants of the American mainland colonies and accelerated the process of their political emancipation. Substantial part of this process was a rise of the colonial assemblies as a powerful and highly respected centres of the authority in the colonies and as the leading representatives of the local interests of the colonial society in a dispute with British government after the end of the war.