The French and Indian War was truly a contentious issue that faced both the British and French alike. After the decisive victory for the British in the escalating war, Americans felt a great sense of pride and accomplishment. They were proud to be the subjects of an empire that excellently exhibited bravery, courage, and might that Americans loved. When the war ended, the British Empire now contested America had control but sought to extend their power. Through outright taxation in order to pay down the war and the curtailment of the colonies' sovereignty, rights, the colonies influence toward the British became negative. As a result of the French and Indian War, the British began to ignore the representation the colonies cherished and imposed abuses on colonists which led to an American Revolution for independence.

As a result of the French and Indian War, the British used for wages to extend their power and ignored the representation of the colonies that colonists had come to cherish. The Proclamation of 1763 which prohibited movement past the trans-Appalachian mountains angered colonists who hoped to extend business. The Declaratory Act which bound the colonies to British sovereignty never gave colonists freedom of speech. The Stamp Act was initiated to raise revenue for British troops rather than heed to colonists' demands on using revenues made for good. They virtuously and outrightly ignored colonial representation with the Quartering Act which housed British troops in American home. As a result of the French and Indian War, Americans
claimed no representation without taxation. The British fired
baskets they had virtual representation. The imposition of taxes
and acts which bankrupt colonists financially as well as their
liberty, privacy, and equality. Americans defiantly protested British
actions through the Sons of Liberty and Boston Tea Party; which
dumped tea overboard. The French and Indian war basically
constituted a clash of ideologies of American liberty and
individualism and British authoritarian rule. It emphasized the
idea that a reason who's time has come cannot be obstructed.
This would lead to the American Revolution.

Due to misrepresentation, overtaxation to pay down the French
and Indian war debts, and an abuse on rights, Americans declared
war, for independence. At the Battle of Lexington and Concord,
the shots were fired for engagement. Since Great Britain withdrew
its support to colonies, the 1st and 2nd Continental Congress was
devised to appropriate the war effort. The institution worked
to obtain firearms and rations for the Continental Army. As a result
of the French and Indian war, American perception changed to the
idea that the best system of government was one based on the
consent of the people and the protection of civil liberties.
The pamphlet "Common Sense" spurred war as it proclaimed rule
related with the people and explained the abuses of government.

In 1783, the French and Indian war led to the
formation of an independent United States. It showed the
British Empire's greatest weakness which was it could not fight
lie with truth. It set the precedent of future revolutions.