

Chapter 6.1 Tighter British Control

Name _____

Date _____

King George III- king of England

Quartering Act: a cost saving measure that required the colonies to quarter or house British soldiers and provide them with supplies.

Sugar Act: placed a tax sugar, molasses and other goods shipped to the colonies

Stamp Act: required all legal and commercial documents to carry an official stamp showing a tax had been paid.

Boycott: refusal to buy

Sons of Liberty: Secret society formed to oppose British policies.

Summary :

Previously, the colonies developed on their own, after the French and Indian War Parliament imposed new laws and restrictions on the colonies.

First of Parliament's laws, said colonists couldn't settle west of the Appalachian Mountains; It was called the Proclamation of 1763.

The proclamation angered colonists who had hoped to move into the fertile Ohio River Valley. Many had no land or had purchased the land as an investment.

As a result, many ignored the law.

King George III sent 10,000 troops to the colonies to enforce the proclamation . As a cost saving measure, Britain imposed the Quartering Act to house soldiers in colonial homes. General Thomas Gage, commander of the British forces put most of the soldiers in New York.

Britain needed revenue to help repay their debts after the French and Indian war and troops in the colonies meant more debt. To offset these costs, and to generate income (also called revenue) the British parliament imposed taxes on her colonies.

The Sugar Act placed a tax on sugar, molasses and other goods shipped to the colonies.

The sugar Act, also called for strict enforcement and harsh punishment for smugglers. Many colonial merchants traded in smuggled goods and reacted to the act in anger. Some colonists called out against the taxes because they had no representation in parliament.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny"- James Otis

Others, like George Grenville, disagreed- he believed the colonists were subjects of Britain, and enjoyed the protection of its laws and for that reason they were subject to taxation.

In 1765, the Stamp Act required all documents to carry an official stamp showing tax had been paid, All legal and commercial documents including newspapers, diplomas, contracts and wills. This was a new type of tax on the colonies because it directly affected everyone, not just merchants who were importing goods.

Resistance to the act was demonstrated through debates in the colonial legislatures, written documents (including legislative resolves, prints, and songs), and mob/crowd actions such as tarring and feathering tax collectors

Colonists vigorously protested. They felt they were being taxed without thier consent by a Parliament in which they had no voice.

Patrick Henry a member of the Virginia house of Burgesses called for resistance to the tax.

Newspapers took up the cry, no taxation without representation!

In October 1765- 9 colonies sent delegates to a meeting of the Stamp Act Congress. They drew up a petition protesting the act and later organized a boycott of British goods.

Meanwhile some colonists formed secret societies to oppose British policies. The most famous of these groups was the Sons of Liberty. The sons of Liberty burned stamped paper, attacked customs officials and tarred and feathered them.

William Pitt- a popular parliamentary leader agreed with the colonies.

Parliament finally saw the Stamp Act was a mistake and repealed it in 1766.

Chapter 6.2 Colonial Resistance grows.

Name _____

Date _____

Crispus Attucks: African American dock worker who is remembered as one of the first martyrs of the American Revolution.

Townshend Acts: Series of acts passed by Charles Townshend to raise revenue in the American Colonies

Writs of assistance: Search warrants

Samuel Adams: leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty

Boston Massacre: Event where 5 men were killed by British soldiers in Boston in March 1770

John Adams: Cousin of John Adams, lawyer who defended the Redcoats in the trial following the Boston Massacre.

Committee of correspondence: groups who exchanged letters on colonial affairs.

Boston Tea Party: organized by the Sons of Liberty, men dressed as Native Americans dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor.

Summary :

In 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed and Parliament passed the Declaratory act . The Declaratory Act gave Parliament supreme authority to govern the colonies.

Tensions between the colonists and Parliament grew. In 1767 Charles Townsend passed the Townshend acts to raise revenue in the colonies. The first series of acts suspended New York's colonial assemblies until they agreed to house troops. The money raised went to pay the salaries of governors and British officials in the colonies.

Other acts placed taxes on goods entering the colonies.

The writs of assistance (or search warrants) gave british soldiers the right to search colonists homes for smuggled goods.

Protests broke out immediately.

In response to the Townshend Acts, the colonists imposed a boycott of British goods.

Shopkeepers were pressured not to sell British goods.

Samuel Adams- leader of the Boston sons of Liberty urged colonists to continue to resist British controls. The Daughters of Liberty called on colonists to weave their own cloth.

British trade fell sharply. Colonial leaders asked for peaceful protest, however tempers were running high.

In Fall 1768 1000 British Soldiers known as redcoats for their bright red uniforms, arrived in Boston under the direction of General Thomas Gage. The Americans resented the British occupying their city. The poorly paid soldiers often hired themselves out for lower wages than the colonists. They often yelled insults at one another. On March 5, 1770 tension exploded into violence. A group of youths and dock workers among them Crispus Attucks started trading insults in front of the customs house. A fight broke out, soldiers began firing. Attucks and four laborers were killed.

The sons of liberty called the shooting The Boston Massacre. They said that Attucks and four others had given their lives for freedom. The incident became a tool for anti- British propaganda in newspapers, pamphlets and posters. The people of Boston were enraged.

John Adams, a lawyer and cousin of Sam Adams defended them in court. Adams was criticized for taking the case.

On the day of the Boston Massacre, Parliament proposed the repeal of the Townshend Acts. One month later, all the acts except the tax on tea were repealed. The colonial boycott had been effective.

Sam Adams, wanted to make sure people didn't forget the cause of liberty. He started a drive to form the committees of correspondence. These groups exchanged letters on colonial affairs.

In 1773, Parliament passed the Tea Act. Tea was very popular in the colonies, but most of it was smuggled from Holland. The tea act gave the British East India Company control over the American tea trade. Tea would arrive in the colonies only in the trading company's ships and be sold there by its merchants. Colonists who had not been paying any tax on smuggled tea would now have to pay a tax on this regulated tea.

Protests against the Tea Act took place all over the colonies. In Charleston, New York City, and in Philadelphia... In Boston the Sons of Liberty organized what is known as the Boston Tea Party. Men disguised as Native Americans boarded three tea ships and destroyed 342 chests of tea by dumping them into the Boston Harbor.

The British reaction to the Boston Tea Party fanned the flame of rebellion in the colonies.