Section One: Taxation Without Representation

CHAPTER FIVE: THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE
Relations With Britain

According to paragraph one page 132, what was the purpose of the Proclamation Act of 1763?

To limit the settlement of Britain’s new territory the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763.

Paragraph one on page 133 gives three reasons that the British government wanted a slow migration into the new territory. What were these reasons?

Three reasons why the British wanted a slow migration into the newly acquired territory.

1) It would occur in an orderly way and not cause conflict with the Indians

2) It would slow colonists movement away from the colonies where Britain's important markets and investments were.

3) It protected the British officials who wanted to control the fur trade in those areas.
Relations with Britain

In paragraph two find the two reasons why the colonists did not like the Proclamation of 1763.

The colonists did not like the Proclamation of 1763 because:

1) They were afraid that the large number of troops might be used to interfere with their liberties.

2) They saw the Proclamation of 1763 as a limit of their freedom.

What is revenue? (paragraph three)

Revenue is incoming money.

What decision did the British government make that enraged the colonists?

Parliament decided that the colonists should pay part of the cost of the French and Indian War.

To accomplish this parliament decided to tax the colonies.
Britain’s Trade Laws

Explain why Grenville wanted to stop smuggling? (paragraph one page 133)

Prime minister Grenville knew that when colonists smuggled Britain lost revenue.

Find the two steps that Grenville took to stop trading. (paragraph two).

In order to stop smuggling in the colonies Grenville and Parliament:

1) Sent suspected smugglers to vice-admiralty courts instead of trial by jury.

2) Authorized **writs of assistance** which allowed customs officers to search any house or business for smuggled goods.
The Sugar Act

Under the heading “The Sugar Act” explain why Parliament passed the Sugar Act.

The Sugar Act was passed in order to increase tax revenue from the colonies.

In the first paragraph under “The Sugar Act” find two provisions of the Sugar Act.

The Sugar Act lowered the tax on molasses.
It allowed officers to seize goods from smugglers without going to court.

The second paragraph gives reasons why the colonists believed that writs of assistance and vice-admiralty courts violated their rights. Give their reasons.

The colonists believed:

- The writs of assistance violated their right to be secure in their home.
- The vice-admiralty courts violated their rights to trial by jury and British law that said that the accused was “innocent until proven guilty”.
On page 134 find the person that developed the idea of “no taxation without representation”.

James Otis developed the idea that the colonies could not be taxed without consent or representation.
The Stamp Act

Explain the purpose of the Stamp Act. (page 134, paragraph one)

The Stamp Act was passed in order to raise money.

Explain the Stamp Act. (paragraph 1).

Under the Stamp Act all printed materials had to have a stamp placed on it by British officials.

Give two reasons the colonists opposed the Stamp Act. (paragraph 2).

The colonists opposed the Stamp Act because:

1) They believed Parliament had interfered in colonial affairs.

2) Parliament taxed the colonies without the colonies consent.
Protesting the Stamp Act

Explain the role Patrick Henry played in protesting the Stamp Act. (paragraph one and two).

Patrick Henry persuaded the burgesses to pass a resolution stating that they only had the right to tax its citizens.

What is a resolution?

A resolution is a formal expression of opinion.

Explain the role of Samuel Adams in protesting the Stamp Act. (paragraph three)

Samuel Adams started an organization called the Sons of Liberty that protested in the streets.
Protesting the Stamp Act

Name two ways that the colonists protested the Stamp Act that were not peaceful. (last paragraph under the above heading)

To protest the Stamp Act colonists burned effigies of tax collectors.

They raided and burned houses belonging to royal officials.

What are effigies?

Effigies are rag figures of some unpopular figure.
The Stamp Act Congress was a group of representatives from nine colonies that drafted a petition stating that the colonies could not be taxed except by their own assemblies.
The Stamp Act Congress

What was one nonviolent way that the colonist protested the Stamp Act? (second paragraph).

Colonists urged merchants to boycott, or not buy anything made in Britain or Europe.

What proof is given in the second paragraph that the merchants listened to the colonists and boycotted British goods?

What does the word repeal mean?

To *repeal* means to cancel.
The Act Repealed

Explain the results of the colonists protest against the Stamp Act. (paragraph one)

The Stamp Act was repealed in March 1766.

Explain why the colonists were not satisfied even though the Stamp Act was repealed?

At the same time Parliament repealed the Stamp Act they passed the Declaratory Act which said Parliament had the right to tax and make decisions for all British colonies.
What were the Townshend Acts? (first paragraph)
The Townshend Acts was a tax on imported goods, that the colonists could not make themselves, such as glass, tea, paper and lead.

Explain how the colonists reacted to the Townshend Acts? (paragraph two)
In response to the Townshend Acts the colonists brought back the boycott.

Explain how the women in the colonies helped support the boycott. (paragraph three)

Many women formed groups called Daughters of Liberty that urged Americans to wear homemade fabrics and produce goods that were available only from Britain.
Building Colonial Unity
Trouble in Boston

How did Britain respond to these protests? (first paragraph)

In response to a report that the colonists were about to revolt, Britain sent troops to Boston.

Paragraph two says that the colonists felt that they had been pushed too far. Explain why they felt this way.

The colonist felt that they had been pushed too far for two reasons:

1) Parliament had passed laws that they felt violated their rights.
2) Now they had sent troops to occupy their cities.
The Boston Massacre

What events lead up to the Boston Massacre? (first paragraph)

Events leading to the Boston Massacre:

- A fight broke out between townspeople and soldiers.
- As the crowd moved to the custom house they began throwing anything they could find at the soldiers.
- The crowd dared the soldiers to fire.
- After a soldier was knocked down the scared and confused soldiers did fire into the crowd.
The Boston Massacre

Why do you think history remembers Crispus Attucks?

Crispus Attucks was the first casualty of the American Revolution.

In your groups, discuss whether or not you think that the soldiers were right in firing on the crowd. Be ready to support your answer.
The Word Spreads

What is propaganda? (first paragraph)

Propaganda is information designed to influence opinion.

In your groups discuss whether or not the propaganda sent out by Samuel Adams and Paul Revere was accurate and proper. (first paragraph)

What changes in policy were enacted by Parliament after the Boston Massacre? (second paragraph)

As a result of the Boston Massacre, Parliament repealed the Townshend Act taxes except the tax on tea.
A Crisis Over Tea

What was the Boston Tea Party? (page 139).

On December 16th, a group of colonists dressed as Indians boarded British ships and threw 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor.

What event caused the Boston Tea Party? (page 138).

The Tea Act of 1773 which allowed the East India Company to sell their tea cheaper than anyone in the colonies lead to the Boston Tea Party.
A Crisis Over Tea

The Tea Act permits the East India Company to sell its wares tax free in the colonies.

The colonials say this is unfair because they have to pay taxes on their goods and therefore they have to charge higher prices. So no one will buy their tea.
The Intolerable Acts

How did Britain respond to the Boston Tea Party? (page 139)

In response to the Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed the *Coercive Acts* to punish the people of Massachusetts.
The Coercive Acts

List the effects of the Coercive Acts on the citizens of Boston.

The Coercive Acts punished the citizens of Boston by:

1) Ships carrying food and other goods were prevented from entering Boston Harbor.
2) Town meetings were banned.
3) Citizens were forced to house British soldiers.