

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher \_\_\_\_\_

## THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION (1745 - 1775) – LESSON 2

**Objective:** To examine how and why Britain raised taxes in the colonies.

**Do Now:** 1) What was the Proclamation of 1763 – it forbade British settlers from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

2) Why did Great Britain create it? The Proclamation of 1763 was created in order to protect settlers from Native American attack.

3) How did most American settlers respond to the law? Many settlers ignored the law.

### Stamp Act Crisis

- The French and Indian War put Britain deeply in debt.

CAUSED

- British Prime Minister George Grenville persuaded Parliament to pass the Sugar Act and Stamp Act.



...SUGAR



...COFFEE

Sugar Act (1764)

Taxes put on...

...MOLASSES



...INDIGO





...NEWSPAPERS  
(New York Gazetteer, Feb. 15, 1775)



...DICE

**Stamp Act (1765)**  
Taxes put on...

...LEGAL DOCUMENTS



...PLAYING CARDS



- The colonists protested and were angry about “taxation without representation”.

### Stamp Act Congress (1765)

The colonists...

- rejected the Stamp Act.
- declared their loyalty to Britain.
- asserted that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies.

\* The colonists began to boycott British goods.

\* In 1766, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act.



## Townshend Acts (1767)

- Items such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea were taxed.
- **Writs of assistance** were used to search for smuggled goods.

**CAUSED** →

- Colonists signed nonimportation agreements, continuing their boycott of British goods.
- More people joined the **Sons and Daughters of Liberty**. – *groups which protested against British policies.*
- The British repealed the Townshend Acts, **except** for the tax on tea.

