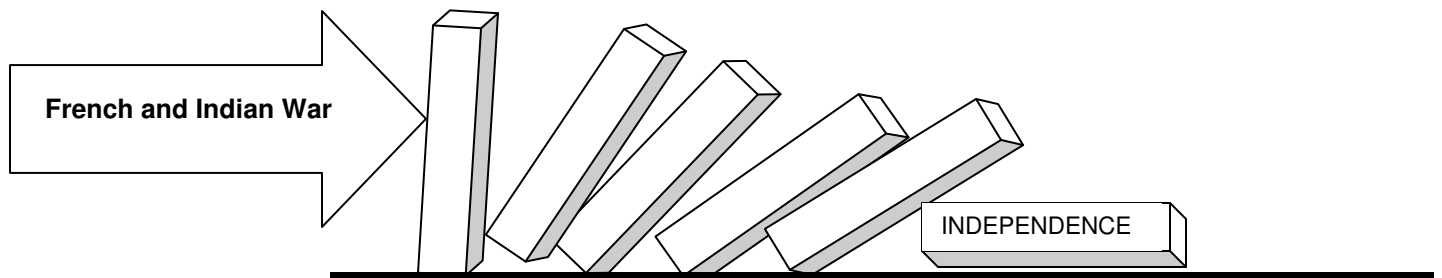


8th grade U.S. History



BRITISH ACTIONS

1. **Proclamation of 1763**

2. 10, 000 troops remain in the colonies

3. George Grenville (1763) **anti-smuggling laws** / to vice-admiralty courts

4. **Sugar Act** (1764) tax on molasses + officers can seize goods w/o court

5. **Writs of Assistance** (1767)

6. Vice-Admiralty Courts

7. **Stamp Act**, 1765

8. **Stamp Act** (March,1766) is repealed

9. **Declaratory Act** (March,1766) Parliament has the right to tax and make decisions on 'all cases' involving the colonies

10. **Townshend Acts** (1767) taxes on imported goods; including basic items (glass, tea, paper, lead)

COLONIAL REACTION

_____ A. Alarmed: interference with their liberties

_____ B. Outrage; an even stronger **boycott** is enacted; women organized as the **Daughters of Liberty** (make your own homemade goods)

_____ C. Angry: limit on their freedom

_____ D. Angry: violated their right to a secure home

_____ E. Angry: violated their rights as Englishmen

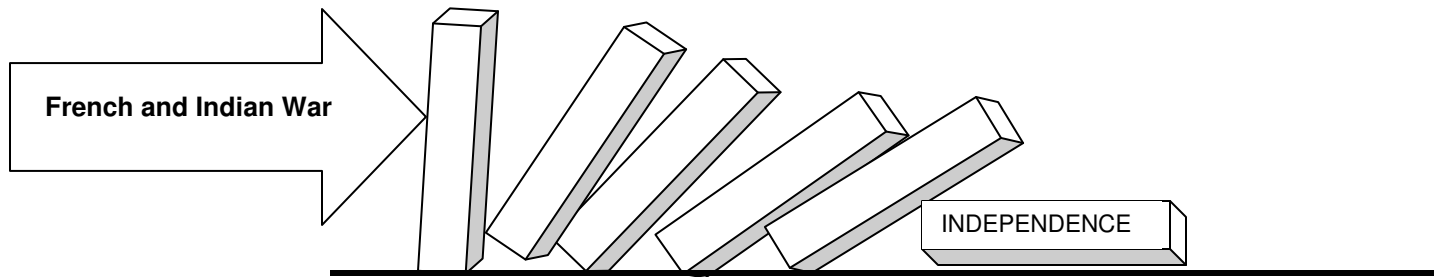
_____ F. Protested in many ways: a) **Virginia House of Burgesses** passes a resolution (only VA can tax its citizens) b) Samuel Adams (Boston) organized the **Sons of Liberty** c) protests burning **effigies** d) raiding and destroying British official houses e) marches f) **Stamp Act Congress** (9) decided to **boycott**

_____ G. Opposed and ready to act: a) interfered with colonial affairs by directly taxing them, b) taxed without representation

_____ H. Trust in the King and Parliament not fully restored

_____ I. Angry: contradicted British law "innocent till proven guilty"

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BRITISH ACTIONS

(continued)

11. **British officials seize** the *Liberty*, a ship belonging to John Hancock, a merchant and protest leader.
12. **Britain sends two regiments** of troops to Boston to stop the 'rebellious' colonists.
13. **Tea Act, (1773)** A act that allows the British East India Company the right to ship tea to the colonies without paying most of the taxes (advantage to the British)
14. **Coercive Acts (1774)** Harsh laws intended to punish the people of Boston for their resistance. Closes Boston Harbor until all the damaged tea has been paid for. No ships of any kind (even those carrying food) are not allowed to enter the port. Towns meeting are now banned, British officials are permitted to be tried in other colonies or in Britain. Forces Bostonians to shelter soldiers in their homes.
15. **Quebec Act (1774)** Act that sets up a permanent government for Quebec and grants religious freedom for the many French Catholics living in Quebec.

COLONIAL REACTION

(continued)

- _____ **J.** Angry Bostonians jeer at the "redcoats" and the townspeople hatred for the soldiers grows stronger.
- _____ **K.** Protests in the streets of Boston; crowds shouting against Parliament and against the taxes imposed on them.
- _____ **L.** In 1772, the Committee of Correspondence (an organization that circulates the colonists' grievances against Britain) is renewed.
- _____ **M.** Maintained that their rights as English citizens are being violated (no quartering of troops in private homes and no standing army in peace time without their consent).
- _____ **N.** The Boston Tea Party: on Dec. 16, 1773 men (Sons of Liberty) disguised as Mohawks, throw 342 chests of tea from ships belonging to the British East India Company
- _____ **O.** **Boston Massacre** incident used as a **propaganda** against the British. Samuel Adams uses an engraving by Paul Revere that portrays the incident as a 'slaughter of innocent Americans'.