

Study Guide



Chapter 5, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 132–135

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

KEY TERMS

revenue	Incoming money (page 133)
writs of assistance	Legal documents that allowed customs officers to search homes and warehouses (page 133)
resolution	A formal expression of opinion (page 134)
effigy	A life-size rag figure representing a hated person (page 134)
boycott	To refuse to buy, use, or have dealings with (page 134)
nonimportation	Not to buy or use imported goods (page 134)
repeal	To cancel or officially withdraw (page 134)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever felt that a rule was unfair? How did you react to the rule? Were you able to get the rule changed? If so, what methods did you use to change the rule?

This section focuses on the way the British government treated the colonists after the French and Indian War.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the restrictions and taxes placed on the colonists.

Order or Act	Provisions of Order or Act	Colonists' Reaction
Proclamation of 1763		
Sugar Act of 1764		
Stamp Act		
Townshend Acts		

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READ TO LEARN

- **Relations With Britain** (pages 132–134)

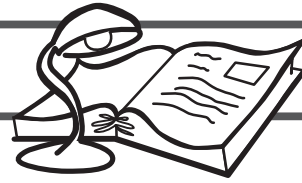
After Britain won the French and Indian War, they did a number of things to anger the colonists and cause them not to trust them. Colonists strongly opposed taxation without the consent of colonial legislatures. Many colonists felt that the following British actions interfered with their freedom:

- A.** The British planned to send 10,000 soldiers to the colonies and the frontier to help stop conflicts over land with the Native Americans.
 - B.** They declared in the Proclamation of 1763 that colonists were not allowed to move into Native American lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - C.** The king and Parliament of Britain also planned to tax the colonists for *revenue*, or to raise money, to help pay for the cost of the French and Indian War.
 - D.** Customs officers obtained *writs of assistance*, or legal permission to search homes and warehouses for smuggled goods without warning.
 - E.** They passed the Sugar Act in 1764 to lower the tax on imported molasses, hoping to encourage colonists to pay the tax instead of smuggling sugar from the West Indies.
 - F.** They established special courts to hear smuggling cases, which denied colonists the right to a jury trial.
- 1.** How did Britain hope to collect money to help pay their debts from the French and Indian War?

- **The Stamp Act** (page 134)

In 1765 Parliament passed the Stamp Act, a law that taxed almost all printed material in the colonies. Colonists united against the British for taxing them directly without the consent of the colonial legislatures. Patrick Henry persuaded members of the Virginia House of Burgesses to pass a *resolution*, or formal opinion, which stated that only they could levy taxes on their citizens. Samuel Adams and the Sons of Liberty protested the Stamp Act in Boston by burning *effigies*, life-size rag figures representing the hated tax collectors. They marched through the streets and raided

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and destroyed the homes of royal officials. Colonists refused to use the stamps. They **boycotted**, or refused to buy or use, imported British or European goods and signed **nonimportation** agreements pledging not to use goods from Britain. Delegates, or representatives, from nine colonies met in New York at the Stamp Act Congress. They sent a petition to the king and Parliament stating that only colonial legislatures could tax colonists. These actions cost British merchants to lose money, so Parliament **repealed**, or officially cancelled, the Stamp Act. Parliament also responded with the Declaratory Act of 1766, stating that they could legally tax and make decisions for the colonies.

2. How did the colonists protest the Stamp Act?

• New Taxes (page 135)

Parliament understood that the colonists wanted to govern themselves and decide on any taxes forced on the colonies. Hoping to avoid the kinds of problems caused by the Stamp Act, Parliament passed a new set of laws in 1767, known as the Townshend Acts. These acts taxed imported goods at the port of entry. The imported goods that were now taxed included basic items the colonists needed because they did not produce them. At this point, colonists opposed any taxes enforced by Parliament. Once again, the colonists boycotted imported goods. Women organized groups called the Daughters of Liberty that supported the boycott of British goods. They began to make their own fabrics and other goods previously imported from Britain so they would not have to rely on Britain for anything.

3. How did the colonists react to the Townshend Acts?
