Chapter 5: Section 1  
Crisis over taxes

Objectives:
1. Give one cause of the Proclamation of 1763 and one result
2. Give the two taxes passed by Parliament and why they were passed
3. Give the initial reaction of the colonists and their answer with the Stamp Act Congress
4. Give the impact that the boycott had on the mercantile system and what was Parliament's reaction
5. Name two items taxed by the Townshend Acts and how were writs of assistance used
6. Give three reactions that the colonists had to the Townshend Acts
7. Name 2 people that became prominent during this time period and the colony they are from

I. Fear of conflict with Native Americans on the Frontier
   A. Even before the end of the War for Empire there was trouble on the frontier
   B. American colonists wanted more land
   C. They were heading west to the areas just claimed from France
   D. After this conflict with the Natives the British issued the Proclamation of 1763
      1. It stated that no one was to live west of the Appalachian Mountains
      2. The only ones allowed west were
         a. Native Americans
         b. Fur traders
      3. To enforce this the British sent more troops
      4. This angered the Colonists because
         a. They were not allowed to move west
         b. The colonists had to help pay for the troops

II. Why the colonists had to pay taxes
   A. The colonists gained
      1. Land
      2. Protection from a foreign force
   B. The British believed the colonists did not appreciate what was done

III. How were the colonists going to pay
   A. Sugar Act (1764)
      1. The earlier Molasses act was too high and there was a lot of smuggling
      2. The Sugar Act lowered the tax but demanded that smuggling stop
      3. This allowed a tax to be collected instead of nothing
   B. Stamp Act (1765)
      1. Said that any legal document had to have a stamp
      2. Each time an item was stamped you were to pay a tax

IV. The colonists react
   A. The British thought they were asking for the minimum in taxes
      1. The average British citizen paid four times more in taxes than any colonist
   B. The colonists were never really taxed
   C. The colonies begin to riot
      1. Burn down tax collectors houses
      2. Tar and Feather tax collectors
   D. The colonists believed there was taxation without representation
      1. Most colonists believed that they could only be taxed by local governments
      2. Other colonists knew that if they were to get anywhere they must revolt

V. The Stamp Act Congress of 1765
   A. The colonists sent petitions that stated that the taxes were unfair
B. Parliament would not listen so the Stamp Act Congress decided to **boycott British goods**
   1. Which means they would not buy **British goods**
   2. This would hurt the **Mercantilism theory**
   3. British merchants and workers went out of business
C. Finally in 1766 Parliament passed the **Declaratory Act**
   1. Stated that the Stamp act was **repealed**
   2. Also stated that Congress had the right to **make any law**
D. Colonists don’t care they only heard that the tax was lifted

VI. The New Taxes, **The Townshend Acts (1767)**
A. These had low taxes on goods such as
   1. Sugar  2. Lead  3. **Silk**  4. **Glass**  5. **Tea**
B. These were also very disturbing to the Americans because they believed they did not have any **representation in Parliament**
C. The Townshend allowed custom agents to use **Writs of Assistance**
   1. The writs allowed a customs agent to **inspect any cargo**
   2. The writs allowed the search to take place without any reason
   3. This was in place to stop **smuggling**
D. The colonists believed the writs were wrong because no other British citizen could be **searched without reason**

VII. The response to the Townshend Acts
A. The colonists passed **non-importation acts**
   1. The colonists were not to import any **Townshend taxed items**
   2. This would, colonists hoped, hurt **English Merchants**
B. The colonists also printed newspapers that
   1. Told people that Parliament was **singling them out**
   2. It also warned that if anyone imported goods that they would be **punished**
C. Some colonists formed groups to fight the taxes
   1. **Sons of Liberty**
      a. Were **males** and were **well off**
      b. Discussed ways to fight **British Policies**
      c. Not to buy taxed goods
      d. Most of these men also wrote the articles that appeared in the **newspapers**
   2. **Daughters of Liberty**
      a. Were **females**
      b. Would make sure people wore **homespun clothes**

VIII. Leaders for the fight against Britain
A. **Samuel Adams**
   1. Was from **Massachusetts**
   2. Wrote many **pamphlets and letters**
      a. Informed the American public what parliament was doing
      b. Was considered to be a **free spirit**
B. **Patrick Henry**
   1. Was in the Virginia House of Burgesses as well
   2. Was more **reckless** then Washington