

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Taxation Without Representation

After their victory in the French and Indian War, the British government needed to raise money to pay for it. The British believed that the colonies should pay some of the money, since the war was fought to protect them. The colonists did not agree. They believed that the British government had fought the war to protect British trade and that it was the government's responsibility to pay for it. Since Parliament had the power to pass laws for the colonies, it passed several policies that affected the colonies.

Fill in the chart about the British policies using pages 186-192 in *Why We Remember*, pages 132-155 in *American Republic to 1877*, and pages 124-130 in *Story of America*.

British Policy	Date (Year)	Description	Cause(s)	Colonial Reaction	
Proclamation of 1763	1763	Law passed by parliament that closed lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to colonial settlement	-Natives in the west unfriendly to the English -Parliament did not want to pay to protect the colonists	-Alarmed the colonists -Mostly ignored by the colonists and the colonists moved west anyway	
Sugar Act	1764	-Law passed by Parliament that placed a tax on molasses and sugar -Allowed officers to seize goods from smugglers without going to court	-England needed the money to pay for troops in the colonies -Hoped to stop the colonists from smuggling	Colonists boycotted the purchase of molasses and sugar	Boycott – Refusal to buy goods from a particular country
Quartering Act	1765	Law passed by Parliament that stated New York lawmakers should provide food and shelter for British soldiers (Redcoats)	-Saved England money -Soldiers could spy on and influence the legislators	Legislators refused to obey the law	
Stamp Act	1765	Law passed by Parliament that placed a tax on legal documents, paper products, newspapers, dice, and playing cards	The other laws weren't working and England still needed money	-Colonists boycotted registering births, deaths, marriages, deeds, etc. -Did not buy newspapers, etc. -Protests; Sons of Liberty formed *Later repealed	Stamp collectors/distributors tarred and feathered; forced to give up office

(over)

British Policy	Date (Year)	Description	Cause(s)	Colonial Reaction
Declaratory Act	1766	Statement made by Parliament declaring that it had the right and power to control and tax the colonies	Parliament was embarrassed that they have been forced to repeal the Stamp Act	Colonists ignored it
Townshend Acts	1767	Laws passed by Parliament that placed tariffs (taxes) on commonly used household products imported to the colonies (paper, tea, paint, lead, and glass)	England still needed money	-Colonists boycotted -Eventually repealed -Daughters of Liberty formed
Writs of Assistance	1767	Fill-in-the-blank search warrants already signed by the judge and given to customs agents so that it would be easy for them to search for smuggled goods	Colonists were still smuggling goods and England was losing money from the loss of business and taxes	Colonists petitioned the king to stop the practice of giving out the writs
Tea Act	1773	Law passed by Parliament that gave the British East India Company the right to sell tea directly to the colonists with no competition from any other company (a monopoly)	Parliament wanted to protect and keep the company in business (too important to England's economy)	-Colonists boycotted the purchase of tea because they still did not have a representative in Parliament -Resulted in the Boston Tea party (1773) → Resulted in the Coercive Acts/"Intolerable Acts" (1774)

Believed the act violated the rights of British citizens – citizens had the right to privacy