

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Proclamation
of 1763

Sugar Act

Stamp Act

Townshend Act

Boston
Massacre

Tea Act

Boston Tea
Party

QUIZ

Intolerable Acts

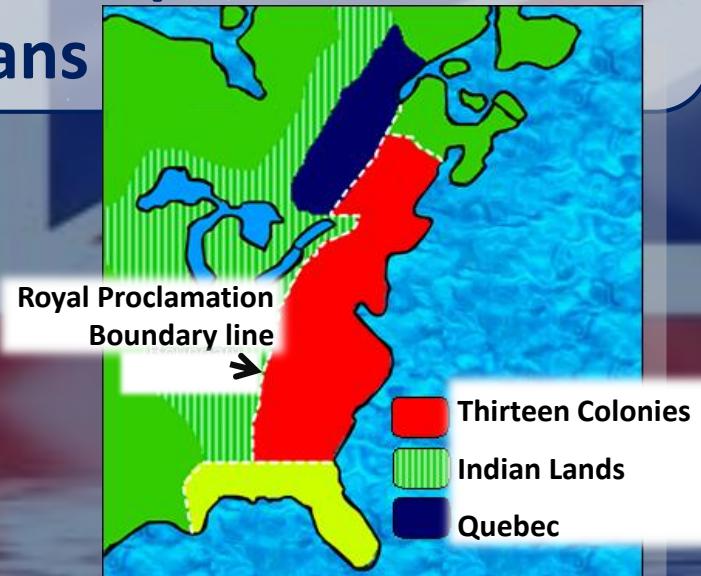
PROCLAMATION OF 1763

STOP The Proclamation of 1763, signed by King George III of England, prohibited any English settlement west of the Appalachian mountains

STOP It required those already settled in those regions to return east in an attempt to ease tensions with Native Americans

Colonist
Response

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RESPONSE OF PROCLAMATION OF 1763

STOP Colonists resented not being able to settle west of the Proclamation line, especially in places like the Ohio Valley

STOP With the French removed, they believed it their right

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By the King.

A PROCLAMATION.

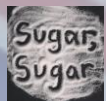
GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have taken into Our Royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to Our Crown by the late definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, the tenth day of February last; and being desirous that all our loving subjects, as well of our Kingdoms as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures and navigation; We have thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving subjects, that We have, with the advice of our said Privy Council, granted our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect within the Countries and Islands, ceded and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, four distinct and separate Governments, styled and called by the names of QUEBEC, EAST FLORIDA, WEST FLORIDA and GRENADA, and limited and bounded as follows, viz :

SUGAR ACT



The Sugar Act was passed by Parliament to pay for the war debt brought on by the French and Indian War and to help pay for the expenses of running the colonies and newly acquired territories.



This act increased the duties on imported sugar and other items such as textiles, coffee, wines and indigo (dye).

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STAMP ACT OF 1764

❖ In March, the Stamp Act was passed by Parliament imposing the first direct tax on the American colonies, to offset the high costs of the British military organization in America. Thus for the first time in the 150 year old history of the British colonies in America, the Americans will pay tax not to their own local legislatures in America, but directly to England.

❖ Under the Stamp Act, all printed materials were taxed, including:

- * Newspapers
- * Pamphlets
- * Bills
- * Legal documents
- * Licenses
- * Almanacs
- * Dice and playing cards



DO NOT EVEN PONDER THE THOUGHT
OF SELLING OR TRADING GOODS
WITHOUT
THE ROYAL STAMP

IF YOU CHOOSE TO DISOBEY THIS LAW
A SEVERE PENILTY WILL BE PAID

**Colonist
Response**

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RESPONSE TO THE STAMP ACT

❖ The American colonists quickly united in opposition, led by the most influential segments of colonial society – lawyers, publishers, land owners, ship builders and merchants – who were most affected by the Act.

❖ Stamp Act Congress formed to organize boycott



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TOWNSHEND ACT

\$ In 1767, The English Parliament passed the Townshend Revenue Acts, imposing a new series of taxes on the colonists to pay for the costs of administering and protecting the American colonies. Items taxed included imports such as paper, tea, glass, lead and paints.

\$ The Act also established a colonial board of customs commissioners in Boston.



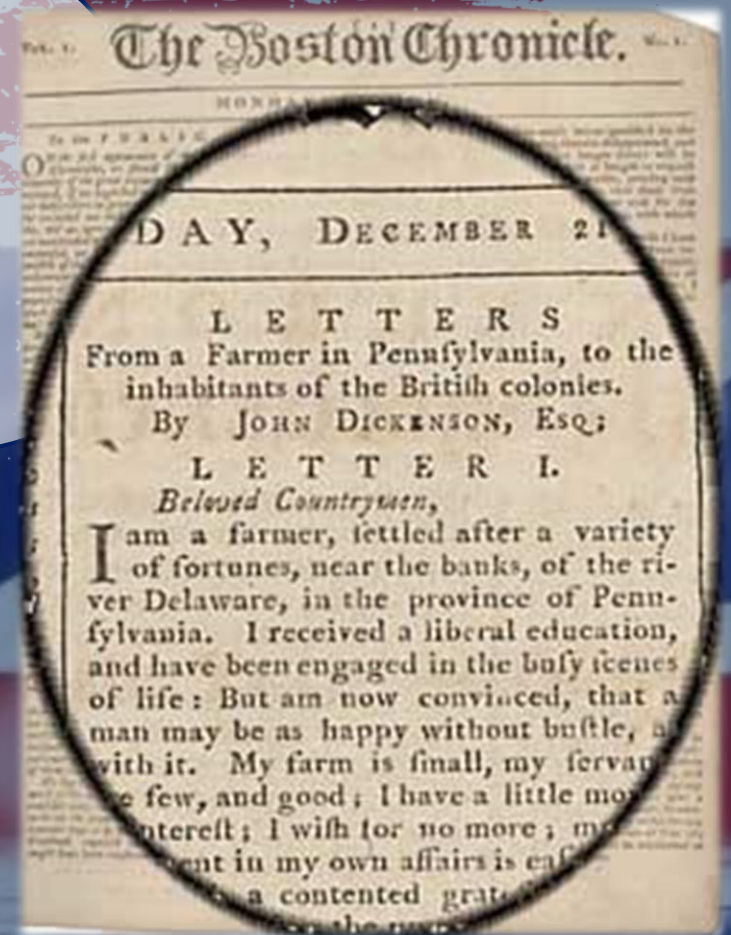
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RESPONSE TO TOWNSHEND ACT-

Letters from a Farmer

- 💰 Colonists boycott
- 💰 The most famous response was John Dickinson's essays, "Letters from a Farmer," which argued against taxing for the purpose of raising revenue.



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BOSTON MASSACRE



- The Boston Massacre occurred when a mob harassed British soldiers who then fired their muskets pointblank into the crowd, killing three instantly, mortally wounding two others and injuring six.
- Crispus Attucks was the first of the three killed at the massacre making him the first casualty of the American Revolution.

[Colonist Response](#)

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RESPONSE TO BOSTON MASSACRE

- The Boston Massacre was of course, not a “massacre,” in the classic sense. Colonists responded through propaganda and immediately capitalized on this incident, using it to fan colonial passions of seeing the British unjustly governing the colonies.

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TEA ACT



The day of the Boston Massacre, the Townshend Act was repealed. One month later, all the acts except the tax on tea were repealed because of colonial boycotts. The tea tax was kept to show the colonies that the British still had the right to Tax the colonies.

Colonist
Response

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RESPONSE TO TEA ACT



**Boston Tea
Party**

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BOSTON TEA PARTY

- On the evening of December 16, 1773, a group of men calling themselves the “Sons of Liberty” went to the Boston Harbor. The men were dressed as Mohawk Indians. They boarded three British ships, the Beaver, the Eleanor and the Dartmouth, and dumped forty-five tons of tea into the Boston Harbor
- The Boston Tea Party was a direct response from colonists who opposed tea which was taxed by someone other than their own representatives



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INTOLERABLE ACTS

- The Intolerable Acts (or Coercive Acts) were a series of laws sponsored by British Prime Minister Lord North and enacted in 1774 in response to the Boston Tea Party.

The laws were:

[Boston Port Act](#)

[Quartering Act](#)

[Quebec Act](#)

[Massachusetts Bay Regulating Act](#)

[Impartial Administration of Justice Act](#)

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RESPONSE TO INTOLERABLE ACTS

- These were by far the harshest of the acts passed. Those living in Boston and Massachusetts would lose money from the Boston Port Act, be forced to provide housing to soldiers through the Quartering Act, and be denied some of the same freedoms other colonists received through the Quebec Act.
- The colonists called for a convention

BOSTON PORT ACT

- Closed the port of Boston in 1774 until the price of the dumped tea was recovered, moved the capital of Massachusetts to Salem, and made Marblehead the official port of entry for the Massachusetts colony

QUARTERING ACT

- Allowed royal troops to stay in houses or empty buildings if barracks were not available

QUEBEC ACT

- **Granted civil government and religious freedom to Catholics living in Quebec**

**Intolerable
Acts**

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MASSACHUSETTS REGULATING ACT

- Made all law officers subject to appointment by the royal governor and banned all town meetings that didn't have approval of the royal governor

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ACT

- Allowed the royal governor of a colony to move trials to other colonies or even to England if he feared that juries in those colonies wouldn't judge a case fairly

[Intolerable Acts](#)

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[TAKE QUIZ](#)

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Select a question below.

[Q. 1](#)

[Q. 5](#)

[Q. 9](#)

[Q. 2](#)

[Q. 6](#)

[Q. 10](#)

[Q. 3](#)

[Q. 7](#)

[Q. 4](#)

[Q. 8](#)

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 1:

This document prohibited any English settlement west of the Appalachian mountains.

- A. [The Intolerable Acts](#)
- B. [The Proclamation of 1763](#)
- C. [The Townshend Act](#)
- D. [The Declaratory Act](#)

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 2:

What year did the British blockade Boston's harbor?

- A. 1770
- B. 1773
- C. 1774
- D. 1775

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 3:

Which was another name for the Intolerable Acts?

- A. [The Quartering Act](#)
- B. [The Townshend Act](#)
- C. [The Stamp Act](#)
- D. [Coercive Acts](#)

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 4:

Who signed the Proclamation of 1763 into law?

- A. Lord Townshend
- B. English Parliament
- C. King George III
- D. Lord Grenville

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 5:

What was the British response to the Boston Tea Party?

- A. [The Intolerable Acts](#)
- B. [The Stamp Act](#)
- C. [The Townshend Act](#)
- D. [The Proclamation of 1763](#)

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 6:

What do many of the British Acts have in common?

- A. They tax American colonists
- B. They take away colonists' freedom
- C. They seek to pay for costs related to governing the colonies
- D. All of the above

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 7:

What were the colonists protesting at the Boston Tea Party?

- A. Tea from the East Indies
- B. Unfair price increase on tea
- C. Tea which was taxed
- D. Tea which was taxed by someone other than the colonists' representatives

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 8:

What items were taxed under the Stamp Act?

- A. All printed materials
- B. Newspapers and pamphlets
- C. Newspapers only
- D. Letters only

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 9:

Which act first required colonists to pay tax to someone other than their own legislatures?

- A. The Quartering Act
- B. The Coercive Act
- C. The Sugar Act
- D. The Stamp Act

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

Question 10:

This act required colonists to house and feed soldiers.

- A. [The Quartering Act](#)
- B. [The Townshend Act](#)
- C. [The Intolerable Acts](#)
- D. [The Sugar Act](#)

CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

CORRECT!

[Continue to the Next Question](#)

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CAUSES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION QUIZ

TRY AGAIN

Re-read the material and select a new answer.

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