

Sugar and Stamps

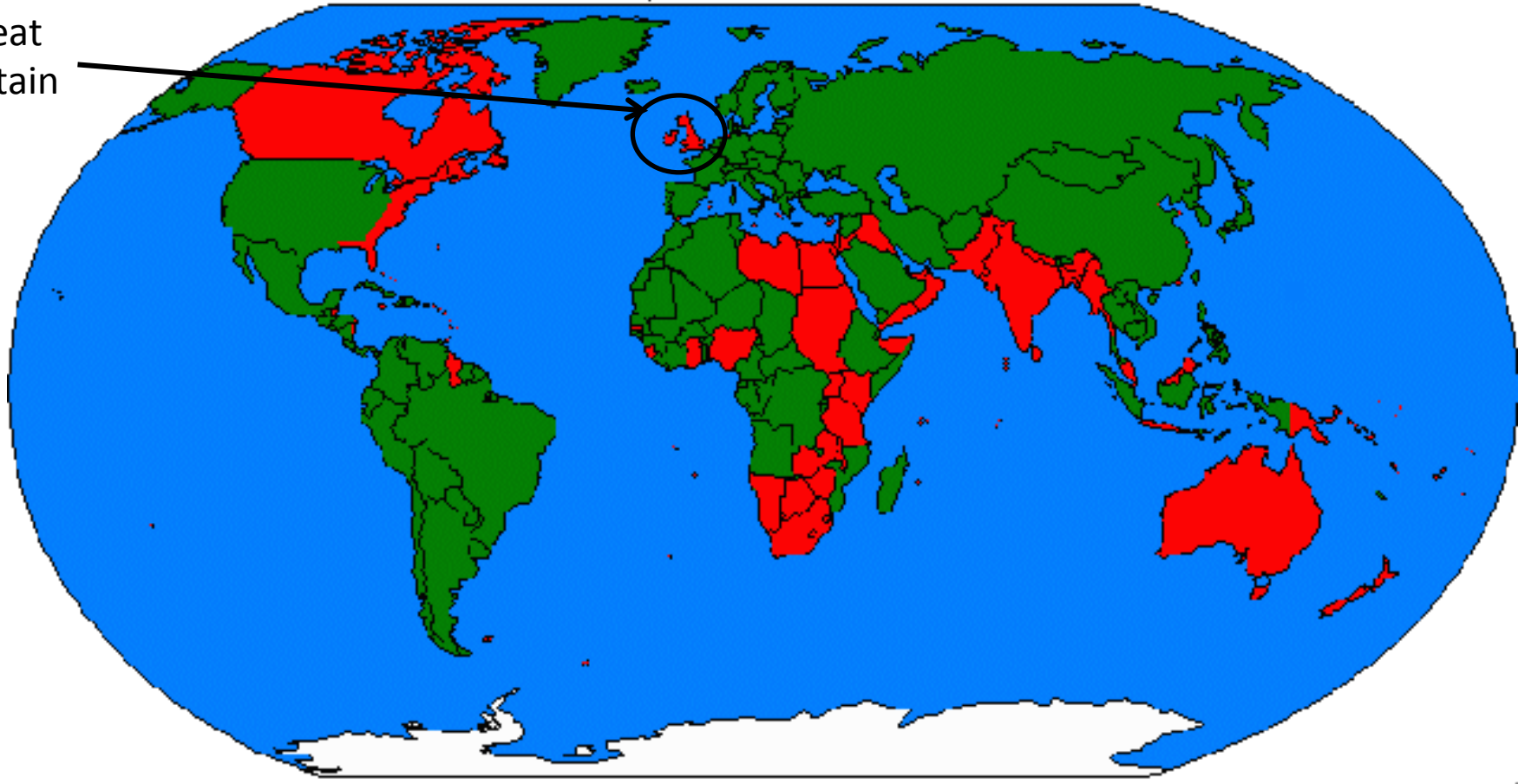
Would the colonists have reacted differently to these taxes if they had had representation in Parliament?

Remember...

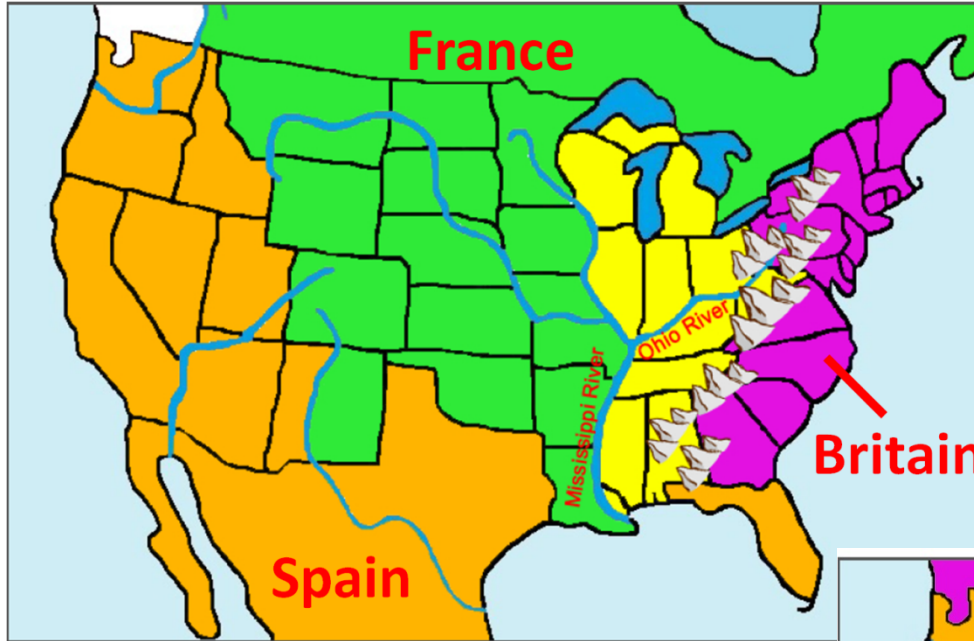
1. What war was recently fought in the Colonies? Why?
2. What was the financial state of the British Empire after winning the war?
3. How were the colonial governments supposed to run?
4. How did colonial governments actually run?
5. How did the English Colonists see themselves (what class)?
6. How did the English in England see the colonists (what class)?

Don't Forget...

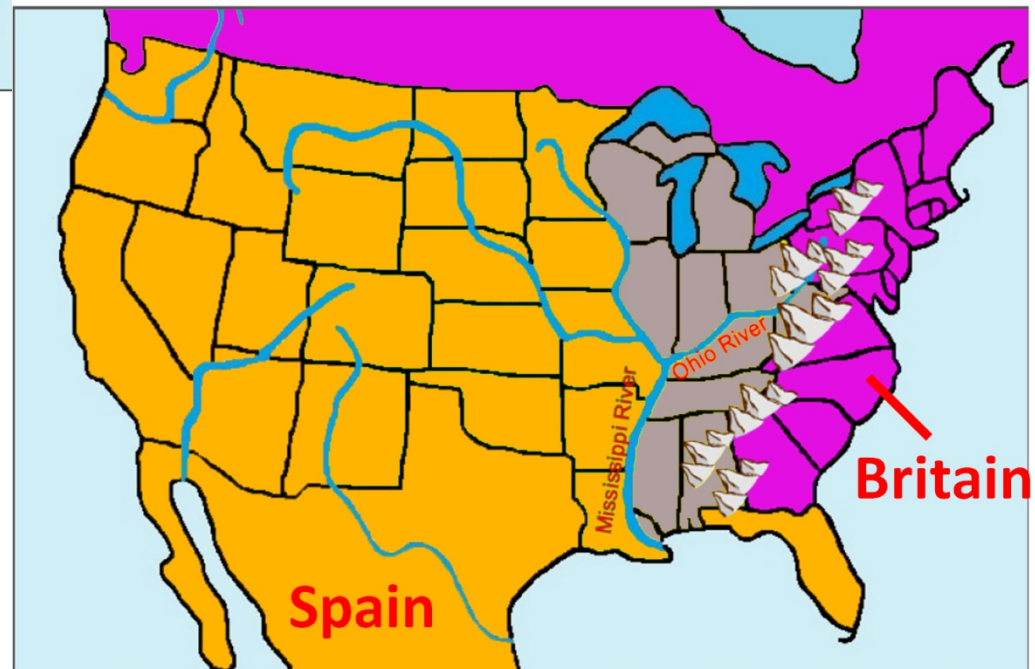
Great
Britain



French and Indian War



Before



After

Proclamation of 1763

Parliament said the Colonists could not move west past the Appalachian Mountains because the Indians were too hostile.

The colonists felt the Proclamation was unfair and ignored it.

Royal Officials could not enforce the Proclamation.



Financial Ruin

The British Empire in financial ruin after the war and needs a **quick way to make money**.

Sugar Act – New tax imposed by Parliament on Colonists. Taxed all sugar and molasses sold in the Colonies. Also placed higher taxes on foreign goods (called **tariffs**) in the Colonies forcing the Colonists to trade only within the British Empire.



“That’s Against the Rules!”

Remember –

- Colonial Assemblies were given the authority to tax their own colonies
- English Gentry have right to tax themselves with Representatives in Parliament
- Colonists consider themselves part of the Gentry Class
- English in England consider colonists Merchants/Tradesmen
- Only the Servant class doesn’t have say in taxes
- Colonists feel don’t have representatives in Parliament
- Colonists have just been given no say in taxes.

Colonists Boycott

Colonists respond to the Sugar Tax by boycotting (refusing to buy) British goods in the Colonies. They only buy foreign goods or things they can make themselves.



Stamp Act

England not making money from the Sugar Act because of the boycott. Creates a new tax called the **Stamp Act** which taxed *every official, printed, or written document* in the Colonies. Examples include:



- Playing cards
- Dice
- Blank Paper
- Legal documents
- Newspapers
- Letters
- Marriage Certificates
- Death Certificates
- Land Deeds
- Pamphlets
- Advertisements
- College Degrees
- Licenses
- Calendars

But...

Anticipating the Colonists to be angry (experience from Sugar Act), Parliament said the Colonies had one year to come up with a better idea for a tax and present it to Parliament for consideration.