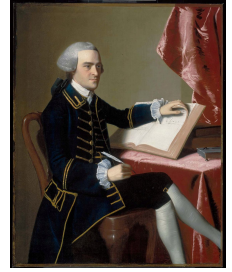


Chapter 5, part 2 – Beginnings of Conflict (*fill-in during class as teacher explains*)

Points to keep in mind:

- Americans respected the king
- Parliament had no rights over the colonies, according to the colonial charters
- Laissez-faire ("let it be," i.e., hands off) -- the policy of government NOT regulating trade/business
- Mercantilism - the idea that "colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country"
i.e., maintain a favorable balance of trade -- to export to the colonies more than you purchase from them



Up thru the mid-1700's, England passed laws to control colonial trade BUT did not enforce them. This policy is known as salutary neglect. It helped colonial businesses grow. Examples of these laws, sometimes enforced, sometimes not:

- Navigation Acts only Britain could transport goods to/from colonies
- Woolens Act gave Britain a near monopoly on selling woolen goods in the colonies
- Iron Act limited colonial ironworks (helped British ironworks)

All these acts (and others) gave Britain (England) the advantage in trade

- but they seldom were enforced!

1763 marks the end of the French and Indian War AND the beginning of strained relations between Britain and the colonies.

TWO GEORGES, BY GEORGE!

- King George III (FULL TITLE!!!) - assumed the throne just before 1763
- George Grenville - became Prime Minister in 1763
 - Prime Minister □ head of Parliament
 - "took charge" of the colonies
 - switched to mercantilist policies
 - ended salutary neglect
 - ✓ Proclamation of 1763 : limited colonies to east of Appalachian Mountains
 - ✓ Quartering Act : British soldiers in colonies during peacetime -- and colonies would house them at their expense! (tell students - this a violation of the English Bill of Rights)
 - ✓ Sugar Act : tax on sugar, molasses, coffee, etc.
 - ✓ Stamp Act : the first INTERNAL tax - not on imports !!! (i.e., not a tariff)
 - taxed newspapers and many documents

AKA the "Proclamation Line" in the text. This was intended partly to control the "Indian problem," but colonists knew that it violated their colonial charters.

the Quartering Act of 1765, which went far beyond what Gage had requested. The colonies disputed the legality of this Act since it seemed to violate the Bill of Rights 1689, which forbade taxation without representation and the raising or keeping of a standing army without the consent of Parliament. No standing army had been kept in the colonies before the French and Indian War, so the colonies asked why a standing army was needed after the French had been defeated.

REACTION:

- Patrick Henry - fiery orator against Stamp Act
- Stamp Act Congress 1st instance of colonial unity (9 states protested tax)
- Sons of Liberty led by Samuel (& John) Adams
- protests and also violence
- repealed in 1766
- ✓ Townshend Acts : taxes on glass , paint , paper , and tea (!!!) – monies raised would pay governor's salaries (no more “ power of the purse ” – see page 97 in book)

REACTION:

- John Dickinson : “Letters form a Farmer in Pennsylvania”
 - Boycotts - the refusal to buy (British) goods

RESPONSE TO STAMP ACT:
 ✓ Parliament does not have authority over colonies
 ✓ no-taxation w/o representation
 ✓ forced stamp distributors to resign
 ✓ Stamp Act Congress-1765
 • (no taxation w/o representation)
 • appealed to King
 - to defend them from Parliament
 - to restore charters
 - restore original land grants to colonies
 Parliament repeals Stamp Act (1766)
 – but next day passes the **Declaratory Act** - declaring that Parliament has full legal authority over colonies



In Boston :

- Rioting: (customs official seized John Hancock 's ship Liberty)
- Boston Massacre :
 - British ships and troops arrived at Boston ;
 - March 5, 1770: tensions culminated in a snowball fight turned ugly: 5 colonists killed
 - Same day: Parliament repeals the Townshend Acts – EXCEPT the tax on tea – to show Britain's “ right of taxing the Americans ” – !!!!!



Engrav'd Printed & Sold by Paul Revere Boston. The print was copied by Revere from a design by Henry Pelham for an engraving eventually published under the title "The Fruits of Arbitrary Power, or the Bloody Massacre," of which only two impressions could be located by Brigham. Revere's print appeared on or about March 28, 1770. The Old State House is depicted in the background.