

## **SS4H4**

**The student will explain the causes, events, and results of the American Revolution.**

**a. Trace the events that shaped the revolutionary movement in America, including the French and Indian War, British Imperial Policy that led to the 1765 Stamp Act, the slogan “no taxation without representation,” the activities of the Sons of Liberty, and the Boston Tea Party.**

**After the French and Indian War, King George left British troops in the colonies to defend attacks against the new land and to ensure that the colonists followed the proclamation.**



**These soldiers were British soldiers who lived in England. Where did they live in the colonies?**

# **The Quartering Act 1765**

What was the Quartering Act?  
How did the colonists feel about  
the Quartering Act?

The Quartering Act required colonists to provide food and housing to British soldiers.



**Colonists were outraged that they were expected to provide for the British troops in their homes.**



# **The Stamp Act**

## **1765**

What was the purpose of the Stamp Act?  
How did colonists feel about and  
react to the Stamp Act?

After the French and Indian War, England was in debt, and needed money to pay for troops in the colonies.

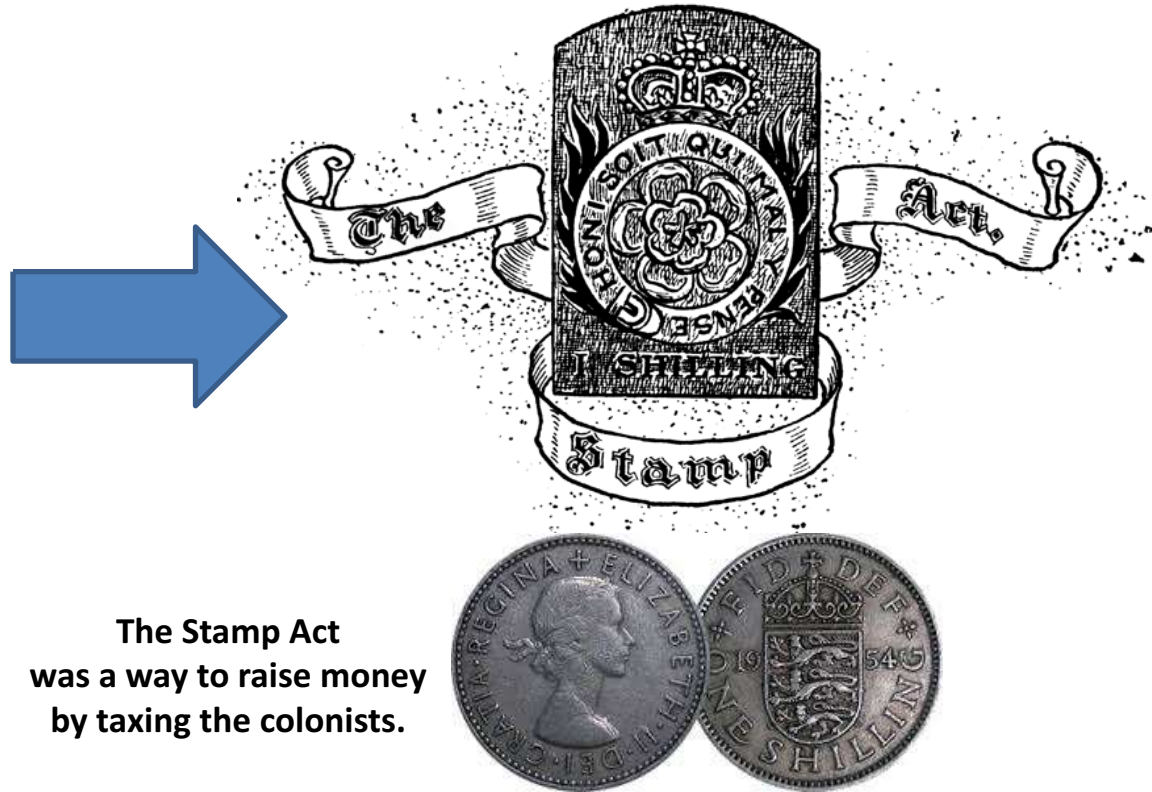
King George, III decided to tax the colonists as a way to raise money to pay for the war.

### CAUSE



England needed money after the French and Indian war

### EFFECT



The Stamp Act was a way to raise money by taxing the colonists.



**The new tax required all the colonists to pay a tax on every piece of printed paper they used.**





**All printed paper products  
required a stamp:  
newspapers, books, shipping  
records, playing cards, school  
materials, bibles, psalm books, etc.**

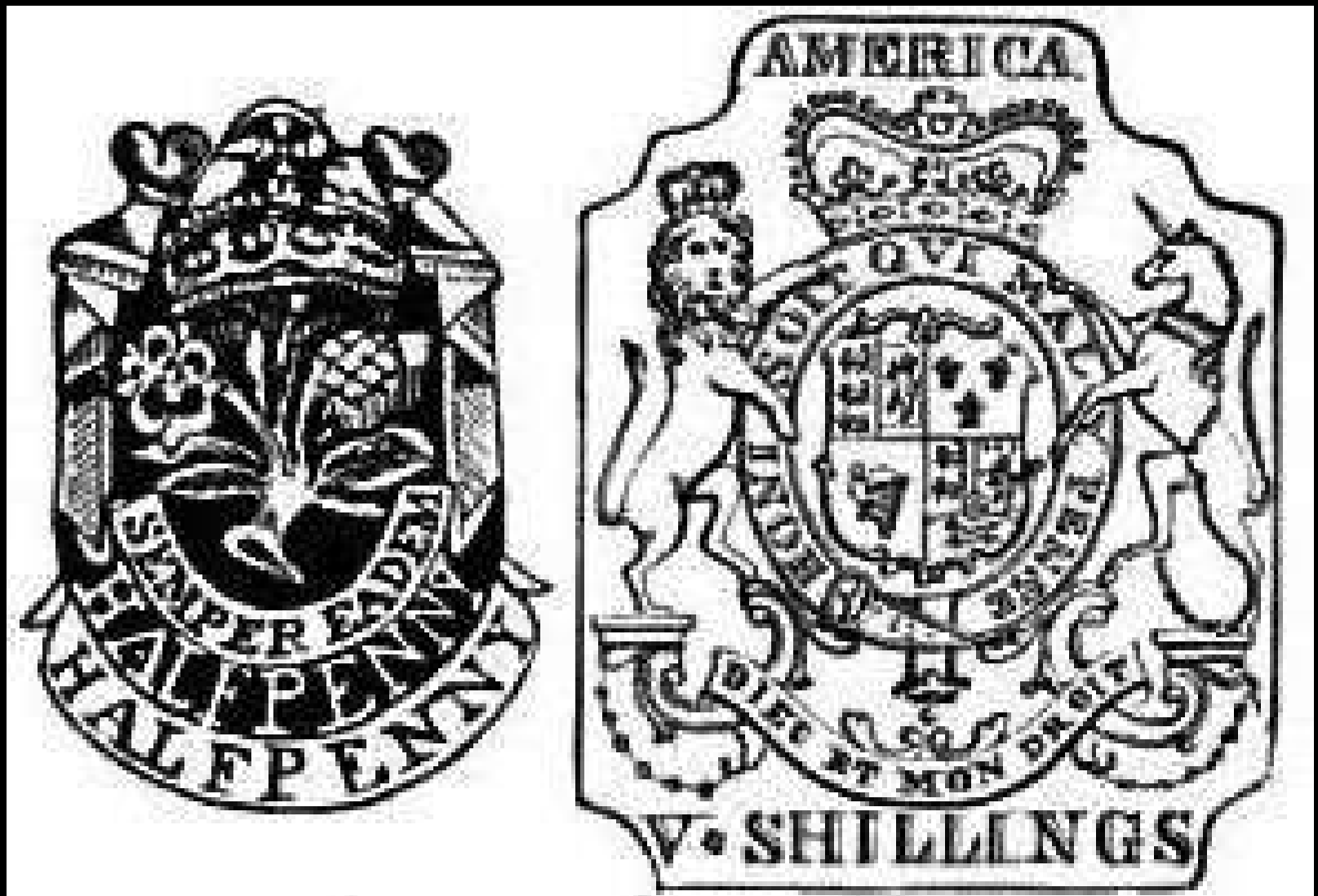




DO NOT EVEN  
PONDER THE THOUGHT  
OF SELLING OR TRADING GOODS  
WITHOUT

# THE ROYAL STAMP

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



**Sample stamps that would have been  
required on all paper products**



Different products had a different tax value. The stamp would indicate the amount of tax required for that document.

**Shillings** and **pence** were denominations of English money, just like pennies, quarters, and dollars are denominations for U.S. currency.

**Colonists did not like  
being taxed by Great Britain.**

**Many felt that only their own  
governments in the colonies  
had the right to tax them.**



**Colonists burned the Stamp Act in protest.**

**Colonists formed groups called the Sons of Liberty to organize protests against the Stamp Act.**

**Samuel Adams was a leader of the Sons of Liberty in Boston.**

**Liberty means freedom from being controlled by another government.**





**As a way to show their opposition to the Stamp Act, some colonists used a symbol similar to this one in the place where the stamp would go.**

**A protest is a way to express disapproval.**





**The Sons of Liberty  
encouraged  
colonists to boycott  
paper products that  
required a stamp.**

**Colonial merchants  
also began  
boycotting British  
goods imported  
from England.**





**It also has the protest stamp printed in the corner.**



**This article says it will be the last publication of the paper until the Stamp Act is repealed.**

**As a way to protest the Stamp Act, people boycotted printed paper. The Philadelphia Journal stopped publishing the paper.**

**Sometimes the Sons of Liberty used violence.  
They wrecked the homes of some of the British officials,  
and beat up some of the tax collectors.**



**What slogan became  
popular at protests that  
declared how the  
colonists felt about  
England's taxes?**

**NO  
TAXATION**

**WITHOUT  
REPRESENTATION**

[www.cafepress.com/afarm05](http://www.cafepress.com/afarm05)

**1766**

**Parliament (the  
British government)  
repealed, or  
canceled, the  
Stamp Act**

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