

FROM EMPIRE TO  
INDEPENDENCE,  
CHAPTER 6 NOTES,  
PART 2

# Effects of the Seven Years' War

- Colonists began using the term “Americans” to refer to colonists
- Wider notions of “community”

# Sugar Act-1764

British troops remained in America after the war in the 1760s.

This cost money.

Britain placed a duty on sugar imported into the colonies.

# Sugar Act, cont.

- Britain intended to enforce a duty (tax) on sugar that had been imported into the colonies
- Colonial taxes stayed at an all-time high
- Colonists tried to boycott foreign sugar
  - Problem?
- Britain's position: colonists should help pay for the cost of the colonies

# Stamp Act

- 1765—required purchase of specially embossed paper for newspapers, legal documents, licenses, insurance policies, dice, and playing cards
- Issue: Representation
- Parliament operated using “virtual representation”
  - Members of Parliament represented everyone everywhere in the empire
- Colonists wanted “actual representation”

# Stamp Act Congress

- October 1765-nine colonies sent representatives
- Stamp Act Congress issued a declaration saying that parliament had no right to tax the colonists
- Someone had to collect the taxes—but the collectors were scared off by mobs

# Declaratory Act

- Stamp Act repealed in 1766 and reduced the taxes owed under the Sugar Act
- BUT, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, which said that Parliament had power to make laws for the colonies

# Townshend Revenue Acts

- ⦿ Taxes in Britain were lowered in the 1760s and so revenue had to come from the colonies
- ⦿ Nonimportation: Early Political Boycott
  - Main weapon of the resistance
  - Boycotts of English products (lead, glass, paper, paint, tea)
  - 1769 Virginia banned the importation of goods in the Townshend Acts

