

Declaratory Act (1766)



- **Taxation Without Representation vs. Virtual Representation**
- Resistance to the Stamp Tax is too strong. Britain realizes it has to repeal the tax, but doesn't want to look weak.
- Pairs the repeal with the Declaratory Act, which takes a hard stance toward the colonies
 - Parliament "hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America ... in all cases whatsoever".

The Townshend Acts (1767)

- Designed to raise revenue, and to assert “the superiority of the Mother Country.”
 - Increased taxes and importation on manufactured and luxury goods carried by the East India Company (eg. paper, paint, lead, glass, & tea).
 - Increased British naval presence to curb smuggling.
- King George orders General Thomas Gage to use “such Force as You shall think necessary to Boston”



A VIEW OF PART OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND AND BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR LANDING THEIR TROOPS 1768



1. Bower
 2. Fenwick
 3. Mather
 4. Gifford
 5. Mermud
 6. Romney
 7. Launceston
 8. Bonnetta

On Friday Sept. 30th 1768. the Ships of War, armed Schooners, Transports, &c. Came up the Harbour and Anchored round the Town, their Cannon loaded & being on their cables, as for a regular Siege. At noon, on Saturday October 1st, the fourteenth & twentieth Regiments, a detachment from the 59th Regt. and a Train of Artillery, with two pieces of Cannon, landed on the Long Wharf; then Formed and Marched, with inflated Parades, Drums beating, Pipes playing, and Colours flying, up KING STREET. Each Soldier having received 16 rounds of Powder and Ball.

To the Earl of Sandwich, His Majesty's Secretary of State for America this View of the only well Plan'd Expedition, formed for supporting & settling the City of BOSTON & chastising & imploring of AMERICA, shew my Duty.

Colonists React to the Townshend Acts

- Emergency colonial legislatures called. They petition the king and eventually sign non-importation agreements.
- The Sons of Liberty first tar and feather a British tax collector in 1767. Chapters are now present in all 13 Colonies.
- John Dickinson writes **Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer** criticizing the act and its effect on working people in the colonies.

WHEREAS this Province labours under a heavy Debt, incurred in the Course of the late War; and the Inhabitants by this Means must be for some Time subject to very burthenome Taxes: And as our Trade has for some Years been on the decline and is now particularly under great Embarrassments, and burthened with heavy Impositions, our Medium very scarce, and the Balance of Trade greatly against this Country:

WE therefore the Subscribers, being sensible that it is absolutely necessary, in Order to extricate us out of these embarrassed and distressed Circumstances, to promote Industry, Oeconomy and Manufactures among ourselves, and by this Means prevent the unnecessary Importation of European Commodities, the excessive Use of which threatens the Country with Poverty and Ruin. DO promise and engage, us and with each other, that we will encourage the Use and Consumption of all Articles manufactured in any of the British American Colonies, and more especially in this Province; and that we will not, from and after the 31st of December next, purchase any of the following Articles, imported from Abroad.

Loaf Sugar, Cordage, Anchors, Coaches Chaises and Carriages of all Sorts, Horse Furniture, Men and Womens Hats, Men and Womens Apparel ready-made, Household Furniture, Gloves, Men and Womens Shoes, Sole-Leather, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Gold and Silver and Thread Lace of all Sorts, Gold and Silver Buttons, Wrought Plate of all Sorts, Diamond Stone and Pale Ware, Snuff, Mustard, Clocks and Watches, Silvermiths and Jewellers Ware, Broad Cloths that cost above 10s. per Yard, Muslin Furrs and Tippets, and all Sorts of Millenary Ware, Starch, Women and Childrens Stays, Fire Engines, China Ware, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Gauze, Pewterers hollow Ware, Linseed Oyl, Glue, Lawns, Cambricks, Silks of all kinds for Garments, Malt Liquors and Cheese. And we further agree strictly to adhere to the late Regulation respecting Funerals, and will not use any Gloves but what are Manufactured here, nor procure any new Garments upon such an Occasion, but what is absolutely necessary.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 28, 1767.

John Steel	John Arnold	John Silver
John Nuddloch	M ^r Lockson	Rob ^t Whortley
Sam ^l Foster	Paul Revere	John Gray
Richard Bright	Jo ^h Tymer	Henry Roby
John Tilling	Joseph Snelling	W ^m Hill
will ^m Jasper	John Macketh	Asa Bolder
John McKeon	W^m Hill	Caleb Champney
John Poid	Benj ⁿ Thompson	Joseph Bonilla
Jonathan Cary	Benjamin Clark	Isaac Holland
Andrew Gilchrist	Edward Foster	George Wright
Clément Collins	Sam ^l Warner	Shel ^l Bradford
And ^r Drummond	John White	Joseph Clark
James Bell	Alex ^r Campbell	Samuel Godding
Ezra Collins	James Lockman	William Bell
Franc ^{is} Greenard	Abra ^m Fore	Thomas Jargess
W ^m Mayhay	Joseph Smith	John Grant
Alex ^r Chubbobain	Abner Hall	John Loomis
	Stephen Vaz	John Gornumth
	James Bennett	William Case



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The Boston Massacre (1770)

- A mob gathers in Boston, many holding clubs, corner a British sentry.
- Sentry joined by 7 comrades.
- Mob begins pelting soldiers with ice.
- Shots fired, 5 Bostonians killed, 6 injured.
- John Adams defends the soldiers in court. 6 acquitted, 2 convicted of manslaughter.

