

Your student has been instructed to fill out this 2-way comparison chart with as many details as he remembers from his studies. One or two points per box is sufficient.

EVENT	BRITISH POINT OF VIEW	COLONIAL POINT OF VIEW AND/OR RESPONSE
Stamp Act (1765)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament required colonists to pay a tax on almost all documents before they could be mailed or become legal. British ministers argued that the colonists were represented by fellow British subjects back at home. William Pitt, a prominent leader in the French and Indian Wars, spoke for the rights of colonists. Along with British merchants, he helped repeal the law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not deny Parliament's right to regulate their lives in many regards Did deny that Parliament had the power to tax them without colonists being directly represented in Parliament. In response, colonists became more unified. Boycotted British imports Formed the Stamp Act Congress, who petitioned the king for repeal of the Stamp Act. Sons of Liberty formed in Boston; they were aggressive: destroying property and harassing agents of the crown
Townshend Acts (1767)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to maintain their right to tax the colonists, Parliament replaced Stamp Act with new tariffs on previously untaxed items: glass, lead, paper, paints, china, and tea. British merchants complained to the king and Parliament, and the tariff was revoked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonists boycotted British shipments as their cries for representation and unity grew stronger. The Daughters of Liberty was formed by women who opposed these tariffs.
Tea Act (1770)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax kept on tea and then lowered the price of tea shipped by the East India Company to prices that undercut even smuggled tea. England still argued that she had a constitutional right to tax the colonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonists steadfastly denied Parliament's right to tax by boycotting the tea. No major colonial harbor allowed the East India Company tea to be landed or purchased.
Boston Tea Party (1773)	British officials threatened to force the landing of three ships' worth of tea in Boston Harbor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonists first petition the royal governor to intervene on their behalf. Then, some colonists disguise themselves as Indians and dump the tea into the harbor.
Intolerable Acts (1774)	<p>Responding to the Tea Party, George III punishes Boston:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orders the Boston harbor closed until the cost of the ruined tea is repaid. Sends four more regiments of soldiers to enforce his will. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bostonians must either submit to the King's will or face financial ruin; they continue to resist. Other colonies come to their aid.
First Continental Congress (1774)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British insist that the Intolerable Acts are the law and will be enforced! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives of twelve colonies (all except Georgia) meet in Philadelphia to give a united response to the Intolerable Acts: Entreat George III to repeal Intolerable Acts Create the Articles of Association to coordinate a protest and aid Boston, particularly through a boycott on British goods