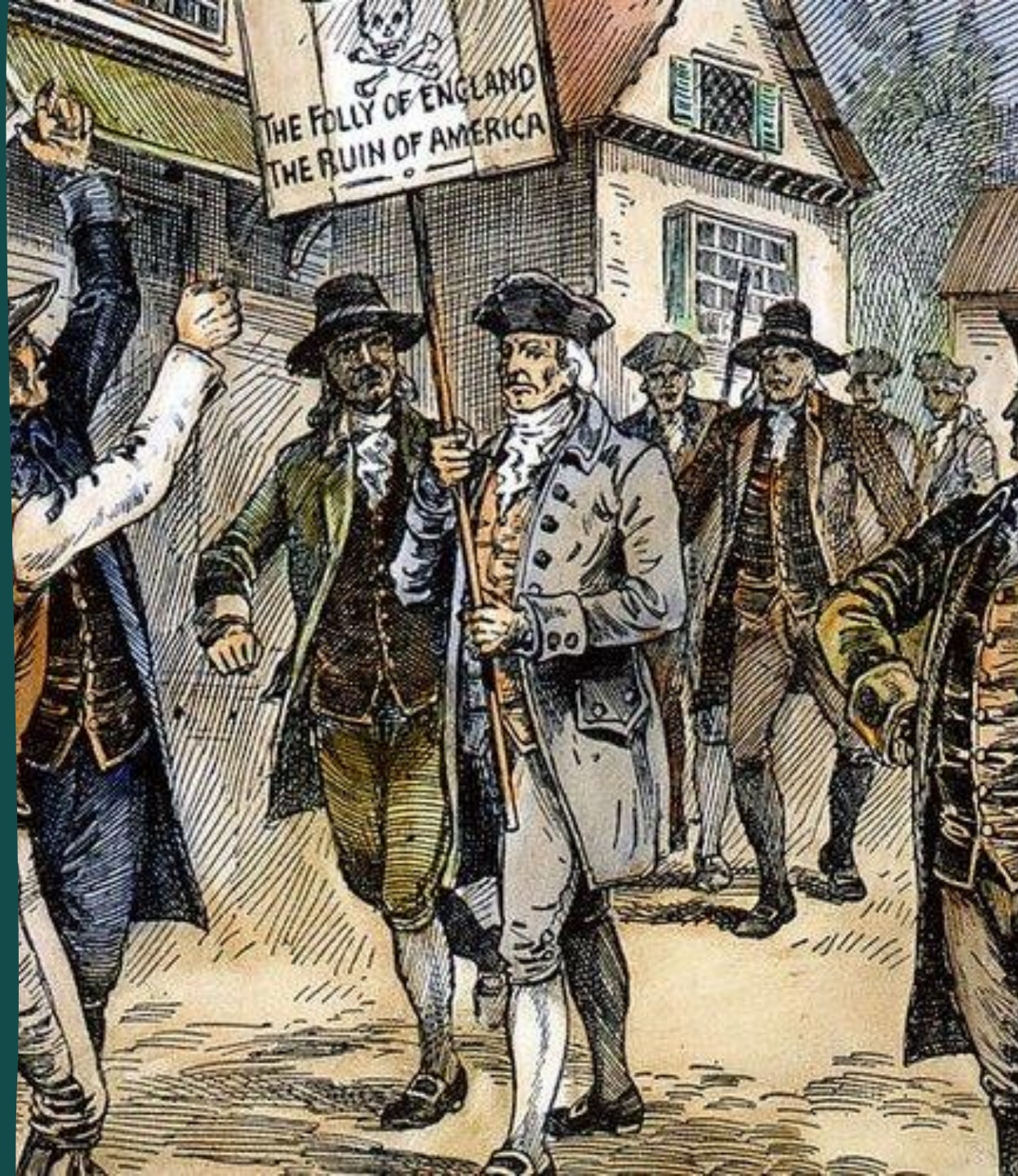


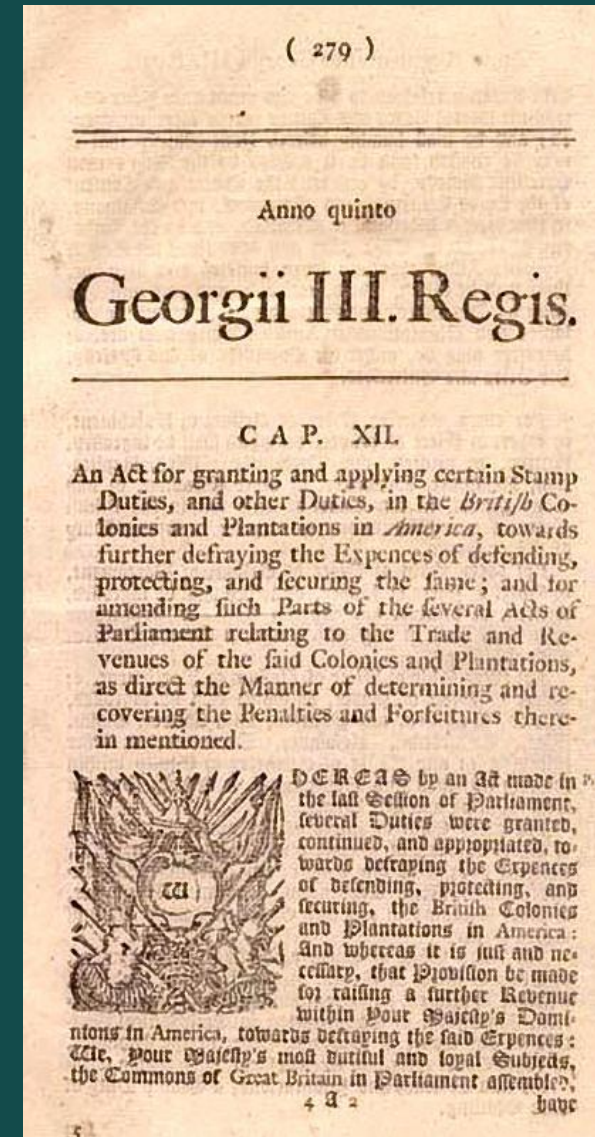
THE STAMP ACT

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THE STAMP ACT

- a tax measure aimed at increasing the revenue of British military operations in America.
- the French-Indian War (1754-63) and the Pontiac Rebellion (1763-64) were costly affairs for Great Britain (The French and Indian War was called the Seven Years War in England)
- was enacted in 1765 by British Parliament. It imposed a direct tax on all printed material such as newspapers, magazines and legal documents in the North American colonies.
- The Stamp Act intensified colonial hostility toward the British and was a direct development to the American Revolution.



THE REACTIONS OF COLONISTS

- ✓ The colonies reacted in protest.
- ✓ They refused to pay the tax.
- ✓ The tax collectors were threatened or made to quit their jobs.
- ✓ They even burned the stamped paper in the streets.
- ✓ The colonies also boycotted British products and merchants.

**FIGHT
OR PA**

LIEGE PAID
ANTWERP PA
BRUSSELS PA

They Also Paid The
Will You Pay Now Because You SHOULD

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the STAMP.



the fatal STAMP

- Prominent personalities such as **Benjamin Franklin** and **members of the pro-independence group** known as the *Sons of Liberty* claimed that the British Parliament did not have the authority to impose internal taxes.
- Tax commissioners were threatened and quit their jobs out of fear; others simply failed to raise any money. As Franklin wrote in 1766, "The Stamp Act must be enforced." Unable to do so, Parliament repealed the Stamp Act just a year later, on March 18, 1766.



NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!

“ Finally, we do not find the argument that we are asking for rights that Englishmen don't have very convincing. If they do not have the right of not being taxed without representation, they should have that right. We are not only asking for rights of other Englishmen. *We are asking for God-given, inalienable rights.* We are insisting on the right to protect our property from unfair taxation.”



The Stamp Act Congress - Consequences

- In October 1765: Delegates from nine colonies meet in New York City in what has become known as “the Stamp Act Congress”
- In this congress, it is accepted that while Parliament has a right to regulate colonial trade, it does not have the power to tax the colonies since they were unrepresented in Parliament.
- Even though, the Stamp act was canceled from colonists, the British government didn't stop trying to tax the colonies.
- They continued to add taxes including a Tea Tax that would lead to the ☐ Boston Tea Party and eventually ☐ to the American Revolution.



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