



• NYS SOCIAL STUDIES FRAMEWORK •

4.3d COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD IN NY

TAXES TO TEA

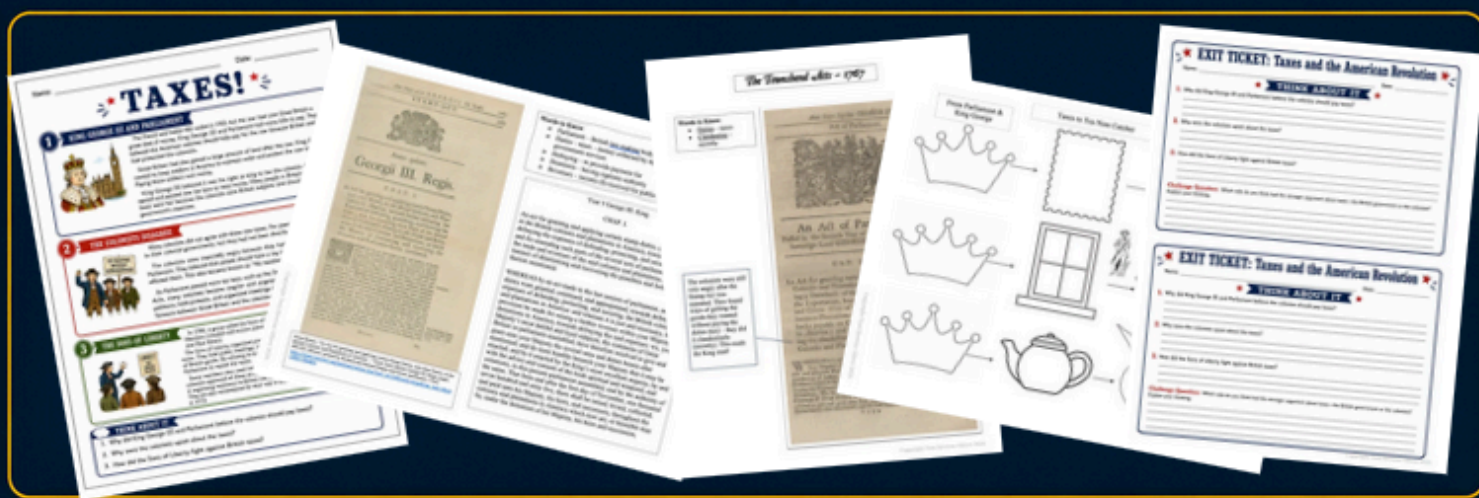
CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

ELA INTEGRATED

4.3d

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SOURCES

- Assessment
- Build Critical Thinking
- Engaging Activities



★ NO PREP • PRINT & GO • ANSWER KEY INCLUDED ★

Page 3 & 4: The next part of this investigation is looking at newspaper clippings to learn about how the colonists responded to the Stamp Act. This could be as a jigsaw, or the whole class looking at one document at a time – this will depend on how comfortable your class is with historical documents, language, etc. The longer article is rather sarcastic in nature and may need some explanation. The first event in the article is that a horse was put in the horse's collar and dragged through the snow to the home and property damaged/destroyed, with the stamps being sold.

After reading and discussing, summarize the main idea of the article (help).

Page 5: Grievances summary without means.

Closure

Notes on historic documents: In type print you will notice that sometimes the letter 's' looks like an 'f', as in the image below in the word "Congress".



Taxes to Tea:
Causes of the American Revolution



NYS Social Studies Framework Standards Met:

Standards aligned, detailed plans.

- Guiding, Interpreting, and Using Evidence
- Chronological Reasoning and Causation
 - Comparison and Contextualization
- NYS Next Gen ELA Standards Met:
- 4R1Locate and refer to relevant details and evidence when explaining what a text says explicitly/implicitly and make logical inferences.
 - 4R3In informational texts, explain events, procedures, ideas, or concepts, including what happened and why, based on specific evidence from the text.
 - 4R6 In informational texts, compare and contrast a primary and secondary source on the same event or topic.
- Learning Targets:
- Students will be able to:
- observe and interrupt historic documents.
 - explain why King George felt he had the right to tax the colonists.
 - name three tax acts that were passed by parliament for the American colonies.
 - describe colonists' responses to the tax laws.

This is a multi-day lesson, and pacing will vary with how much time you have for social studies.

Lesson # 3: The Townshend Act

- Materials:
- Included with download:
- Taxes to Tea Note Catcher and Key
 - Townshend and Tea Act secondary source text for students
 - The Townshend Acts of 1767 student page

Lesson #1: Topic Anticipatory Set

ring home the idea that the colonists were and Tea Acts are combined into one

with transcriptions or excerpts – you do not

to write on.

www.masshist.org/database/

ies, what the colonist This gives background

ynshend and Tea Acts to er taxes and laws is revisited in more

s your thoughts and wants

class felt about being work to steer the tax on things needed to er in the day. My class is



- Parliament – British law making body
- Duties – taxes – money collected by the government to be used for government services
- Defraying – to provide payment for
- Dominion – having supreme authority
- Revenues – income (\$) received for public use

WHEREAS by an act made in the last session of parliament, several duties were granted continued and appropriated towards defraying the

Great Britain. 'British Colonies' 499-520. [Boston] https://www.routledge.com/9780415339567/9780415339567_chapter_12/9780415339567_chapter_12.pdf

The colonists were still very angry after the Stamp Act was repealed. They found ways of getting the goods they wanted without paying the

Anno Regni Septimo GEORGI III. Regis.

ACT of Parliament.

535



An Act of Parliament,
Passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of Our
Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Third.

C. A. P. XLVI.

An Act for granting certain Duties in the *British*
Colonies and Plantations in *America*; for allow-
ing a Drawback on the Duties of Customs upon
the Exportation, from this Kingdom, of Coffee
and Cocoa Nuts of the Produce of the said Co-
lonies or Plantations; for discontinuing the Draw-
backs payable on China Earthen Ware exported
to *America*; and for more effectually prevent-
ing the clandestine Kunning of Goods in the said
Colonies and Plantations.

WHEREAS it is expedient that a Revenue should be raised, in
Your Majesty's Dominions in *America*, for making a more cer- Presuable

WHEREAS it is expedient that a Revenue should be raised, in Your Majesty's Dominions in *America*, for making a more cer- Preamble.

KEY

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 19.
From St. Christophers we have received the "News-
papers without Stamps, as usual; and we have the
Pleasure of informing our Readers, that the patriotic
Spirit increases among these free People; that there is
hardly a Man among them, from the highest to the
lowest, who does not openly show his hearty Abhorrence
of the Stamp Law; and that, on the Fifth of Novem-

A "Grand Entertainment" means something happened that the people thought was fun to watch. Effigies made to represent the tax collectors were made, hung up and burnt.

Great Britain. 'British Colonies' 499-520. [Boston: <https://www.routledge.com/9780415339567/9780415339567.pdf>]

WE were sorry to acquaint the Public, at *Thomas Richardson*, Jeweller, lately from London, now living in the House of *Mr. Thomas Grigg*, Cabinet Maker, has knowingly and wilfully, subjected himself to the legal Repentment of every Friend to Great-Britain and the Colonies, by a direct and open Opposition to the Terms of the Non-Importation Agreement. It was hoped that the Treatment some Capital Offenders met with, would have deterred the most obdurate and daring from attempting to imitate Examples so inglorious and dangerous. The Particulars of his Conduct are as follows:—He brought with him, and privately introduced into this City, Jewellery, and Materials for his Builness to a considerable Amount, which he exposed to Sale in a Shop, in the Committee being apprized of, he was immediately seized, and carried to Court to answer his Guilt; but as he urged his immediate Want of Cash as an Argument against his Compliance, the Committee engaged to use their Influence in procuring him a Sum that would have more than compensated for the trifling Loss he might have sustained by suffering in common with all who had imported or received Goods contrary to Agreement;—a temporary Storage of them. This generous Offer he refused to acceptof, and ambitious of distinguishing himself as an Enemy to the glorious Cause of Liberty, obstinately persists in reliving to dispoise of them.

The last four Lines } *Elias Desbroffes.*
sworn to before me,

Due to all the protests, King George did repeal (take back) the Stamp Act, but on the same day the British Parliament passed an Act (law) stating that they did have

y wanted to scare the

Name: _____ Date: _____

TAXES!

1 KING GEORGE III AND PARLIAMENT



The French and Indian War was a great deal of money. King George III believed the Americans had protected the colonies.

Great Britain had wanted to keep soldiers in the colonies. Paying these soldiers was expensive.

King George III believed the taxes were fair because they covered the government's expenses.

2 THE COLONISTS DISAGREE



Many colonists did not agree with the taxes to their colonial government.

The colonists were angry about the taxes. They believed that they should have a say in the decisions that affected them. This is called representation.

As Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, many colonists became angry.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read about the acts, or laws, below. Underline information about what was taxed in red. Underline information about the colonists' reactions in blue.



The Townshend Act

The Townshend Acts were a group of laws passed in 1767. These laws said that the colonies had to pay taxes on things like glass, paper, paint, and tea. These were items people used every day—glass for windows, paper for writing, paint for homes, and tea for drinking.

Because these were everyday items, the colonists would almost always need to buy them. That meant they would have to pay the tax often, and it made everyday goods more expensive.

The Tea Act



The Tea Act was passed in 1773. Britain wanted to help the British East India Company, which had too much tea and was losing money. The law said this company could sell tea directly to the colonies without going through merchants. This made the tea cheaper than before, but the tax on tea stayed in place.

The colonists saw this as a trick. They thought Britain was trying to make them

Name: _____ Date: _____

Taxes to Tea

angry about all those taxes?



Name: _____ Date: _____

Taxes!

How did you feel about being taxed today? Circle an emoji below.



Explain your feelings.

EXIT TICKET: Taxes and the American Revolution

Name: _____ Date: _____

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Why did King George III and Parliament believe the colonies should pay taxes?

2. Why were the colonists upset about the taxes?

Informational Texts Exit Ticket Assessments

THINK ABOUT IT

1. Why did King George III and Parliament believe the colonies should pay taxes?
2. Why were the colonists upset about the taxes?
3. How did the Sons of Liberty fight against British control?

clothes instead of buying British cloth. People also wrote letters and gave speeches against the acts. Some groups, like the Sons of Liberty, organized protests.

The protests worked! In 1770, Britain decided to repeal most of the Townshend Acts. This means they took away the taxes on glass, paper, and paint. But they kept the tax on tea. Britain wanted to show that it still had the power to tax the colonies. This tea tax would lead to even bigger problems later.



Sandy Hook, New Jersey. In April 1774, a ship called the *Nancy* was trying to reach New York City, but protests there were so strong that it was not allowed to dock. Instead, the *Nancy* had to dock at Sandy Hook. Local patriots forced the captain to return the tea to England. Soon after, another ship, the *London*, was found to have 18 hidden chests of tea. These chests were dumped into the water, and the empty boxes were later burned in bonfires in New York City streets. These protests showed that colonists everywhere were united against British control.

The Tea Act was never repealed.

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Explain your feelings.

EXIT TICKET: Taxes and the American Revolution

Name: _____ Date: _____

THINK ABOUT IT

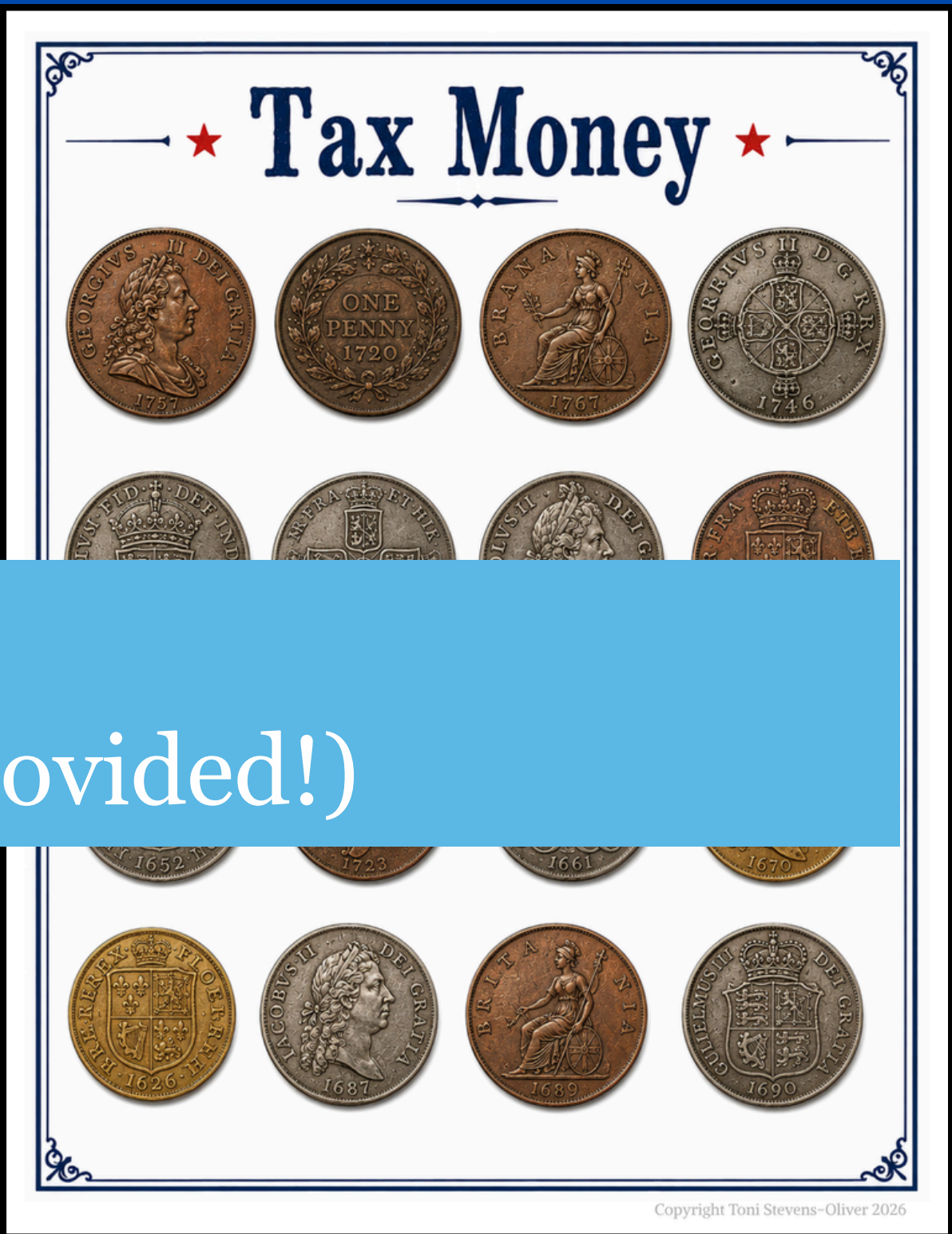
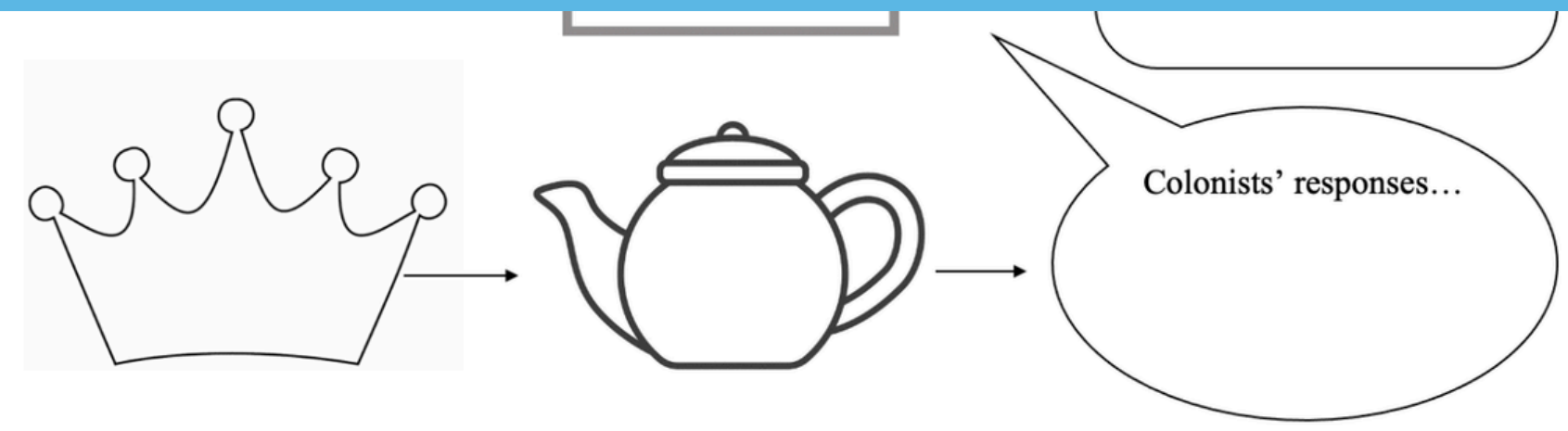
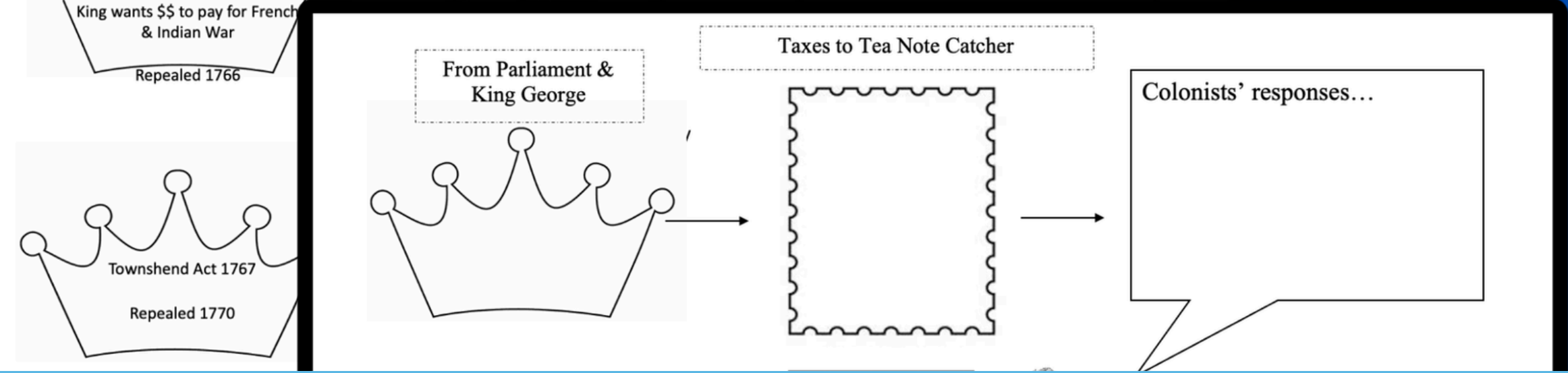
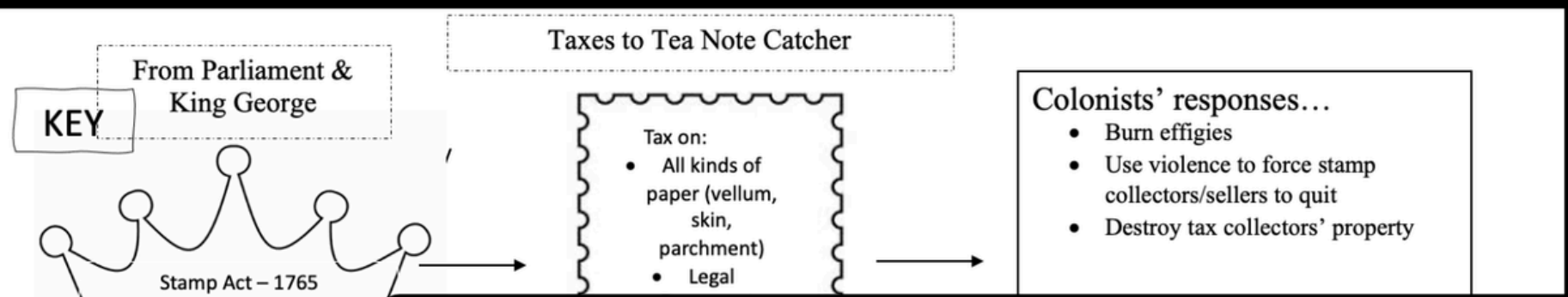
1. Why did King George III and Parliament believe the colonies should pay taxes?

2. Why were the colonists upset about the taxes?

3. How did the Sons of Liberty fight against British taxes?

Challenge Question: Which side do you think had the stronger argument about taxes—the British government or the colonists? Explain your thinking.

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Not Catchers
Tax Simulations (Tax money provided!)