• Forbade colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains

• Reason: it was too expensive to defend

• Colonists were upset—they fought in the French & Indian War to get that land

• Britain wanted them to fund their own defenses

• Colonists wanted to claim new land

• Many ignored the law

• 10,000 soldiers stayed to enforce the line

• How will the King pay to keep them in the colonies?
Quartering Act

- Required colonist to house, or quarter, British soldiers
- Saved England money

Quartering Act

- Great Britain would house its soldiers in American barracks and public houses, as by the Mutiny Act of 1765, but if its soldiers outnumbered the housing available, would quarter them “in inns, livery stables, ale houses, victualing houses, and the houses of sellers of wine and houses of persons selling of rum, brandy, strong water, cider or metheglin”, and if numbers required in “uninhabited houses, outhouses, barns, or other buildings.”
- Colonial authorities were required to pay the cost of housing and feeding these troops.

Quartering Act

- Colonist had to house, feed & supply them
- Britain will also vote to tax colonists directly

Sugar Act

- Tax on sugar & molasses
- Strict punishment for smugglers

Stamp Act

- Required all legal & commercial documents to carry an official stamp showing that tax had been paid

DO NOT EVEN PONDER THE THOUGHT OF SELLING OR TRADING GOODS WITHOUT THE ROYAL STAMP

IF YOU DARE TO DISOBEY THIS LAW A SEVERE PENALTY WILL BE PAID
Directly affected all colonists

English parliament voted in the taxes—thought the colonist should pay for defense costs

Colonist made a petition

BOYCOTTED—refused to buy British goods

Sons of Liberty

Sons of Liberty attacked British officials

They were a secret group led by Patrick Henry
Patrick Henry speaking to his fellow Virginia statesmen

The Sons of Liberty meeting to discuss the taxes

Parliament Responds

- Repealed, or took away, the Stamp Act
- Stated they had supreme authority to govern the colonies
- More taxes would follow