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| This was the colonist’s response to the Stamp Act |  | The attitude of the colonists during the imperial crisis changed in these ways. |
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| These ideas led to revolutions around the world. |  | English philosophers believed these things about governments, power and liberty. |
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| The colonies of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Hampshire and Virginia fought between themselves over this. |  | English philosophers warned about these dangers. |
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| Western pioneers and Eastern elites fought over these things within several colonies. |  | This was the amount colonists paid in taxes compared to British citizens in England. |
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| These were characteristics that colonists and Europeans though described Americans. |  | This was the effect smuggling had on Britain and the Colonies. |
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| These were things that the colonists thought were wrong with British society. |  | These were the Stamp Act, the Sugar Act, the Quartering Act, and the Proclamation of 1763. |
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| They began by thinking that the problems were going to be resolved, so they didn’t openly oppose Britain. By the end, they were convinced there was a conspiracy in the British government against them that included the King. |  | Since this was the first direct tax in the colonies, which led to a great deal of anger, including riots and attacks on tax collectors. |
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| These people believed that freedom was fragile and vulnerable, that power led to corruption, and that political freedom required constant vigilance. |  | The ideas of constitutional rights, sovereignty of the people and the consent of the governed all led to these. |
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| These were standing armies, government corruption, public debt and officials who desired more power. |  | These groups fought over border disputes: which colonies owned what land. |
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| They paid 1 shilling on average per year, compared to 26 shillings. |  | Representation, taxation, Indian policy, and the slow establishment of government services were sources of conflict between these groups. |
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| This led to lost money for Britain, since taxes weren’t being paid on imported goods, and more money was being spent on the British Custom system than was being raised by it. This led to the British stationing Navy ships to catch smugglers, which angered the colonists. |  | These people were thought of as “republican”: industrious, simple, and egalitarian. They also lacked a hereditary aristocracy, had many land owners, had high levels of diversity, and allowed extensive voting. |
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| These were all intended to limit further debt after the 7 Years’ War. This were taxes on the sale of paper to raise money, a reduction on taxes on molasses to encourage people to pay it rather than smuggle, a requirement that the colonists pay to house troops to reduce the cost of the army, and a law against further expansion westward to avoid more costly wars. |  | These people thought these were the characteristics of this society: an aristocracy, political corruption, patronage, and with a bloated bureaucracy. |
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