

(Q3)

Why did the American colonists criticize the Stamp Act of 1765? What was the Stamp Act crisis and its repercussions on US society?

INTRODUCTION:

The US has born the brunt of Spaniards and British. These colonies aimed to establish a system of mercantilism, which only enriched the parent country. Thus, the people of US (Native Americans) started to rebel against the British colonies due to their oppressive policies in the North America. By the end of 1783, United States of America became an independent country and got rid of the shackles of British King George III. To ~~attain~~ acquire freedom, British Native Americans had to fight the Stamp Act 1765, Sugar Act and Quartering Act.

AMERICAN CRITICISM ON STAMP ACT, 1765:

Americans had criticized the Stamp Act of 1765 because they considered it **oppressive** and the **imperial overreach** had made the colonists quite impoverished. The Stamp Act 1765 was a **tax imposed** by British which resulted in **rebellion** all across the colonies.

What was the Stamp Act 1765:

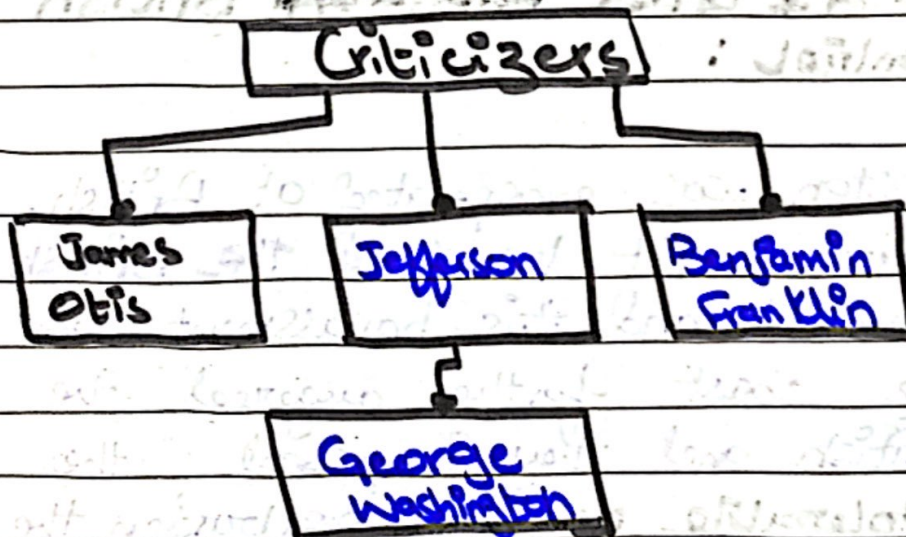
According to the Book, "A short History of the United States", the British had been involved in protecting their colonies against **France and British Spain**. Thereby, their resources had become **exhausted**. Thus, the king **George III** imposed Stamp Act which put **tax revenue** on **stamps** which were put on newspaper, papers, etc. The **Native Americans** refused to pay these taxes and invited **criticism** from all over the colonies.

REACTION OF THE AMERICANS:

The Stamp Act 1765 had invited criticism from the colonists and this was a point from where the onset of American Revolution can be traced.

Who criticized the Act?

Many scholars have connected the American Revolution with Enlightenment. The same people who were inspired by the literature and philosophy raised their voices against the Stamp Act as well. Following are the people:



CRITICISM ON STAMP ACT GAVE RISE TO REBELLION:

When people started to rebel against the British due to stamp act, the British king placed **troops** more in number than before in Boston which angered the people of Boston. This incident had serious repercussions for the American people as Boston also started to rebel against the British colonies.

Repercussions of the Stamp Act Crisis:

- **Boston under American British control:**

Boston was exasperated at British. Therefore, it harassed the **British guards** and this harassment near the coast further angered the British and they imposed the **Intolerable Act** to overburden the people of the Am British colonial

• Consequences of Intolerable Act:

In late 1700's, this act was pursued by the British and it took the following steps:

- To give homes to British officers under the Quartering Act.

- To increase taxes on people as a step to pressurize them.

- Close Boston's trade routes from everywhere to put a halt to imports and exports.

• The American Society called for Independence:

Before, the Native Americans wanted to make peace with British, but some of them wanted to get independence. This process was expedited by the Congress created by admirers

of **Enlightenment Period**. They started the movement to get **independence from the British**.

by forming a group known as the **Patriots** under the leadership of **George Washington**.

• **Huge Massacres and Casualties:**

The period of **Stamp Act 1765** gave rise to huge rebellions and the rebellious movements led to a huge number of casualties. The **attacks exchanged between British and Patriots** killed many farmers and **Africans** who became a part of the rebellion.

Conclusion:

Therefore, the **Stamp Act of 1765** was a tremendous loss for the **Britains** as the **Native Americans** ganged up against their colonizers.

The **American revolution** was also a repercussion of **Stamp Act crisis**.

It came to an end, once and for all, when the **Patriots started winning against British**, especially

at Saratoga. British should not have initiated the Townshend Act which also became a leading cause of American revolution. Indeed, as the people of US fought for themselves and a farmer of that time said:

"The American is a new man, following new principles. He follows new ideas and forms his own opinions"

"An American Farmer
1782"