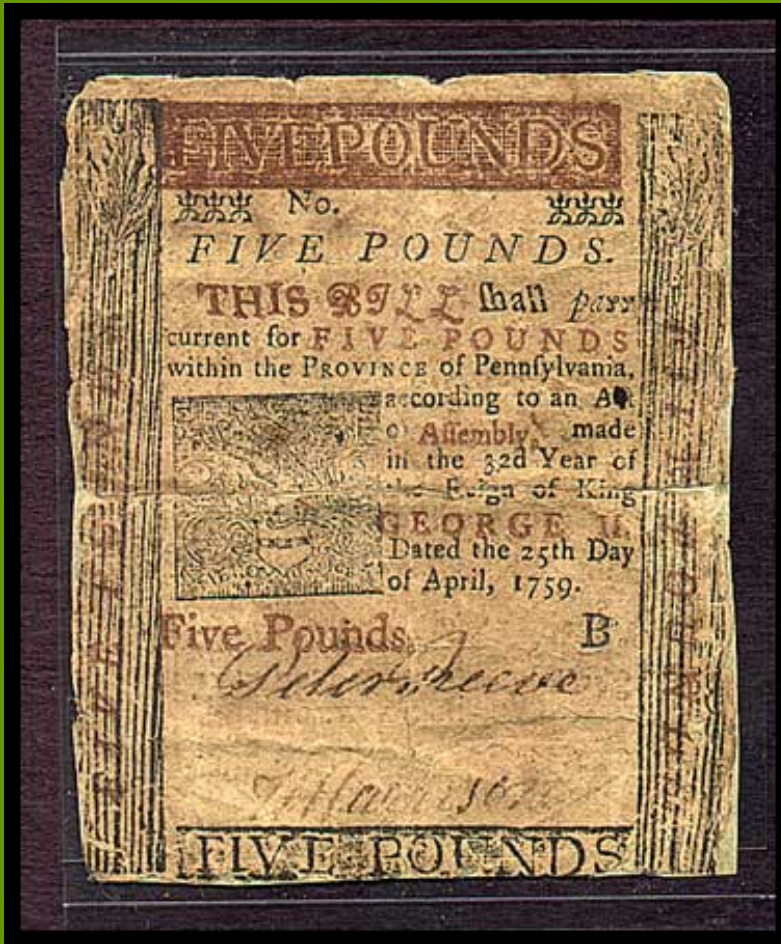


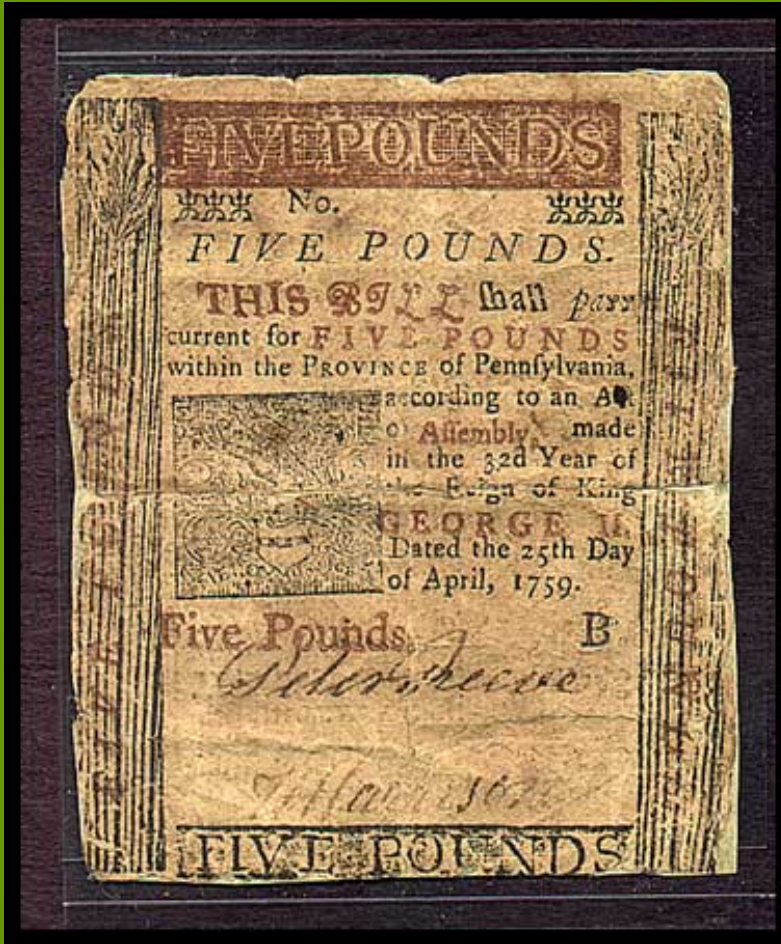
LEQ: How do governments raise money?



The five pound note (equal to 100 shillings) bears the date April 25, 1759. One shilling equaled 12 pennies. One hundred thousand pounds in legal tender bills were issued on April 25, 1759, to be valid until March 1, 1767. This was later extended until October 15, 1769. The Penn family's coat of arms appears on the front of the bill and a nature print is on the back. Benjamin Franklin and David Hall printed the bills in Philadelphia. The spelling of "Pennsylvania" differs on most of the denominations of the notes, and it is thought that Franklin purposely did this to deter counterfeiting. This image is courtesy of fi.edu.

LEQ: How do governments raise money?

Taxes



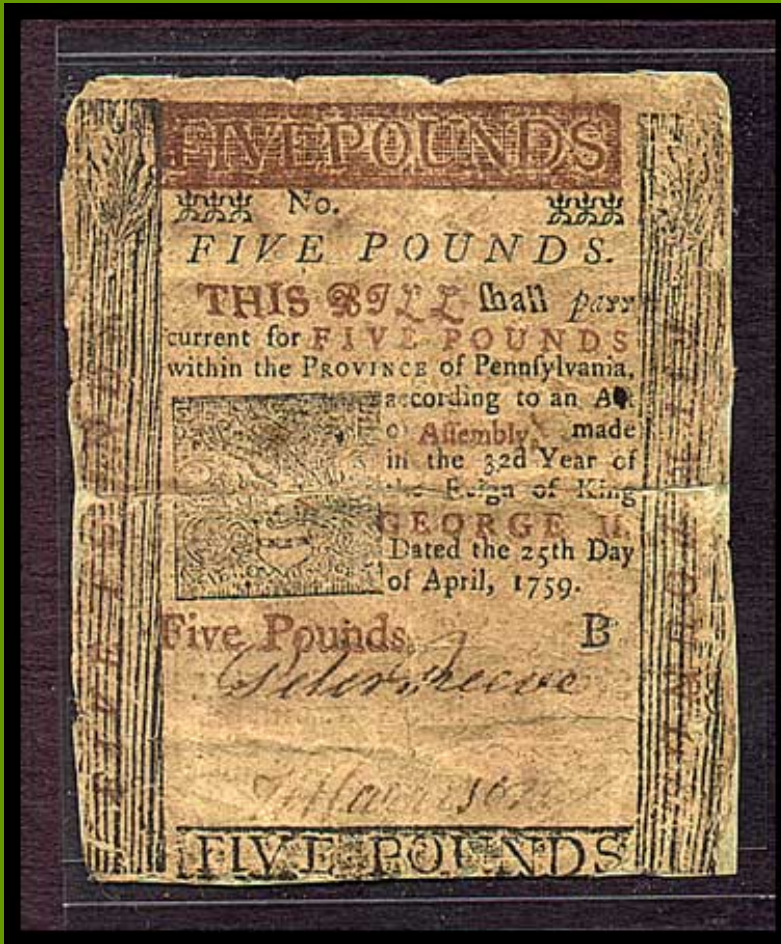
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Taxes



The Bostonians Paying the Excise Man, or "Tarring and Feathering." This British illustration shows the tarring and feathering of Boston Commissioner of Customs John Malcolm four weeks after the Boston Tea Party in 1773. The men also poured hot tea down Malcolm's throat. A noose hangs from the Liberty Tree, and the Stamp Act is posted upside down. This image is courtesy of learnnc.org.

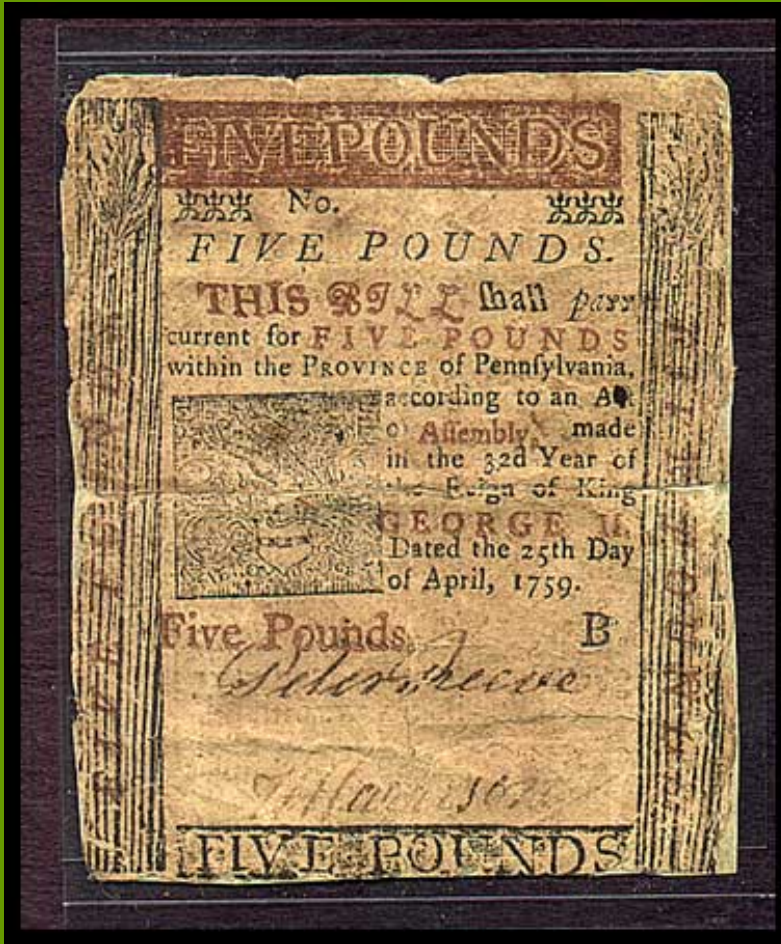
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The Treaty of Paris which ended the French and Indian War doubled the size of Great Britain's North American empire.



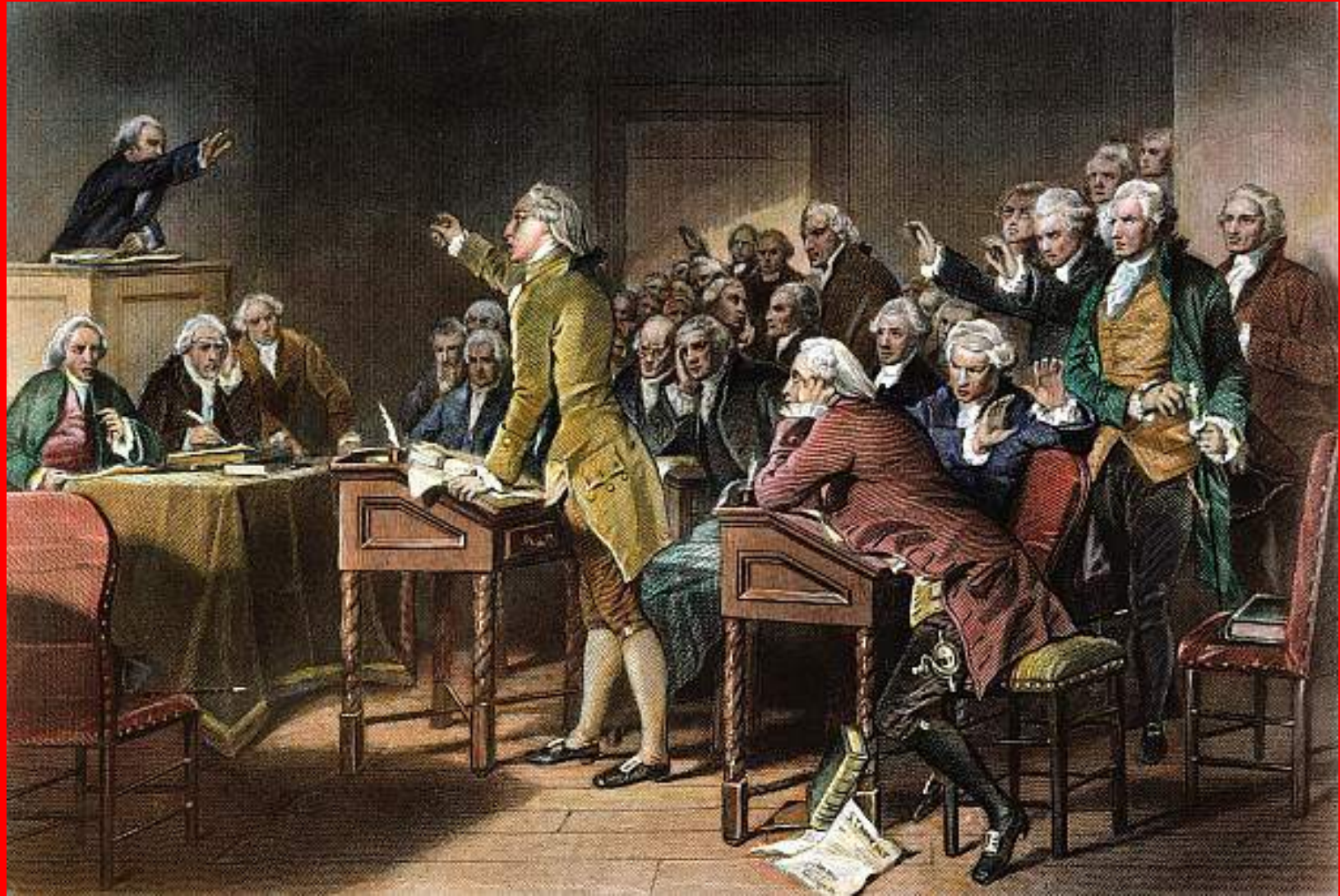
The huge new territory, however, brought problems, as well as potential to the British. This image is courtesy of sjsapush.com.

The territory was expensive to support and to defend.



Fort Michilimackinac is located in Mackinaw City, Michigan. It was originally built by the French in 1714-1715. The British occupied the fort in 1761 near the end of the French and Indian War. This image is courtesy of mightymac.org.

When Great Britain tried to make the colonies pay for the services they received, the colonists grew furious.



Angry protests made the situation worse. Patrick Henry was a young delegate from the Virginia House of Burgesses. He stated that only a states "general assembly" or legislature or the king had the right to impose taxes, not Parliament. This image is courtesy of politicalvelcraft.org.

During the French and Indian War, most Native Americans in the Ohio Valley supported the French.



By 1760, though, the British had driven the French from that area. British traders took over where the French had been and more and more colonists settled in the region. This image is courtesy of ipoetry.us.

While the French and Indian War was still occurring, an Ottawa leader, Pontiac, sent out messengers to other Native Americans in North America that encouraged them to fight the British.



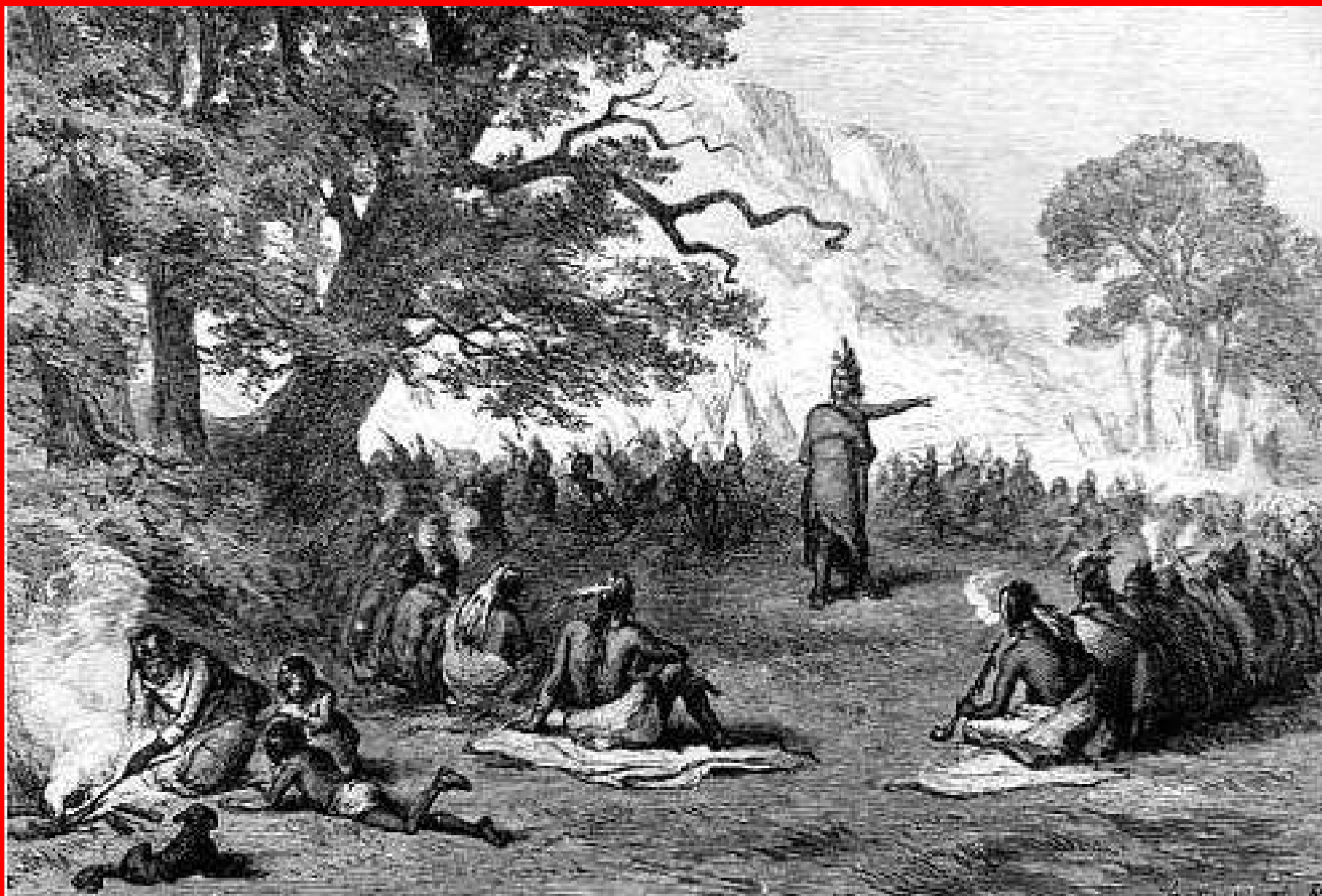
Pontiac sent the messages to Native Americans from Lake Superior to the lower Mississippi River Valley. The tribes included the Miami, and the Chippewa. Many of the tribes did support Pontiac. This image, titled "Pontiac in Council," appeared in Benjamin J. Lossing's *Our Country* in 1895. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

During the French and Indian War some Native American nations attacked Fort Detroit, a British military outpost in the Great Lakes region.



Pontiac had the fort under siege for approximately six months. Fort Detroit had been captured from the French by the British during the French and Indian War. *The Siege of the Fort at Detroit* was created by Frederic Remington (1861-1909) circa 1900. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

This uprising, called Pontiac's Rebellion, took the British forces by surprise.



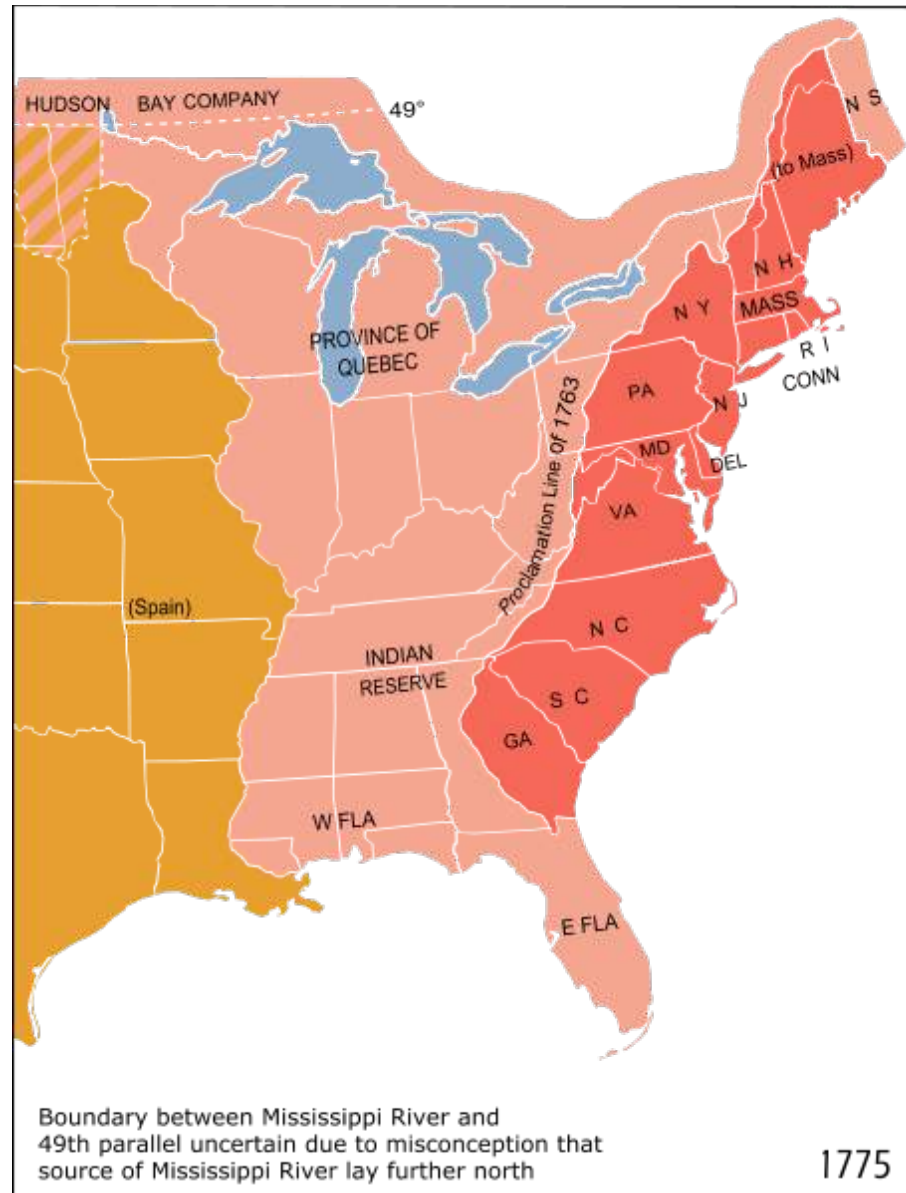
On April 27, 1763, Pontiac urged other Native Americans to rise up against the British. The Native Americans captured several forts and frontier settlements. This image by Alfred Bobbet is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

When Pontiac learned that the French had signed the Treaty of Paris, and he could no longer depend on French aid, his forces stopped fighting.



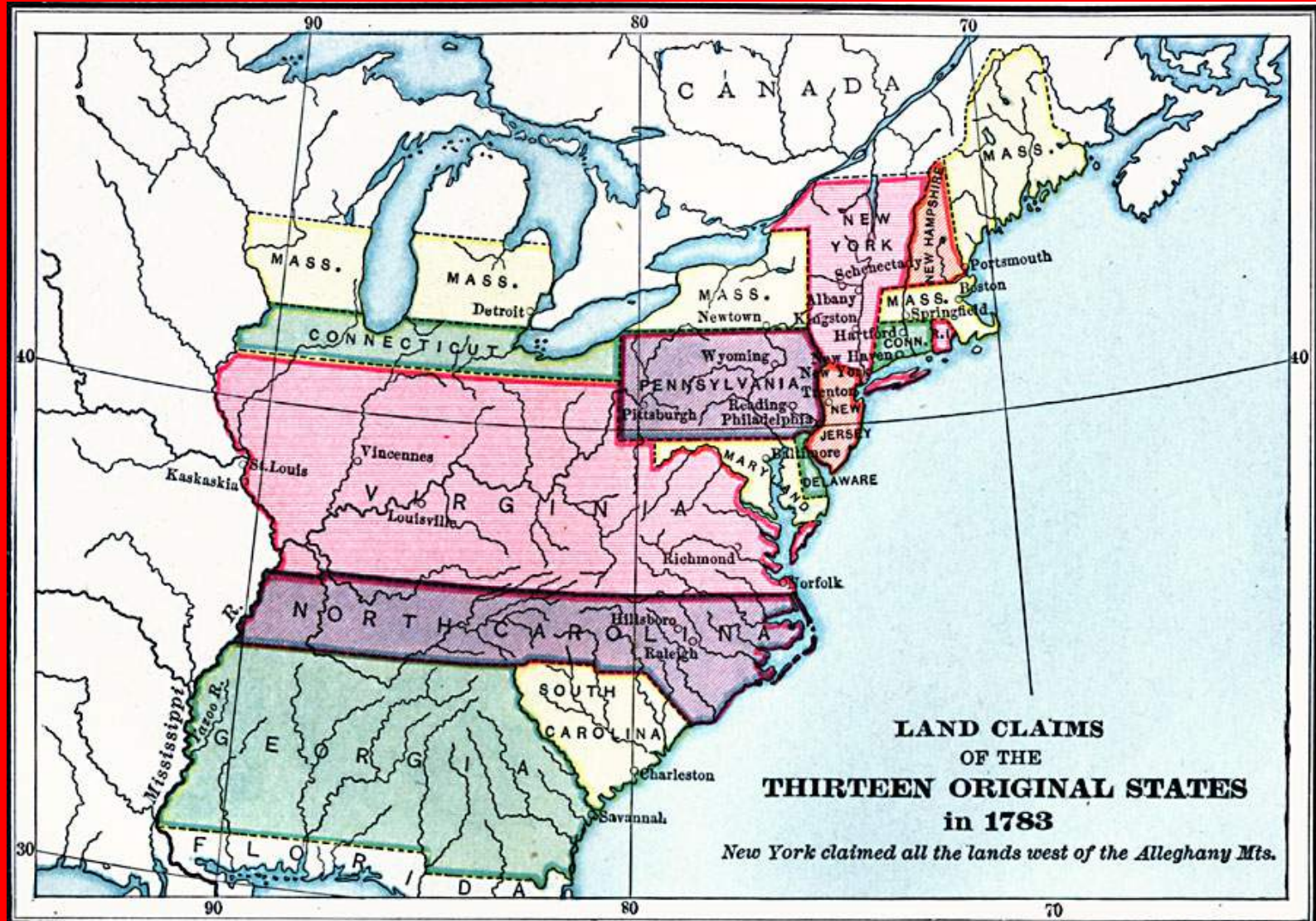
This image, titled "Pontiac and Gladwyn," appeared in Francis Drake's *Indian History for Young Folks* in 1912. It shows Major Henry Gladwin, the commander at Fort Detroit, of whom some Native Americans said, treated the Indians "no better than slaves or dogs." This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Pontiac's Rebellion led the British to close western lands to settlement.



King George III issued an order, known as the Proclamation of 1763, that forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains. The American colonists disliked the proclamation. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Some of the colonies' colonial charters promised them all the lands west of the Appalachians.



They wanted a chance to settle the rich Ohio Valley for which they had fought in the French and Indian War. Some colonists simply ignored the proclamation and moved west. This image is courtesy of usf.edu.

To enforce the Proclamation of 1763, The British government stationed troops in frontier forts.



This further angered Americans who disliked the idea of supporting military troops during times of peace. Also these military troops were being supported by Americans to keep Americans out of that territory. This image is courtesy of ambrosevideo.com.

Of the many postwar problems facing Great Britain, the most pressing was the problem of money.



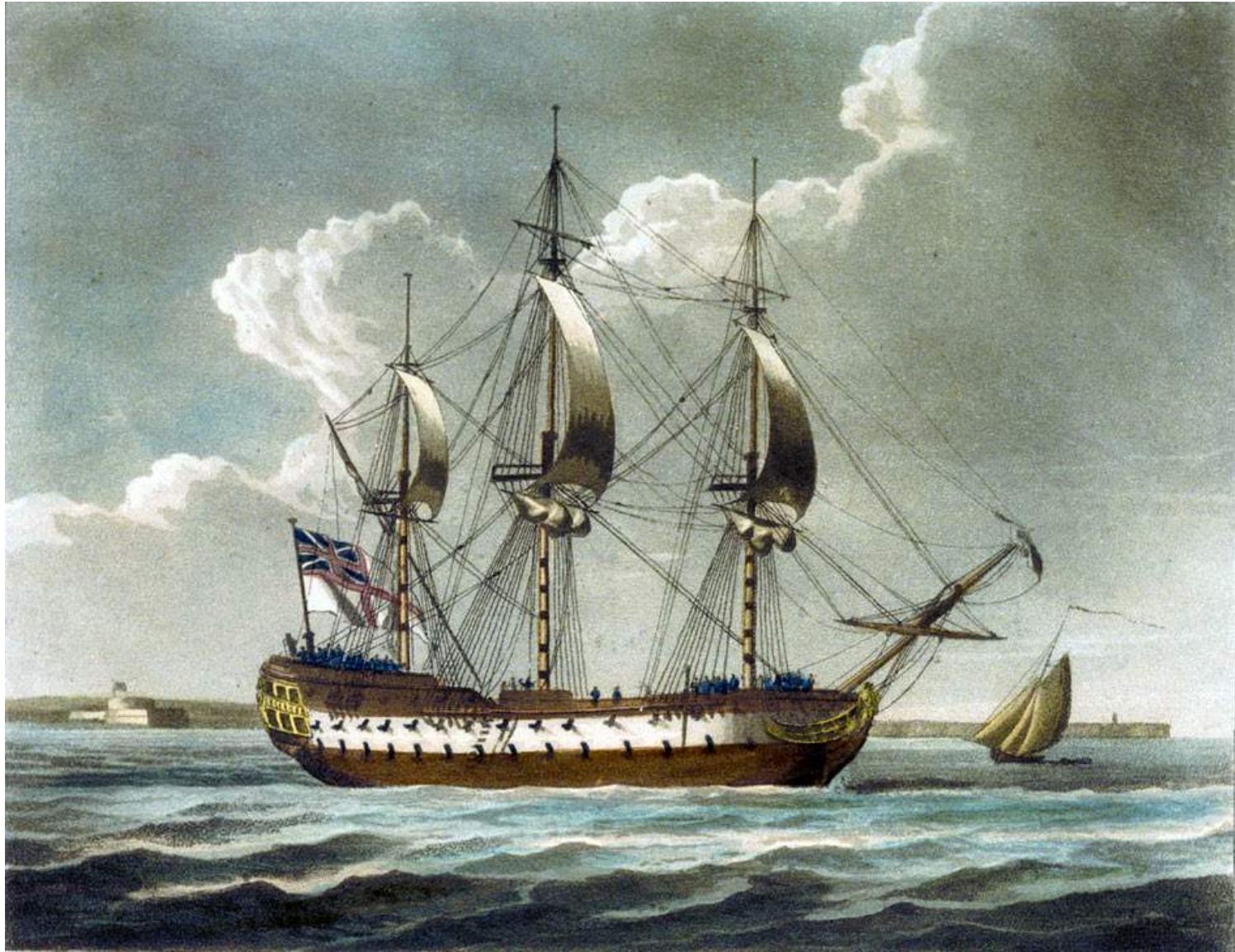
Parliament looked toward the colonies for a solution to their money problem. This is a British Threepence (worth three pennies) issued in 1763. King George III is on the left. This image is courtesy of ma.shops.com.

The British thought that the French and Indian War had made the colonists safe from attack by the French and had cost the colonists very little money. They thought the colonists ought to help pay the costs of the war.



This image is titled "The Descent of the French on St. John's Newfoundland, 1762." This event occurred during the French and Indian War. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Many American colonists saw the situation differently. They thought the war had **not** been fought to protect them. They thought it had been fought to protect British trade.



The colonists thought it seemed only right that the parent country should take responsibility for defending its **empire**. This image shows a British "Ship of the Line" in the Seven Years War. This image is courtesy of britishbattles.com.

The overwhelming job of solving Great Britain's financial problems went to a new Prime Minister, George Grenville.



Prime Minister George Grenville (1712-1770) began his term of office by enforcing existing laws and then went on to introduce some new policies including two controversial laws. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Grenville persuaded Parliament to pass the Sugar Act which placed a tax on foreign molasses and sugar.



Several New England industries purchased less expensive molasses from French sugar colonies rather than the higher priced British molasses. This new tax in 1764 was lower than an older 1733 sugar tax, but the colonists still refused to pay it. This image shows a sugar cone. This image is courtesy of jas-townsend.com.

The Quartering Act required colonists to pay for quartering, or housing and feeding, British soldiers in their area.



This act, passed in 1765, stated that Great Britain would house its soldiers in American barracks and public houses, but if its soldiers outnumbered the housing available, they were to be quartered “in inns, livery stables, ale houses, victualing houses, and the houses of sellers of wine and houses of persons selling ... (liquor).” This image is courtesy of landofthebrave.info.

Parliament then passed the controversial Stamp Act.



This law, passed in 1765, forced people to pay a special tax on certain items that were then stamped to show the tax had been paid. Things people used every day, such as newspapers, playing cards, and legal documents like diplomas or licenses, were taxed under the Stamp Act. Many colonists believed that Prime Minister Grenville had gone too far. This is a one penny stamp from 1765. This image is courtesy of historyisfun.org.

Up to this time, colonial assemblies had made the important decisions about taxes and expenses.



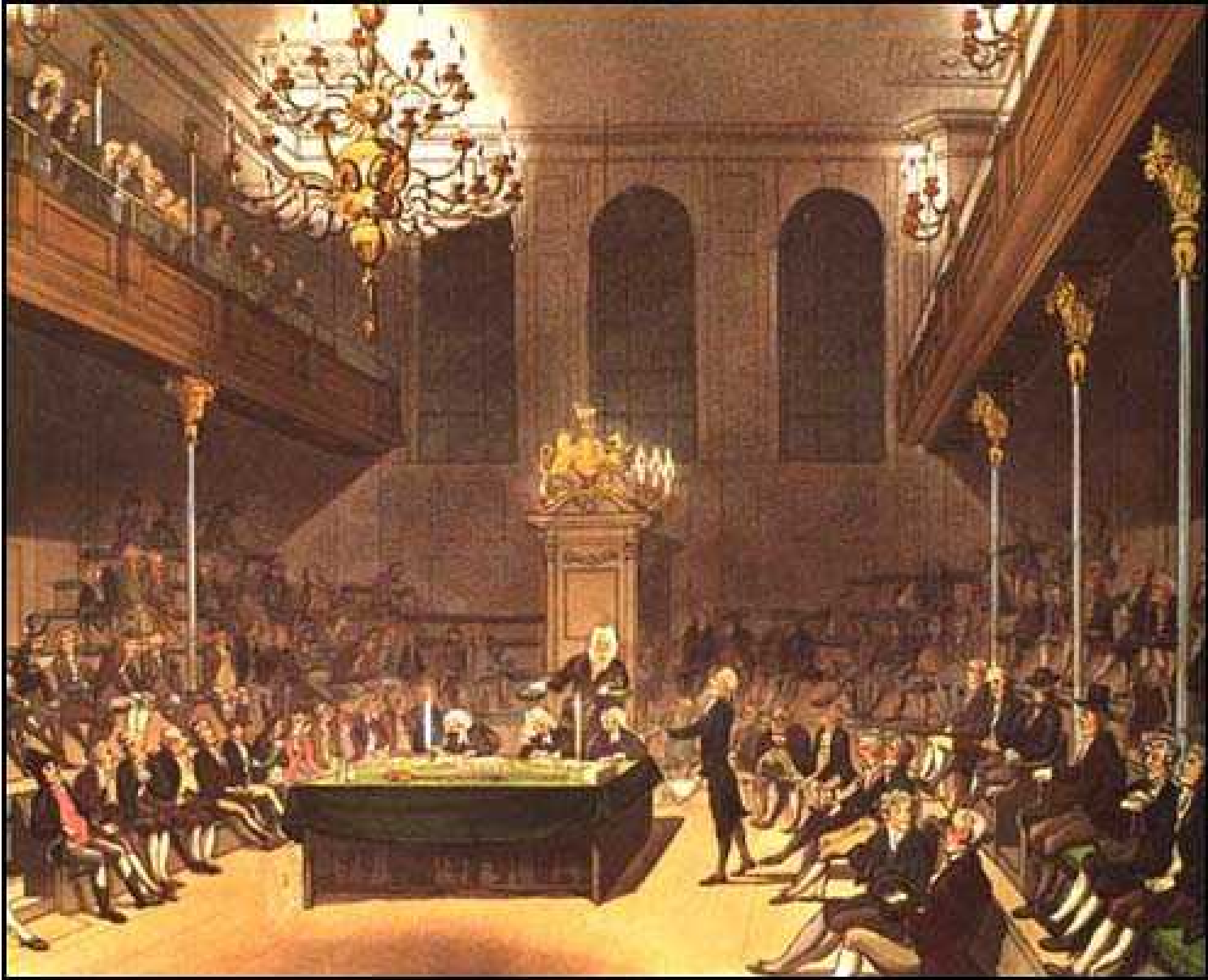
This painting by Peter Rothenmel (1817-1895) shows “Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses.” It was created in 1851. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Now for the first time, Parliament was trying to tax the colonists directly.



This image shows the Coat of Arms of Great Britain from 1714-1801. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The colonists knew that one basic right of British citizens was to be taxed only by the representatives they had elected. However, **No Americans** were allowed to vote to elect members to the British Parliament.



This image shows the British Parliament in the 1700s. This image is courtesy of revolutionary-war-and-beyond.com.

To the colonists, the Stamp Act clearly violated the cherished idea of No Taxation Without Representation.



With this phrase, Americans felt that they would only pay taxes that their representatives that they had elected to a lawmaking body had passed into a law. This image is courtesy of ninjanovelty.com.

Angry colonial lawyers, merchants, and newspaper printers organized their friends, neighbors, and workers to oppose the Stamp Act.



Soon, protests against the hated Stamp Act erupted throughout the colonies. In some cities, crowds rioted in the street and threatened agents of the British government. This image is courtesy of georgianinfo.galileo.usg.edu.

A small band of angry colonists formed a protest group called the Sons of Liberty.



Bostonians, including the Sons of Liberty, seized and burned piles of the stamps in August, 1765. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Colonial merchants also acted together to fight the Stamp Act. By the end of 1765 more than 1000 merchants had signed agreements to not buy or sell any British goods. This type of agreement later became known as a [boycott](#).



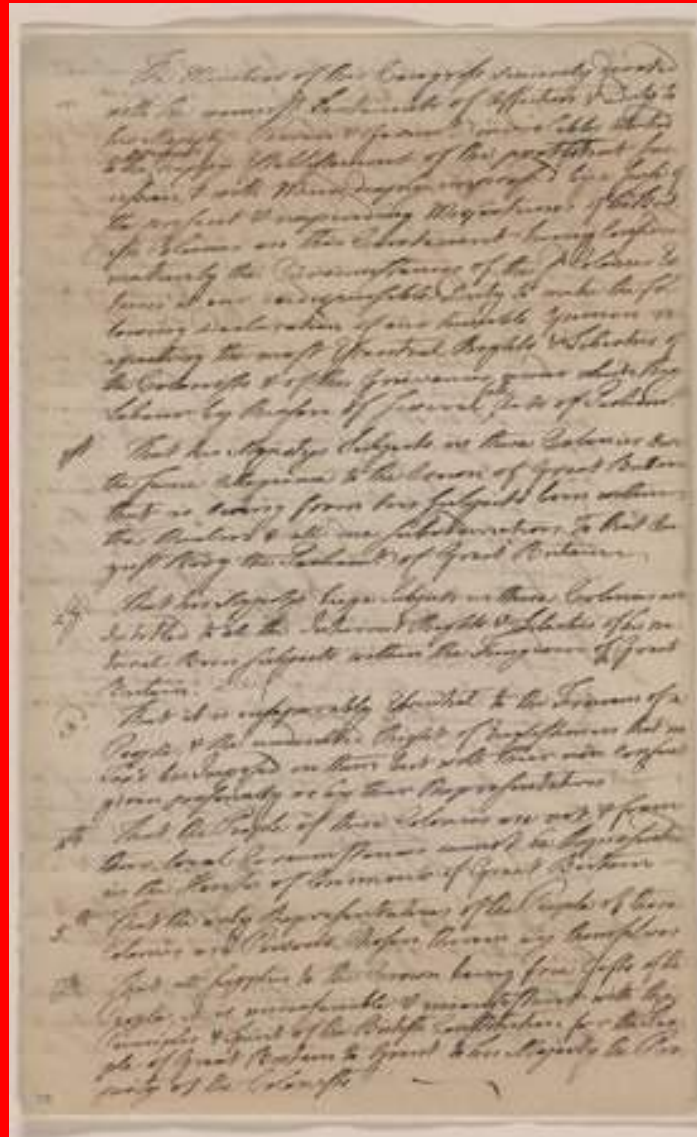
This image was published in the *Pennsylvania Journal* in October, 1764. It states on the left: “An Emblem of the Effects of the STAMP.” On the bottom it says “O! the fatal STAMP.” The colonists believed that the Stamp Act would bring death to or “kill” their businesses. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Concerned delegates from nine colonies met in New York City at the First Congress of the American Colonies, also known as the Stamp Act Congress.



They met, in October 1765, in New York's City Hall, which was later named Federal Hall. The meeting was a suggestion by the colony of Massachusetts. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

In spite of the regional differences that separated them, the delegates were able to write a petition and resolutions to send to King George III.



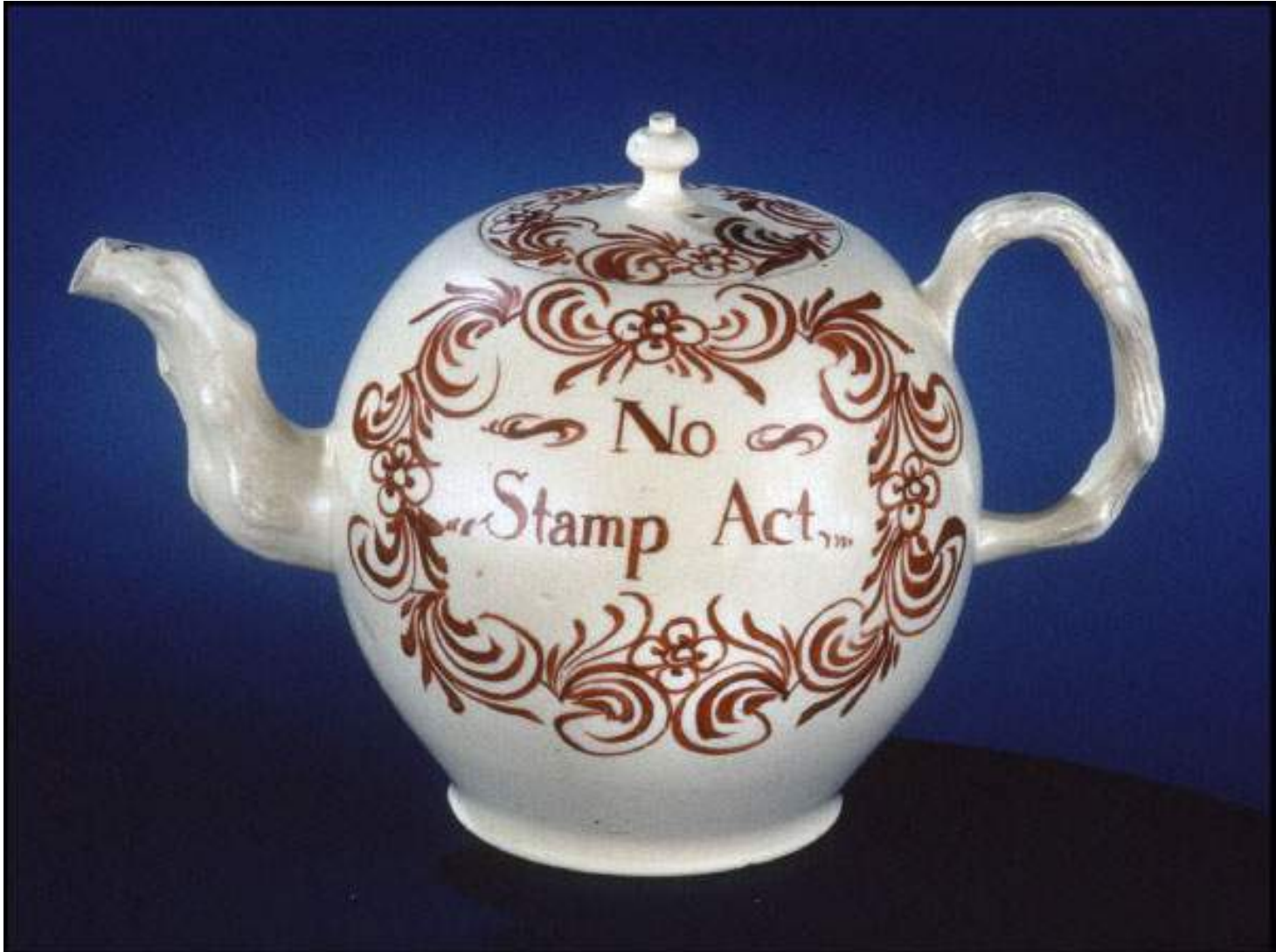
These petitions and resolutions were carefully and respectfully worded. The Congress listed 14 points in their "Declaration of Rights." This image is courtesy of portrevolt.com.

After all, the congressional delegates were still loyal British subjects.



They simply wanted the government to recognize their rights under the British law. This painting by Allan Ramsay (1713-1714) shows King George III in his coronation robes circa 1761. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Prime Minister Grenville and others in England were astonished when they read about the colonists' reaction to the Stamp Act.



In their opinion, Parliament had every right to tax Americans, as well as British subjects everywhere. Many members of Parliament were strongly against repealing the Stamp Act, believing that such an action would weaken their ability to govern the empire. This teapot was made in England for an American market circa 1765-1771. This image is courtesy of research.history.org.

On the other hand, British merchants who wanted to sell goods in America were pressuring Grenville to repeal the Stamp Act.



Benjamin Cole
at the Sun in S.^t Pauls-Church-Yard
LONDON.
Imports & Sells all sorts of Cambricks,
Lawn, Macklin & English Lace & Edgin,
Where all Merchants, Dealers &
Others may be Furnish'd, Wholesale or
Retail at Reasonable Rates.

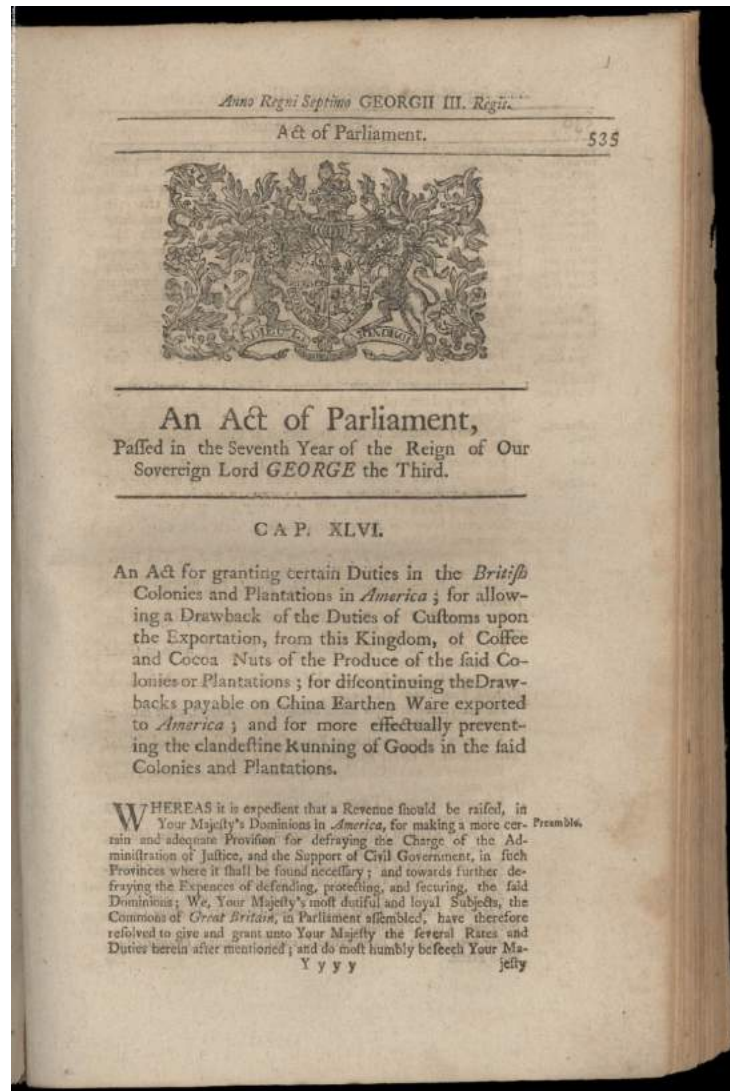
The merchants thought that the law was by now useless because no one obeyed it. This is Benjamin Cole's calling card or trading card. He was a London merchant. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

Parliament finally repealed the Stamp Act. At the same time, however, it passed another act in order to warn the colonists against any future protests.



The Declaratory Act stated that Parliament had the right to rule and tax the colonies. This print makes fun of the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766 as the death of Britain's favorite female child, Little Miss America. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766. This image is courtesy of womeninamericanhistory18.blogspot.com.

The Townshend Acts placed import taxes on paint, glass, lead, paper, and tea coming into America.



They were passed in 1767 and were named after the finance official who wrote them. The money by these laws would be used to pay British colonial officials. This image of one of the Townshend Acts is courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The Townshend Acts allowed officials to obtain writs of assistance, or blank search warrants.



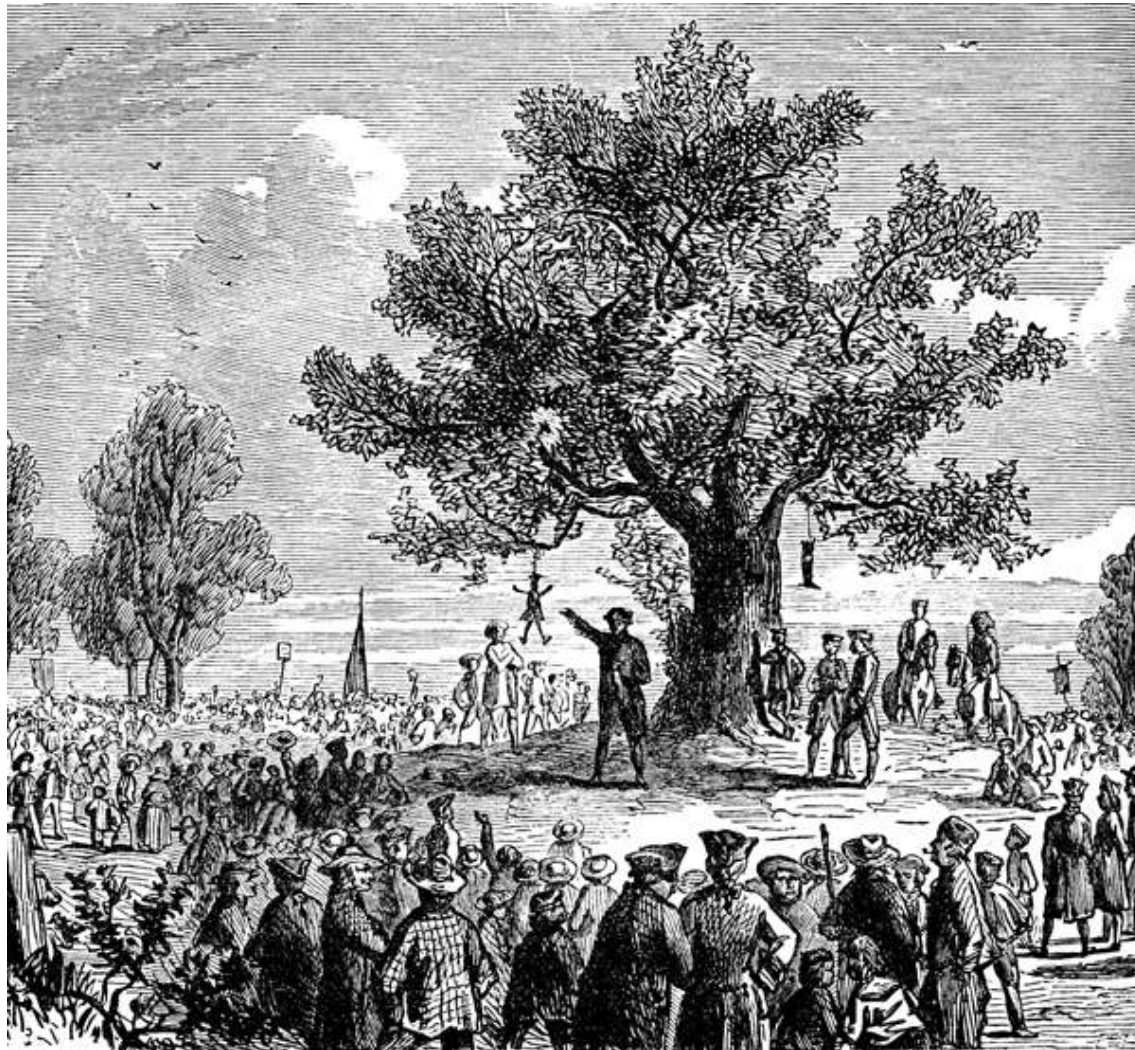
With these laws, officials could search anywhere for suspected smuggled goods. A search warrant is a document issued by a judge that enables law enforcement officials to search private and public properties. The search warrant is supposed to detail the items for which law enforcement is searching. This image is courtesy of galvestonjustice.com.

The colonists protested again and sent petitions to Parliament.



Merchants and planters throughout the colonies agreed to not import the items that were taxable. This action is known as a **boycott**. This image shows a reenactment in Williamsburg, Virginia of a merchant who was loyal to the British crown facing rowdy townspeople who do not want him to sell British goods that were taxable under the Townshend Acts. This image is courtesy of Colonial Williamsburg.

The Sons of Liberty made sure that the boycott was carried out.



This image, titled “Indignation Meeting Under Liberty Tree Boston” shows the Sons of Liberty protesting one of the British acts of Parliament. The Liberty Tree was an elm tree that stood near Boston Common. From its branches, the protestors hung in effigy Andrew Oliver, the colonist chosen by King George III to impose the Stamp Act. They also hung up a British cavalry boot symbolizing the enforcement of the law by the British military. Grinning from inside the boot was a devil-like doll holding a scroll marked “Stamp Act.” This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

At the same time, some colonial women organized as the Daughters of Liberty.



They signed pledges against drinking tea and published notices in the local newspapers promising they would not buy British –made cloth. This British cartoon makes fun of “A Society of Patriotic Ladies at Edenton in North Carolina.” This image is courtesy of bostonteapartyship.com.

To keep the pledge and still get fabric for clothes, the Daughters of Liberty met at spinning clubs to spin, weave, or knit their own cloth.



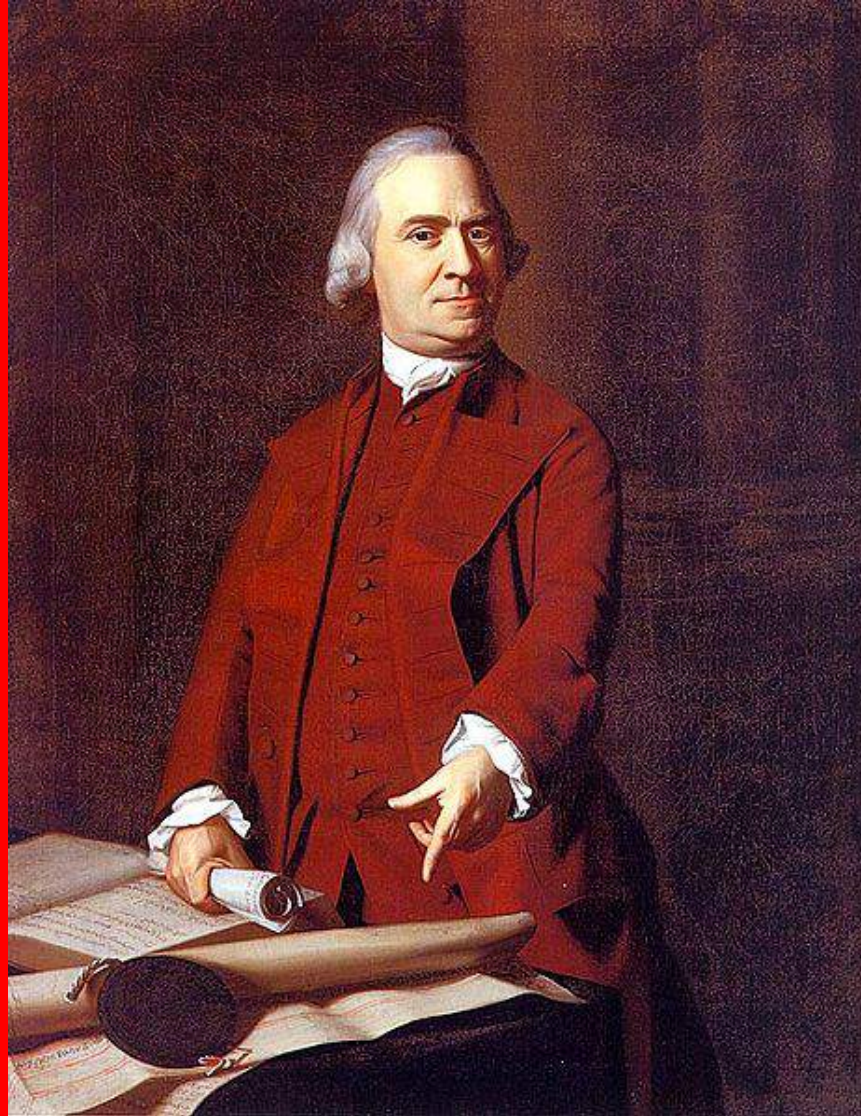
Wearing homespun fabric became an important symbol of American resistance against tyranny. These individuals are spinning thread and performing other household chores. This image is courtesy of freeread.edublogs.org.

Tensions grew in the colonies, especially in the cities, and talk of Independence began.



New Yorkers were outraged when Parliament closed their colonial assembly. In Boston, riots against customs officials broke out on the waterfront. Boston citizens were angry at the sight of red-coated soldiers on the streets. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

Samuel Adams, an outspoken leader of the Sons of Liberty, kept the public anger simmering with his speeches and newsletters.



Samuel Adams' (1722-1815) speeches and newsletters warned that Parliament was a threat to American rights and liberties. This portrait of Adams by John Singleton Copley (1738-1815) was created circa 1772. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Finally the tensions exploded in an event known as “The Boston Massacre.”



On the night of March 5, 1770, a group of Boston youths and dockworkers began insulting and throwing snowballs (some containing rocks) at a British guard on duty. More soldiers arrived, and an angry mob surrounded them. This engraving was created by Howard Pyle for the August, 1883 edition of Harper's Magazine. This image is courtesy of historyocde.us.

The British captain in charge of the guards, Thomas Preston, tried to calm his men and the crowd.



Captain Thomas Preston is shown trying to lower his men's weapons. This image was created for Benjamin Lossing's *History of the United States Volume 3*, page 683. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

In the confusion the solders began to fire their guns into the crowd.



This engraving was based on accounts from the trial of the soldiers at the Boston Massacre. This image was created in 1868 by Alonzo Chappel. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

When the shooting stopped five people lay dead in the street.



One of the dead was Crispus Attucks, an African American sailor. This image was created in 1856 by John Bufford. This image is courtesy of pbs.org.

Captain Preston denied that he gave the order to fire,
and he was later cleared of that charge.



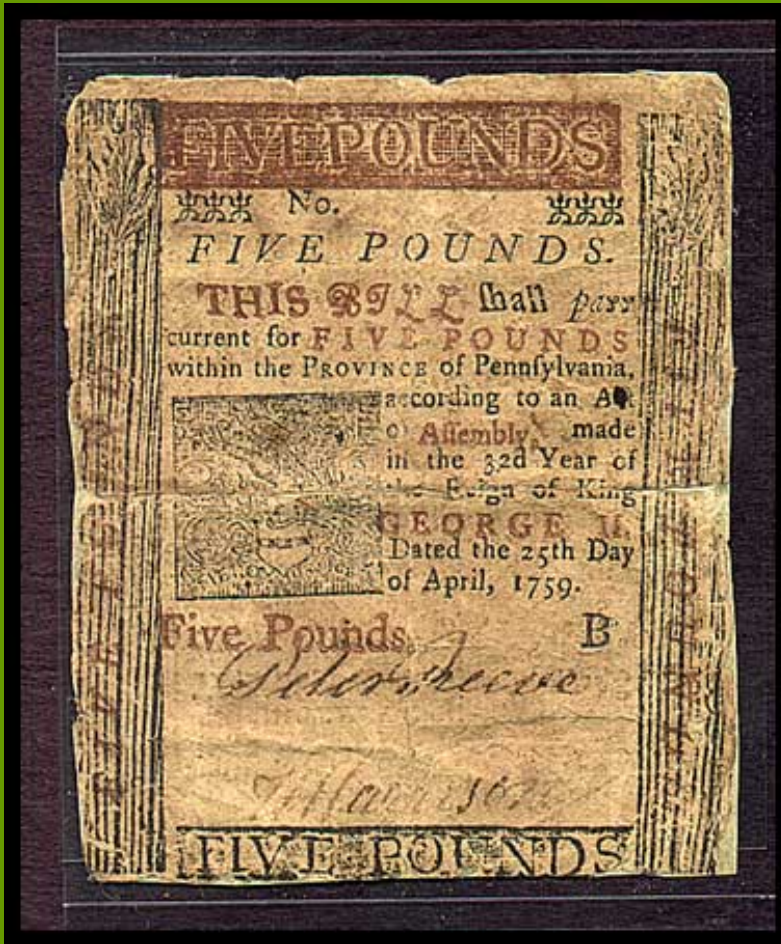
His lawyer was John Adams, a future President of the United States, and a cousin of Samuel Adams. In a later trial six of the eight soldiers were found not guilty. The two guilty soldiers had their thumbs branded in court. This image is courtesy of the University of Missouri at Kansas City. .

Samuel Adams, spoke for many colonists when he called the incident the Boston Massacre.



Paul Revere's engraving of the Boston Massacre is known as an effective piece of propaganda. Captain Preston is shown behind his men ordering them to fire, not standing in front of them, trying to keep them from firing. There are not any citizens behind the soldiers, even though most accounts state that the soldiers were surrounded. While the event took place at night, Revere shows it in the daylight. To compensate, he put a crescent moon in the left corner. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

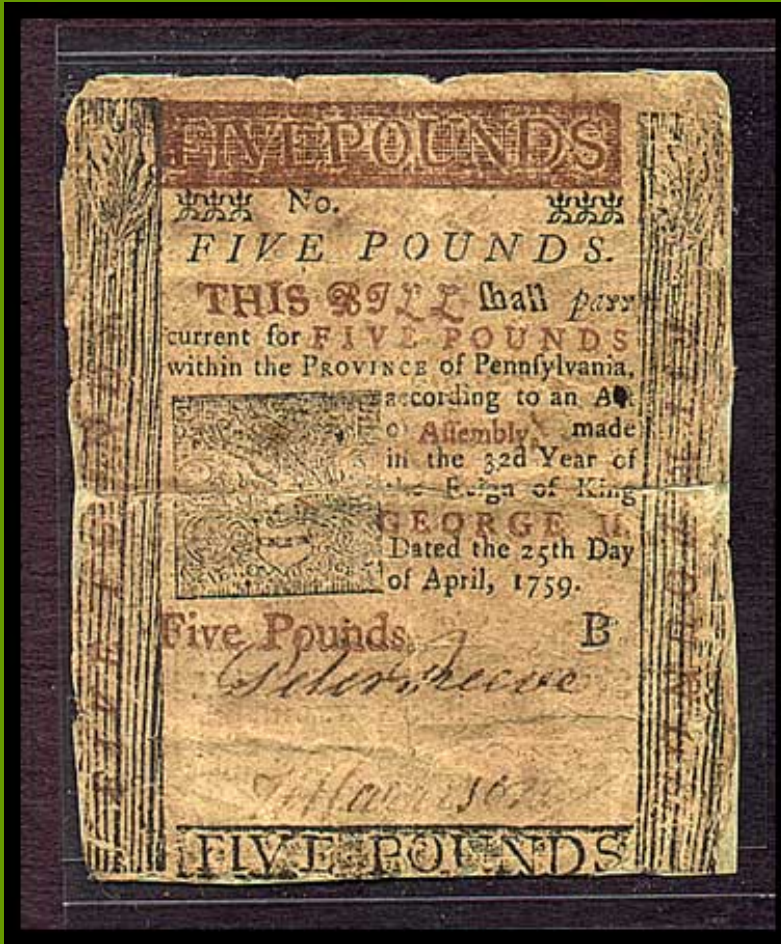
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Pick up the two pictures on the small table near the map of the world:



This engraving, created in 1868 was based on accounts from the trial of the soldiers at the Boston Massacre. This painting was created by Alonzo Chappel. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

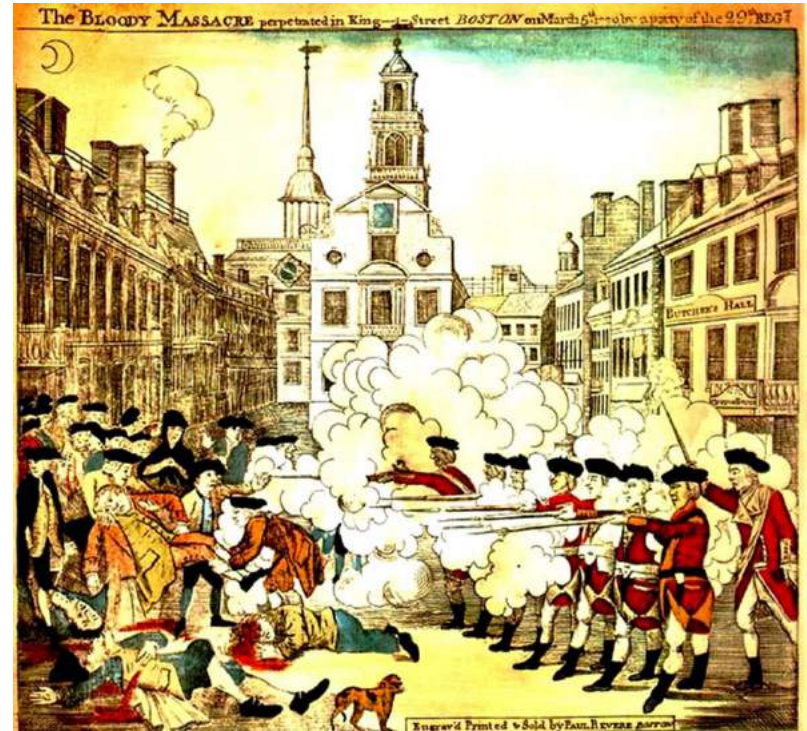


This image was created in 1770 by the Boston Silversmith and member of the Sons of Liberty, Paul Revere. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

What are the differences between the two images, and which image do you think is more accurate?



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This image was created in 1770 by the Boston Silversmith and member of the Sons of Liberty, Paul Revere. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Paul Revere's Engraving



This image of the Boston Massacre was created in 1770 by the Boston Silversmith and member of the Sons of Liberty, Paul Revere. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Alonzo Chappel's Drawing

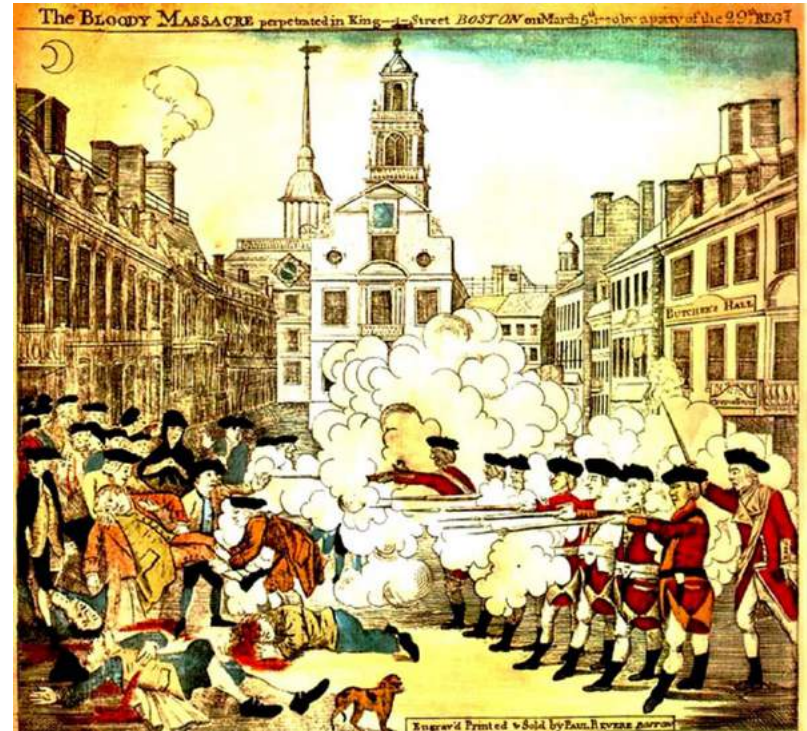


This engraving of the Boston Massacre, created in 1868, was based on accounts from the trial of the soldiers at the Boston Massacre. This painting was created by Alonzo Chappel. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

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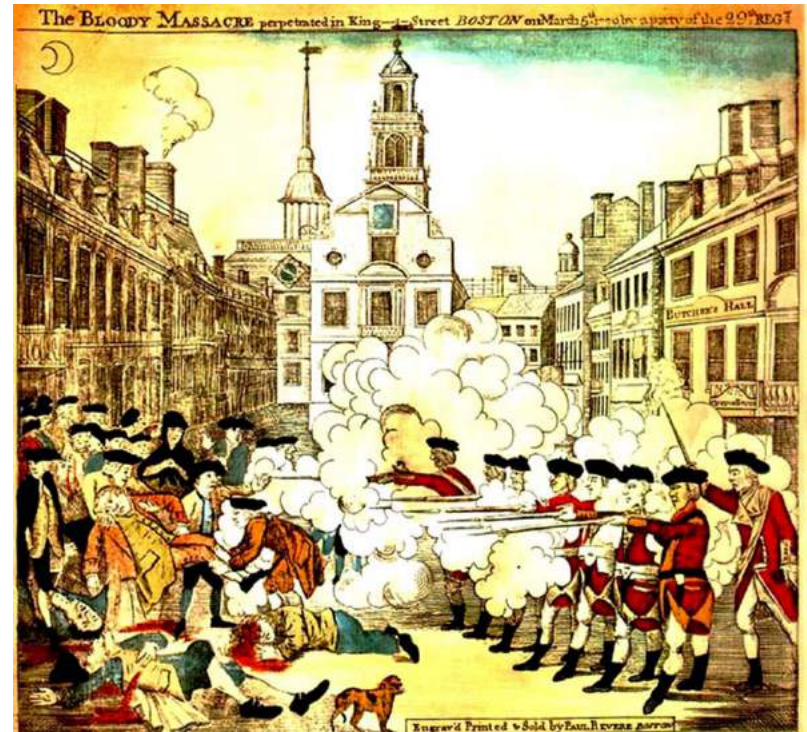


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Place the pictures back on the small desk by the map of the world.



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In April 1770 a new Prime Minister, Lord North, tried to improve relations with the colonies.



Lord Frederick North (1732-1792) was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1770-1782. This portrait was created by Nathaniel Dance shows him wearing the Chancellor's gown. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Townshend Acts were repealed, with the exception of the tax on tea.



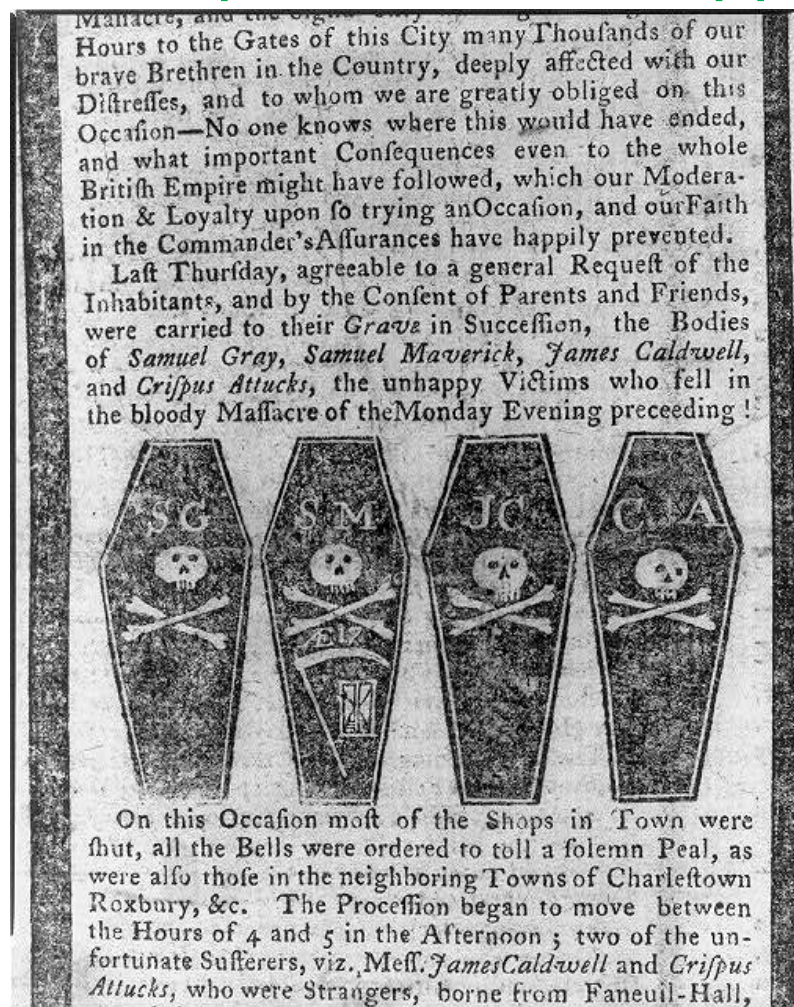
The tea tax remained to remind the colonists of Parliament's authority, for tea was a very popular drink. This image is courtesy of etsy.com.

During the next few years, tensions between the colonists and the British appeared to ease.



Colonial businesses recovered. This image shows the very new town of Baltimore, Maryland in 1752. The original painting was created by John Moale Jr. (1731-1798). This image was created by William Strickland (1788-1854) in 1817. This image is courtesy of the Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts.

Some colonial leaders, however, were suspicious of Parliament and kept the idea of opposition alive.



Samuel Adams and a few others encouraged the colonists to remain watchful and aware of what the British were doing. This image of four of the people killed in the Boston Massacre, and a story of how the event happened, appeared in the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal* on March 12, 1770. The initials on the coffins stand for: Samuel Gray, Samuel Marverick, James Caldwell, and Crispus Attucks. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Samuel Adams organized Committees of Correspondence in the English colonies.



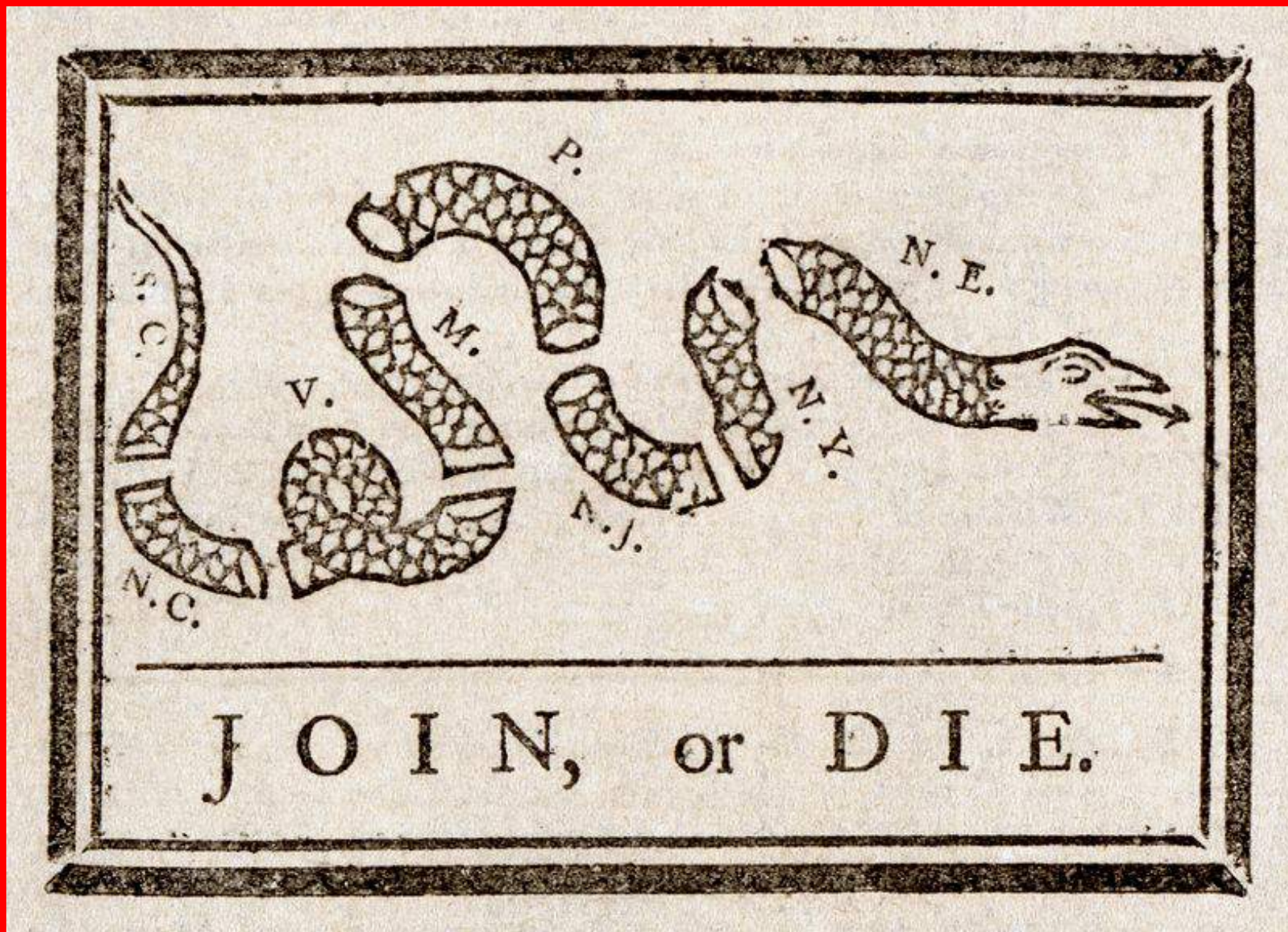
Committees of Correspondence served as a network of communication throughout the colonies. Samuel Adams organized this group in Massachusetts in 1772. In late 1773, the Boston Committee of Correspondence was given the responsibility of managing the “tea crisis” and became one of the instigators of the Boston Tea Party. This British political cartoon makes fun of an American militia meeting in 1773. This image is courtesy of bostonteatpartyship.com.

In a time when there was not radio or telephones, these committees were an efficient network for passing along news.



In Boston, the Sons of Liberty could organize a big protest like the Boston Tea Party. To have protests such as a boycott of British goods to spread to the other colonies, however, Boston needed the support of the other towns and colonies under British rule. The Committees of Correspondence spread their ideas. This image is courtesy of paul-revere-heritage.com.

The Committees of Correspondence urged colonists to join together.



This cartoon, which first appeared in Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* during the French and Indian War to unite against the French was now used again to have the American colonies unite against the British government. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Trouble over tea started when the British government agreed to the Tea Act.



The directors of the British East India Company asked Lord North for help with their financial troubles. To rescue the company, the government agreed in 1773 to the Tea Act. This image is courtesy of batrabbits.blogspot.com.

The Tea Act gave the East India Company exclusive rights to sell tea directly to the Americans without paying the British import tax.



The company carried tea in its own ships and used its own sellers. British colonists still had to pay a tax on the tea when it was sold to them. This is the East India House in London as it looked in 1801. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Carrying tea in East India Company ships and using East India Company people to sell the tea cut out business for colonial sea captains and merchants.



This image is *titled Sea Captains Carousing in Surinam*. It was painted by John Greenwood onto a bed sheet in 1758. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Lord North expected the colonists to be pleased by the low prices under the Tea Act.



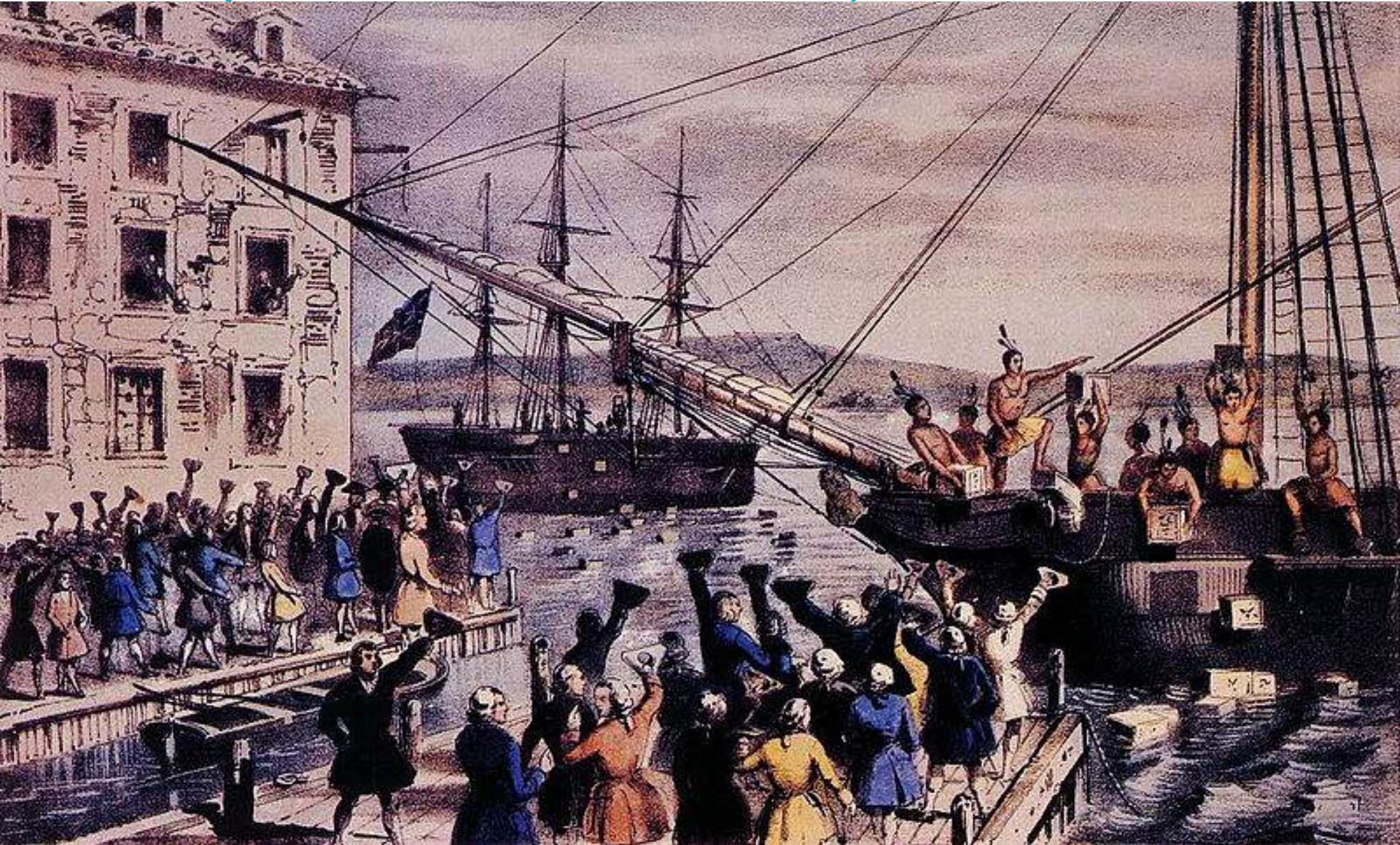
Once again, however, the government had not understood the colonists. Merchants and shippers joined radicals like Samuel Adams to protest the act. This image is courtesy of flickr.com.

Drinking tea became a symbol for supporting Parliament's laws.



This painting shows still life of a tea set circa 1782. It was painted by Swiss artist Jean-Etienne Liotard (1702-1789). This image is courtesy of b-womeninamericanhistory18.blogspot.com.

Ships carrying 500,000 pounds of East India Company tea were on their way to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Charles Town.



The tea was shipped in the fall of 1773. Merchants protested and the Sons of Liberty made plans. This painting by Nathaniel Currier was created in 1846. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In Boston more than 300 chests of valuable tea were waiting on board ships.



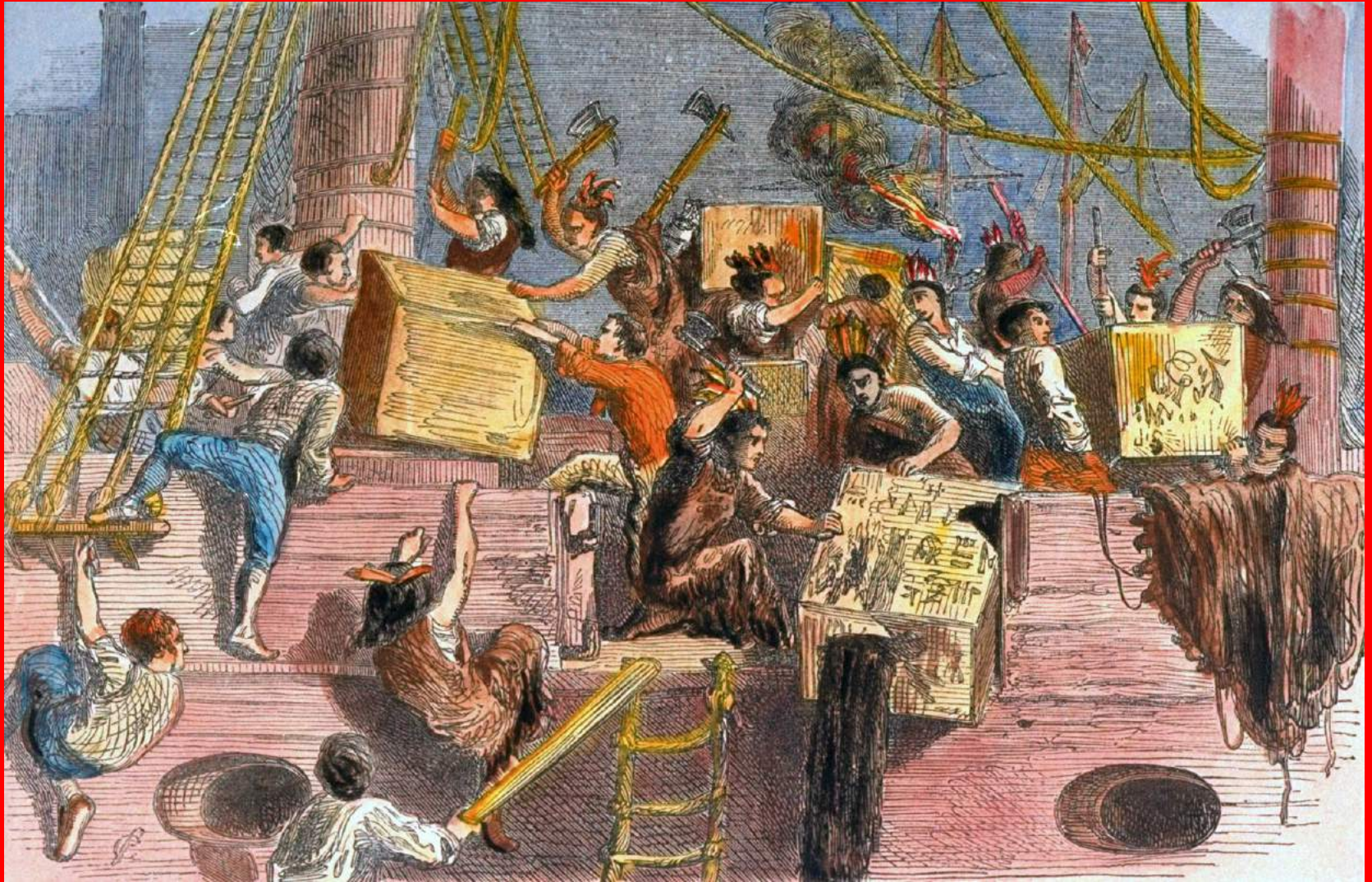
Colonists were determined to send the ships and their cargoes away. This image is titled "Boston Tea Party. Three Cargoes of Tea Destroyed. December 16, 1773." This image is courtesy of npr.org.

The governor of Massachusetts was equally determined to see the tea unloaded.



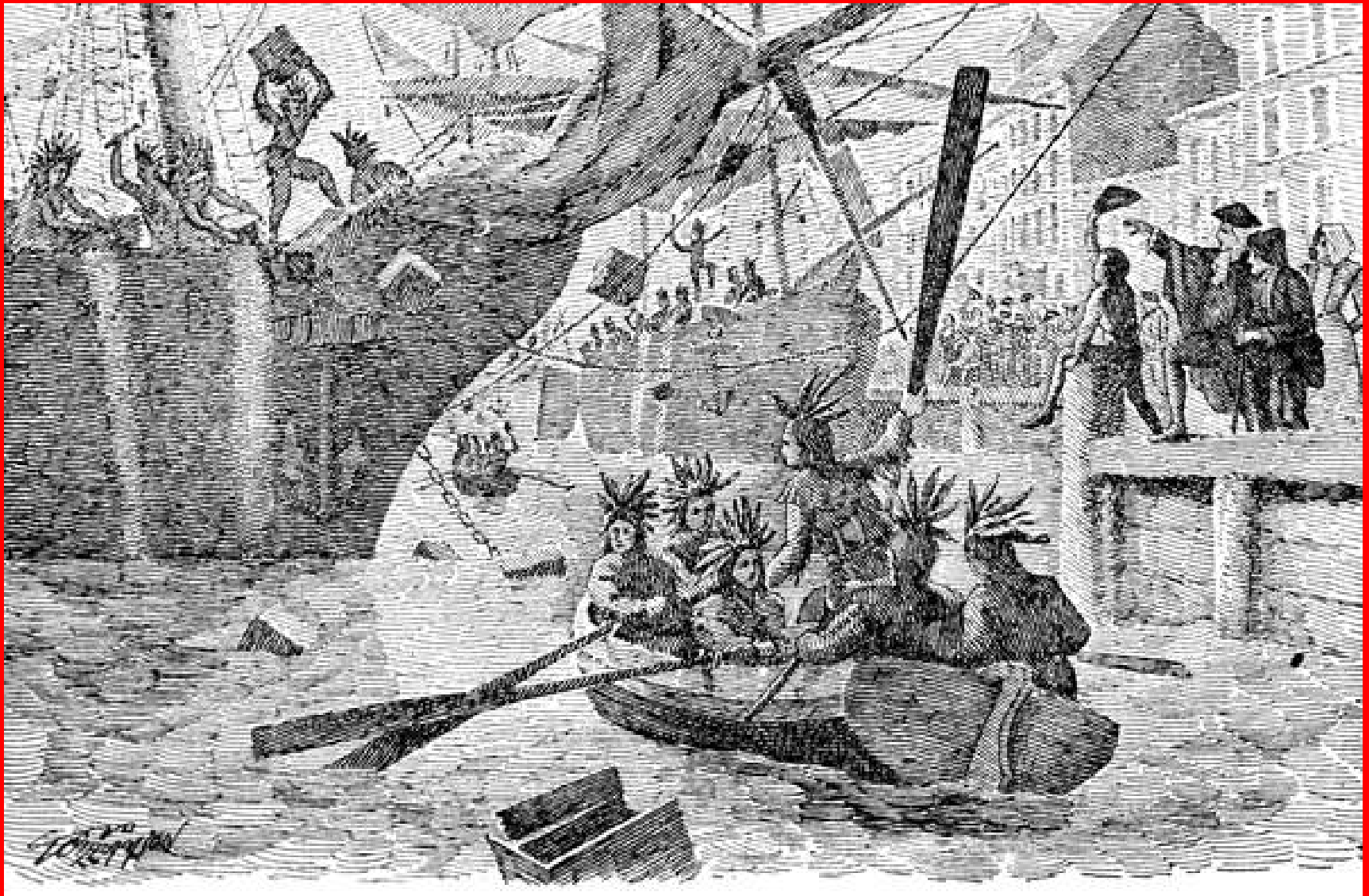
Governor Thomas Hutchinson (1711-1780) was the Royal Governor of Massachusetts in 1773. This painting by Edward Truman was created in 1741 when Hutchinson was only 32 years old. At the time of the Boston Tea Party he was 62 years old. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

As the ships lay in Boston Harbor, a band of people disguised as Mohawk Indians ran silently towards them.



Some of Mohawks had their disguises that had slipped off in this view. This image is from Alexander H. Stephens' *A Comprehensive and Popular History of the United States*, published in 1882. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

The group boarded the ships and dumped the tea into the harbor.



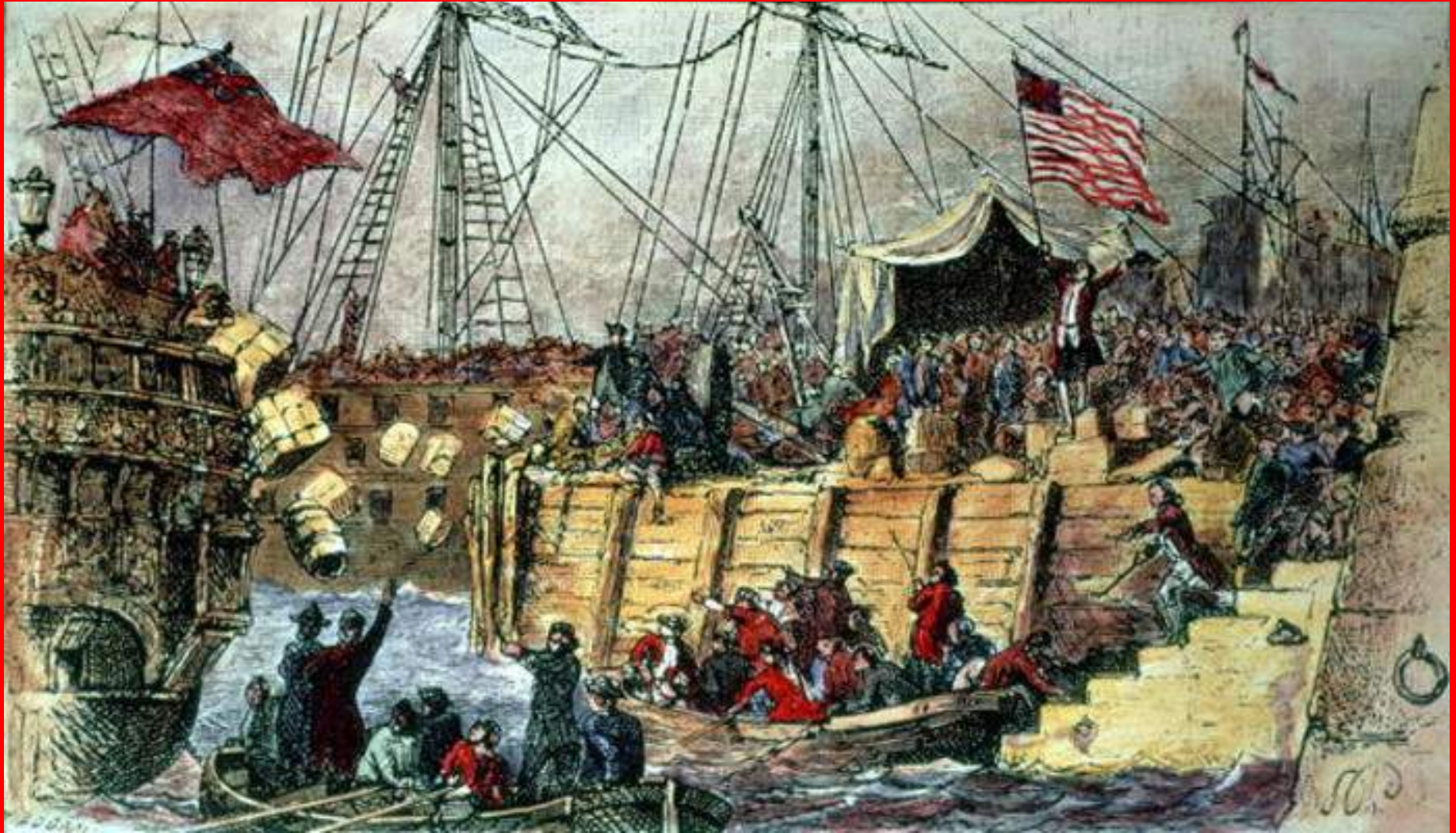
Some of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as Mohawk Indians rowing towards the ship and preparing to board it. Others are already on the ship throwing the tea crates into Boston Harbor. This image first appeared in William Bagley's and Charles Beard's *The History of the American People* in 1920. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Easily recognizable under the disguises were the faces of Boston's Sons of Liberty.



This image shows the Sons of Liberty throwing the tea over the side of the ship. This image first appeared in D. H. Montgomery's *The Beginner's American History* in 1902. This image is courtesy of the ushistoryimages.com.

The news of the “Boston Tea Party,” as the incident became known, enraged Parliament.



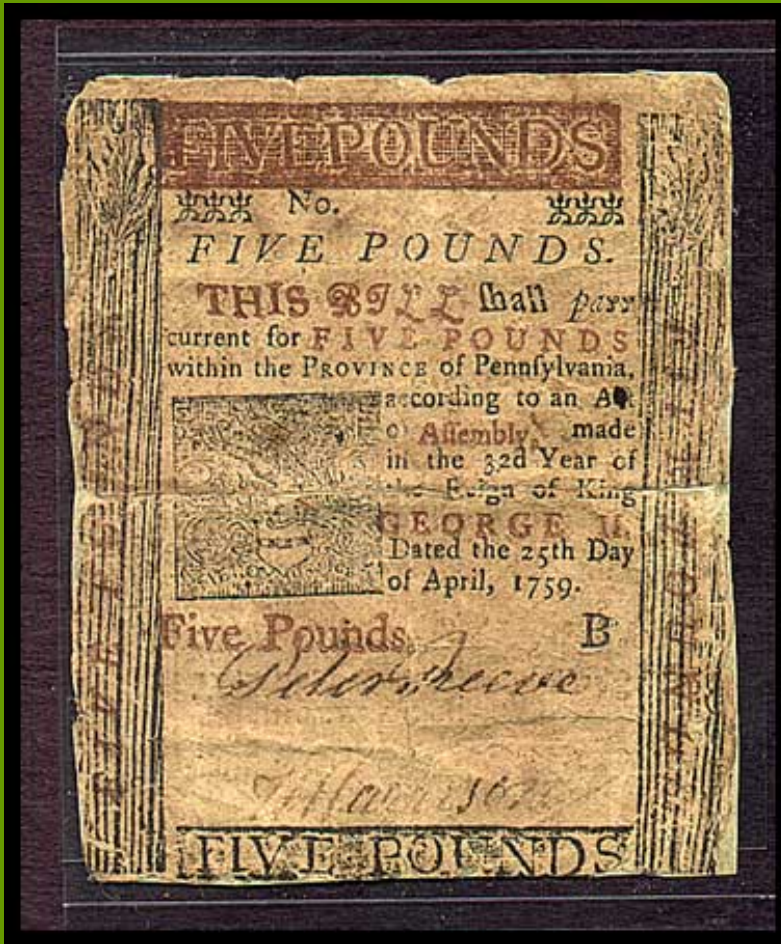
Dressing as Mohawks also was a specific act to show the British that the colonists identified with America, and not with Great Britain. Starting around midnight, and lasting over three hours, the group of 30-130 men dumped all the chests of tea into the water— 342 chests of tea. They were watched by a large crowd. This image is courtesy of illuminol.net.

Parliament closed the Port of Boston and pushed the colonists further away, until tensions exploded into war.



This image shows British warships landing soldiers in Boston in 1768. This image is courtesy of bostonteapartyship.com.

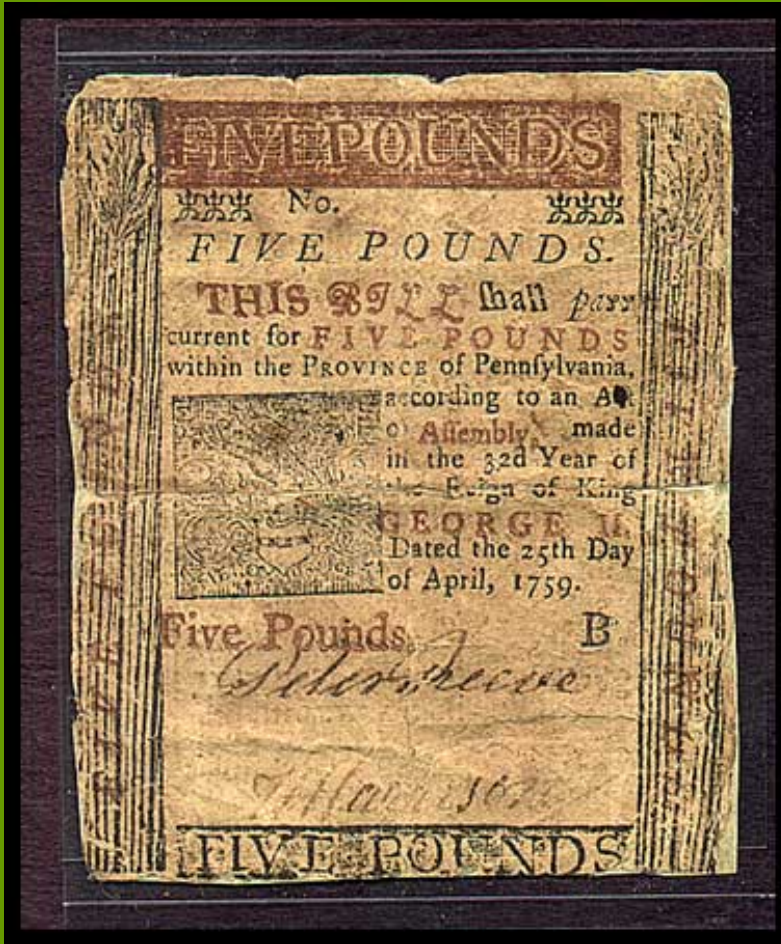
LEQ: How do governments raise money?



The five pound note (equal to 100 shillings) bears the date April 25, 1759. One shilling equaled 12 pennies. One hundred thousand pounds in legal tender bills were issued on April 25, 1759, to be valid until March 1, 1767. This was later extended until October 15, 1769. The Penn family's coat of arms appears on the front of the bill and a nature print is on the back. Benjamin Franklin and David Hall printed the bills in Philadelphia. The spelling of "Pennsylvania" differs on most of the denominations of the notes, and it is thought that Franklin purposely did this to deter counterfeiting. This image is courtesy of fi.edu.

LEQ: How do governments raise money?

Taxes



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