

BRITISH LAW CARD

Proclamation of 1763

DAY 1



Sim Civics

Proclamation of 1763



KING GEORGE SAYS:

"I wish to slow down settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. It is causing troubles with the Native Americans who live there. Therefore, if you want to settle west of the mountains, you must first get your colonial assembly to negotiate a deal for you."

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Large landowners who wanted to increase their holdings
2. Small farmers hoping to buy bigger farms west of the mountains
3. Veterans who had expected lands in the west as a reward for service
4. Merchants who supply pioneers and farmers

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: Colonists who want to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains can no longer negotiate with Native Americans themselves. Only the

colonial assemblies can enter into land purchases with Native Americans.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Stay east of the mountains and give up those lands.

You lose 1 Liberty Point.

OR RESIST

Move west or support those who do without the Crown or colonial assemblies' support.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

"Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown." **You lose 2 Liberty Points.**

ROLL 4-6

"Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause." **You gain 1 Liberty Point.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Following the French and Indian War, the former colony of New France was divided with a large portion between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River being given to the British. During the war, the British had made promises to Native Americans living in this region that they would respect their land claims—promises that were reinforced by a brief conflict known as Pontiac's War. To avoid prolonged wars with Native Americans over colonists settling in this region, King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763. This established a line west of which only colonial assemblies—not individuals—could make purchase agreements with Native Americans. Those who followed the law saw their expansion into the Ohio Valley slowed; however, many chose to illegally purchase land in the region anyway.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Townshend Acts

DAY 1



SEE CONSEQUENCE #3

Sim Civics

Townshend Acts



KING GEORGE SAYS:

"I have heard you, my colonial subjects, and to raise funds, I am placing new taxes on imported goods only. Paying a little more for glass, paint, paper, and tea will help the Empire grow strong! The money we make will help to pay for your royal governors, so that you do not have to pay those salaries anymore out of your own pockets."

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Families buying household goods
2. Shop owners who sell these items
3. Those who ship these goods
4. The people who use these items to create other products

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: Colonists will have to pay more for imported items, including basic goods. Money raised by the taxes will pay the salaries of the colonial royal governors.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Keep buying the taxed items.

You lose 1 Liberty Point.

OR RESIST

Boycott (refuse to buy) the taxed goods.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

"Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown." **You lose 2**

Liberty Points.

ROLL 4-6

"Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause." **You gain 1**

Liberty Point.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: During the crisis over the Stamp Act in 1765, protesters had argued that such a direct tax was unconstitutional and that Parliament's ability to tax was limited to the regulation of trade. As such, in 1767, Parliament passed a series of new laws seeking to raise revenue through the regulation of trade on imports such as glass, lead, paint, and paper. To further upset some colonists, the tax duties collected from these new regulations would directly pay the salaries of royal governors, who had been paid by colonial assemblies. The assemblies had used their power over the governors' salary as a way to keep the governors' from ignoring the will of the colonists in the application of their job. The increased taxes also brought increased numbers of troops to protect those collecting the taxes.

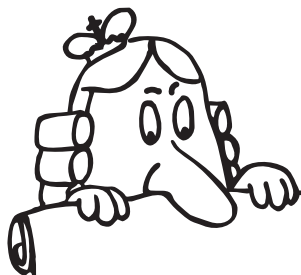
BRITISH LAW CARD

Sugar Act

DAY 1



Sim Civics



Sugar Act

KING GEORGE SAYS:

"I know that you are as excited as I am to have defeated the French in the recent war. Therefore, I know you will also be happy to know that I am cutting the taxes on sugar and its related goods! However, I do ask that you pay these taxes this time."

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Merchants who import goods.
2. Families buying sugar and other related goods.
3. Workers in port cities and trade towns.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: Colonists will have to pay more for imported items, including sugar, molasses, rum, and other sugar-related products. Money raised by the taxes will help to pay the debt created by the French and Indian War.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Pay the reduced taxes on sugar and sugar-related goods.

You lose 1 Liberty Point.

OR RESIST

Boycott, protest, or try to smuggle goods to avoid the taxes.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

"Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown." **You lose 2 Liberty Points.**

ROLL 4-6

"Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause." **You gain 1 Liberty Point.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Passed in 1764 as a means by which to raise funds in the wake of a very expensive war with France, the Sugar Act was, in fact, a tax cut. The law cut in half the taxes levied by the 1731 Molasses Act. Colonists had largely ignored these taxes, claiming a right under the controversial doctrine of "salutary neglect," which they believed gave them a right to ignore tax laws from Parliament. The new law put into place stronger protections to ensure that the tax was paid and that colonists did not find ways to get around the law through smuggling. It was also meant to restate Parliament's authority to issue laws regulating trade, especially in the colonies.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Stamp Act

DAY 1



SEE CONSEQUENCE #1

Sim Civics



Stamp Act

KING GEORGE SAYS:

“Hooray! We defeated the French! However, we spent a lot of money to do so. Therefore, I am asking all of my colonial subjects to help the Empire by buying officially stamped paper. When you do, you will be doing your patriotic duty for the Empire!”

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Printers and those who run newspapers.
2. Lawyers and business owners.
3. Farmers and shippers who make use of contracts.
4. Virtually everyone.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: Colonists will have to pay for officially stamped paper, which will cause things like newspapers, licenses, legal papers, contracts, and, even, playing cards, to cost more. Money raised by the taxes will help to pay the debt created by the French and Indian War.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Use the stamped paper and pay the tax.

You lose 1 Liberty Point.

OR RESIST

Refuse the stamps, protest, and boycott British goods.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

“Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown.” **You lose 2 Liberty Points.**

ROLL 4-6

“Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause.” **You gain 1 Liberty Point.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Passed in 1765 as another means by which Parliament could raise funds to cover the significant expenses that came from fighting the French and Indian War, the Stamp Act required colonists to purchase officially sanctioned (stamped) paper for virtually everything—from newspapers and playing cards to deeds and diplomas. The sweeping nature of the tax meant that virtually all colonists would be impacted in some way by the law. This direct tax was something new that Parliament had not attempted before, preferring to pass legislation regarding the taxation of trade (like the Sugar Act the previous year). Opposition to the act led to formation of the Sons of Liberty, who used aggressive tactics to intimidate would-be stamp tax collectors into resigning.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Quartering Act of 1765

DAY 1



SEE CONSEQUENCE #2

Sim Civics



Quartering Act of 1765

KING GEORGE SAYS:

"My beloved colonial subjects, I have asked that increased numbers of our Royal Army remain in the colonies to help protect you from the threats posed by Native Americans and our European rivals. Your colonial legislatures will need to provide food, supplies, and lodging for our troops, so that they may be able to protect and defend you!"

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Inn and public house owners.
2. Merchants who sell basic goods and supplies.
3. Farmers with large barns.
4. Communities near where troops will be stationed.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: Colonists, through their colonial assemblies, will have to pay for food, supplies, and housing for the Royal Army troops. These soldiers will be housed in public buildings, possibly

barns, and merchants will be paid reasonable prices for the goods necessary to outfit the troops.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Provide the housing and supplies required by the soldiers.

You lose 1 Liberty Point.

OR RESIST

Refuse to provide the support required by the law and protest the stationing of additional troops in the colonies.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

"Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown." **You lose 2 Liberty Points.**

ROLL 4-6

"Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause." **You gain 1 Liberty Point.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Following the French and Indian War, Parliament decided to keep a larger force of regular army troops in the colonies than had existed there prior to the war. The Quartering Act required that colonial legislatures pay for barracks, food, and supplies for soldiers. The law expressly prohibited the seizure of private homes for the housing of troops. It stated that public houses, inns, and barns could be used, as long as the owner was compensated. Prior to this act, colonial legislatures and local governments had voluntarily provided many of these items and services and Parliament had annually passed legislation (the Mutiny Act) that regulated the discipline and funding of the British Army. However, this was the first time that the colonies were expressly instructed by Parliament to act in a prescribed way toward troops.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Boston Massacre

DAY 2



Sim Civics

Boston Massacre



KING GEORGE SAYS:

“Shock! Horror! Rebellious traitors in Boston have viciously attacked our Royal troops guarding the Customs House. To defend your tax dollars collected for the benefit of the Empire, the guards fired upon the unruly mob leading to several casualties.”

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Individuals living in and around the Boston area.
2. Patriots and Loyalists each have a different understanding of what happened and why.
3. Anyone worried that violence could spread.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: This is not a new tax or a law, per se. This is a serious event occurring in the colonies as a result of the growing tensions between Patriots and the Crown. In total, five people die and eight more are wounded.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Stay loyal to the Crown. Reject violence on both sides but believe that this incident was caused by the protesters.

You lose 2 Liberty Points.

OR RESIST

Call for an end to the violence, which you see as caused by the soldiers. Demand the King stop the attacks on civilians.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

“Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown.” **You lose 3 Liberty Points.**

ROLL 4-6

“Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause.” **You gain 2 Liberty Points.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: As disturbances by rebels increased in Boston, Parliament sent additional troops to the city, which only increased tensions. On the night of March 5, 1770, a guard at the Customs House was attacked by a mob of angry and intoxicated locals upset by the increased military presence in the city. A squad of soldiers arrived on the scene and in the jostling and shoving a shot rang out followed by several others. When the smoke cleared, five people had died and eight more were wounded. Radicals, like Paul Revere and the Sons of Liberty, misrepresented the nature of the events that night to show the Redcoats as bloodthirsty and hopefully turn more moderate colonists to the rebellion's cause. In the end, two of the soldiers who fired into the surging mob that night were found guilty of manslaughter.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Tea Act

DAY 2



Sim Civics



Tea Act

KING GEORGE SAYS:

"My loyal colonial subjects, I have heard your cries for tax relief. I have therefore cut the taxes on our favorite drink—tea! So, enjoy and remember that your simple act will help the global reach of our great Empire!"

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Most families who enjoy tea as a regular drink.
2. Shop owners who sell tea, whether they have a license with the British East India Company or not.
3. Tea smugglers.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: Tea is among the most favorite drinks of the empire, and the colonies. The act gives the British East India Company a monopoly on tea sales to the colonies, while also cutting the taxes on tea. Tea prices go down, but the law restricts who can sell tea

and harms those getting rich in the smuggling of foreign tea.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Buy the cheaper tea and enjoy the fruits of living in a global empire.

You lose 2 Liberty Points.

OR RESIST

Boycott tea and take a stand against the implied power of the Crown to issue new taxes without colonial consent.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

"Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown." **You lose 3 Liberty Points.**

ROLL 4-6

"Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause." **You gain 2 Liberty Points.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Like the Sugar Act of 1764, the Tea Act of 1773 was a tax cut—of sorts. The British East India Company, which virtually ran the colony of India, was facing a financial downfall that Parliament sought to prevent. The Tea Act gave the company a number of incentives that would allow them to sell their tea in the North American colonies for relatively cheap, underselling foreign tea and smuggled tea. The act also required tea merchants to have agents in London with which they worked, meaning many colonial merchants would be cut out of the tea market. Opponents of the law said that by making tea so cheap, Parliament was tricking people into paying the tax and taking the rightful taxation power away from colonial assemblies. This law led directly to the Boston Tea Party.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Boston Tea Party

DAY 2



Sim Civics

Boston Tea Party



KING GEORGE SAYS:

“Criminals! The Sons of Liberty, who are nothing more than hooligans and ruffians, have broken onto a ship in Boston Harbor and thrown thousands of pounds of tea overboard. Their actions will cost the Empire a great deal of money!”

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Individuals living in and around the Boston area.
2. Patriots and Loyalists who each have a different understanding of what happened and why.
3. Merchants (tea or otherwise) who might fear their supplies could be targeted next.
4. Anyone worried about the possible increase in violence.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: This is not a new tax or a law, per se. This is a serious event occurring in the colonies as a result of the growing tensions between patriots and the Crown. In total, 342 chests of tea (roughly 46

tons) was thrown overboard, costing nearly \$4 million in today’s money.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Stay loyal to the Crown—reject the senseless destruction of the tea and call for the Sons of Liberty to be arrested.

You lose 2 Liberty Points.

OR RESIST

Support the actions of the Sons of Liberty—call for an end to taxation without representation.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

“Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown.” **You lose 3 Liberty Points.**

ROLL 4-6

“Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause.” **You gain 2 Liberty Points.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: On December 16, 1773, several dozen members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as members of the Mohawk Nation—in a misguided effort to attempt to throw suspicion on Native Americans—boarded ships in the Boston harbor and threw 342 chests containing 46 tons of tea into the cold waters below. The trigger for this action was a recent law (the Tea Act), which the Sons of Liberty and other rebels opposed, in part because it was seen as another example of taxation without representation, while others disliked that it hurt the profits they were making from the illegal smuggling of tea. The “Boston Tea Party” caused over £9,000 of damage (nearly \$4 million in today’s money) and convinced many in England, including the King, that more drastic measures needed to be taken to stop the rebels.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Intolerable (or Coercive) Acts

DAY 2



SEE CONSEQUENCE #4

Sim Civics



Intolerable (or Coercive) Acts

KING GEORGE SAYS:

"The Sons of Liberty must be stopped and you, my loyal colonial subjects, will help me do so. We will close down the port of Boston and give more power to our royal governors to prevent similar acts from happening in other colonies. Rebellion is treason!"

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Individuals living in and around the Boston area actually, all of Massachusetts.
2. Merchants, shippers, and dockworkers who rely on the port of Boston.
3. Families who may see higher prices for goods because of slowed trade.
4. Colonists who supported self-government through their elected assemblies.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: There are several different laws passed all at once. They do a range of things from close the port of Boston to expanding the power of the royal governors.

They also limit or remove colonial assemblies and strengthen the power of the military to enforce laws.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Accept the new restrictions—seeing them as the result of the rebels—and obeying the new laws.

You lose 2 Liberty Points.

OR RESIST

Push back against the restrictions and demand colonial assemblies be restored.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

"Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown."

You lose 3 Liberty Points.

ROLL 4-6

"Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause." **You gain 2 Liberty Points.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Passed in direct response to the Boston Tea Party and the growing restlessness of rebels in the colonies by 1774, the Coercive Acts (called the Intolerable Acts by colonists) sought to punish not just Boston, but all of the colonies and turn them against the rebels. This series of laws closed the port of Boston until the cost of the lost tea was paid (it never was, thanks to the actions of the Sons of Liberty intimidating anyone who stepped forward to pay). The laws also expanded the powers of the royal governors and removed the power of colonial elected assemblies. The acts shocked colonists—patriots, moderates, and loyalists—because they were so sweeping and harsh.

BRITISH LAW CARD

Battles of Lexington
and Concord

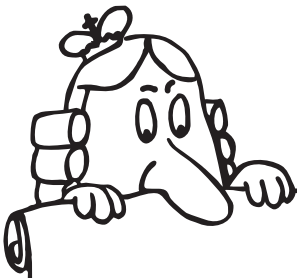
DAY 2



SEE CONSEQUENCE #5

Sim Civics

Battles of Lexington and Concord



KING GEORGE SAYS:

"Rebels have large amounts of illegal guns and gunpowder. I fear for your safety, so I am sending the Army to get the illegal weapons and arrest the leaders who threaten the peace."

WHO IT AFFECTS:

1. Individuals living in and around Lexington and Concord—Massachusetts in general.
2. Militia members and farmers.
3. Families worried about safety and war.

WHAT THIS LAW DOES: This is not a new tax or a law, per se. This is a serious event occurring in the colonies as a result of the growing tensions between Patriots and the Crown. In the end, several hundred people are wounded or die from the fighting this day.

YOUR COLONY MUST CHOOSE:

COMPLY

Support the Army's mission to collect the weapons and arrest the leaders of the rebellion.

You lose 2 Liberty Points.

OR RESIST

Support the rebels' right to have weapons to defend themselves against an increasingly tyrannical government.

You must roll the dice.

ROLL 1-3

"Your efforts at resistance upset fellow colonists who become stronger supporters of the Crown."

You lose 3 Liberty Points.

ROLL 4-6

"Your efforts at resistance bring others to the cause." **You gain 2 Liberty Points.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT: Occurring fifteen months before the Declaration of Independence, in April 1775, the battles of Lexington & Concord were the result of rebels in the Boston area stockpiling illegal weapons. Fearful that rebels might use the weapons to start an insurrection, the Massachusetts governor sent regular Army troops to retrieve the weapons and capture rebel leaders. Their movements were observed by rebel spies who spread the word to "minutemen," who formed a firing line on Lexington Green to slow the army's advance. After a tense standoff and brief exchange of fire, the army advanced to Concord where they were ultimately unsuccessful in their mission.