

# American revolution essay

[History](#), [Revolution](#)



Parliament could now pass binding laws on the colonies “ in all cases whatsoever,” which included the power to tax as well. This angered yet scared colonists, pushing them further down the road to revolution. The repeal of the Stamp Act was a major victory for the colonies against Parliament, but Parliament wouldn’t be defeated so easily. In 1766 Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, which said that Parliament could legislate for the colonies “ in all cases whatsoever” ( a quote from the Act). This insulting insinuated that Parliament could not only pass binding laws on the colonies, but it could also tax them as much as it pleased.

Because of this utter defeat to them, the colonists didn’t openly dispute with Parliament. With the Declaratory Act, Parliament could pass any binding laws on the colonies “ in all cases whatsoever,” including further taxes.

Parliament used the colonies’ inebriation and the significance of the Act to push the colonies more. The Declaratory Act was like an expansion on the Stamp Act. With this Parliament created new and reinforced old acts to exert their power over the weakened colonies. The important acts Parliament used to agitate the colonies were the Townsend Acts, the Quartering Acts, and the Navigation Acts.

Parliament used the Townsend Acts, the Quartering Acts, and the Navigation Acts to further anger and weaken the American colonists. The Townsend Acts were new import taxes on British goods including glass, paper, lead, and tea. The Acts also used revenue to maintain British troops in America, and to pay the salaries of some Royal officials who were appointed to work in the colonies. The Massachusetts House of Representatives was outraged by

the violation of no taxation without representation, and began a campaign against the Acts .

A petition to repeal the Acts was sent to King George, asking for the repeal of the Townshend Acts. In February 1768, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives named Samuel Adams, wrote a letter to the other colonial assemblies, asking them to aid in the resistance of the Acts. The Parliament ordered the Massachusetts House of Representatives to take back and denounce the letter Adams had written, and when they refused, they were dissolved.

When other colonial assemblies refused to denounce the letter, they too were dissolved, The Quartering Acts forced colonial governments to give provisions and housing to British soldiers stationed in the colonies.