

Excerpts containing the same unfamiliar vocabulary term—boycott

Excerpt #1

Source: "Just Say No!: The Daughters of Liberty" by Jennifer Barefoot, in Anne Goudvis and Stephanie Harvey, *Short Nonfiction for American History: The American Revolution and Constitution*, pp. 26-27

The Stamp Act was one of unfair laws women fought. To raise money, the British government passed a law saying that colonial citizens had to pay a tax on every piece of printed paper they used. Everything—from newspapers and marriage licenses to playing cards—was taxed. Many felt this Stamp Act tax was unfair.

Many women—among them, those calling themselves "daughters of liberty"—agreed to boycott British goods to protest the Stamp Act. These women refused to use British cloth to make their clothes.

Excerpt #2

Source: "Breaking Up is Hard to Do" by Meg Chorlian, in Anne Goudvis and Stephanie Harvey, *Short Nonfiction for American History: The American Revolution and Constitution*, p.13

From 1764 to 1775, England enacted a series of taxes on the American Colonies. . . The men and women of Massachusetts particularly were opposed to England's policies. They formed political resistance groups, such as the Boston's Sons of Liberty and Daughters of Liberty, and boycotted the taxed goods. But whenever the British government repealed one tax in the Colonies, it quickly introduced another.

Excerpt #3

Source: <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/revolution/rev-prel.htm>

1764—In May, at a town meeting in Boston, James Otis raises the issue of taxation without representation and urges a united response to the recent acts imposed by England. In July, Otis publishes "The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved." In August, Boston merchants begin a boycott of British luxury goods.