

Action	Type of Action (Econ vs. Political) (Violent vs. Non-violent)	What Was It?	How did the colonists use this against the British?
Smuggling	Economic Non-violent	<i>To move goods illegally [secretly] from one place to another, often done in an effort to avoid paying taxes or fees</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid Navigation Acts - Avoid Sugar Act - Traded with France, Spain, the Dutch, & East Indies to avoid British taxes and make more money
Stamp Act Congress	Political Non-violent	A group of 9 (/13) colonial delegates who met in New York to discuss formal protest of the Stamp Act (October, 1765)	<p>Issued a <i>Statement of Colonial Rights and Grievances</i> (formal statement of protest to Parliament)</p> <p>May, 1765 – P. Henry wrote <i>VA Stamp Act Resolves</i></p> <p>Stamp Act REPEALED in 1766</p>
Boycotts (non-importation)	Economic Non-violent	<i>To intentionally avoid a certain vendor or its products in an attempt to hurt the vendor or manufacturer financially</i>	<p>The colonists used boycotts against the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, & the Tea Act.</p> <p><i>Colonists started making their own products instead of trading with Britain</i></p> <p>Colonists substituted goods when possible</p>
Sons of Liberty	Economic & Political Violent & Non-violent	Organized by Samuel Adams Secret organization formed by the colonists to protest the Stamp Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized boycotts [E/NV] - Frightened tax collectors (burned effigies) [P/V] - Attacked/burned the home of the Mass. Lt. Gov. [P/V] - Organized town meetings [P/NV] - 12/1773 – <i>Boston Tea Party</i> [E/V]

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Daughters of Liberty	Economic Non-violent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Society of colonial women who supported boycotts of British goods - <i>Formed in reaction to the Townshend Acts</i> 	<p>Encouraged boycotts of British goods</p> <p>Made "homespun" fabrics and goods</p>
Boston Massacre	Political (propaganda) Violent	<p>An incident (3/5/1770) in which British soldiers fired shots into a crowd of rioting colonists.</p> <p>British soldiers were sent to Boston to restore order after the "Liberty" was seized by British customs agents. The colonists did not like the soldiers being in Boston.</p>	<p>Five colonists died in the incident.</p> <p>The Sons of Liberty used the term "massacre" to build up support for the colonial cause and build up anger & resentment towards the British</p> <p>This event was used as PROPAGANDA by the colonists</p>
Committees of Correspondence	Political Non-violent	Committees created by the Mass. House of Rep in the 1760's to help towns and colonies share information about resisting British laws	<p>Different towns/colonies could share ideas & communicate with one another about how to resist the British</p> <p>Developed "circular letters"</p>
Boston Tea Party	Economic Violent	60 Colonists (Sons of Liberty) boarded the British ship, <i>the Dartmouth</i> docked in Boston Harbor and dumped 342 crates of tea into the harbor (12/16/1773)	Colonial response to the Tea Act, which had given a monopoly on the tea trade in the colonies to the British East India Co.
First Continental Congress	Political Non-violent	A meeting of colonial delegates in Philadelphia to decide how to respond to the closing of Boston harbor, increased taxes, and abuses of authority by the British gov't	Colonial response to the Intolerable Acts Delegates petitioned King George III, listing the freedoms they believed the colonists should enjoy/have