After the Seven Years’ War, the British government sought to recuperate losses through taxation of colonial holdings throughout their empire. The resulting tension in North America gave way to a full-blown crisis culminating in the American Revolution. Consequently, these events have often been viewed as a struggle between North Americans and their British government. However, these policies impacted the entire empire, most notably the extremely lucrative sugar colony of Jamaica. Jamaican plantation owners had amassed sufficient wealth to delegate their duties on the island and take up residence in Britain, where some gained positions and formed alliances within the British government. This allowed them to participate in Imperial politics, thus demonstrating how the “North American” crisis was far more than a two-sided conflict.