

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICIES

ACT	DATE	MAJOR PROVISIONS
Navigation Acts	1651-1696	All ships must be British made, owned, and captained. Colonists were prevented from manufacturing goods.
Proclamation of 1763	1763	Prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.
Sugar Act	1764	Taxed colonial imports from the French and Spanish West Indies. New tax levied on wine and coffee.
Stamp Act	1765	Tax levied on all paper products (legal documents, newspapers, letters...)
Quartering Act	1765	If ordered, colonists must provide housing and food for any British soldier.
Declaratory Act	1766	Asserts the right of Parliament to tax the colonists, which reaffirms British sovereignty in the colonies.
Townshend Acts	1767	Placed important tariffs on tea, glass, paint, and paper. <i>Writs of Assistance</i> (general search warrants) were legalized. Smugglers were tried without benefit of a jury.
Tea Act	1773	Only East India Company tea may be imported by the colonists (which is more expensive)
Intolerable Acts	1774	Applied to Massachusetts in order to punish the colonists for their role in the Boston Tea Party <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boston Port Bill – closed Boston Harbor until the destroyed tea was paid for 2. Regulatory Act – took away Massachusetts' right to self-government and suspends town meetings. 3. Renewal of the Quartering Act

Questions:

1. Why would the British issue these Acts? Explain using two acts as examples.
2. In your opinion, which of these Acts is the worst? Why? Then, choose two other Acts that you feel are the worst and rank them from 1-3 – Give an explanation for your ranking.
3. If you were a colonist, how would you react to these Acts? Give details for your answer by citing specific actions you might take.