British Policies Graphic Organizer-Key

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| Navigation Acts | -put theory of mercantilism into practice -trade with colonies was to be conducted only in English or colonial ships -some legislation protected colonial interests -stifled colonial manufacturing |
| Proclamation of 1763 | -King George III issued this proclamation which recognized the Indians’ right to the land -did not allow colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains -colonists unhappy with attempt to control them |
| Currency Act | -controlled colonial currency which could only be obtained through trade as regulated by Britain |
| Stamp Act | -taxed anything printed on paper -Committees of Correspondence was formed to keep in contact with other colonies -Sons of Liberty was formed to protest British policies -Stamp Act Congress met to request repeal of act -act was repealed because of colonial boycott of British goods |
| Declaratory Act | -King George III declared that Parliament had full authority over legislation in the colonies. |
| Quartering Act | -required colonists to house and feed British soldiers -colonists did not like having a standing army -soldiers used writs of assistance, or blank search warrants -housing and supply soldiers was costly |
| Townshend Acts | -tax on imported tea, glass, paper, and other items -colonists boycotted -Sons of Liberty used violence against tax collectors to protest |
| Boston Massacre | -deadly riot which resulted in five colonists being killed by British soldiers -incident used as propaganda |
| Tea Act/Boston Tea Party | -made a monopoly over tea; only sold by British East India Co.-Sons of Liberty illegally boarded British ships and dumped the tea into Boston Harbor |
| Coercive (Intolerable Acts) | -effort to get colonists to pay for the tea and keep them from planning other attacks -closed the port of Boston which stopped trade, did not allow town meetings, gave Britain control of the colony |
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