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| **COLONIAL ACTS THAT LED TO REVOLUTION - For each Act, write 1 phrase about why offensive & 1 about potential results.** | | | |
| **ACT** | **WHAT IT DID/SAID** | **WHY WOULD THIS BE SO OFFENSIVE?**  **WHAT MIGHT BE THE RESULTS? BE SPECIFIC** |
| **Proclamation of 1763** | *Forbade all settlement past a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains.* |  |
| **Sugar Act (1764)**  **(American Revenue Act)**  **Vice-admiralty Courts** | *A tax on sugar, textiles, wine, indigo & molasses. Molasses was very important to New England merchants, since they bought molasses to make rum to sell to other colonies including the French, Dutch, & Spanish.*  *Courts presided over by a Crown-appointed judge. Sessions heard without juries, with the burden of proof being on the accused instead of on the officers who seized their property. The Courts generally only tried Americans, with British persons accused of violating trade legislation being heard by juries in common law courts.* |  |
| **Stamp Act (1765)**  Stamp Acts Stamps - One Penny Stamp  "Shame on whosoever would think badly of it." | *A tax on printed materials such as newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, bonds, leases, deeds, college diplomas, playing cards, & legal documents. It was called the Stamp Act because the colonies were supposed to buy paper from Britain that had an official stamp on it that showed they had paid the tax.* |  |
| **Quartering Act (1765)** | *Required the colonies to house British soldiers in barracks provided by the colonies. If the barracks were too small to house all the soldiers, then colonists were to accommodate the soldiers in local inns, livery stables, ale houses, store houses, and the houses of sellers of wine.* |  |
| **Declaratory Act (1766)** | *Affirmed England's right "to bind the colonies … in all cases whatsoever," whether it be the right to tax, enforcement of all parliamentary laws, or crown prerogatives over its colonies in general; all were subject always to British sovereignty.* |  |
| **Townshend**  **Acts (1767)** | ***New York Restraining Act*** *- The first of the Townshend Acts passed, forbid the New York Assembly and the Governor of the New York colony from passing any laws until New York complied with the Quartering Act.*  ***Indemnity Act*** *- this act lowered the tax on Great Britain's largest trading company, the East India Company. This resulted in the tax on tea of the American colonist found in the Revenue Act of 1767 (part of the Townshend Acts).*  ***The Revenue Act of 1767*** *- this act, by itself, is often referred to as the Townshend Act. This law taxed tea, paper, paint, glass, and lead imported into the colonies.*  ***Commissioners of Customs Act****- created a new customs board located in the colonies to enforce shipping regulations.*  ***Vice Admiralty Court Act*** *- this act gave British naval courts, with judges appointed by the King of England, jurisdiction over cases involving smuggling and other customs violations.* |  |
| **Tea Act (1773)** | *Granted the British East India Tea Company a monopoly on*tea*sales in the American colonies, without paying duties.* |  |
| **Coercive or “Intolerable Acts” (1774)** | ***Boston Port Act****: closed the harbor until the city paid for the lost tea.*  ***Massachusetts Government Act****: all civic officers appointed rather than elected, sheriffs select jurors, no town meetings without the royal governor’s consent.*  ***Administration Justice Act****: Suspended the right of self-government in the Massachusetts colony. Allowed newly appointed Military Governor to send rebellious colonists to other colonies or Great Britain for trial.*  ***Quartering Act:*** *local authorities provide lodging in Boston for British soldiers* |  |