

ADD
 Massachusetts
 Boston
 Massachusetts Bay

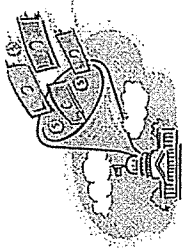
Tax/Act Grid



Tax / Act	Provisions/Rules	Colonists Response
Navigation Acts (p. 112)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created in 1650s, it regulates trade between England and its colonies. - Only English benefited from the trade. - Only English ships could carry goods to and from the colonies. - Colonial merchants could ship only certain products like tobacco or cotton to England. - It encouraged colonists to build their own ships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many colonists resented the Navigation Acts. - The law favored English merchants. - Many merchants ignored the Nav. Acts or found ways to get around them, such as bribing the English customs officials to look the other way.
Proclamation of 1763 (p. 143)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written in 1763, the purpose was to <u>stop British colonists from settling on the western frontier.</u> - It created an imaginary line along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains. - Colonists were forbidden to settle west of the line. - Settlers already west of the line were "to remove themselves at once". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Angered the colonists. - Forced the colonists to pay for British troops that were sent west to enforce the law. - Most colonists ignored the proclamation and moved west anyway.

<p>Sugar Act (p. 143 - 144)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created in 1764, this was a new tax on molasses. (The previous tax was so high it drove people out of business. - This law made it easier for British officials to bring colonial smugglers to trial. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most colonists avoided the tax by smuggling molasses into the colonies. - Some colonists bribed tax collectors to look the other way.
<p>Stamp Act (p. 144)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created in 1765, it placed new duties (taxes) on legal documents like wills, diplomas, marriage licenses, newspapers, almanacs, playing cards and dice. - All items named had to carry a stamp showing that the tax had been paid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement led to angry protests. - There were riots in Boston, New York City, Newport and Charleston. - Protestors threw rocks at agents trying to collect taxes, some tarred and feathered tax agents. - In Boston, a mob burned an effigy of the English tax collector and then destroyed his home. - Most colonists felt that the taxes were unjust.

Tax/Act Grid



Tax / Act	Provisions/Rules	Colonists Response
Townshend Acts (p. 144-145)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Passed in June 1767, it taxed goods such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea. - It set up new ways to collect taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Taxes were low but the colonists were still upset. - They believed Parliament did not have the right to tax them without their consent. - They signed non-importation agreements which said they promised to stop importing goods taxed by the Townshend Acts. - They hoped this boycott would win repeal of the taxes. - Colonists felt it violated their rights as British citizens. - They believed no one should search their property without good reason such as being suspected of committing a crime.
Writs of Assistance (p. 145)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal documents that were part of the Townshend Acts. - It allowed officers to inspect a ship's cargo without giving a reason. 	

<p>Tea Act (p. 150)</p>	<p>- Enacted in 1773, it allowed for colonists to buy tea directly from the company that produced it. (They could skip the merchants or middle man). - There was still a tax on tea but it was not as high as the one charged by the tea merchants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colonists protested and tea merchants were angry because the act cut them out of the tea trade. - They believed it was a British trick to make them accept Parliament's right to tax the colonies. - Colonists boycotted tea, they drank coffee or "liberty tea" which was made from raspberry leaves.
<p>Intolerable Acts (p. 151-152)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enacted in 1774, it consisted of four laws. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliament shut down the port in Boston 2. Forbade Massachusetts colonists to hold town meetings more than once a year without the governor's permission. 3. Customs officers and other officials charged with major crimes were tried in Britain not MA. 4. Provided for a new Quartering Act which forced citizens to house troops in their homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They are named this because the Acts are so harsh. - Other colonies sent rice, corn, flour, etc to Boston so that the colonists had food. - Thomas Jefferson suggested that they set aside a day to mark the shame of the Intolerable Acts. - June 1, 1774 was chosen and church bells tolled, people prayed and fasted all day. - Shops closed their doors in support.