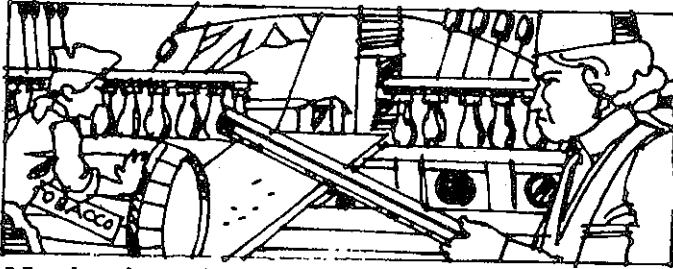
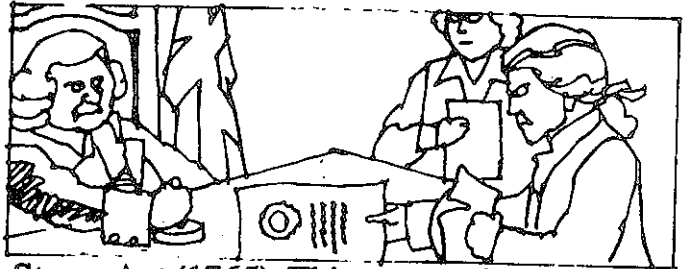


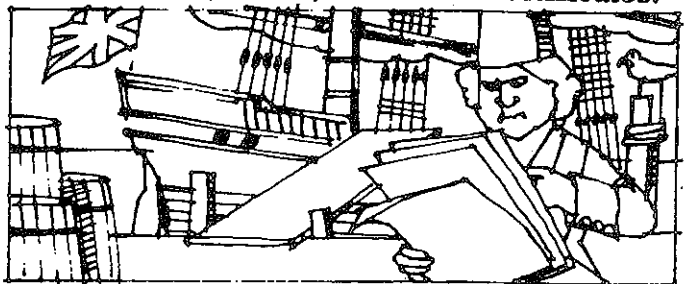
British Colonial Policy After 1763



Navigation Acts (1651) Colonists were required to transport goods only in British vessels; certain goods could only go to England; and imported goods had to be purchased from England or the colonists had to pay import taxes on them.



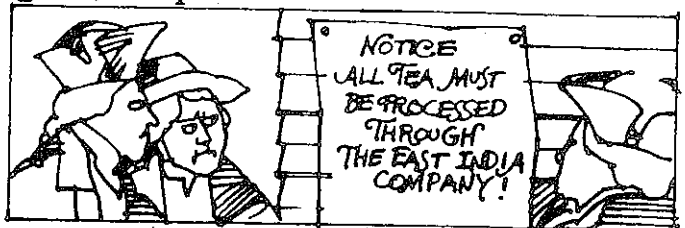
Stamp Act (1765) This tax required colonists to pay for stamps placed on printed materials such as wills, deeds, and death certificates.



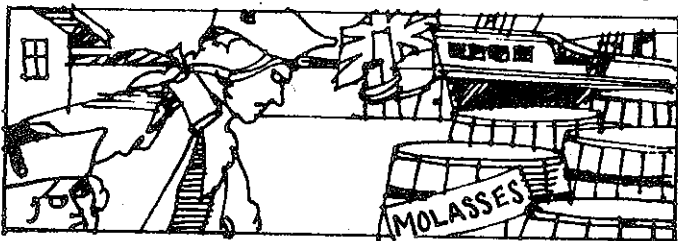
Townshend Acts (1767) These import tariffs were placed on goods such as tea, paper, glass, and paint.



Writs of Assistance (1662) General search warrants which allowed customs officers to enter homes, stores, and warehouses to look for goods brought into the country illegally.



Tea Act (1773) After the Townshend Acts were passed, colonists began to smuggle in tea from the Netherlands. The Tea Act gave the British East India Company the ability to sell tea at lower prices than those paid for smuggled tea.



Sugar Act (1764) Colonists had to pay taxes on molasses imported from countries outside the British Empire. (Molasses was used to make rum.)



Quartering Act (1765) British troops were stationed in the colonies to prevent colonist uprisings. (The British stated that the troops were sent to protect the frontier from Indian uprisings.) The Quartering Act required colonists to provide food and shelter for the British troops.



Proclamation of 1763: This proclamation by King George of England prohibited white settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains in order to pacify the Indians there and halt expansion of the colonies in America.

British Colonial Policy After 1763 (continued)

Using the information from page 2, decide if the following statements are true or false. Place a T in the space provided if the statement is true and an F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. The Townshend Acts of 1767 placed duties on products such as tea, paper, glass, and paints.
- _____ 2. The purpose of the Proclamation of 1763 was to divide the land in the west equally among the New England colonies.
- _____ 3. The Quartering Act required the people of Great Britain to provide food and shelter for people from the colonies.
- _____ 4. The Tea Act of 1773 came about as a result of the Townshend Acts of 1767.
- _____ 5. Official papers in the colonies required a special government stamp under the Stamp Act of 1765.
- _____ 6. The Sugar Act was passed to tax molasses that came to the colonies from countries outside the British Empire.
- _____ 7. The Navigation Acts stated that any goods purchased outside of England or its possessions were to be free of any import taxes.
- _____ 8. The Quartering Act of 1765 was intended to prevent colonist uprisings and required colonists to provide food and shelter for British troops.
- _____ 9. One of the main purposes of the Proclamation of 1763 was to halt expansion of the American colonies.
- _____ 10. Locating smugglers and their goods was the main purpose of the Writs of Assistance.

Choose the phrase that makes the statement correct, and place the letter in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Proclamation of 1763 was intended to a) free the Indians from colonial bondage b) make sure the Indians would no longer attack colonial outposts c) furnish the Indians with weapons and food d) give the colonists a trapping area free from Indian attack.
- _____ 2. Writs of assistance allowed British troops to a) ask colonists to fight for Great Britain b) help fight in wars in Europe c) search colonial homes and businesses.
- _____ 3. The act that allowed British troops to spy on colonists' activities was the a) Quartering Act b) Townshend Act c) Stamp Act d) Tea Act.
- _____ 4. The a) Sugar Act of 1764 b) Proclamation of 1763 c) Tea Act of 1773 d) Quartering Act e) Navigation Acts, stated that certain goods could only go to England and imposed import taxes on goods imported from countries other than England.