

REVIEW: ROAD TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- I. MERCANTILISM: Colonists grew to resent policy favoring the Mother Country to the detriment of the colonies.
- II. TRADE REGULATIONS: (1651-1750)
- III. BRITAIN'S NEGLECT OF THE COLONIES BEFORE 1763: Colonists had gotten used to lax control by the British authorities
- IV. CLAMP DOWN BY BRITAIN: (1763-1774)
 - A. PROCLAMATION OF 1763: Restricted colonial expansion
 - B. SUGAR ACT (1764): Duties levied would be used to maintain a standing army in the colonies. Resented by New England merchants; SMUGGLING increased.
 - C. WRITS OF ASSISTANCE (1761): Used in fight against smuggling. Colonists DENOUNCED the writs. Some, beginning with James Otis, QUESTIONED the right of Parliament to pass laws that violated the private rights of citizens.
 - D. STAMP ACT (1765): DENUNCIATION; Andrew Oliver effigy incident; Hutchinson Home incident; Sons of Liberty; Nonimportation Associations; Patrick Henry's "Virginia Resolves"; Stamp Act Congress; REPEALED 1766
 - E. DECLARATORY ACT (1766): Asserted Parliament's power over colonies.
 - F. TOWNSHEND ACTS (1767): Duties used to pay salaries of royal officials. COLONIAL REACTION - denunciation; boycott; Boston Massacre (1770); DUTIES REPEALED 1770 EXCEPT TEA; COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE formed when other acts implemented 1772
 - G. TEA TAX (1773): Monopoly on tea to British East India Company. COLONIAL REACTION - Boston Tea Party (December 16, 1773)
 - H. INTOLERABLE ACTS (1774): Food and supplies sent to Boston from other colonies. Call for First Continental Congress.

DENOUNCE - TO SPEAK OUT
STRONGLY AGAINST; ACCUSE
OF WRONGDOING

"DENUNCIATION" - THE ACT OF ↵