

Q How did the British Merchantilism policies play a role in bringing about the American Revolution?

Introduction

~~Merchantilism~~ ^{Merchantilism} is the most conspicuous cause of American revolution as it highlighted the dominating style of mother land. In merchantilism Britain dominated the colonial America through zero sum game. Britain believed that the objective of the colony must be to serve the mother land only. They imposed numerous acts which explored the gain of Britain because of America and in return there is no advantage of it to America itself.

The Britain Merchantilism proved to be a matchstick to American Revolution. Any tinderbox, engendered flames that burned down half of the British empire stationed in American continent.

There are number of acts passed by Britishers to suppress the Americans and played their zero sum game. Here is brief introduction of the acts to prove how British played gained benefits on the cost of their colony.

Avoid cutting Restructure your intro

Main heading?

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1- Navigation Act (1651)

This act was passed

No background added

to keep check
on the imports of the colony. In
this act they ~~is~~ limited the
trade of colony to Britain and
the colonies of Britain only. Before
that, the Americans do trade with
anyone from whom they get benefit
but from now they can only
trade with limited countries.

2- Enormated Act (1660)

Enormated act is another
act which concerned the trade
stuff. It was related to the
products like wheat, sugar and
cotton. The Americans were agrarian
and these products are perishable.
So, by this act the motherland
got these products on low prices
because products are surplus and
Britain took benefit and control
inflation in motherland.

3- Stamp Act (1663)

This particular act was
passed so that no one can
trade easily with colony. The
products of trade must get ^{stamp} from
Britain port. This is to
keep check on and to make it
difficult to trade.

4- Duty Act (1669)

By Duty act imperial custom collectors were established and also empowered them. This is to stop smuggling which colonies practice with France and Spain.

5- Molasses Act (1733)

It was one of the trick of colonial power to stop industrial growth in the colony.

The Americans got molasses from French - Indian colonies as they are enriched with production of sugarcane. The Americans converted molasses into rum and sugar and this started industrial growth in America. Colonial power was against it and they passed molasses act that from now they can not import molasses from French -

Indian colonies. They Britain enrich their treasury on the lost of colony. The same practice was carried when East India company came into the subcontinent. The total share of 37% in world GDP was by subcontinent. But when Britain left there was only 6% and it was also only raw material.

Sugar Act (1764)

The sugar act is doubled the taxes on sugar. Firstly they limited them to buy sugar from Britain only. Secondly, after time double the taxes. This sugar act is another example of mercantilism.

Currency Act (1764)

There was small act to develop the newly^x struggle for developing the currency of the America and Britain stopped them by passing currency act.

7 year War (1757- 1763)

This was an Anglo-French rivalry. The voracity of France and Britain was the cause of this war. Both colonial powers used natives and Americans for their own benefit. The war was ended in 1763 with 'Treaty of Paris'. Britain helped them to remove France. Britain realized them that they have political power and property rights which were not given in French colonies. However, after ending the war Britain claimed to pay debt as they helped them to remove France. The American refused to pay

as they brought to grow the political cloud of Britain.

- 1- They resisted, as now there is no fear of France.
- 2- They realized that if they collectively can remove France then why not Britain.
- 3- They also tasted victory which motivated them.

Stamp Act (1765)

Britain passed the stamp act that now all the papers must have stamp from Britain.

George Washington called this stamp act 'Death stamps'.

This stamp act put the last nail in the coffin. This is for the first time ppl protested.

Quartering Act (1765)

The imperial army for the first time came to stop protests because of stamp act.

The motherland due to shortage of barracks asked to app people of America to provide shelter and ration of the troops.

This increased the intensity of protests and forced Britain to pass another act.

(1766)

Declaratory Act removed all the

colonial restrictions.

taxes on the Americans.

Crown proclamation (1763)

The crown stopped them to move westward and this was powerful enough because no one can speak in front of crown.

These all crown proclamation, Declaratory act, Quartering acts and Stamp act was passed by the Greenville policies who was the PM of Britain

No argumentation
Mere narration of events

Townshend Act

This act came and reimposed all the taxes.

From the Stamp act the people of America was demanding for representation under slogan, "No taxation without representation"

They claimed that Britain removed taxes whereas the demand was representation not elimination of taxes. Samuel Johnson formed 'sons of liberty'. The acts of Mercantilism provoked them to resist because mother land is only gaining benefit in their lost.

There was a relaxed period from

1770-1773. But it was disturbed with the arrival of East India Company.

Tea act (1773) was passed to buy tea only from East India Company to save it from bankruptcy. The peace which came for three years on the last of 'Boston Massacre' was dismissed by this tea act.

Sons of Liberty threw the whole tea of \$18000 in the Atlantic and it was Boston Tea Party.

The Britain got angry on it and imposed heavy taxes, to pay the lost amount of tea to the colonial power and all stopped meeting of colonial states of America in townhalls.

In 1774, the representatives of the states requested to the crown in (First) Continental Assembly.

In 1775, the war began between colony and motherland. Therefore, in (Second Constitutional Assembly) in 1776, they declared America independent and formed government and army. Thomas Jefferson presided (Declaration of Independence) on 4th July, 1776.

The zero-sum game of Britain

came to its end and the rock policies of mercantilism blinded the British Empire in American continent. In 1778, France helped them to gain independence. In 1779, Spain and neither land also recognized USA. The war lasted from 1775-1781. In 1781, Britain also accepted the United States of America. The mercantilism policies blinded the part of Britain an Empire and became the conspicuous cause of American revolution. By this, the war started from Lexington and Concord ended in 1775 and treaty of Paris signed in 1783. France helped to remove Britain from America. So, the game of gaining profit on cost of colony ended by the loss of colony itself.

What's this?
Either add a flowchart or a timeline or at least add subheadings..
Where's the conclusion
This doesn't seem like an answer
It looks like your notes that too quite haphazard

