

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

Introduction

~~Mercheantilism~~ ^{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 Revolutionary 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.

Main heading?

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1- Navigation Act (1651)

No background added

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

2- Enumerated Act (1660)

Enumerated act is another act which enumerated 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. Then Britain enriched their treasury on the cost of colony. The same practice was evident when East India company came into the subcontinent. The total share of 37% in world GDP was by the subcontinent. But when Britain left there was only 6% and it was also only raw material.

Sugar Act (1764)

The sugar act 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 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 fought to grow the political clout of Britain.

- 1- They resisted, as now there is no fear of France.
- 2- They realised 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 pp people of America to provide shelter and ration of the troops.

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

Declaratory Act (1766)

removed all the

Janes 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 ppl 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 Thomson formed 'sons of liberty'. The acts of merchantalism provoked them to resist because mother land is only gaining benefit on their cost.

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 cost 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 American Independent and formed government and army. Thomas Jefferson

presented 'Declaration of Independence' on 4th July, 1776.

The zero-sum game of Britain

came to its end and the cruel
 policies of merchantalism, hindered
 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 merchant
 talism policies blowed the part
 of Britain Am Empire and become
 the conspicuous cause of American
 revolution. By this, the war started
 from Lexington and Concord ended
 in Bletington and treaty of

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

