NAVIGATIONS ACTS	1651-1673	 All trade must be conducted in English or colonial ships (1651) Certain "enumerated goods" could be sold only to England (1660) All foreign goods destined for the colonies had to be shipped via England and were subject to English import duties 1663 The colonies could not make/export items that competed with English products (1673)
WOOLEN ACT	1699	Forbade colonial manufacture of woolen goods
HAT ACT	1732	Restricted manufacture/export of beaver hats
MOLASSES ACT	1733	Placed heavy duties on sugar, molasses, rum imported by the colonies from the West Indies
IRON ACT	1750	Prohibited the manufacture of iron products
WRITS OF ASSISTANCE	1761	Permitted customs officials to search homes or possessions, ships or warehouses for smuggled goods
SUGAR ACT (Revenue Act)first law passed by Parliament for the purpose of raising revenue in the colonies for the Crown		 Imposed heavy duties on sugar, molasses, calico, silk, coffee imported to colonies Established a vice-admiralty court at Halifax, Nova Scotia Provided means to stop the smuggling of molasses.
CURRENCY ACT	1764	Outlawed colonial issue of paper money. Colonial imports exceeded exports so hard money went to England. Scarcity of currency resulted in barter and/or the issuance of paper money which depreciated.
STAMP ACT (repealed 1766)	1765	Required tax stamps on most printed materials. Offenders tried in Vice-Admiralty Courts. Purpose: revenue to support the new military force
TOWNSHEND ACTS	1767	 Duties levied on paper, glass, tea imported from Britain. This violated mercantilism. The acts were designed to raise money. The receipts would be used to pay royal officials in the colonies, a prerogative previously controlled by colonial legislatures. (repealed 1770) An American Board of Customs Commissioners was established to create vice-admiralty courts at Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston.