- Cancel Dutch trade
  - Act of 1660
    - Ban foreign shipping
  - Act of 1663
    - Allow European imports only from England
  - Staple Act of 1673
    - Ensure enumerated goods only go to England
  - Act of 1696
    - Prevents fraud and sets up new courts
  - Woolen Act of 1699
    - Prevent export of intercolonial sale of textiles
  - Hat Act of 1732
    - Prevent export of intercolonial sale of hats
  - Molasses Act of 1733
    - Cut American imports of molasses
  - Iron Act of 1750
    - Prevent manufacture of finished iron products
  - Currency Act of 1751
    - End use of paper currency as legal tender in New England
- King James II was an aggressive and inflexible ruler
- In 1686, the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island were revoked
- Andros placed in charge of New England
  - Banned town meetings
  - Advocated public worship in the Church of England
  - Invalidated all land titles granted by the original MA Bay Charter
  - No having land meant no being able to vote
- Tribalization is the adaption of stateless peoples to the demands imposed on them by neighboring states
  - Cultural changes
    - Natives lost land, Europeans sought to assimilate
  - Economic changes
  - Demographic changes
    - Drastic decrease in population due to disease
- New tribes were created
  - Catawbas and the Creek
  - Promoted the growth of both accommodation and conflict between Natives and Europeans
    - Europeans allied with Native groups against opposing Native groups
      - Pequot War, Metacom’s war
      - During French and Indian War, almost all natives allied with the French, Iroquois still with England
  - Native Americans participated in imperial wars to enact revenge on their Native American enemies, enact revenge on Europeans who had taken their land in hopes of gaining more power and land at the close of the conflict