

Section	1776	Modern Day
List of Grievances	He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.	The king has made the judges dependent on him for their jobs and their salaries.
	He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.	The king is a tyrant because he refuses to allow new communities to form an elective group of people, denying them their traditional rights of a representative government.
	He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.	In some situations, meeting sites were conducted far away from where the public records were located to discourage colonists from meeting as a legislature.
	He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.	The king disallowed migration to the colonies. Also, the colonists strongly believe that all unused lands should be made available to anyone who can settle on them and make them productive.
	He had dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.	Several colonies had to submit proposed laws directly to the king for the public good and he rejected them.
	He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.	Colonial laws passed by local governments were suspended until the king approved them. He often would ignore them for extended periods of time.
	He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.	The colonists were forced to form their own forms of representative government after the assemblies were dissolved by the king. The rights to life, liberty, and property are endangered when people are not allowed to form governments to protect them.
	He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.	The British government disbanded colonial government many times in retaliation to protests.
	He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.	Colonies were denied the right to create their own judicial systems and were forced to depend on the royal courts instead.