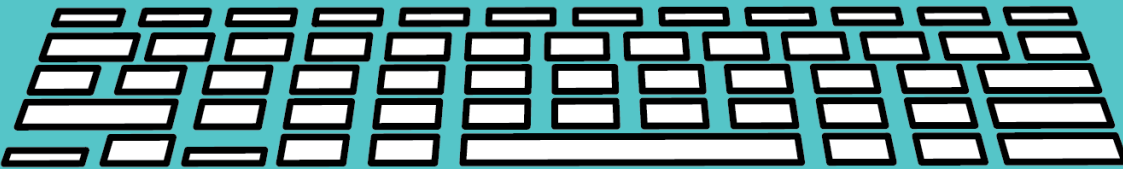


ON WEDNESDAY
AND
TREWOD
WERE
PERMITTED
INTO THE COUNTRY

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What country passed the Intolerable Acts?	
2. What year was the Quartering Act passed?	
3. What war did the acts eventually lead to?	
4. What is Britain's government called?	
5. What state's governor was chosen by Britain?	
6. How many chests of tea were dumped into the water?	
7. What act required shelter to be provided?	
8. What year were the Intolerable Acts passed?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What punishment passed the Intolerable Acts?		9. The Sons of _____ snuck onto three British ships.	
2. What year was the Quartering Act passed?		10. The event in 1773 became known as the _____ Tea Party.	
3. What war did the acts eventually lead to?		11. The _____ and Indian War started in 1754.	
4. What is Britain's government called?		12. Britain called the Intolerable Acts the _____ Acts.	
5. What state's governor was chosen by Britain?		13. There was a total _____ in the _____ Intolerable _____.	
6. How many chests of tea were dumped into the water?		14. _____ to remove _____ or cancel _____.	
7. What act required shelter to be provided?		15. King _____ III authorized the Navy to blockade the harbor.	
8. What year were the Intolerable Acts passed?		16. Colonists' motto was "no _____ without representation".	



INTOLERABLE ACTS

The Intolerable Acts were unfair laws passed by Britain on the colonists in 1774 as punishment for the Boston Tea Party.

The French and Indian War was fought for the control of North America between the French, Britain and the colonists. Britain sent a lot of supplies and troops to help the colonists win the war and this cost them a lot of money. To help them pay this debt (money owed), Britain forced the colonists to pay taxes. They enforced a tax on products like tea, and molasses.

The colonists argued that taxes were unfair since they did not have a say in them. Their right to tax was "taxation without representation" because they did not have representation in British Parliament (government).

One tax Britain enforced that they would not repeal (remove or cancel) was the tax on tea. British colonists drank a lot of tea and that tax brought in a lot of money to Britain. In protest, a group of British colonists known as Sons of Liberty, snuck in the middle of the night onto the three British boats that held the tea. They dumped 342 chests of tea into the water, which caused Britain to lose a lot of money. This 1773 event became known as the Boston Tea Party.

Britain was angry, and in response, they passed what were known as the Coercive Acts in Great Britain. American Patriots called the acts the Intolerable Acts. Intolerable means not being able to tolerate or bear something. These acts were considered intolerable because they were very unfair. There was a total of five laws.

The first law was the Boston Port Act. King George III authorized the Royal Navy to blockade Boston Harbor. It was the

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first act passed and forced the Boston Harbor to close down until they paid for the tea that was dumped. This meant they would not get any goods since no ships were allowed to dock on the harbor. The other colonists sent supplies to Boston to help them.

The next law was the Massachusetts Government Act. This act gave more power to the governor of Massachusetts. It took away the colonists' ability to elect their officials. The governor of Massachusetts was appointed by Great Britain, and he chose who the officials would be instead. Other colonies were worried this would also happen to them.

The Administration of Justice Act was an act that allowed trials against British government officials to take place in Great Britain. Because the trial was there, any colonists who were going to testify against government officials had to travel all the way across the ocean to Britain. This made it very difficult to convict any officials, which meant they could get away with a lot.

The Quartering Act of 1765 was an act that required the colonists to provide shelter, food, and quarters for British officials and soldiers. In 1774, a new Quartering Act expanded on that. Shelter and food still had to be provided for the officials and if no housing was available, they had to house them in barns, homes, or hotels.

Finally, the Quebec Act was a response to the Boston Tea Party. It was passed at the same time. It took land in Ohio and turned it into British Indian territory.

After the Intolerable Acts were passed, the colonists were extremely upset. This caused them to rise up for fighting for freedom. In September of 1774, Patriots formed the First Continental Congress to organize a protest. The president of the First Continental Congress was Virginia Delegate Peyton Randolph. The Intolerable Acts were part of the reason that eventually led to the Revolutionary War in 1775.

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