

but this colonial misbehavior caused the English government to react.

Following the Boston Tea Party, when the English government closed the Port of Boston and replaced the Massachusetts governor, colonists across America began to join together. All of the colonies except Georgia, for example, sent representatives to the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia in order to protest against King George III and Parliament. Unwilling to simply protest, representatives to the First Continental Congress took action to increase the power of the colonies. One of the more significant actions taken by the First Continental Congress was to create the Continental Association, an organization which helped establish wide-spread agreement for boycotting English goods (Gross, 58). The Continental Association also helped start pro-American groups throughout the colonies ("The Road to Independence"). Following the English Government's actions against Massachusetts, therefore, it became clear that the King and Parliament had made a mistake. "Instead of restoring royal authority," says D. Thorpe's book *Colonial America*, "the acts united the colonists behind the Boston radicals ..." (325). Basically, American colonists thought that conditions had become intolerable and they were determined to oppose them.

The Intolerable Acts consisted of actions beyond closing the Port of Boston and removing Massachusetts' governor. The English government also