

Name _____

The Road to the Boston Tea Party: Events Leading to a Historic Protest

Short Answer Key

1. Answer: The Proclamation of 1763 prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, which angered many American colonists who had fought in the French and Indian War and hoped to expand into those territories. It led to dissatisfaction because it restricted their freedom and access to new land.
2. Answer: The Sugar Act and the Stamp Act were significant because they imposed new taxes on the American colonies without their consent. This led to widespread resistance, protests, and arguments that taxation without representation was unjust, sowing the seeds of discontent and rebellion.
3. Answer: The Boston Massacre resulted in the deaths of five colonists and further intensified colonial resentment toward British soldiers stationed in the colonies. It strained the relationship between British soldiers and the American colonists, making tensions even worse.
4. Answer: The Tea Act of 1773 allowed the British East India Company to sell surplus tea directly to the American colonies at a lower price. It was met with resistance by colonial merchants because they saw it as a British attempt to establish a tea monopoly, which would undercut their businesses and limit their profits.
5. Answer: The events leading up to the Boston Tea Party, including the Proclamation of 1763, the Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, the Boston Massacre, and the Tea Act, all contributed to increasing tension between the American colonies and the British government. These events created a sense of injustice and a growing desire for greater self-determination among the colonists, ultimately leading to the Boston Tea Party and the broader struggle for independence.

