A STORM IS BREWING!
*Cause and Effect Analysis of the American Revolution*

**Learning Objectives:** The students will

1. Review events that played a role in causing the American Revolution.
2. Analyze the cause and effect relationship between the events in the years before the American Revolution.

**TEKS:** 8.4A

**Materials Needed:** Sets of cards for each group of three to four students.

**Teaching Strategy:**

1. Run sets of the cards and cut them apart. There are three types of cards:
   - Name and pictorial representation of an event in the years before the outbreak of the American Revolution.
   - The cause (bolded) and explanation of an event in the years before the outbreak of the American Revolution.
   - An explanation of the effect of an event in the years before the outbreak of the American Revolution.

2. Divide the class into groups of three to four students, depending of the class size. Explain that they will receive a set of cards to review the events from the era just before the outbreak of the American Revolution.

3. Give each group of students a set of the cards. Their task is to match the three types of cards (event, cause, and effect) correctly. Once they have all of them matched correctly, they should then place the sets in chronological order.

4. After the students have the sets correctly matched and in order, ask the following debriefing questions:
   - Explain how one event led to another and then another.
   - At which point do you feel that it was unavoidable that the colonies were going to go to war with the British?
   - With which side would you have supported? Why would you make that choice?
Colonists resented the new policies after the war as they had been allowed to establish local self-governments and follow loose enforcement of trade policies in the past. They also began to argue they were not represented in Parliament when these laws were enacted.

The war ended with a French defeat, but with a debt that the British felt the colonies should help with since they protected them during the war. This prompted strict enforcement of old trade laws as well as the passage of new ones.
Economic policy strengthened by the British in governing their colonies after the war
The goal of the economic policy was to increase British wealth and power as well as gain and maintain better control of their growing empire. Examples of these new laws included requiring the colonists to transport their goods on British ships, export certain items only to Britain, and buy their imports from British merchants or pay an import duty.

Writs of Assistance

EFFECT

Colonists, angry about this new enforcement of the economic policy, tried to defy the new stricter laws by smuggling goods in and out of the colonies.

General search warrants authorizing British officials to search colonial homes, buildings, and shops for smuggled goods

These search warrants were an attempt to stop the increase in smuggling. These writs were different than most search warrants as they allowed British officials to search any place, any time and seize any smuggled good.
Decree by George III, the king of England

The decree prohibited the colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains. The intent was an attempt to protect the fur trade, remove a cause of Indian rebellion, and prevent the colonists from moving west which would require more British troops on the western frontier.

EFFECT
Colonists became angry as they said the blanket search warrants were a violation of their natural rights as British citizens. Attorney James Otis argued that the writs violated an English common law principle that stated, “a man’s home is his castle.” He also used the phrase, “Taxation without representation is tyranny.”

Proclamation of 1763

EFFECT
Colonists were angry they were not able to take advantage of settling the rich land gained from the French after their war. They wanted the right to move west as well as be protected from the Indians.
Stamp Act 1765

British act passed by Parliament that taxed every legal document, newspaper, and pamphlet published by the colonies

The stamp tax was the first tax levied that wasn’t an export or import tax. Even though it was a relatively small tax, the groups that it most affected were some of the most influential in the colonies—lawyers, clergy, and printers. Colonists became openly hostile to the tax collectors.

EFFECT

The angered colonists from nine colonies met at the Stamp Act Congress to discuss a united resistance to the tax. They decided to boycott British goods. The Sons of Liberty organized much of the protest in Massachusetts and Committees of Correspondence were formed between the colonies to communicate about their opposition to British policies.

Quartering Act 1765
British act that required the colonists to provide food and living quarters for the British soldiers

The British said they were there to protect the colonists from the Indians on the frontier.

Tea Act 1773

Act that provided tea from the East India Company was to be exempted from taxes shipped to the Colonies

The British were surprised when the colonists protested this act since it offered them the cheapest tea ever.

EFFECT

Colonists saw this act as an attempt to put down any colonial resistance to the restrictive policies passed rather than to provide for protection from the Indians. Their proof was that most of the troops were stationed in New York and Boston not on the frontier.
Colonists were still angry as they had no say in this act and would not allow the tea to land at the ports. In Boston colonists, dressed as Indians, dumped the tea into the harbor defying British authority and destroying British property.

**Acts passed to punish Boston for the “tea party”**

These acts severely limited local government in Massachusetts; said that people accused of crime in Massachusetts were to be tried in Britain; closed the Boston harbor until the tea was paid for; and authorized more quartering of troops in any colonial town they felt needed them.

**EFFECT**

The First Continental Congress met in 1774 to organize resistance to the harsh punishment of the Intolerable Acts. They issued a “Declaration of Rights and Grievances” to King George III and voted again to impose a boycott on British goods. Colonial patriots began training militia and storing military supplies.
First conflict of the American Revolution

The British decided to seize the colonial arms believed to be stored at Concord and Patriot leaders believed to be hiding at Lexington. This action was preceded by the ride of Paul Revere and William Dawes warning the Minutemen to be ready at a moment’s notice to resist the British troops.

EFFECT

Fighting broke out and now colonists had to choose sides. They decided if they would be Loyalists (loyal to the British) or Patriots (willing to fight to resist the British). In one year, the Patriots would decide to formally declare independence at the Second Continental Congress.