

The background of the slide is a historical painting depicting the Boston Tea Party. It shows a group of people on a ship's deck, with some individuals throwing crates overboard. The scene is set on a wooden ship with rigging visible. The overall tone is historical and educational.

Cause and Effect

ESSAY

Unit 7 American Revolution

Cause and Effect Poster

Cause

An event or circumstance that makes something happen
The reason something happens
Answers the question **why**?

Effect

Something that happens as a result of, or because of,
a cause
Tells **what** happened

Thesis Statement.

Definition:

- A thesis statement is a sentence that tells the reader the main idea or purpose of the writing.

Placement:

- End of Introduction:

Placing the thesis statement at the end of the introduction is a common practice as it helps set up the main argument for the reader after providing some context.

- Beginning of the Introduction:

Some writers prefer to start their introductions with a strong, upfront thesis statement to establish the purpose of their writing immediately.

Purpose:

- It helps to organize and guide the writing, letting the reader know what to expect.

Focus:

- The thesis statement sets the direction for the entire piece of writing.

Thesis Statement:

- The causes of unfair British laws and taxes led to the effects of colonial protests and eventually sparked the American Revolution.
- The American Revolution was fueled by a combination of factors, including British taxation policies like the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts, the lack of colonial representation in the British Parliament, and the growing desire for independence among the American colonists.

Paragraph Examples to show students what is expected of them

INTRODUCTION:

The French and Indian War, or the Seven Years' War, profoundly impacted the American colonies. Great Britain accumulated substantial debt from the war and needed funds. As a result, the Stamp Act was introduced in 1765, imposing a tax on paper goods for the colonists. However, the colonists had no representation in the British Parliament and believed they were being unfairly taxed, leading to strong protests and resistance against the Stamp Act. These acts of resistance played a significant role in the American Revolution and the path to American independence.

The American Revolution was the result of several factors, including British taxation policies such as the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts, a lack of colonial representation in the British Parliament, and the growing desire for independence among the American colonists. The French and Indian War had a significant impact on the American colonies. Britain had a considerable amount of debt after the war and needed money, which led to the creation of a new law called the Stamp Act in 1765. This law imposed taxes on paper items, and it was met with opposition from the colonists, who felt that they didn't have anyone representing them in the British government. They protested the law, believing that it was taking away their rights. These protests played a vital role in the fight for independence from Britain.

The American Revolution happened because of a few reasons. One of them was that the British government was taking too much money from the American colonies. They did this by creating new laws that made paper items more expensive. The people living in the colonies didn't like this because they didn't have a say in the British government. They thought it was unfair that they had to pay more money without anyone representing their needs. They protested against these laws and fought for their rights. This was very important in their fight to become independent from Britain.

The French and Indian War, which is also known as the Seven Years' War, had a significant impact on the American colonies. Great Britain incurred a substantial debt from the war and thus needed to raise funds. This led to the implementation of the Stamp Act in 1765, which enforced a tax on paper goods for the colonists. Since the colonists had no representation in the British Parliament, they felt that they were unfairly taxed. They strongly protested the Stamp Act, considering it a violation of their rights. The unfair British laws and taxes were the main causes that led to colonial protests and eventually sparked the American Revolution.

Plan Body Paragraph 1

Use the word bank to complete the graphic organizer below.

British Parliament	Sons of Liberty	protesting colonists	British soldiers
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Events	Dates	People
Stamp Act repealed	March 1766	British Parliament
Boston Massacre	1770	British soldiers protesting colonists
Boston Tea Party	December 1773	Sons of Liberty

<p><u>Paragraph 1</u></p> <p>All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 1</u></p> <p>Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 1</u></p> <p>One of the three following causes and effects are included: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 1</u></p> <p>No appropriate causes or effects are included</p>
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59

Put a line through the directions on page 60.
Circle 5 of the 9 words in the blank that you will use in your 1st body paragraph.

crowd	repeal	boycott	replace	eliminate
tax collectors	protest	massacre	Parliament	

The colonists had been facing unfair taxation for years. The Stamp Act was repealed in March 1766, but tensions rose after the Boston Massacre in 1770 which was an event where enraged crowds took to the streets, leading to a tragic confrontation where British soldiers fired upon the colonists. The Boston Tea Party in 1773, organized by the Sons of Liberty, was a protest against the Tea Act. These events highlighted the protesting colonists' growing defiance and intensified the conflict with the British Parliament, ultimately leading to the American Revolution.

<u>Paragraph 1</u> All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> One of the three following causes and effects are included: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> No appropriate causes or effects are included
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By 1773, the colonists had endured years of excessive taxation. Despite the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, the British Parliament continued to levy new taxes on the colonies. Tensions escalated in Boston in 1770 as enraged crowds took to the streets, leading to a tragic confrontation where British soldiers fired upon the protesting colonists, resulting in the event known as the Boston Massacre. Following this, the British attempted to enforce a tax on tea; however, the colonists responded with a boycott, refusing to purchase British tea. Guided by the Sons of Liberty, a patriotic group, the colonists staged a protest by defyingly tossing crates of tea into Boston Harbor in 1773, an act that would echo throughout history as the Boston Tea Party.

<u>Paragraph 1</u> All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> One of the three following causes and effects are included: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> No appropriate causes or effects are included
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The colonists had endured years of oppressive taxation. Despite the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, the British Parliament persisted in imposing new taxes on the colonies. Tensions in Boston reached a boiling point in 1770, leading to a tragic confrontation known as the Boston Massacre, where British soldiers fired upon enraged colonists. Subsequently, the British attempted to enforce a tax on tea, triggering a colonial boycott of British tea. Under the guidance of the Sons of Liberty, a patriotic group, the colonists boldly protested by defiantly tossing crates of tea into Boston Harbor in 1773, an act that reverberated through history as the iconic Boston Tea Party.

<u>Paragraph 1</u> All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> One of the three following causes and effects are included: repeal of the Stamp Act, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party	<u>Paragraph 1</u> No appropriate causes or effects are included
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Plan Body Paragraph 2

Use the word bank to complete the graphic organizer below.

representatives from 12 of 13 colonies	representatives from Virginia	British Parliament	Patrick Henry	King George
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Events	Dates	People
British Parliament passes the "Intolerable Acts"	Spring 1774	King George British Parliament
The First Continental Congress	Sept. 1774	representatives from 12 of 13 colonies
Virginia representatives debate response to Britain	March 1775	representatives from Virginia Patrick Henry

Paragraph 2 All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	Paragraph 2 Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	Paragraph 2 One of the three following causes and effects are included: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	Paragraph 2 No appropriate causes or effects are included
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Put a line through the directions on page 82.
Circle 5 of the 10 words in the blank that you will use in your 2nd body paragraph.

intolerable	grievance	independence	debate	unavoidable
liberty	representatives	complaints	First Continental Congress	Parliament

In the spring of 1774, the British Parliament passed the "Intolerable Acts," a series of harsh laws aimed at punishing the American colonies for the Boston Tea Party. These acts, including the Boston Port Act and the Massachusetts Government Act, were met with outrage and resistance from the colonists, setting the stage for escalating tensions. In September 1774, the First Continental Congress convened with representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies to collectively address the grievances against British oppression. This gathering marked a significant step towards colonial unity in the face of British tyranny. In March 1775, Virginia representatives, led by the influential figure Patrick Henry, engaged in passionate debates to determine their response to Britain following the enactment of the Intolerable Acts. The discussions among the Virginia representatives reflected the growing discontent and the desire for independence from British rule. This pivotal moment, with King George and the British Parliament on one side and representatives from Virginia and other colonies on the other, highlighted the increasing divide that would eventually lead to the American Revolutionary War.

<u>Paragraph 2</u>	<u>Paragraph 2</u>	<u>Paragraph 2</u>	<u>Paragraph 2</u>
All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	One of the three following causes and effects are included: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	No appropriate causes or effects are included

In 1774, the British Parliament implemented strict rules known as the "Intolerable Acts." These rules sparked a lot of discontent among the American colonists. Later that same year, representatives from twelve of the thirteen colonies gathered for the First Continental Congress in September. This gathering aimed to discuss a unified response to the oppressive acts of the British Parliament. As the frustration of the colonists towards the British government grew, representatives from Virginia, such as Patrick Henry, convened in 1775 to discuss how to deal with Britain's rules. These events marked a turning point in the history of the colonies, leading them to contemplate standing up for themselves and, ultimately, leading to the American Revolution.

<u>Paragraph 2</u> All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	<u>Paragraph 2</u> Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	<u>Paragraph 2</u> One of the three following causes and effects are included: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	<u>Paragraph 2</u> No appropriate causes or effects are included
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In 1774, the British Parliament enforced severe laws called the "Intolerable Acts." These laws caused widespread dissatisfaction among the American colonists. The following year, delegates from twelve colonies convened for the First Continental Congress in September to discuss a united response to the oppressive measures of the British Parliament. As the colonists' frustration with the British government continued to mount, representatives from Virginia, including Patrick Henry, gathered in 1775 to decide how to counter Britain's regulations. These events marked a pivotal moment in the history of the colonies, propelling them to consider standing up for themselves and ultimately leading to the American Revolution.

<u>Paragraph 2</u>	<u>Paragraph 2</u>	<u>Paragraph 2</u>	<u>Paragraph 2</u>
All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	One of the three following causes and effects are included: Intolerable Acts, First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry's speech	No appropriate causes or effects are included

Plan Body Paragraph 3

Use the word bank to complete the graphic organizer below.

Paul Revere, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott	British Parliament	British soldiers
colonial militia	King George	

Events	Dates	People
British Parliament reacts to colonists' preparations by sending more soldiers to Boston	Early April 1775	King George British Parliament
Night riders travel west from Boston to warn colonists of British plans to confiscate weapons	April 18, 1775	Paul Revere, William Dawes, Samuel Prescott
Battles of Lexington and Concord and the beginning of the Revolutionary War	April 19, 1775	British soldiers colonial militia

Paragraph 3 All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	Paragraph 3 Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	Paragraph 3 One of the three following causes and effects are included: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	Paragraph 3 No appropriate causes or effects are included
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Put a line through the directions on page 88. Circle 5 of the 10 words in the blank that you will use in your 3rd body paragraph.

quietly	belfry	stockpile	volley	Paul Revere
Lexington	militiamen	confiscate	Concord	

In April 1775, the British Parliament sent more soldiers to Boston after colonists prepared for rebellion. Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott rode to warn the colonists of British plans to confiscate weapons and arrest rebel leaders. The following day, the Battles of Lexington and Concord began, marking the start of the Revolutionary War and a long struggle for independence.

<u>Paragraph 3</u> All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	<u>Paragraph 3</u> Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	<u>Paragraph 3</u> One of the three following causes and effects are included: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	<u>Paragraph 3</u> No appropriate causes or effects are included
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In early April 1775, as a reaction to the colonists' preparations and defiance, the British Parliament responded by dispatching more soldiers to Boston, intensifying the military presence in the region. This escalation of troops signaled the growing tensions between the colonists and the British authorities. On the night of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott acting as night riders, embarked on a perilous journey west from Boston to warn the colonists of the British plans to confiscate weapons and arrest rebel leaders. Their courageous efforts to alert the colonial militia about the imminent threat played a crucial role in shaping the events that followed. The following day, April 19, 1775, the Battles of Lexington and Concord erupted, marking the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War. This pivotal moment, with King George, the British Parliament, British soldiers on one side, and the colonial militia on the other, symbolized the beginning of a long and arduous struggle for independence that would define the course of American history.

<p><u>Paragraph 3</u></p> <p>All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 3</u></p> <p>Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 3</u></p> <p>One of the three following causes and effects are included: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord</p>	<p><u>Paragraph 3</u></p> <p>No appropriate causes or effects are included</p>
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In early April 1775, as tensions between the American colonists and the British government quietly escalated, the British Parliament responded to the colonists' preparations by dispatching additional soldiers to Boston, intensifying the military presence in the region. King George's actions and the decisions made by the British Parliament further fueled the colonists' resolve to defend their rights and liberties, propelling them toward the path of independence and revolution. Sensing the looming threat, night riders, including Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott, quietly embarked on a dangerous journey westward from Boston to alert the colonists of the British plans to confiscate weapons and suppress dissent. On the fateful night of April 18, 1775, these riders quietly spread the crucial warning, setting the stage for the Battles of Lexington and Concord the following day, April 19, 1775. These historic skirmishes marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

<u>Paragraph 3</u> All of the following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	<u>Paragraph 3</u> Two of the three following causes and effects are included and listed in sequential order: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	<u>Paragraph 3</u> One of the three following causes and effects are included: more British soldiers sent to Boston, night riders warn of British troop movement, Battles of Lexington and Concord	<u>Paragraph 3</u> No appropriate causes or effects are included
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In April 1775, tensions between American colonists and the British government intensified. The British Parliament sent additional soldiers to Boston, fueling the colonists' resolve to defend their rights and liberties. Night riders, including Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott, warned the colonists of the British plans to suppress conflict. On April 19, 1775, the Battles of Lexington and Concord marked the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

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Conclusion: a strong concluding paragraph as you write/display them in front of the students:

- An opening sentence that summarizes the main idea of the essay
 - Sentences that summarize the body paragraphs
- An ending sentence that makes a significant statement and wraps up the essay

Significant events such as the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, and the Boston Tea Party intensified the colonists' rebellion. The enforcement of the "Intolerable Acts" escalated tensions between the colonies and Britain, edging them closer to revolution. The First Continental Congress and impassioned debates in Virginia highlighted the colonists' growing yearning for independence and self-governance. The midnight rides of Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott set the scene for the Battles of Lexington and Concord, marking the beginning of the Revolutionary War. These pivotal moments in history underscore the unwavering determination and resilience of the American colonists in their quest for freedom and independence from British rule.

The causes of unfair British laws and taxes led to the effects of colonial protests and eventually sparked the American Revolution. The French and Indian War, or the Seven Years' War, profoundly impacted the American colonies. Great Britain accumulated substantial debt from the war and needed funds. As a result, the Stamp Act was introduced in 1765, imposing a tax on paper goods for the colonists. However, the colonists had no representation in the British Parliament and believed they were being unfairly taxed, leading to strong protests and resistance against the Stamp Act. These acts of resistance played a significant role in the American Revolution and the path to American independence.

By 1773, the colonists had endured years of excessive taxation. Despite the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, the British Parliament continued to levy new taxes on the colonies. Tensions escalated in Boston in 1770 as enraged crowds took to the streets, leading to a tragic confrontation where British soldiers fired upon the protesting colonists, resulting in the event known as the Boston Massacre. Following this, the British attempted to enforce a tax on tea; however, the colonists responded with a boycott, refusing to purchase British tea. Guided by the Sons of Liberty, a patriotic group, the colonists staged a protest by defyingly tossing crates of tea into Boston Harbor in 1773, an act that would echo throughout history as the Boston Tea Party.

In the spring of 1774, the British Parliament passed the "Intolerable Acts," a series of harsh laws aimed at punishing the American colonies for the Boston Tea Party. These acts, including the Boston Port Act and the Massachusetts Government Act, were met with outrage and resistance from the colonists, setting the stage for escalating tensions. In September 1774, the First Continental Congress convened with representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies to collectively address the grievances against British oppression. This gathering marked a significant step towards colonial unity in the face of British tyranny. In March 1775, Virginia representatives, led by the influential figure Patrick Henry, engaged in passionate debates to determine their response to Britain following the enactment of the Intolerable Acts. The discussions among the Virginia representatives reflected the growing discontent and the desire for independence from British rule. This pivotal moment, with King George and the British Parliament on one side and representatives from Virginia and other colonies on the other, highlighted the increasing divide that would eventually lead to the American Revolutionary War.

In early April 1775, as a reaction to the colonists' preparations and defiance, the British Parliament responded by dispatching more soldiers to Boston, intensifying the military presence in the region. This escalation of troops signaled the growing tensions between the colonists and the British authorities. On the night of April 18, 1775, Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott acting as night riders, embarked on a perilous journey west from Boston to warn the colonists of the British plans to confiscate weapons and arrest rebel leaders. Their courageous efforts to alert the colonial militia about the imminent threat played a crucial role in shaping the events that followed. The following day, April 19, 1775, the Battles of Lexington and Concord erupted, marking the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War. This pivotal moment, with King George, the British Parliament, British soldiers on one side, and the colonial militia on the other, symbolized the beginning of a long and arduous struggle for independence that would define the course of American history.

The causes of unfair British laws and taxes led to the effects of colonial protests and eventually sparked the American Revolution. The culmination of events, from the Stamp Act to the Boston Massacre and the Boston Tea Party, fueled the flames of rebellion among the colonists. The passage of the "Intolerable Acts" further strained relations between the colonies and Britain, pushing them closer to the brink of revolution. The convening of the First Continental Congress and the fervent debates in Virginia showcased the growing desire for independence and self-governance. The warning rides of Paul Revere, William Dawes, and Samuel Prescott set the stage for the Battles of Lexington and Concord, igniting the Revolutionary War. These critical moments in history underscore the determination and resilience of the American colonists in their pursuit of freedom and independence from British rule.

THANK YOU SO MUCH



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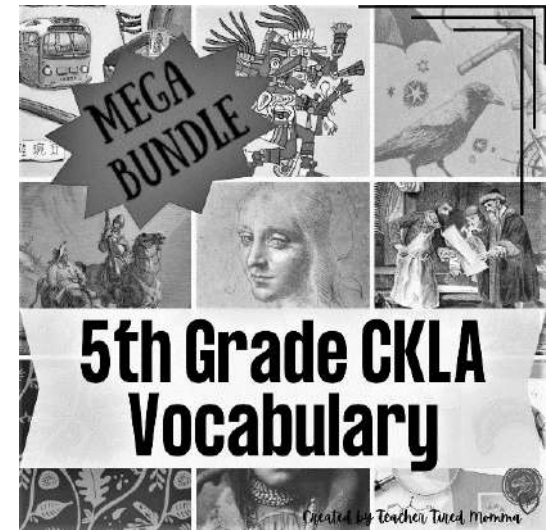
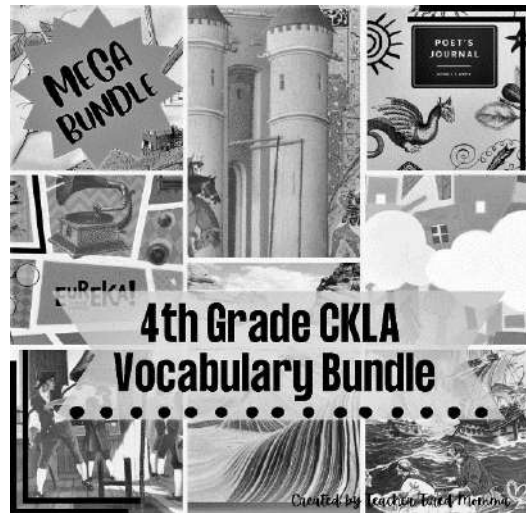
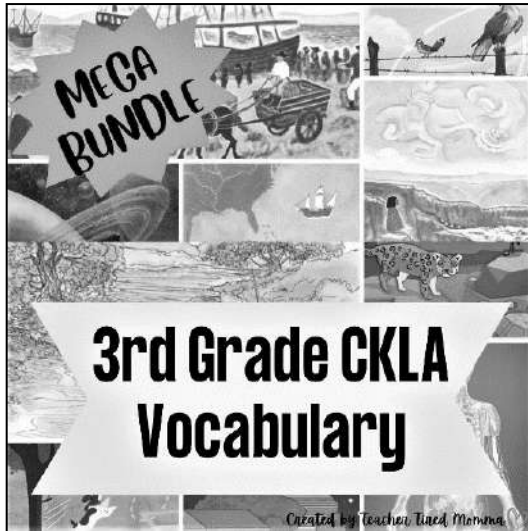
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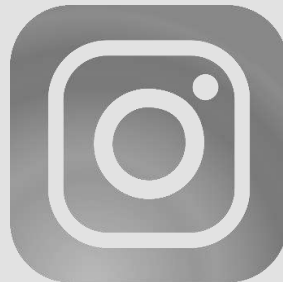


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