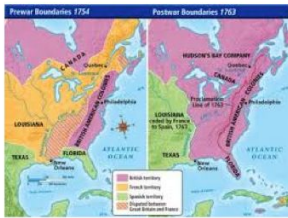




## Proclamation of 1763

Official announcement made by King George III of England which stopped colonists from settling lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.



## French and Indian War

War fought by the British against the French and their Native American allies; won by the British in 1763.



## Sugar Act

A law passed by the British Parliament in 1764 raising duties (taxes) on foreign refined sugar imported by the colonies to give British sugar growers in the West Indies a monopoly on the colonial market.



## Stamp Act

A tax placed on all paper products in the colonies, such as legal documents, newspapers, and playing cards. When the colonists bought these items they would also have to buy a stamp (pay a tax.)



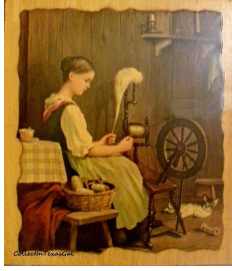
## Townshend Act

A series of laws placed new taxes on items the colonists imported from Britain, such as glass, lead, paints, paper, and tea.



## Sons of Liberty

A secret organization formed by Samuel Adams; the objective was to force all British stamp agents to resign and get the Stamp Act repealed.



## Daughters of Liberty

A group of loyal Colonial American women who opposed the British by making home goods instead of buying British goods.



## Taxation without Representation

Government taxing citizens without giving them a representative in Parliament.



## Boston Massacre

March 5, 1773; a Colonial crowd slung snowballs at British soldiers; the soldiers became angry and fired into the crowd, even though they were under orders not to fire; five colonists were shot and killed.



## Tea Act

Passed by King George III in May 1773; forced the colonists to buy their tea from the East India Tea Company.



## Boston Tea Party

December 16, 1773; a group of Sons of Liberty disguised themselves as Indians and threw a shipment of tea into the Boston Harbor in protest of the Tea Act.



## Intolerable Acts

A series of laws passed by the British Parliament in 1774 meant to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party; the British called these the Coercive Acts.



## Grievances

An official statement of complaint over something believed to be wrong.



## First Continental Congress

A group of representatives from 12 colonies (all except Georgia) who met on September 5, 1774 in Philadelphia; they agreed to boycott British goods.



## Second Continental Congress

A Congressional meeting that led to the American Revolution; included representation from the colonies.



## Loyalist

A supporter of the existing country; during Colonial times, a loyalist supported the British troops, called Red Coats.





## Patriot

A person who loves, supports, and defends his or her country.



## Declaration of Independence

A formal statement by the founding fathers declaring that the United States of America was now its own country, free from influence or rule of others



## Unalienable Rights

A right that is yours from birth; it cannot be surrendered or transferred to another. It will be your right as long as you live



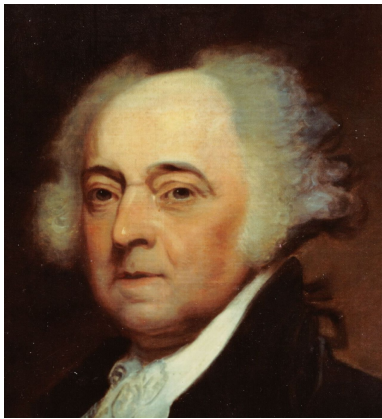
## Revolution

An overthrow and the thorough replacement of an established government or political system by the people governed.



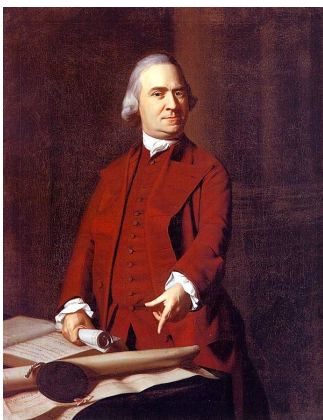
## Founding Fathers

Men who had an important part in creating the government of the United States, specifically a member of the American Constitutional Convention of 1787



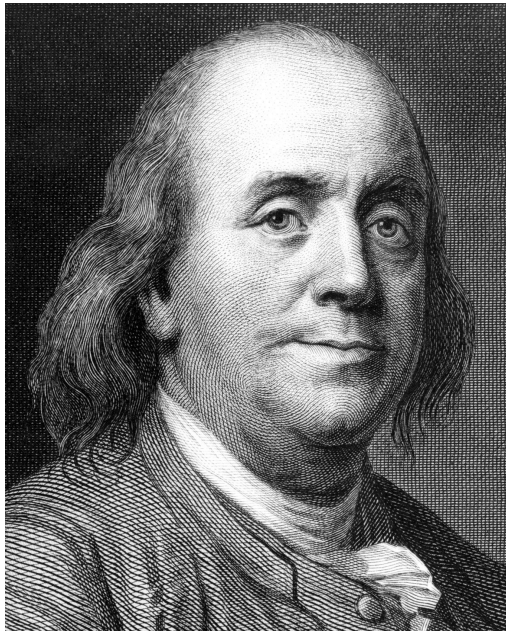
## John Adams

One of the founding fathers of the United States. He fought for American Independence as a Massachusetts delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a member of the team that worked on the Declaration of Independence and one of only two people who signed the Declaration to later become president.



## Sam Adams

Organized protests against the king and colonial taxes, and formed a group of patriots called the Sons of Liberty. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and helped to write the Articles of Confederation.



Benjamin Franklin

Ben Franklin excelled in science, inventing, politics, writing, music, and diplomacy. He is one of the founding fathers of the United States of America.

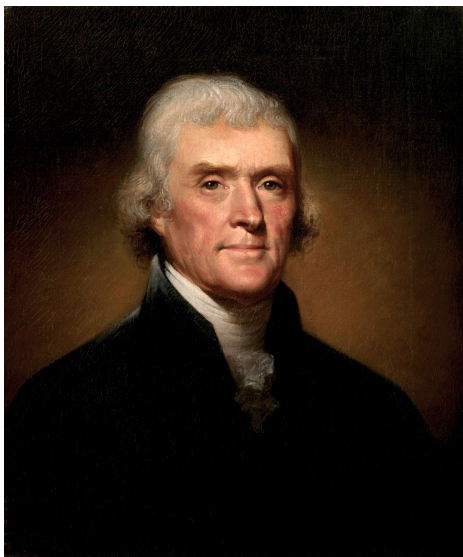
During the Revolutionary War, Ben Franklin was Pennsylvania's representative to the Second Continental Congress. He helped draft the Declaration of Independence. He was an Ambassador to France, and helped to secure the Treaty of Paris, which got the French army on the side of the Americans to turn the tide of the war.





Nathan Hale

A patriot who became one of the first American spies during the Revolutionary War. He was hung for treason against Britain, and declared, "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country."



Thomas Jefferson

A leader in the fight for independence. Represented Virginia at the Continental Congress. During the Second Continental Congress, Jefferson wrote the final draft of the Declaration of Independence.



George Washington

Fought in the French and Indian War. Lead the Continental Army in victory over the British during the American Revolution. Became the first President of the United States.