

1. Abigail Adams	strongly supported the independence movement and also advocated for women's rights and the abolition of slavery. wrote a letter to her husband telling him to "remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them" as he worked with others to create the Declaration of Independence.	9. Common Sense	in 1776, which was immensely popular among the colonists. Paine used clear, simple language to present a convincing argument for independence. Common Sense persuaded many people that it was time to declare independence from Great Britain.
2. Albany Plan	a plan to create a unified government for the Thirteen Colonies, suggested by Benjamin Franklin. Was rejected	10. Crispus Attucks	an African American, was the first of several people who died in the event that became known as the Boston Massacre. He is considered the first American martyr of the American Revolution.
3. Appalachian Mountains	The oldest mountains in North America. They begin in Canada and run through the eastern United States from Maine to Alabama. These mountains marked the edge of westward expansion. In 1763, the British Parliament passed a proclamation stating that colonists could not settle west of these mountains.	11. Daughters of Liberty	groups of women who supported the boycotts and found or made substitutes for British goods.
4. Benjamin Franklin	is among the most famous of the Founding Fathers of the United States. He played a key role in the Revolutionary War. Franklin was an ardent believer in the need for the colonies to unite against British rule.	12. Daughters of Liberty	groups of American women patriots who wove cloth to replace boycotted British goods
5. Boston Massacre	When the smoke settled, five colonists were dead and seven were wounded. Samuel Adams, a colonial leader, wrote an exaggerated account of the event. He called it the Boston Massacre. It fueled anti-British feelings in the colonies and led to the American Revolution.	13. Declaration and Resolve	argued that colonists had the same rights as any other British citizens. The declaration stated that the Intolerable Acts violated those rights and should be repealed. It also stated that Parliament had no right to tax the colonists, because the colonists were not represented in Parliament
6. Boston Tea Party	December 16, 1773, a group of colonists, including Samuel Adams and other members of the Sons of Liberty, dressed as Native Americans and boarded one of the tea ships. The group threw more than 300 crates of tea overboard into Boston Harbor.	14. Declaration of Independence	It stated that the United States was a new nation, independent of Great Britain. This document was a response to British taxes and other policies that many colonists opposed.
7. boycott	refuse to purchase, sell, or use goods and services provided by those regarded as behaving unfairly.	15. Declaration of Rights and Grievances	specifically said that the colonists were loyal subjects of Great Britain and thus had the same rights as people living in Britain. One of these rights was the right to be taxed only by a lawmaking body where they were represented. Parliament had no right to tax them, because they had no representation there. Parliament did not directly respond to this declaration, but it did repeal the Stamp Act the following year. However, it then passed other taxes, so a conflict between Britain and the colonists remained.
8. Committees of Correspondence	groups set up in all 13 American colonies in the early 1770s. The purpose of these groups was to share information and to cooperate, mainly on issues related to British taxation and colonial protests against the taxes.	16. Declaratory Act	stated that the king and Parliament had the exclusive right to create laws to govern the colonies. For instance, it allowed Parliament to impose any amount of duties and taxes on the colonies at any time.
		17. democracy	a form of government in which citizens govern themselves

18. English Bill of Rights	1689 laws protecting the rights of English subjects and Parliament a shift of political power from the British monarchy to Parliament	28. John Hancock	a leader of the colonists before and during the American Revolution. He was also the first signer of the Declaration of Independence.
19. Enlightenment	a movement 1600s and 1700s that emphasized science and reason as guides to help see the world more clearly. Philosophers tried to use reason, not religion, to understand the world.	29. John Locke	a British philosopher whose ideas about politics and human nature had a tremendous influence on the founders of the United States government. wrote Two Treatises of Government, which said that people are born with natural rights that are given to them by God and cannot be taken away. These include the rights to life, liberty, and property. He said that governments have an obligation to protect people's natural rights and that citizens have an obligation to follow the laws created by their government. If a government breaks that contract, and does not protect citizens' rights, the people have a right to overthrow the government.
20. First Continental Congress	a meeting of political leaders in the colonies. It was held in response to the colonists' anger at British policies, especially the Intolerable Acts. Representatives from all 13 colonies except Georgia attended the First Continental Congress.	30. King George III	King of England during the American Revolution
21. French and Indian War	a war in North America between France and Britain (both aided by Indian tribes)	31. legislature	the branch that makes laws.
22. George Washington	Commander of the Continental Army	32. Mayflower Compact	the first governing document of Plymouth Colony. A legal contract in which they agreed to have fair laws to protect the general good.
23. Great Britain	includes the countries of England, Scotland, and Wales.	33. mercantilism	the theory that a country should sell more goods to other countries than it buys. the idea that a country gains power by building up its supply of gold and silver
24. House of Burgesses	a legislative assembly created in the British colony of Virginia. It was established in Jamestown in 1619. It was the first representative government in what later became the United States and was the first elected body in any British colony. This signified the colonists' belief that they had the same rights to self-government as if they had stayed in England.	34. Mercy Otis Warren	a poet, historian, and strong supporter of the American independence movement. The conflict over British taxation began, she held protest meetings in her home, which led to the formation of the Committees of Correspondence.
25. Intolerable Acts	Otherwise known as the Coercive Acts. The Intolerable Acts of 1774 included several individual acts. These included the Massachusetts Port Act (also known as the Boston Port Bill) and the Massachusetts Government Act. They also included the Administration of Justice Act, a new version of the Quartering Act that had expired in 1770, and the Quebec Act.	35. monarch	A government ruled by a king or queen
26. James Otis	a Harvard-educated lawyer from Massachusetts, was an advocate for colonial autonomy, or self-government. He is credited with coining one of the most repeated rallying cries of the drive for independence: "Taxation without representation is tyranny."	36. natural rights	those said to have been given by God, are thought of as rights that all people have from the moment they are born. These rights generally include life, liberty, and property.
27. John Adams	became a leader of the opposition to British taxes in the 1760s and early 1770s. He successfully defended the British soldiers accused in the Boston Massacre, even though he opposed the policies of the British government.	37. Navigation Acts	Laws passed by the British to control colonial trade. A series of English laws that controlled the import of goods to Britain and British colonies.
		38. nobility	A high-ranking social class, upper class, the elites

39. No taxations without representation	a phrase used by American colonists who opposed British tax policies in the 1760s and 1770s.	50. Quartering Act	is considered one of the Intolerable Acts. If barracks became full, British troops could be housed in commercial buildings, like hotels and inns. If more room was needed, soldiers could also take up residence in empty homes. Not only would building owners receive zero compensation for this, they would also be expected to feed the soldiers.
40. Ohio River Valley	The Ohio River served as an important transportation route in the early days of American settlements. Both France and Britain built settlements in the Ohio River Valley.	51. Redcoats	refer to soldiers in the British army
41. parliament	Britain's law-making assembly. The US uses the term Congress instead of this term.	52. repeal	to take back or do away with something, usually by law.
42. Patrick Henry	He responded to the British tax by introducing a series of resolutions stating that Parliament had no right to tax the colonies. In 1774, when the conflict over taxation had grown stronger, he spoke out in favor of independence with the stirring words "Give me liberty or give me death!"	53. representative	a person who has been chosen to represent, or stand in for, another person or group of people. The U.S. government is a representative government, or representative democracy. This means that voters elect people to represent them in each of the different branches of government
43. Paul Revere	played an important role in warning fellow colonists that British troops were marching to Lexington and Concord in 1775. Because of his help, local minutemen were ready for battle when the British troops got to Lexington.	54. representative assembly	A representative assembly is an elected governmental body in which leaders are chosen to represent the views of other citizens. Practiced during the colonial period. An example of self governing.
44. Plymouth	The colony of Plymouth, Massachusetts, was founded in 1620 by an English group known as the Pilgrims. The Pilgrims, also known as Separatists, sought to break away from the Church of England.	55. representative government	a system by which people elect delegates to make laws and conduct government
45. Pontiac	realized that British soldiers in this region would likely try to take Native American land.	56. Richard Henry Lee	a Virginia politician who took part in the early government of the United States. As a young man, Lee was a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses. When Great Britain began imposing new taxes in the 1770s, he was one of the early organizers of the Committees of Correspondence.
46. Pontiac's Rebellion	In 1763, Chief Pontiac of the Ottawa tribe launched a rebellion against the British living in the Ohio River Valley. In response Parliament passed the Proclamation of 1763. This law said that American colonists should not migrate into this territory, because it was reserved for Native Americans.	57. Robert Livingston	an early colonial leader of the United States, and he was an integral part of the Louisiana Purchase.
47. Proclamation of 1763	British declaration that forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachians	58. Roger Sherman	a Patriot and a political leader who helped resolve a conflict between the large states and the small states at the Constitutional Convention. Came up with the Great Compromise.
48. propaganda	Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.	59. royal governor	a person appointed by a king or queen to act as governor of a colony.
49. Quartering Act	an act passed by the British that allowed British troops to live in the homes of the colonists	60. Samuel Adams	was one of the first people in the colonies to oppose the British policy of taxation without representation. He organized protests in Boston against British policies, including the Boston Tea Party.

61. The Second Continental Congress	a meeting of political leaders that began in Philadelphia in May 1775, and it took steps to prepare for a larger war. Although the group was preparing for war, it also continued trying to resolve issues with Great Britain by issuing the Olive Branch Petition. In July 1776 the Congress decided to declare independence.	71. town meeting	a town meeting is an assembly of qualified voters in a town. The attendees at such meetings discuss and make decisions about important issues, such as the building of a new school or the repair of a bridge.
62. self-government	the right of people to rule themselves independently	72. Townshend Acts	He created them in an attempt to raise money for England and assert that the British retained full power over the American colonies. The acts imposed taxes on imported goods such as glass, paper, paint, and tea. They also created a board of Customs Commissioners, headquartered in Boston, which was empowered to stop colonial smuggling and collect taxes.
63. social contract	developed during the Enlightenment, a philosophical movement in Europe in the 1600s and 1700s. It exists between rulers and the people they rule.	73. unalienable right	rights that people are born with and that cannot be taken away. Unalienable rights are different from civil rights, which are rights that governments grant to people, particularly to their citizens.
64. Sons of Liberty	Groups of Patriots who worked to oppose British rule before the American Revolution. Led by Samuel Adams	74. William Pitt	British Prime Minister during the French and Indian War who helped bring the seven years war to an end
65. Stamp Act	required any paper used in the colonies to come directly from England and carry an official embossed seal from the British government. This meant colonists could not make their own paper or buy paper from other less expensive sources.		
66. Sugar Act	part of the Navigation Acts, was a modified version of the Molasses Act. The Sugar Act reduced the rate of taxation on molasses, a move that should have pleased the colonists, but it also increased taxation on other goods. In particular, the Sugar Act taxed sugar, coffee, wine, and some textiles. It also regulated the trade of lumber and some metals. The Sugar Act affected where and how the colonists traded goods.		
67. tax	a required payment of money to the government at regular intervals.		
68. Tea Act	It gave the East India Company complete control over the supply and trade of tea in the colonies. This Act also allowed the East India Company to sell its tea even more cheaply than smuggled tea.		
69. Thomas Jefferson	the main author of the Declaration of Independence and contributed in many other ways to the early government of the United States. As a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses, he opposed British tax policies and believed the American colonies should become independent from Great Britain.		
70. Thomas Paine	a writer who inspired American colonists to break away from Great Britain. He wrote a pamphlet called Common Sense, arguing that the colonies should become independent from Great Britain. Common Sense led many colonists who had previously been neutral to support independence.		