

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. Daughters of Liberty	groups of women who supported the boycotts and found or made substitutes for British goods.
2. 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.	10. 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.
3. 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.	11. 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.
4. 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.	12. 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.
5. boycott	refuse to purchase, sell, or use goods and services provided by those regarded as behaving unfairly.	13. democracy	a form of government in which citizens govern themselves
6. 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.	14. 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. The idea of human rights would come arise from this era.
7. 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.	15. 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.
8. 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.	16. French and Indian War	a war in North America between France and Britain (both aided by Indian tribes)
		17. Great Britain	mother country of the 13 colonies
		18. grievance	a real or imagined wrong or other cause for complaint or protest, especially unfair treatment

19. 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.	30. Parliament	Britain's law-making assembly. The US uses the term Congress instead of this term.
20. independence	The ability of a person or group to make and follow their own rules without having to recognize the authority of an outside leader.	31. 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.
21. 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.	32. preamble	An introductory statement
22. King George III	King of England during the American Revolution	33. Proclamation of 1763	British declaration that forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachians
23. liberty	Freedom from the control of others.	34. propaganda	Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.
24. 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.	35. providence	The power of a divine force (God) to intervene in human affairs.
25. 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	36. Quartering Act	1765 - Required the colonials to provide food, lodging, and supplies for the British troops in the colonies. Considered one of the Intolerable Acts. owners receive zero compensation for this.
26. monarch	A government ruled by a king or queen	37. Redcoats	refer to soldiers in the British army
27. natural rights	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.	38. repeal	to take back or do away with something, usually by law.
28. nobility	A high-ranking social class, upper class, the elites	39. representative government	a system by which people elect a delegate (person, representative) to make laws and conduct government
29. No taxations without representation	a phrase used by American colonists who opposed British tax policies in the 1760s and 1770s.	40. 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.
		41. self-government	the right of people to rule themselves independently
		42. 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.
		43. Sons of Liberty	Groups of Patriots who worked to oppose British rule before the American Revolution. Led by Samuel Adams
		44. sovereignty	The ability of groups to govern themselves.

45. 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.
46. tax	a required payment of money to the government at regular intervals.
47. 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.
48. 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.
49. tyranny	Abuse of power often seen in rulers with near absolute power.
50. 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.