

boycott

refusal to buy goods

Charles Townshend

British finance minister who proposed the law called the Townshend Acts (1767) which would replace the Stamp Act of 1765. The British were very determined to raise revenue from the colonists.

Committees of Correspondence

A group created by Sam Adams with the purpose of sending letters to the other colonies informing them of the unlawful treatment by Parliament to Massachusetts Colony.

Crispus Attucks

In March of 1770, this black sailor was one of five colonists killed on the night of the Boston Massacre.

currency

paper money

Declaratory Act

Immediately after the repeal of the Stamp Act, Parliament passed a law reminding the colonists that England had full power to pass laws in the colonies.

delegate

an official representative

duty

taxes on imported goods

external taxes

A tax placed on goods shipped outside of the colonies. The colonists accepted this kind of tax.

First Continental Congress
(1774)

In response to the Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts), delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies went to Philadelphia to demand the repeal of these laws.

George Grenville

A British Prime Minister who made the decision that the colonists needed to pay taxes to finance the French and Indian War. This meant a new tax policy and enforcement of the Navigation Acts.

internal taxes

A tax placed on goods produced inside the colonies. Example = The Stamp Act

intolerable

unbearable

John Hancock

A Boston Patriot and businessman who led the resistance and protest of the new tax policy by Great Britain.

King George III (King of England)

The monarch of England who is going to use his power to force the colonists into paying taxes against their will. He issued the Proclamation of 1763 which forbade settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Lexington and Concord (1775)

Where the first shots of the American Revolution were fired

militia

groups of citizens trained as soldiers

minutemen

Massachusetts militia who were ready to fight the British in a minutes notice.

Patrick Henry

A member of the Virginia House of Burgesses who denounced (was against) taxation without representation and condemned the Stamp Act of 1765. "Give me liberty, or give me death"

Patriots

Colonists who led the fight to protect their English rights. Later they will lead the fight to declare independence from England.

Paul Revere	Massachusetts Patriot and famous rider who raced to warn the minutemen, Sam Adams and John Hancock that the British were coming to take their weapons.
Pontiac's War	An Ottawa chief led several groups of Native Americans to resist western expansion into the new lands after the French and Indian War. Pontiac was defeated in 1763 when the British sent more troops.
proclamation	an official announcement that also serves as a law
Proclamation of 1763	Law stated by King George III which forbade settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. This angered the colonists, but for the most part was ignored by the colonists.
quarter	to provide food and housing
repeal	to withdraw or take back
revenue	government income through new taxes
Samuel Adams	A Massachusetts legislator who strongly urged the other colonies to oppose the new tax policy. He is also a businessman in Boston and is therefore not a fan of mercantilism.
Sons and Daughters of Liberty	Organization created in response to new English tax policies.
Stamp Act Congress (1765)	Nine of the thirteen colonies sent delegates to New York to write a formal protest of the Stamp Act. They also organized the first boycott against British merchants.

Thomas Gage

The British general who discovered that the Patriots were storing weapons in Concord, Massachusetts. His troops attempted to take the weapons which led to the first shooting of the American Revolution in the town of Lexington in 1775.

writs of assistance

powerful general search warrant which gave the British the right to search anyone, anytime for anything. This is illegal! This was used to end colonial smuggling.
