

1. **American Revolution/Revolutionary War**



The war between Great Britain and its American colonies from 1775 to 1783 that led to the founding of the United States of America.

2. **Battle of Lexington and Concord**



The first battles of the American Revolution. No one knows for sure who fired the first shot. This is where "The shot heard around the world" was fired.

3. **Battle of Saratoga**



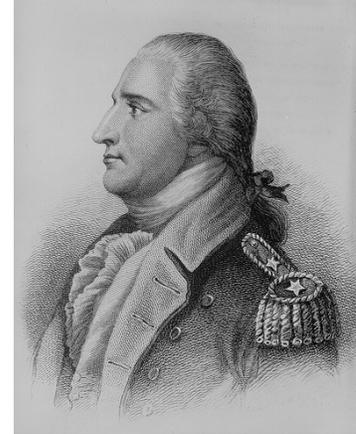
The turning point/climax of the American Revolution. The battle proved to the Europeans that the Patriots could beat the British. French pledged the support.

4. **Battle of Yorktown**



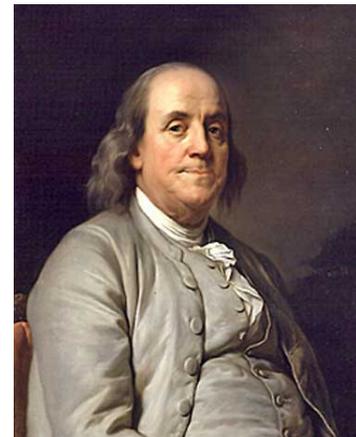
The final battle of the American Revolution.

5. **Benedict Arnold**



Colonial General in the Continental Army who helped win the Battle of Saratoga and later became a traitor during the American Revolution.

6. **Ben Franklin**



member of the Continental Congress, great negotiator with France, and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

7. **Black Regiments**



Free & enslaved African Americans that fought for the Continental Army.

8. **Boston Massacre**



incident in 1770 in which British troops fired on and killed American colonists

9. **Boston Tea Party**



A 1773 protest against British taxes in which Boston colonists disguised as Mohawks dumped valuable tea into Boston Harbor.

10. **boycott**



The refusal to buy, sell, or use certain goods.

11. **Continental Army**



Continental Army soldier shown loading a rifle.

Army formed in 1775 by the Second Continental Congress and led by General George Washington

12. **Daughters of Liberty**



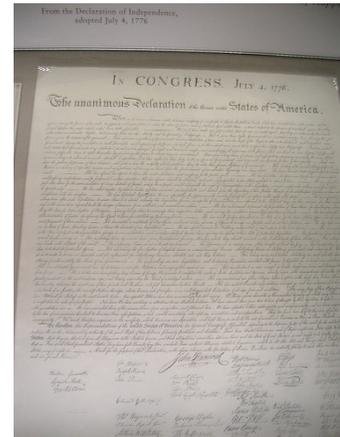
Women protesters who boycotted goods from Great Britain in response to their taxes.

13. **debt**



The reason King George imposed taxes on the colonists after the French and Indian War.

14. **Declaration**



a statement that declares, or announces, an idea.

15. **Delaware**

The river Washington crossed Christmas night 1776 to attack the Hessians

16. **democracy**



a government in which the people have the power to make political decisions.

17. **Dense forests**



What landform did Americans use to their advantage in defeating the British during the Battle of Saratoga?

18. **French and Indian War**



The war between France and Britain that ended in 1763 where King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763.

19. **General Cornwallis**



British General who surrendered to George Washington

20. **George Washington**



Chosen to lead the Continental Army against the British in the American Revolution.

21. **Harbor**

What landform did Americans use to their advantage in defeating the British during the Battle of Yorktown?

22. **High ground**

What landform did Americans use to their advantage in defeating the British during the Battles of Lexington & Concord?

23. **Independence**



freedom from being ruled by someone else

24. **John Adams**



lawyer who defended British soldiers accused of murder in the Boston Massacre, 2nd president

25. **July 4, 1776**



When was the Declaration of Independence approved?

26. **King George III**



Ruler of Britain during the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. He believed he had the right to impose whatever taxes he wanted. "His Most Sacred Majesty"

27. **Land Expansion West of the Appalachian Mountains**



Caused the conflict that started the French & Indian War.

28. **Loyalist**



A colonist who supported Great Britain in the American Revolution.

29. **Militia**



civilians trained as soldiers but not part of the regular army

30. **Minutemen**



citizen soldiers who could be ready to fight at a minute's notice

31. **Money and Taxes**

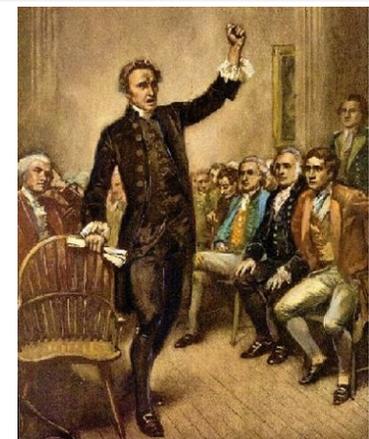


This paid for the French & Indian War.

32. **"No Taxation Without Representation"**

This meant that the colonists didn't have any representation in the British Parliament & they thought it was unfair to charge them taxes.

33. **Patrick Henry**



Gave speeches against the Stamp Act and convinced many in the House of Burgesses to make a final break with Great Britain. "Give me Liberty, or give me death!"

34. **Patriot**



An American colonist who supported the fight for independence from Great Britain.

35. **Paul Revere**



Boston Patriot and Silversmith who, on the night of April 18, 1775, rode to warn the people of Lexington that British troops were coming. He drew the bloody massacre

36. **Paul Revere**



Sons of Liberty who warned the colonists that the British were coming

37. **Proclamation of 1763**

Said NO colonial settlers could live in the area WEST of the Appalachian Mountains and EAST of the Mississippi River. The land was for Native Americans

38. **Protest**



An event at which people speak out about an issue.

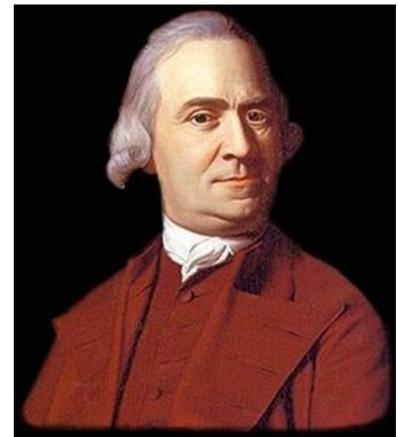
39. **Quartering Act 1765**



Required colonies to house British Soldiers in barracks, inns, or farms

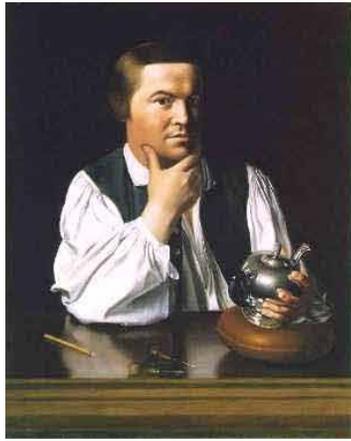
40. **Red Coats** British soldiers

41. **Samuel Adams**



A member of the Sons of Liberty; spoke out against the British and agitated the colonists; one of the brains behind the Boston Tea Party

42. **Sons of Liberty**



Groups of colonists who organized themselves to protest against the British government and taxes

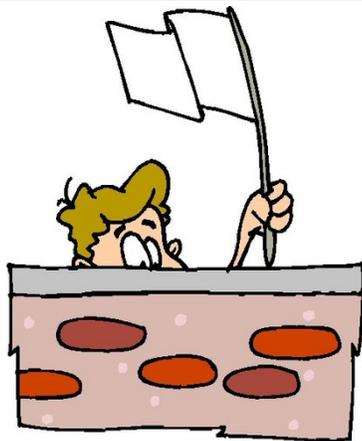
43. **Stamp Act**

Was a British law placing over 50 taxes on newspapers, signed legal documents, & other paper documents.

44. **Sugar Act of 1764**

Forced colonists to pay a tax on sugar & molasses

45. **surrender**



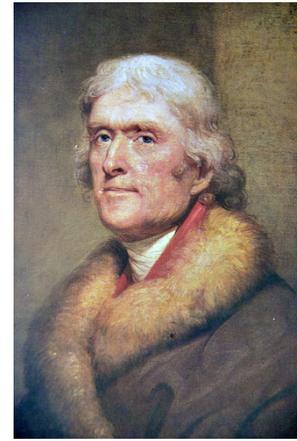
to give up

46. **Tax**



Money that people pay to their government in return for services.

47. **Thomas Jefferson**



He represented Virginia at both the 1st and 2nd Continental Congress. Wrote the Declaration of Independence. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal." "We all have the right to Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

48. **trade**



What promotes economic growth, supports good jobs, raises living standards & helps Americans provide for their families with affordable goods & services?

49. **traitor**

someone who is not loyal.

50. **Yorktown**



Virginia Town where the British surrendered