The Road to War

1. Trouble Over Taxes
2. Britain Taxes the Colonies
3. King George III- head of Great Britain during Revolution
4. Parliament- British lawmaking assembly
5. Stamp Act- placed a tax on all printed material
6. Colonists Protest
7. Patrick Henry- inspired independent thought with his speeches
8. Repeal- to cancel
9. Samuel Adams- known as a great visionary and organizer; led Sons of Liberty
10. Sons of Liberty
11. Sons of Liberty- a group of colonists who worked for fair and just treatment from Great Britain; patriots
12. Boston- the center of action for most events leading to the Revolution
13. The Townshend Acts
14. Townshend Acts- placed tariffs on all imported goods from G.B.
15. Tariff- a tax on imported goods
16. Boycott- to stop doing business with; refuse to trade/buy/sell
17. Women Join the Boycott
18. Mercy Otis Warren- famous playwright who encouraged women to support boycotting G.B.
19. Daughters of Liberty- women who joined forces to boycott G.B.; organized protests such as spinning bees
20. The Colonists Rebel
21. The Boston Massacre
22. Massacre- the killing of people who cannot defend themselves
23. Boston Massacre- five protesters were killed after challenging British troops
24. Crispis Attucks- a free African-American who was one of the five killed at the Boston Massacre
25. John Adams- Sam Adams cousin; he successfully defended the British troops in the trial after the Boston Massacre
26. Paul Revere- prominent citizen of Boston, a silversmith; member of Sons of Liberty who worked as an express rider and made the etching of the Boston Massacre
27. The Committees of Correspondence
28. Committee of Correspondence- groups throughout the colonies who relayed information to one another
29. The Boston Tea Party
30. Tea Act- required all tea to be purchased from the East India Company; effectively lowered the final price of tea while incorporating the king’s tax
31. Boston Tea Party- colonial answer to Tea Act; Sons of Liberty destroyed British tea in protest to Tea Act as there was still no representation in Parliament
32. Britain Punishes Boston
33. Intolerable Acts- King George’s punishment for the Boston Tea Party
34. Quartering Act- required citizens to provide food and shelter to British troops
35. Boston Harbor closed- effectively ruined Boston economy
36. Placed under military rule- martial law enacted
37. Forbidden to assemble- the colonists were forbidden to get together in groups to discuss matters
38. Patriots- those who opposed British tyranny
39. Loyalists- those who supported King George and G.B.
40. The Continental Congress
41. First Continental Congress- a meeting of representatives from the colonies to plan a course of action with Great Britain
42. George Washington- volunteered to organize an army of 1000 men to help Boston
43. Militia- a local, volunteer army
44. Minutemen- militias that promised to ready themselves at a minute’s notice
45. Liberty or Death
46. Patrick Henry- his “Liberty or Death” speech inspired many that war was inevitable and we must prepare to fight for freedom
47. The Revolution Begins
48. Paul Revere’s Ride
49. John Hancock- worked with Sam Adams as a leader of the Sons of Liberty
50. Concord- militias stored weapons there in preparation for fighting
51. Lexington- place of first fighting in the Revolution; “Shot Heard ‘Round the Word”
52. The Shot Heard ‘Round the World
53. American Revolution- the fight for independence from G.B.
54. The Battle of Bunker Hill
55. William Prescott- leader at Bunker Hill who famously recommended, “Don’t fire ‘til you see the whites of their eyes!”
56. Battle of Bunker Hill- a fight that showed G.B. that the colonists had more resolve than originally thought.