Chapter 4 Study Guide

1. **King George III** - the king of England at the time.
2. **Albany Plan of Union** – Ben Franklin’s 1754 plan that would’ve brought colonial rivals together.
3. **Treaty of Paris** - marked the end of the French and Indian War.
4. **Ohio Valley** - marked by the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
5. **Royal Proclamation of 1763** - declared boundaries for inhabitants of colonies to be Appalachia.
6. **Quartering Act** - law that required colonists to house British soldiers.
7. **Speculate** - buy as an investment.
8. **Writs of Assistance** - general search warrants granted to British customs inspectors.
9. **Sugar Act** - placed a tax on sugar, molasses and other products shipped to the colonies.
10. **Stamp Act** - required all legal and commercial documents to carry an official stamp.
11. **Boycotts** - widespread refusal to buy British goods.
12. **Sons of Liberty -** radical groups that did not hesitate to harass tax collectors.
13. **Declaratory Act** - proclaimed Parliament's ability to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever.
14. **Charles Townshend** - finance minister who persuaded Parliament to tax the Americans.
15. **Townshend Acts -** import tax on such items as glass, paper, lead, and tea.
16. **Daughters of Liberty** – group who urged colonial women to weave their own cloth.
17. **John Dickinson** – author of *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*.
18. **Samuel Adams** - the leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty.
19. **Committees of correspondence** - organizations created to exchange information about British.
20. **General Thomas Gage** – British general sentto quell the uprisings in Boston.
21. **Crispus Attucks** - former slave killed at the Boston Massacre.
22. **John Adams** - lawyer who represented the British soldiers after the Boston Massacre.
23. **Tea Act** - the tax on tea.
24. **Lord North** - Prime Minister of Great Britain at the time.
25. **Thomas Hutchinson** - Governor of Massachusetts before the Boston Tea Party.
26. **The Boston Tea Party** – townspeople tossed 342 chests of tea into the water.
27. **Coercive Acts** – British name for their responsive measures to the Boston Tea Party.
28. **Quebec Act** - recognized the Roman Catholic Church as the established church in Quebec.
29. **Intolerable Acts** - collective name Americans had for the Coercive Acts and the Quebec Act.
30. **First Continental Congress** - meeting of most of the colonies to discuss the Intolerable Acts.
31. **Patrick Henry -** Virginia, House of Burgess member who delivered “Liberty or Death” speech.
32. **Lexington** - where the British planned to capture Sam Adams and John Hancock.
33. **Concord** – where the British would seize gunpowder stores of the rebels.
34. **Paul Revere**, **William Dawes** and **Dr. Samuel Prescott**— three of the men who warned the countryside that the British were coming.
35. **Minutemen** – name for members of the militia because they could be ready in a minute.
36. **Loyalists** - Those who supported the British.
37. **Patriots** - Those who sided with the rebels.
38. **Siege** – When a town or city encircled by military forces determined to force it to surrender.
39. **Fort Ticonderoga** – British fort on Lake Champlain where Americans seized artillery.
40. **Ethan Allen –** leader of a band of fighters known as the Green Mountain Boys.
41. **Breeds Hill** and **Bunker Hill** – Two hills outside Boston fortified by American militia.
42. **Col. William Prescott** – gave the famous don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes order.
43. **Olive Branch Petition** - document that asked the king to restore harmony in the colonies.
44. **Benedict Arnold** - one of the leaders of the Quebec expedition.
45. **Continental Army** - the newly formed army of the colonies.
46. **General Henry Knox** – American general who dragged 59 heavy weapons to Boston.
47. **Dorchester Heights -** The area where Washington positioned the cannons of Fort Ticonderoga.
48. **Thomas Paine** – Author of *Common Sense* that helped convince Americans it was time to fight.
49. **Richard Henry Lee** – Virginian who introduced the key resolution for independence.
50. **Benjamin Franklin**, **John Adams**, **Roger Sherman**, **Robert Livingston** and **Thomas Jefferson** – the five men who made up the Declaration of Independence committee.
51. **John Hancock** - the President of the Second Continental Congress.
52. **Abigail Adams** - the wife of John Adams.
53. **Declaration of Independence** – The name of the document that severed our ties with England.
54. **Essay:** In at least 5 complete sentences answer the following question.

**What drove the colonists to declare independence from Great Britain?**

Response Rubric:

\*Discuss why Parliament attempted to increased its control and taxation of the colonists.

\*Explain how Parliament's actions threatened the democratic traditions of the colonies.

\*Describe how the colonists reacted to Parliaments attempts to increase taxes.