

---

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

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.

---

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

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.

---

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

An Ottawa chief who 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

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.

---