

1. The Prophet- was a Native American religious and political leader known as the Shawnee Prophet.
2. Chief Pontiac- a Native American Ottawa war leader remembered for his participation in Pontiac's Rebellion, a struggle against the British military occupation of the Great Lakes region that for many years he was credited with having led.
3. Germ Warfare- the use of any pathogen (bacteria, virus or other disease-causing organism) or toxin found in nature, as a weapon of war.
4. Proclamation of 1763- issued October 7, 1763 by King George III following Great Britain's acquisition of French territory in North America after the end of the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War. The purpose of the proclamation was to organize Britain's vast new North American empire, and to stabilize relations with North American Indians through regulation of trade, settlement, and land purchases on the western frontier.
5. Paxton Boys- a group of backcountry Scots-Irish frontiersmen from the area around the central Pennsylvania village of Paxtang (Paxton) who formed a vigilante group in response to the American Indian uprising known as Pontiac's Rebellion.
6. Green Mountain- a common name for "The Peak" on Ascension Island which has gained some fame for being one of very few large-scale artificial forests
7. Treaty of Hard Labor-
8. Dunmore's War- was a war from 1773 to 1774 between militiamen led by Lord Dunmore, the British Royal Governor of Virginia, and American Indians of the Ohio Country, primarily Shawnees and Mingos. The conflict resulted from escalating violence between British colonists who were exploring and moving into land south of the Ohio River—modern West Virginia and Kentucky—and American Indians who hunted there.
9. John Peter Zenger- was a printer, publisher, editor and journalist in New York City. His indictment, trial and acquittal on sedition and libel charges against the

Governor William Cosby of the New York Colony in 1734 were important contributing factors to the development of freedom of the press in America.

10. John Locke- was an influential English philosopher.
11. George Grenville- was a British Whig statesman who served in government for the relatively short period of seven years, reaching the position of Prime Minister of Great Britain.
12. Sugar Act- reduced the tax from sixpence to threepence, but provided for the tax to be strictly enforced and expanded its scope to include wine, cloth, and other goods.
13. Virtual Representation- based on the belief that a Member of Parliament "virtually represented" every person in the colonies, and there was no need for a specific representative from each colony
14. James Otis- was a lawyer in colonial Massachusetts who was an early advocate of the political views that led to the American Revolution. The phrase "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny" is usually attributed to him.
15. Stamp Act- requires a tax to be paid on the transfer of certain documents such as property deeds.
16. Daniel Delany- Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, by Act of Parliament
17. Virginia stamp act resolutions- The resolves claimed that Virginia was an independent realm of the British Crown, subject to taxation only by its colonial assembly and not by Parliament.
18. Patrick Henry- known and remembered primarily for his "Give me liberty or give me death" speech. Along with Samuel Adams and Thomas Paine, he was one of the most influential (and radical) advocates of the American Revolution and republicanism, especially in his denunciations of corruption in government officials and his defense of historic rights.
19. Samuel Adams- was the chief Massachusetts leader of the Patriot cause leading to the American Revolution. Organizer of protests including the Boston Tea Party,

he was most influential as a writer and theorist who articulated the principles of republicanism that shaped the American political culture.

20. Thomas Hutchinson- the American colonial governor of Massachusetts from 1771 to 1774 and a prominent Loyalist in the years before the American Revolutionary War
21. Sons of liberty- Patriotic protestors responsible for tarring and feathering, The Boston tea party, and multiple protests.
22. Stamp Act Congress - a meeting in October of 1765 of delegates from the American Colonies that discussed and acted upon the recently passed Stamp Act. The meetings adopted a Declaration of Rights and Grievances and wrote letters or petitions to the King and both houses of Parliament
23. Lord Rockingham- British Statesmen
24. Declaratory Act - in 1766, during America's colonial period; one of a series of resolutions passed attempting to regulate the behavior of the colonies. American rebels had organized a boycott in response to the Stamp Act which called into question the right of a distant power to tax them. The Declaratory Act asserted Britain's exclusive right to legislate on and tax its colonies
25. Charles Townshend - represented Great Yarmouth in parliament from 1747 to 1761
26. Revenue Acts- A number of tax-related laws enacted by the United States Congress
27. John Dickinson - American lawyer, delegate to the Continental Congress and to the Constitutional Convention, President of Delaware, and President of Pennsylvania no importation - (1765–75), in U.S. colonial history, attempts to force British recognition of political rights through application of economic pressure.
28. Nonimportation- an American law prohibiting all export of cargo from American ports. It was designed to force Britain to reconsider its restrictions on American trade.
29. John Hancock- was President of the Second Continental Congress and of the Congress of the Confederation; first Governor of Massachusetts; and the first person to sign the United States Declaration of Independence.
30. Thomas Gage - a British general and commander in chief of the North American forces from 1763 to 1775 during the early days of the American Revolution

31. Boston Massacre- the killing of five civilians by British troops on March 5, 1770 and its legal aftermath, which became a *cause celebre* among pro-independence groups and helped to eventually, spark the American Revolutionary War.
32. John Adams- a politician and Founding Father of the United States of America who served both as that nation's first Vice President (1789–1797), and as its second President (1797–1801).
33. Josiah Quincy, Jr. - mayor of Boston (1802-1882)
34. Tea Act- allowed the British East India Company to sell tea to the British colonies in North America without the usual colonial tax, thereby allowing them to undercut the prices of the colonial merchants and smugglers.
35. Committees of Correspondence - a body organized by the local governments of the American colonies for the purposes of coordinating written communication outside of the colony
36. Benjamin Franklin- was one of the best known Founding Fathers of the United States. He was a leading author, politician, printer, scientist, philosopher, publisher, inventor, civic activist, and diplomat.
37. East India Co. - English chartered company formed for trade with East and Southeast Asia and India, incorporated in 1600
38. Boston Tea Party- a direct action protest by the American colonists against Great Britain in which they destroyed many crates of tea bricks on ships in Boston Harbor.
39. Intolerable Act- a series of laws passed by the British Parliament in 1774 in response to the growing unrest in thirteen American colonies, particularly in Boston, Massachusetts after incidents such as the Boston Tea Party. Enforcement of the Acts played a major role in the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War and the establishment of the First Continental Congress.
40. Quebec Act - 1774 was an act by the British Parliament setting out procedures of governance in the area of Quebec
41. First Continental Congress - body of some 55 representatives appointed by the legislatures of twelve North American colonies of Great Britain in 1774
42. Declaration and resolves- refers a judgment of the court or an award of an arbitration tribunal is a binding adjudication of the rights or other legal relation of the party which does not provide for or order enforcement.

43. Committee of Observation and Safety- groups set up to keep tabs on members of the opposite political party.
44. Minutemen- a name given to members of the militia of the American Colonies, who vowed to be ready for battle in a minute's notice.
45. Lexington- The town is famous for being the site of the opening shots of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, the first engagement of the American Revolution.
46. Paul Revere- “The British are Coming”
47. William Dawes - was one of three men who alerted colonial Minutemen in Lexington and Concord of the approach of British army troops prior to the Battle of Lexington and Concord
48. Concord- Concord was a site of the initial conflict in the American Revolutionary War, the Battle of Lexington and Concord.
49. Second Continental Congress - a body of representatives appointed by the legislatures of several British North American colonies which met from May 10, 1775 to March 1, 1781. The First Continental Congress had sent entreaties to the British King to stop the Intolerable Acts and had created the Articles of Association to create a coordinated protest of the Intolerable Acts.
50. Thomas Jefferson- was the third President of the United States (1801–1809), the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776), and one of the most influential Founding Fathers for his promotion of the ideals of Republicanism in the United States.