

____ 1)	Bacon's Rebellion	A)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> France and England war for world domination at this time was the Seven Years' War in the Americas, it was England and their colonies versus France and their Native American allies in the end, England was victorious and gained control of much of North America
____ 2)	Navigation Acts & the Board of Trade	B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ended the French and Indian War England gained all of North America east of the Mississippi River including Florida Spain gained control of French lands west of the Mississippi France controlled only a few islands in the Caribbean and near Newfoundland
____ 3)	French & Indian War	C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> written by Thomas Paine explained that it is in the best interest for colonists to be independent of England this way they would be better able to prosper this was an important document for gaining popular support for revolution among the colonists
____ 4)	Treaty of Paris	D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> written by Thomas Jefferson laid out the logical explanation as to why the colonies had declared independence based on the enlightenment ideas of John Locke adopted July 4, 1776
____ 5)	Proclamation of 1763	E)	<p><i>3 Parts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> halved the duty on foreign made molasses duties were placed on certain imports strengthened enforcement of smuggling by moving cases to admiralty courts, instead of colonial courts
____ 6)	Sugar Act	F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in order to ease tensions with Native Americans, banned all settlement west of Appalachian Mts. was not possible to enforce added colonies of Quebec, East & West Florida
____ 7)	Stamp Act	G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in accordance with the policies of mercantilism, Parliament passed the Navigation Acts to ensure that the colonies were trading only with England laws were enforced using the <i>writs of assistance</i> which was a general search warrant that allowed British officials to search colonists homes the trial of smugglers was turned over to Admiralty Courts instead of colonial courts (who usually found colonial smugglers <i>not guilty</i>) many Massachusetts merchants viewed this as an invasion of privacy the Board of Trade was an advisory group that met in England and recommended laws to improve trade with the colonies
____ 8)	Sons of Liberty	H)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a secret resistance group to protest Stamp Act and other perceived liberties harassed customs workers, stamp agents, and royal governors (when necessary) successful in preventing the Stamp Act from going into effect
____ 9)	Stamp Act Congress	J)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sometimes considered the beginning of the revolutionary era in the colonies Bacon gathered poor freemen, indentured servants, and some slaves to fight against the government of Virginia essentially over the dealing with Native Americans on the frontier at the end of it all, King Charles II sent military forces to crack down on the colonists an enforce the king's authority over the colonies
____ 10)	Declaratory Act	K)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> every colonist felt this tax directly every time paper was used colonists must purchase special stamped paper for every legal document, license, newspaper, pamphlet, almanac colonists responded by forming the Sons of Liberty
____ 11)	Townshend Act	L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> indirect taxes on imported glass, lead, paint, paper 3-penny tax on tea colonists renew their boycott
____ 12)	Boston Massacre	M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reasserted Parliaments power of the colonies stating, "Parliament's full right to make laws 'to bind the colonies and people of America . . . in all cases whatsoever.'"
____ 13)	Committees of Correspondence	N)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> created by the assemblies of Massachusetts & Virginia to communicate with the other colonies about threats to American liberties
____ 14)	Tea Act	O)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the British East India Company could directly sell their tea to the colonies without taxes while colonial sellers still had to pay a tax colonial sellers were outraged because of their loss of sales and profits
____ 15)	Boston Tea Party	P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as a protest of the tea Act colonists disguised as Native Americans, dumped 18,000 pounds of East Indian Company tea into Boston Harbor

____ 16)	Intolerable Acts (Coercive Acts)	Q)	56 delegates from the colonies met in Philadelphia and decided: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. colonies have the right to run their own affairs 2. supported protests in Massachusetts 3. colonies will fight back against British if force is used 4. reconvene in May 1775 if their demands are not met
____ 17)	First Continental Congress	R)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to disperse the militiamen, General Gage struck out at Bunker Hill 2. the British took heavier losses than the colonists but won the Hill 3. was the deadliest battle of the Revolutionary War
____ 18)	Lexington & Concord	S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after a fist fight between colonists & poorly paid British soldiers, a mob gathered outside the Customs House that taunted the guards. An armed clash erupted • Crispus Attucks and 4 others are the first civilian deaths at the hands of British soldiers
____ 19)	Second Continental Congress	T)	as promised by the First Continental Congress, this second meeting met in May 1775 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. recognized the militiamen as the Continental Army and placed George Washington as their commander 2. authorized the printing of a Continental Currency - their own money 3. offered the Olive Branch Petition to King George III
____ 20)	Battle of Bunker Hill	U)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delegates from nine colonies met and issued Declaration of Rights & Grievances • announced Parliament lacked the power to tax the colonies because the colonists were not represented in Parliament • conducted a boycott of British goods • Parliament repeals the Stamp Act, boycott ends
____ 21)	Olive Branch Petition	V)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under order of General Gage, troops were sent to seize and destroy all munitions possible • Paul Revere under direction of Joseph Warren • as the colonists were backing down at the command of the British, a shot was fired and the British fired back killing 8 minutemen and injuring 10 more • The British found no weapons or supplies • British troops were ambushed on the road back to Boston by some 3,000 - 4,000 minutemen all the way • British soldiers fell by the dozen to the guerilla tactics of the minutemen • this is considered the start of the American Revolution
____ 22)	<i>Common Sense</i>	W)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Second Continental Congress made a last effort for peace with England looking for a return to "the former harmony" • the King rejected the petition and escalated the conflict by blockading the American coast
____ 23)	Declaration of Independence	X)	<i>4 Parts of the Act:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shutdown Boston Harbor 2. Quartering Act - soldier could be stationed in colonists' homes 3. General Gage is appointed as governor of Massachusetts 4. Boston places under <i>martial law</i>