

STAAR Review Cards
Chapter 7 The American
Revolution: The Road To
Independence

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French and Indian War

Was a war fought by French and English on American soil over control of the Ohio River Valley-- English defeated French in 1763.

Proclamation Line of 1763

prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, colonists weren't allowed to settle or buy land there, this led to outrage in the 13 colonies

King George III

King of England during the American Revolution, disbanded the colonial legislatures, taxed the colonies, and refused the Olive Branch Petition leading to the final break with the colonies.

Samuel Adams

Founder of the Sons of Liberty and one of the most vocal patriots for independence; signed the Declaration of Independence.

Sugar Act

(1764) British deeply in debt partly to French & Indian War. English Parliament placed a tariff on sugar, coffee, wines, and molasses. colonists avoided the tax by smuggling and by bribing tax collectors.

Stamp Act

An act passed by the British parliament in 1765 that raised revenue from the American colonies by a duty in the form of a stamp required on all newspapers and legal or commercial documents

Boston Massacre

The first bloodshed of the American Revolution, as British guards at the Boston Customs House opened fire on a crowd killing five Americans, including Crispus Attucks

John Adams

Lawyer who defended British soldiers in the Boston Massacre trial. He believed in "innocent until proven guilty." In spite of these actions, he supported colonial independence. Eventually became the Second President of the United States

Abigail Adams

John Adam's wife, she appealed to her husband to protect the rights of women

Patrick Henry

a leader of the American Revolution and a famous orator who spoke out against British rule of the American colonies (1736-1799) "Give me Liberty or Give me Death"

Wentworth Cheswell

Church leader, historian, and judge who fought at the Battle of Saratoga. 1st African American elected to public office in America

Mary Otis Warren

She was an extremely important woman in the revolution, in the 1760's and with the support of John Adams, she began to post plays, poems, and tracts that supported the revolution, and made plays along with Abigail Adams that made fun of British officials and fought for womens' rights in the colonies.

Crispus Attucks

A free black man who was the first person killed in the Revolution at the Boston Massacre.

Boston Tea Party

protest against British taxes in which the Sons of Liberty boarded British ships and dumped tea into Boston Harbor in 1773

Lexington and Concord

Towns in Massachusetts where first battles of the War for Independence took place; where the "shot heard 'round the world" was fired., The first battle of the Revolution in which British general Thomas Gage went after the stockpiled weapons of the colonists in Concord, Massachusetts.

George Washington

Virginian, patriot, general, and president. Lived at Mount Vernon. Led the Revolutionary Army in the fight for independence. First President of the United States.

Valley Forge

Place where Washington's army spent the winter of 1777-1778, a 4th of troops died here from disease and malnutrition, Steuben comes and trains troops, Place in Pennsylvania where George Washington and his Continental Army spent the winter. It allowed for Washington to regroup and retrain his rag-tag army.

Intolerable Acts

in response to Boston Tea Party, 4 acts passed in 1774 to punish Massachusetts

1. Port of Boston closed
2. reduced power of assemblies in colonies
3. permitted royal officers to be tried elsewhere
4. provided for quartering of troops in barns and empty houses

Marquis de Lafayette

He was very rich and noble when he arrived in America at the age of 19 years old. He believed in the liberty that the Americans were fighting for and asked to help. He became a general on Washington's staff and fought hard. He was known as "the soldier's friend," and is buried in France but his grave is covered with earth from Bunker Hill.

Haym Solomon

Jewish merchant and banker, emigrated from Poland. Financed Washington's campaign by giving interest free loans to key revolutionary leaders.

Bernardo de Galvez

Spanish General, shipped supplies to Americans, commanded the Spanish against British in Louisiana, protected city of New Orleans, and defeated British in Florida during American Revolution.

Benjamin Franklin

Negotiated a Treaty of Alliance with France

Thomas Jefferson

wrote the Declaration of Independence

Thomas Paine

Patriot and writer whose pamphlet Common Sense, published in 1776, convinced many Americans that it was time to declare independence from Britain.

Declaration of Independence

This document was adopted on July 4, 1776. Listed the Grievances against King George. It established the 13 American colonies as independent states, free from rule by Great Britain. Thomas Jefferson wrote the majority of this document.

Unalienable Rights

These rights are fundamental or natural rights guaranteed to people naturally instead of by the law. They include life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness., rights that cannot be taken away

Battle of Saratoga

The battle which was the turning point of the Revolution because after the colonists won this major victory, the French decided to support us with money, troops, ships, etc.

Battle of Yorktown

Last major battle of the Revolutionary War. Cornwallis and his troops were trapped in the Chesapeake Bay by the French fleet. He was sandwiched between the French navy and the American army. He surrendered October 19, 1781.

John Paul Jones

American naval commander in the American Revolution (1747-1792) who said the famous lines " I have not yet begun to fight" when his ship was sinking but was able to defeat the British

James Armistead

African American Patriot
who spied for the
Americans during the
American Revolution.
