

What was <i>republicanism</i> ?	An idea of government, in which all citizens of a country make their private interests subordinate to the common good. The stability of society and the authority of government depend on the people. This government is incompatible with monarchy.
Who were Whigs?	British political commentators who spoke out against corruption and the threat that the monarch's arbitrary power was to personal liberty and the decisions of Parliament. They warned people to be careful to ensure their liberties and to be on guard against possible infringements, and were widely read by colonists.
What is mercantilism?	The economic theory that governed England's relationship with the colonies. Mercantilism states that a country's wealth (which support military and political power) is measured by the gold in its treasury. It was therefore beneficial to England to have colonies, which were expected to provide raw materials and a market for finished goods. To protect the mercantilist system, the British enacted laws that sought to control colonial trade, forbidding trade with other countries (for imports or exports) and regulating it. The mercantilist system created problems in the colonies, including a currency shortage; the worst problem was discontentment with the fact that England was restraining the colonies economically.
What was the Sugar Act?	The first colonial tax enacted by Parliament, it raised the taxes on sugar imported from the foreign West Indies. It was met with so many protests that the tax was lowered.
What was the Quartering Act?	Another act passed by the British government, this one required that certain colonies provide food and housing for British soldiers. Many colonies did not comply with it or with all of it. In 1767, the New York legislature was suspended for failure to comply with the Quartering Act.
What was the Stamp Tax ?	Another act, whose revenues would support a new military force. The stamps, which would attest to the payment of tax, had to be affixed to legal documents and bills of sale for certain items. The colonists responded with overwhelming objections to this tax above all others; it became a symbol of English infringement on colonial rights. The Stamp Act Congress met in response to it; the colonists also adapted the highly effective measure of boycotting British goods, especially wool, a hard blow because colonial trade accounted for ¼ of British exports and ½ of British shipping. By the time that it was supposed to go into effect, all of the stamp officials had resigned; the law was ignored. Parliament eventually repealed it.
Why did the colonists object to these taxes so strongly?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They felt that the taxes were infringements on their rights. • Offenders were tried in admiralty courts, without juries; they were assumed guilty until proved innocent. • Encouraged by Whig writings, they were suspicious of the British need for an army (the war had already been won) and reacted violently to a possible conspiracy to strip them of their liberties. • They were not represented in Parliament. The colonists asserted that Parliament was allowed to create laws for the entire British empire, but that it could not put taxes on those who did not vote for and were not represented by its members. <p>The British, represented by <i>Prime Minister George Grenville</i>, felt that these taxes were reasonable, especially considering the war debt that the colonies had required. He spoke of “virtual representation” to contrast the American claim of “no taxation without representation,” saying that Parliament had supreme power and represented all British subjects.</p>
What was the Stamp Act Congress?	A meeting in New York City in 1765. Twenty-seven delegates from nine colonies drafted a statement that defended their rights and addressed the King and Parliament, requesting that they repeal the taxation. For the most part, it was ignored in England; however, it did encourage intercolonial unity.
Who were the Sons and Daughters of Liberty?	Colonists who decided to “take matters into their own hands”; they were responsible for enforcing the boycott, attacking and raiding the homes of officials, and hanging effigies of stamp officials.
What was the Declaratory Act?	A statement passed by Parliament directly after it repealed the Stamp Act. This declared Parliament's power to “bind” the colonies, in “all cases whatsoever,” giving Parliament complete control in the colonies and asserting that they would take action to secure this control.

What were the Townshend Acts?	New taxes, created by Charley Townshend, a Parliamentary leader. These taxes were to pay the salaries of royal governors and judges, and were on glass, white lead, paper, paint, and tea. The taxes were indirect (payable at American ports) and light. However, the colonists objected to them as “taxation without representation” and because they took away their ability to control governors by withholding salaries. The taxes on tea were the most resented, especially as everybody drank tea. Eventually, all but the tax on tea was repealed, except for the tea tax, so that the principle of parliamentary taxation would remain.
What was the Boston Massacre?	In 1768, two regiments of British soldiers were brought to the colonies to preserve law and order. They were unsavory characters and unpopular among the colonists. On March 5, 1770, the soldiers opened fire on colonists; the colonists had been jeering, throwing snowballs, angry at the soldiers in general and over the shooting of a child in a recent protest. Both sides were somewhat to blame, and only two of the soldiers were branded on the hand, having been found guilty of manslaughter.
Who was King George III?	The king of England at the time of the revolution, he was a bad ruler—stubborn and power-hungry. He surrounded himself with men who would agree with him, notably his prime minister, Lord North.
What were committees of correspondence?	Town-based organizations that would exchange letters, keeping the spirit of revolution alive. They began in Boston, then spread throughout Massachusetts; later they were intercolonial, beginning with one in Virginia.
Who was Samuel Adams?	A colonial patriot, he believed deeply in the common people and appealed to them effectively. He organized Massachusetts's first committees of correspondence.
What was the British East India Company?	The company that sold tea to the colonies. The company stood on the brink of bankruptcy in 1773. If that year's bumper crop of tea—17 million pounds—went unsold and the company collapsed, Parliament would lose taxes, so the company was granted a complete monopoly of colonial tea trade. Tea was sold more cheaply than ever before, even with the three-pence tax.
What happened with the tea?	The colonists saw the lowered tea prices as a trick to make them pay taxes. In everywhere but Boston, the tea did not reach its destination—it was turned away from harbor by mass protests in Philadelphia and New York, burned at Annapolis, and seized by officials in Charleston because the merchants who were supposed to accept it refused.
What was the Boston Tea Party?	In Boston, the British governor, Thomas Hutchinson refused to let the colonists interfere with tea delivery, believing that the colonists had to follow the law. In response to Hutchinson ordering that the tea ships not leave harbor until they were unloaded, as well as a personal letter, made public, in which he stated that “an abridgment of what are called English liberties” should be rescinded to stop the colonists from rebelling, a group of Bostonians (about 100) dressed up as Indians and dumped 342 chests of tea into the sea on December 16, 1773. Many colonists were sympathetic, burning tea in solidarity; other, more conservative colonists complained that this was the beginning of an unacceptable breakdown of law and order. Hutchinson returned to England, and Parliament passed the Intolerable Acts.
What were the Intolerable Acts?	A series of acts designed to punish Massachusetts and particularly Boston for the Tea Party, they were passed by Parliament in 1774 and dubbed “The Massacre of American Liberty”. They included the Boston Port Act, as well as restrictions on town meetings, moving trials in England for British officials/soldiers who killed colonists to England, and a new Quartering Act that put soldiers even in private homes.
What was the Boston Port Act?	Passed by Parliament, this act closed the harbor in Boston until damages incurred by the Tea Party were paid and law and order were re-established.
What was the Quebec Act?	An act dealing with the French Canadians; it was passed—bad timing—at the same time as the Intolerable Acts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It allowed the French to remain Catholics, angering American Protestants. • It allowed old customs and did not include trial by jury or representative assemblies, marking a precedent that angered many American colonists. • It marked the boundaries of Quebec as extending to the Ohio river, upsetting land speculators

	who had expected to gain land.
What was the Continental Congress?	A convention of representatives from every colony but Georgia that met in response to the Intolerable Acts. They stayed together in Philadelphia for seven weeks, deliberating on ways to improve the situation in the colonies and their relationship with Britain. They drafted the Declaration of Rights and the Association. The Continental Congress did not want independence; rather, they hoped to improve the situation to what it had been in the past, removing offensive laws and taxes imposed by Britain. They met in the fall of 1774 and planned to meet again in May 1775. Parliament rejected the petitions sent by the Congress.
What was the Declaration of Rights?	A document drafted by the Continental Congress.
What was the Association?	A document drafted by the Continental Congress, it called for a complete boycott of all British goods and trade with Britain.
What happened in Lexington and Concord?	In April 1775, British troops were sent to Lexington to arrest Samuel Adams and John Hancock, as well as to confiscate gunpowder. Colonial minutemen refused to leave quickly enough for the British soldiers, so the British fired on them, killing eight and wounding more. The British troops went on to Concord, where the colonial militia forced them to retreat to Boston with about 70 killed and 230 more injured. The war began.
Who was Baron von Steuben?	A German who was instrumental in the formation of the colonial army, he taught inexperienced recruits how to fight and helped form the army.
Who was Lord Dunmore?	The governor of Virginia at the time of the Revolution, he offered freedom to any black slave who joined the British army. By the end of the war, at least 14,000 had.