

England – mother country of the American colonies

King George III – king of England during American Revolution

Thirteen colonies – colonies that formed United States of America

Loyalists/Tories – those in favor of British rule

Patriots/Whigs – those in favor of forming an independent country

Minutemen – Patriot men, mostly farmers, who could get ready to fight in a minute

Redcoats – British soldiers with red uniforms

Declaration of Independence – statement declaring freedom and independence from England

July 4, 1776 – date of first signing of Declaration of Independence; birthday of United States

George Washington – general of Patriot army; became first American president

Yorktown – location of British surrender

Patrick Henry – orator

Samuel Adams – stirred up feelings in favor of the Revolution

Phillis Wheatley – slave poetess

Paul Revere – rode to warn of approaching British troops

Paul Revere's signal – “One if by land, two if by sea”

Boston Tea Party – act of throwing tea into Boston Harbor, showing anger against British taxes

Lexington and Concord – location of beginning of American Revolution and of “the shot heard ‘round the world”

Continued

John Hancock – first to sign Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson – writer of Declaration of Independence; became third American president

War tax payments and Test Act of loyalty – tests of nonresistance for Mennonites and Amish

Benjamin Banneker – America's first black scientist

Be ready to write about:

Two of the main people you studied in this unit (you will be given a list to choose from)

The treatment of Mennonites during the American Revolution