**Unit 2 Vocab Definitions**

1. **French and Indian War**- The last of a series of wars fought between Great Britain and France from 1754-1763, also known as the Seven Years War.
2. **Treaty of Paris 1763**- Treaty that set up the terms for the end of the French and Indian War, Great Britain gains all the land east of the Mississippi River and France loses all North American land holdings.
3. **Proclamation of 1763**- Order by Parliament that set a line at the Appalachian Mountains after the French and Indian War that colonists could not cross.
4. **American Revolution**- Conflict from 1775-1783 which led to the creation of the United States, also known as the War of Independence.
5. **Stamp Act**- Direct tax on paper goods such as legal documents, magazines, newspapers, etc.
6. **Sons of Liberty**- Organization headed by Samuel Adams to protest British laws, often using harassment and violence against the British.
7. **Daughters of Liberty**- Organization of women who were instrumental in maintaining the boycott British goods by making homemade goods in the colonies.
8. **Boston Tea Party**- Incident in 1773 in which members of the Sons of Liberty dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor.
9. **Intolerable Acts**- Series of laws issued to Massachusetts to punish them for the Boston Tea Party.
10. **Committee of Correspondence**- Group that exchanged information and communicated between the colonies about British threats to their liberties.
11. **Common Sense**- Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776 to help promote the patriot cause.
12. **John Locke**- English philosopher and enlightenment thinker who believed that all individuals naturally possess certain rights regardless of social status and influenced the authors of the Declaration of Independence.
13. **Natural Rights**- The God given rights of Life, Liberty, and Property developed by John Locke.
14. **Social Contract**- Agreement developed by John Locke between the people and the government that says people have the right to overthrow their government when they are denied their natural rights.
15. **Ideological**- A system of ideas, especially concerning political theory and economic policy.
16. **Diplomatic**- The relationship between nations that involved ambassadors from each country meeting to discuss foreign affairs.
17. **Continental Congress**- A convention of delegates from the 13 colonies who served as the governing body of the colonies during the American Revolution.
18. **Declaration of Independence**- A document drafted by the Continental Congress that stated the colonies grievances with King George and their intentions to separate from England.
19. **Committee of Five**- A group of men who met to draft a declaration of independence for the colonies.
20. **Thomas Jefferson**- The main author of the Declaration of Independence.
21. **Benjamin Franklin**- In addition to his pursuits as an inventor, scientist, and civic leader, he served as a diplomat for the colonies and was instrumental in gaining French support during the American Revolution.
22. **John Adams**- A strong supporter of the American Revolution who played a large role in drafting and passing the Declaration of Independence along with serving as a diplomat to gain foreign aid during the war.
23. **George Washington**- The commander of the Continental Army, he led the colonies to ultimate victory in the American Revolution.
24. **Baron Von Steuben**- A Prussian military officer who helped train the Continental Army during the encampment at Valley Forge.
25. **Valley Forge**- Winter encampment between 1777-1778 when 1/4 of the continental army died of disease and starvation.
26. **Battle of Trenton**- Battle in which the colonists crossed the Delaware River on Christmas night in 1776 and led a surprise attack on German Hessians.
27. **Battle of Saratoga**- Conflict that took place in 1777 when the Patriots had the higher ground and ended in a Continental Army victory that convinces France to aid the colonists.
28. **Marquis de Lafayette**- A French military officer who helped train the Continental Army and provided leadership in several key battles during the Revolutionary War.
29. **Battle of Yorktown**- Last battle of the Revolutionary War in October 1781 when the British surrender after 3 weeks because they are trapped on a peninsula surrounded by Continental and French forces.
30. **Treaty of Paris 1783**- Treaty that set up the terms for the end of American Revolution and grants independence to the colonies.