American Colonies

The Original 13 Colonies	
New England:	Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island
Middle:	New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware
Southern:	Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia

Important Battles

Lexington & Concord	April 19, 1775, Massachusetts ("the shot heard 'round the world")
Yorktown	October 19, 1781, Virginia

Road to Revolution

French and Indian War (1754--1763)	A war between Great Britain and France over the Ohio River valley territory. Britain won the lands in North America that France claimed.
Proclamation of 1763	King George III wanted to avoid war with the Native Americans, so he temporarily closed off all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains to prevent the English colonists from settling there.
Stamp Act (1765--1766)	This was a law that said colonists had to pay for stamps on taxable paper items. Colonists argued this, saying that it was "taxation without representation."
Sons of Liberty	A mob of colonists that started as a protest of taxation by the British government. A secret society that protected the rights of the colonists.
Boston Massacre (March 5, 1770)	British soldiers shot and killed 5 common people; it was fueled by high tensions between the colonists and the soldiers stationed there.

Road to Revolution (cont)

Boston Tea Party (December 16, 1773)	Colonists dumped tea in the harbor to protest the tax on tea.
Intolerable Acts/ Coercive Acts(1774)	Because of the Boston Tea Party, King George III and Parliament closed the harbor, and he put the colony under military control
First Continental Congress (September 5, 1774)	Delegates from the colonies met in response to the Intolerable Acts; they petitioned King George III to settle their grievances.

French Revolution Vocab

Louis XVI	The king of France at the time of the French Revolution. He lived a lavish lifestyle while France was in debt. He was executed by guillotine in 1793.
Marie Antoinette	The queen of France, wife of Louis XVI.
First Estate	The Catholic clergy; enjoyed many benefits.
Second Estate	Nobility; held high positions in military, government, and the courts.
Third Estate	The majority of the French people. Peasants, craftworkers, shopkeepers, etc.
Estates General	The representative assembly of the three estates that was consulted by the king.
National Assembly-Tennis Court Oath	Formed by the members of the Third Estate, and demanded that the king accept a constitution that limited his powers. The Tennis Court Oath, June 17, 1989 was the vow to stay together until a constitution was made.

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French Revolution Vocab (cont)	
Bastille	A prison in Paris that was destroyed July 14, 1789 when a mob of angry common people released the prisoners.
Declaration of Rights of Man	The French constitution written on August 26, 1789 written by the National Assembly, which guaranteed the citizens some rights and fair taxes.
Republic	Formed by revolutionary leaders, arrested anyone who questioned their rule, and executed Louis XVI.
Reign of Terror	A bloody period of the French Revolution, where the government executed thousands at the guillotine. Started in 1793, and ended in 1794.
Napoleon Bonaparte	Took control in 1799 as general, crowned himself emperor in 1804. His rule ended the French revolution, and he restored order, created an efficient government, fair taxes, and public education.

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