

Unit 4 Study Guide

French and Indian War- Land dispute between the French and Wyandot Native Americans vs. British

Stamp Act- a law that said all printed documents needed a stamp

Boycott- to refuse to buy goods or services from a person, group or company

Repeal- End

Delegates- people chosen as a representative

Militia- volunteer soldiers who fight in an emergency

Ammunition- musket balls and gunpowder

Continental Army- Colonial force (led by George Washington)

Declaration of Independence- document stating that the colonies were independent from Great Britain (signed on July 4, 1776)

British Army's

Advantages

- *More soldiers
- *Better training
- *Better equipment
- *Helped by Loyalists
- *Were able to hire mercenaries

American Army's

Advantages

- *Had the passion to fight for what they believed in
- *Helped by citizens who gave food, made weapons, clothes etc.
- *Attacked by using surprise

Patriot- an American who supported the Revolution

Loyalist- a colonist who supported Great Britain

Mercenary- a soldier from another country

Profiteering- charging high prices from hoarding goods

Inflation- a large and rapid rise in prices

Desert- to run away

Blockade- action that prevents the passage of people or supplies

****Great Britain imposed many taxes on the colonists to help pay for the French and Indian War***

****Battle of Saratoga- turning point that proved the colonists could win***

****Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia***

****Battle of Yorktown- last major battle***

****Slavery- continued after the war***