

Virginia plantation owner who later became Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.	The rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
A member of the Virginia House of Burgesses a speech supporting the colonists' rights.	British philosopher whose ideas of natural rights greatly influenced the beliefs of the Founding Fathers.
Four laws passed by Parliament in 1774 to punish the colonists for the Boston Tea Party and to tighten British control of the colonies.	A local leader in Boston who helped convince colonists of the unfairness of the British taxes imposed on them by Parliament.
Considered the first battles of the Revolutionary War fought on April 19, 1775 between colonial militia and British troops (sometimes known as Redcoats or Lobsterbacks).	The fourth law of the Intolerable Acts that required colonists to house British soldiers and supply them with food and drink.
A meeting of 56 colonial delegates in Philadelphia in September 1774 in which they decided to continue the boycott of British goods and to warn their militia to be prepared for violence.	The shot fired at the Battle of Lexington and Concord that inspired future rebellions of common people against tyrannical governments.
A peace request delivered from the colonists to King George II and rejected by him as the fighting between British troops and colonists intensified.	A meeting of representatives in Philadelphia in May 1775 in which they appointed George Washington commander of the Continental Army.
The idea that a government could be replaced if it does not protect the citizens' natural rights.	British monarch who tried to force colonists to pay the cost of their own defense and punish colonists for their acts of defiance, such as the Boston Tea Party.

