**Unit 4 Vocabulary**

***Directions:*** *define the following in the context of* ***Georgia History*** *and the* ***unit*** *we are studying:*

1. **Proclamation of 1763:** King George III issued the decree that moved the state’s southern boundary to the St. Mary’s River it also forbade the colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.
2. **French and Indian War:** A disputes between France and Great Britain over greed and fear and the fact that the two countries both claimed the area of the Ohio River Valley.
3. **Loyalists:** Colonist who were loyal to the king of England, George III.
4. **Patriots**: Colonist who were ready to cut ties with Great Britain.
5. **Elijah Clarke**: A rebel militia Colonel who defeated a force of more than 800 British troops at the Battle of Kettle Creek.
6. **Austin Dabney**: A free colored man who fought in the battle of Kettle Creek and was award land after the war for his bravery.
7. **Nancy Hart**: A heroine during the Revolutionary War who shot and killed a Torie while holding several other soldiers at gun point while waiting for help to arrive.
8. **Button Gwinnett:** A representative of Georgia to the Continental Congress, was one of the signers of the declaration of independence and his is the first signature of the three Georgians on the left of the document, he was also briefly the provisional president of Georgia in 1777.
9. **Lyman Hall**: One of the signers of the declaration of independence and served as a governor of Georgia for 1 year in 1783-84 and was from Midway.
10. **George Walton**: One of three Georgians to sign the Declaration of Independence and after the Revolution served as chief justice of Georgia.
11. **The Battle of Kettle Creek**: A morale boosting fight that the Georgia Patriots won where they captured badly need supplies.
12. **Siege of Savannah:** When American and French forces try to capture the fortified town held by the British, by surrounding it and preventing any supplies from reaching it.
13. **Independence**: When a country or region gains political freedom from outside control
14. **Tories**: A supporter of the British Crown during the American Revolution.
15. **Boycott**: To stop using the goods or services of Great Britain until changes are made.
16. **Sugar Act**: a tax on molasses and sugar imported from the West Indies.
17. **Stamp Act**: A tax on newspapers, legal documents, and licenses.
18. **Townshend Acts:** Import taxes on tea, paper, glass, and coloring for paints.
19. **Quartering Act**: The citizens of all colonies had to house and feed British soldiers at their own expense.
20. **Liberty Boys**: A group of Georgians that came together to oppose the Stamp Act.
21. **Second Continental Congress**: An assembly of the 13 colonies that opened in Philadelphia and approved the Declaration of Independence and established the Continental Army.
22. **Declaration of Independence**: A 1,458-word document, written primarily by Thomas Jefferson, that stated how the colonists felt about democracy, listed twenty-seven grievances (complaints) against King George III and declared the colonies to be an independent nation for all future times.
23. **Ratify**: to approve and sanction formally a change.
24. **Articles of Confederation**: The first constitution of the United States of America
25. **Treaty of Paris (1783):** Ended the revolutionary war and recognized American independence.