Vocabulary of Instruction

**2nd Continental Congress**-- was a convention of delegates from the Thirteen Colonies, after the American Revolutionary War had begun. The second Congress managed the colonial war effort, and moved towards independence, adopting the United States Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It raised an army, directed strategy, appointed diplomats, and made formal treaties, The Congress acted as the de facto (*temporary*) national government of what became the United States with the ratification(*approval of an act* )of the Articles of Confederation

 **alliance** -- an [agreement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agreement) between two or more parties, made in order to advance common goals and to secure common interests.

 **confederation**-- a group of people, countries, organizations, etc., that are joined together in some activity or effort

 **Articles of Confederation --** an agreement among the 13 founding states that legally established our first constitution

 **commerce**-- [buying](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buying) and [selling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Selling) of goods

 **consent**—approval

 **constitution**-- the system of beliefs and laws by which a country, state, or organization is governed

 **delegate**-- is a person who speaks or acts on behalf of an organization

 **Land Ordinance of 1785**-- goal of the ordinance was to raise money through the sale of land in the largely unmapped territory west of the original states

 **legislature** --[assembly](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deliberative_assembly) with the power to pass, amend, and repeal [laws](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law).

 **judicial**-- system of [courts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Court) that interprets the laws

 **monarchy**-- is a [form of government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Form_of_government) in which the office of head of state is usually held until death

 **Northwest Ordinance of 1787**--- The primary effect of the ordinance was the creation of the Northwest Territory as the first organized territory

** Northwest Territory**

 

 **•Daniel Shay**--American soldier, revolutionary, and farmer famous for leading the Shays' Rebellion.

 **Shays’ Rebellion** **--** was an [armed uprising](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_uprising)  in [Springfield](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Springfield%2C_Massachusetts) Massachusetts from 1786 to 1787.

 **sovereignty**-- is the quality of having supreme, independent authority over a geographic area, such as a territory

 **treaty**-- an official, written agreement

 **Ratification** -- approval of an act

 **John Adams**-- was an American lawyer, statesman, diplomat and political theorist. champion of independence in 1776, he was the second President of the United States

 **George Washington** -- military and political leader of the new United States of America. He led the American victory over Great Britain in the American Revolutionary War as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and presided over the writing of the Constitution. Served as the first President of the United States.

 **Thomas Jefferson** – Author of the Declaration of Independence (1776) and the third President of the United States (1801–1809) also founder of the University of Virginia

 **Samuel Adams** -- American statesman, political philosopher, and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Adams was a leader of the movement that became the American Revolution, and was one of the architects of the principles of American republicanism that shaped the political culture of the United States. He was a second cousin to President John Adams