

Period 3	
John Adams	First Vice President of the United States and 2 nd President of the US. He was Federalist who promoted a strong centralized government. Pushed for Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence. He was also a political rival of Jefferson.
Sam Adams	One of the members of the Sons of Liberty. He aimed to fight the Stamp Act. American Patriot.
John Dickinson	Wrote <i>Letters' from a farmer in Pennsylvania</i> . Advocated for colonial freedom in the economy and to be treated as British citizens of the crown. Led to the divide of Identity or how American colonist viewed themselves and how the British parliament view them.
Benjamin Franklin	Founded the Albany Plan. Considered one of the founding fathers of America. Franklin also negotiated the alliance with France to join the Revolutionary War. Famous also for his printing company.
King George III	King during the Revolutionary War. His rule was the rally cry for colonist to continue the struggle for independence.
Alexander Hamilton	Founding Father and Major Federalist who work with James Madison and John Jay to write the Federalist Papers. Pushed for the scope of government to be big and also established the first national bank of the U.S.
Patrick Henry	One of the Sons of Liberty. Delivered the "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" speech at St. Johns Church in Richmond.
Thomas Jefferson	Declaration of Independence. 3 rd President of the United States. VA Statue of Religious Freedom. Anti-Federalist who wanted bigger state government and a small federal government role. Also believed that the government should be overthrown every 8 years.
Gen. Lafayette	French General who supported the colonist in the American Revolution at Valley Forge.
John Locke	Philosopher who inspired the Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. "Life Liberty, Property" (Jefferson: Pursuit of Happiness)
James Madison	Wrote several Federalist Papers. Considered the Father of the Constitution. 4 th President of the United States and was President during the War of 1812. Became a Democratic-Republican who advocated for Small Federal Government policies.

John Marshall	First Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Made the crucial decision in Marbury v. Madison which led to judicial review.
Judith Sargent Murray	Essayist who promoted feminism during the colonial era. Her works helped inspired Republican Motherhood which would be led by Abigail Adams.
Thomas Paine	Writer of the pamphlet Common Sense. Gave reasons as to why the colonist should go to war with Britain. Based on the various acts that were passed by the British parliament.
Baron von Steuben	German General who created and trained Continental Army during the American Revolution.
Charles Townshend	British parliament member who drafted a series of tax bills that was aimed at creating more wealth to England by taxing America on trade. Led to a series of protest by several groups in the U.S such as the Sons of Liberty, Daughters of Liberty and other major players such as Benjamin Franklin and John Hancock.
Pontiac	Native American Chief of the Ottawa Tribe who led a rebellion against the British in Detroit. Although Pontiac lost and the British became the new rulers of Ottawa land, Pontiac's Rebellion inspired other Native American Rebellions across the country.
George Washington	General of the Continental Army. 1 st President of the United States. He was also a Federalist. Major victory in Yorktown which ended the War. The Crossing of the Delaware as well as Valley Forge were major turning points in America's fight for independence. His Farewell Address is his most notable speech to Congress.