

First Continental Congress Matching

Background Information: After the Boston Tea Party occurred in December of 1773, Parliament was outraged and retaliated with the Coercive Acts, punishing not only Boston but all of the Thirteen Colonies. Outraged, the colonies came together for the first time with a Continental Congress.

Main Ideas:

- The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in the fall of 1774 after Parliament passed the Coercive Acts.
- This was the first time men like George Washington and John Adams were in the same room together.

Skills:

- Matching and identification
- Critical Thinking

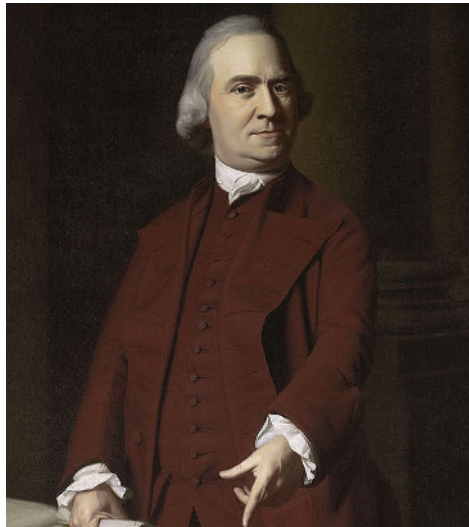
Questions to Consider:

- Why was the First Continental Congress important?
- Why were the relationships these men developed important for the future?

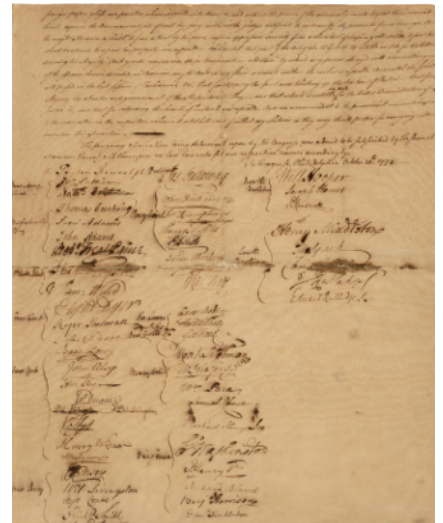
Primary Sources:



Carpenters Hall



**Samuel Adams by
John Singleton Copley**



**The Continental
Association**


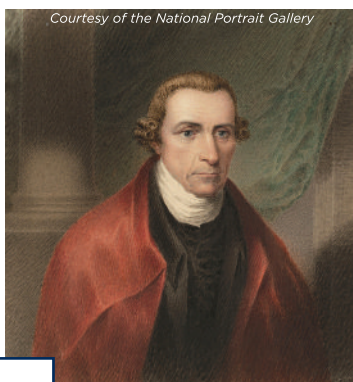
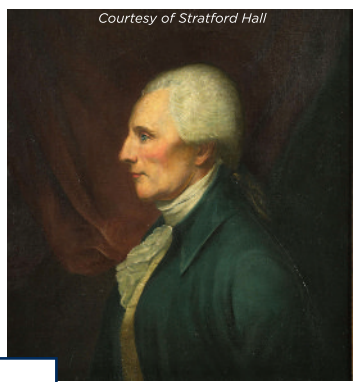
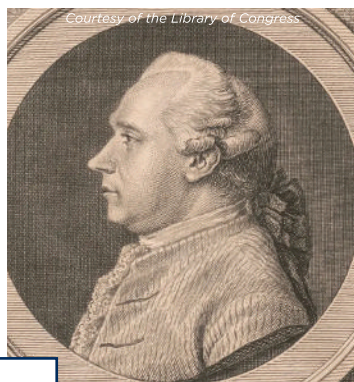
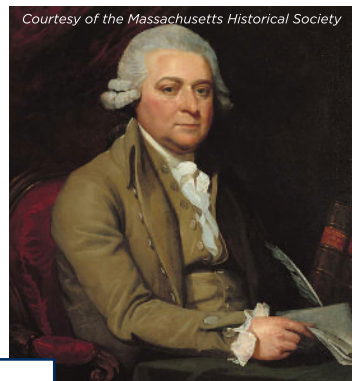
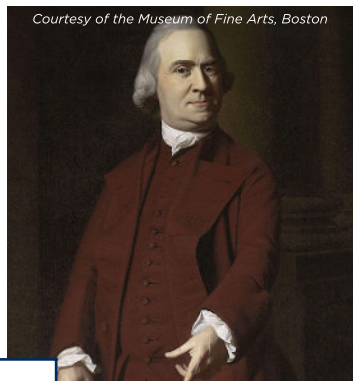
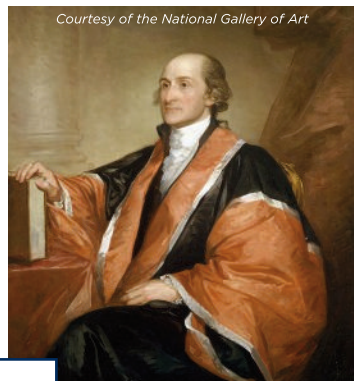
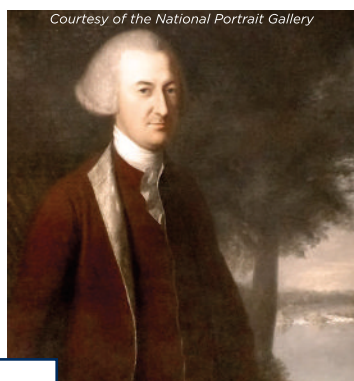
Explore more!

To learn more about the Coercive Acts, [click here](#). To learn more about the First Continental Congress, [click here](#).

Delegates to the First Continental Congress

The First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in September and October of 1774. 12 out of the 13 colonies sent representatives to discuss Parliament's recent policies and how they would respond. This meeting brought together some of the most important men in the Thirteen Colonies, many of whom would end up leading the American Revolution.

Match the picture of the First Continental Congress delegates to their description:

 <p>GEORGE WASHINGTON</p>	 <p>PATRICK HENRY</p>	 <p>RICHARD HENRY LEE</p>	 <p>SILAS DEANE</p>
 <p>JOHN ADAMS</p>	 <p>SAMUEL ADAMS</p>	 <p>JOHN JAY</p>	 <p>JOHN DICKINSON</p>

A. This delegate from Virginia introduced the resolution for Independence at the Second Continental Congress.	B. This Massachusetts delegate was a lawyer who became the second President of the United States.	C. This delegate from Pennsylvania wrote <i>Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania</i> and the first draft of the Articles of Confederation.	D. This Virginia delegate became the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army and the first President of the United States.
E. This delegate from Connecticut was crucial in securing French support for the American Revolution.	F. This Virginia delegate cried "Give me liberty or give me death!" in 1775 and was Virginia's first post-independence Governor.	G. This delegate and lawyer from New York was one of the authors of the Federalist Papers.	H. This Massachusetts delegate was an active member of the Sons of Liberty and helped plan the Boston Tea Party.

Answer Key: George Washington (D), Patrick Henry (F), Richard Henry Lee (A), Silas Deane (E), John Adams (B), Samuel Adams (G), John Jay (C), John Dickinson (H)