

# Second Continental Congress Matching

**Background Information:** At the end of the First Continental Congress, delegates planned to reconvene with the Second Continental Congress the following spring in case Parliament did not respond. However, as war had broken out in Lexington & Concord, they also became the head of the war effort.

## Main Ideas:

- The Revolutionary War began on April 19, 1775.
- The Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775.
- Many of the delegates had also been at the First Continental Congress, but new delegates included Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.

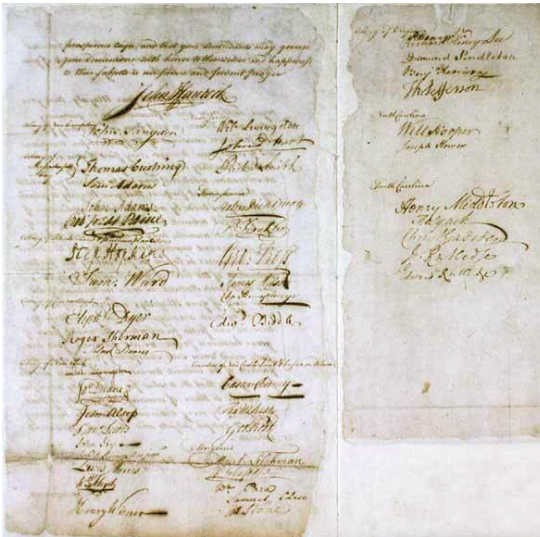
## Skills:

- Matching and identification
- Critical Thinking

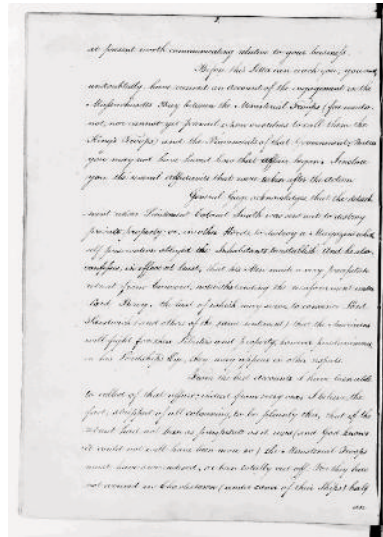
## Questions to Consider:

- Why was the Second Continental Congress important?
- How did they affect the start of the Revolutionary War?

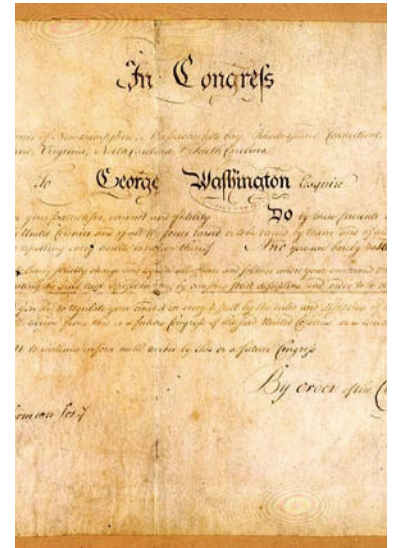
## Primary Sources:



Olive Branch Petition



Washington to George William Fairfax



Washington's Commission

## Explore further:

To learn more about Washington and the Second Continental Congress, click [here](#). To learn more about the Continental Army, click [here](#).

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# Delegates to the Second Continental Congress

The Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on May 10, 1775. As fighting had broken out in Massachusetts in April, Congress became the head of the war effort.

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



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 New York became a general in the Revolutionary War and later a U.S. Senator.	D. This infamous inventor and newspaper editor from Pennsylvania served many roles including Postmaster General and Minister to France.
E. This delegate and lawyer from New York was one of the authors of the Federalist Papers.	F. This delegate from Virginia became the principle author of the Declaration of Independence and the third President of the United States	G. This Virginia delegate became the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army and the first President of the United States.	H. This Massachusetts representative and Sons of Liberty leader became the president of the Second Continental Congress and is remembered for his large signature.

Answer Key: George Washington (G), Benjamin Franklin (D), John Hancock (H), Richard Henry Lee (A), John Adams (B), John Jay (E), Philip Schuyler (C), Thomas Jefferson (F)