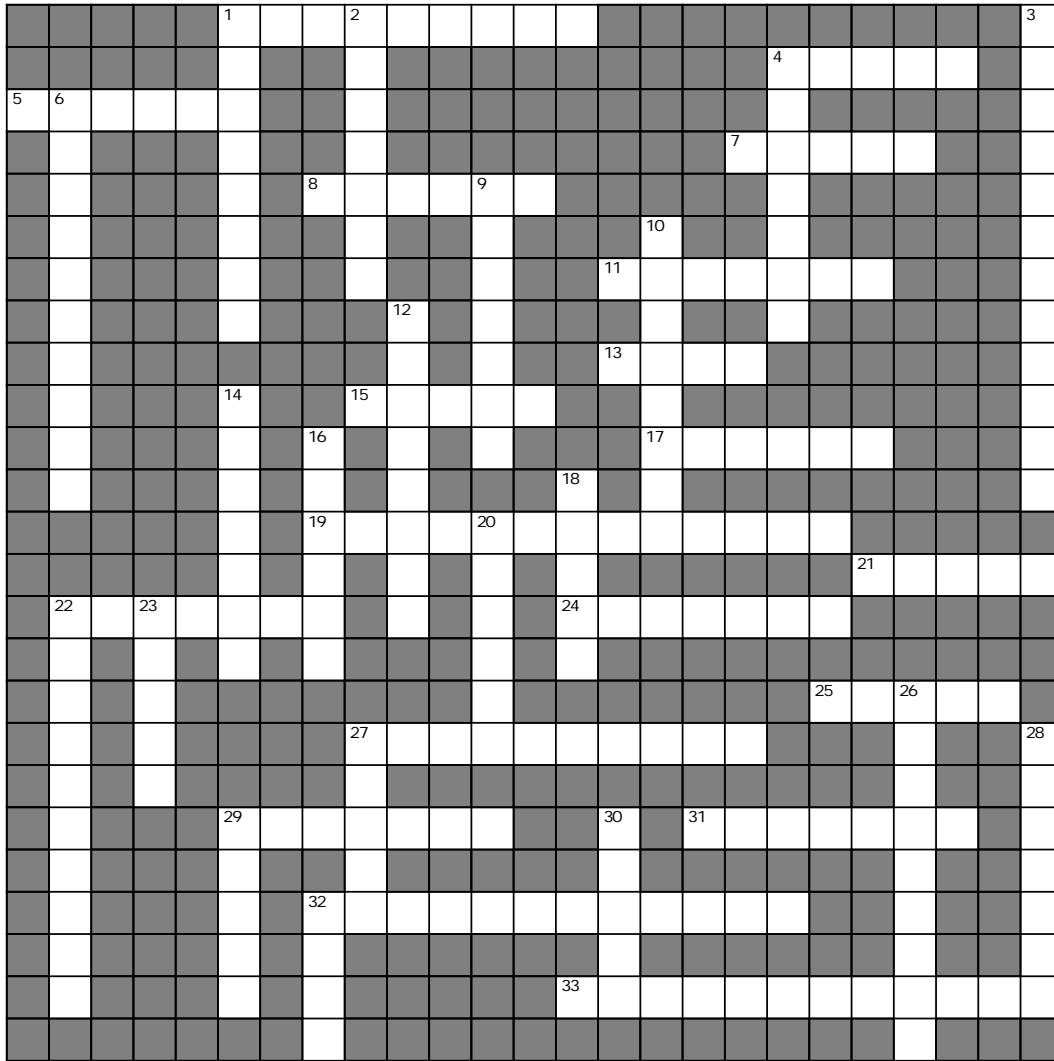


The Colonies Come of Age



ACROSS

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| <p>1 colonial ** were appointed by the King, oversaw colonial trade, had final approval on laws, and could disband colonial legislatures</p> | <p>8 the ** & Indian War, 1754-1763, was fought between France and England, with France losing its empire (at least for a while) in North America; its costs and the continued military presence of British soldiers would result in friction with the colonies</p> | <p>15 King ** II was Charles II's brother; James ruled for only three years before the Glorious Revolution of 1688</p> | <p>22 the Middle ** described the experience of Africans as they travelled across the Atlantic, at least 20% perished along the way in extremely brutal conditions</p> |
| <p>4 the ** Awakening occurred in the 1740s and 1750s as a religious revival, bringing many new people into organized Christianity, as Methodists and Baptists</p> | <p>11 native american leader who aided the French during the F&I war; the French were seen as less threatening to Indian life than the British colonists and their constant demand for land</p> | <p>17 the West ** are located in the Caribbean Sea, where many sugar plantations were located</p> | <p>24 salutary ** described England's relaxed enforcement of its trade regulations prior to the 1760s; after the French & Indian War this would change and anger the colonists</p> |
| <p>5 plant once common to North America, a cash crop in the south during colonial period</p> | <p>13 important plantation crop grown in southern colonies; Europeans learned from the Africans how to cultivate and grow this crop</p> | <p>19 18th century movement that emphasized use of reason and scientific method in obtaining knowledge; its effects would be felt in the American colonies</p> | <p>25 the ** Act of 1764 was Parliament's attempt to more effectively tax imported foreign made molasses and reduce smuggling, and thereby raise import duties (revenue tariffs)</p> |
| <p>7 this group were truly second class citizens throughout the colonies, especially in the South, enjoying no right to vote, preach or own property</p> | | <p>21 the Treaty of ** in 1763 ended the French & Indian War; French lost their empire in North America; 20 years later another Treay of ** would end the Revolutionary War, with the Americans gaining land to the Mississippi River</p> | |

- 27 young colonial officer briefly captured at the beginning of the French & Indian War; later his service to the colonies in the War for Independence would see him elected president of the new nation
- 29 French explorer who explored the St. Lawrence River in 1534, claiming the area for France
- 31 second largest non-English group in the colonies; many arrived to escape wars in Europe, or because of economic devastation
- 32 the most important city in colonial America, it would be our second federal capital after the Republic was established in 1789 (New York was the first)
- 33 economic system in which nations such as England established colonies to provide themselves with raw materials and to create markets for goods outside the mother country; goal was a more powerful, wealthier empire
- DOWN**
- 1 the ** Revolution occurred in England in 1688 when King James II fled the throne and was replaced by his daughter Mary and her husband William; Parliament became much more powerful as a result
- 2 a member of the Puritan clergy who attempted to revive the religion; he taught that God holds his followers over the pit of hell...
- 3 ** Line of 1763 was the British effort to attempt to limit colonial expansion over the Appalachian Mountains; it was largely ineffective and disregarded by frontiersmen
- 4 last of the 13 original colonies; established by James Oglethorpe to provide a haven for debtors, to provide a buffer between South Carolina and the Spanish and Indians; in its first two decades slavery was forbidden
- 6 the Trade & ** Acts beginning in the 1650s required that all colonial goods travel on English ships, certain goods (tobacco, sugar, etc) could only be shipped to England, and even goods shipped to Europe had to first be shipped through English ports
- 9 King ** II displeasure with Puritan merchants resulted in Massachusetts losing its charter in 1684 and becoming a royal colony
- 10 the ** of New England was formed by King James II's action to abolish colonial governments of the northern colonies in the 1680s
- 12 probably the most famous colonial American of his time, he was a scientist, statesman, printer and inventor
- 14 Enlightenment philosophers believed that all men enjoyed ** rights that no legitimate government could deny; John Locke and Thomas Jefferson would write extensively on this topic
- 16 ** was established by Samuel Champlain in 1608; the battle at this site marked the British victory over the French in the F&I War in 1759
- 18 ** Rebellion of 1739 occurred outside of Charleston, SC; escaped slaves attempted to make their way to freedom to Spanish Florida before being captured or executed
- 20 a dialect that is a combination of English colonial speech and several African languages; still spoken on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia
- 22 British legislature responsible for passing laws affecting British citizens; American colonists would seek representation in Parliament unsuccessfully and become unhappy with taxes and trade restrictions levied on them by Parliament
- 23 **-Irish were one important immigrant group found throughout the southern colonies
- 26 prime minister who comes to power in 1763 who is determined to raise additional revenues from the colonies, to pay the debt from the F&I war, and to stop the smuggling of colonial merchants
- 27 the Salem ** Trials of 1692 are one of the most bizarre episodes in American history, 24 women would die and over 150 women would be imprisoned
- 28 in 1707 the United ** of Great Britain was formed by the joining of England and Scotland, today it includes also Wales and Northern Ireland
- 29 the English ** War took place in the 1640s, fought between loyalists to the King and people supporting Parliament (including Puritans). The king would be executed and Puritan rule would occur until 1660, with the Restoration of the monarchy
- 30 British General who led a surprise attack on Quebec and defeated the French in 1759
- 32 British politician appointed by King George II to support the British effort in the French & Indian War; over 50,000 soldiers would be sent to North America