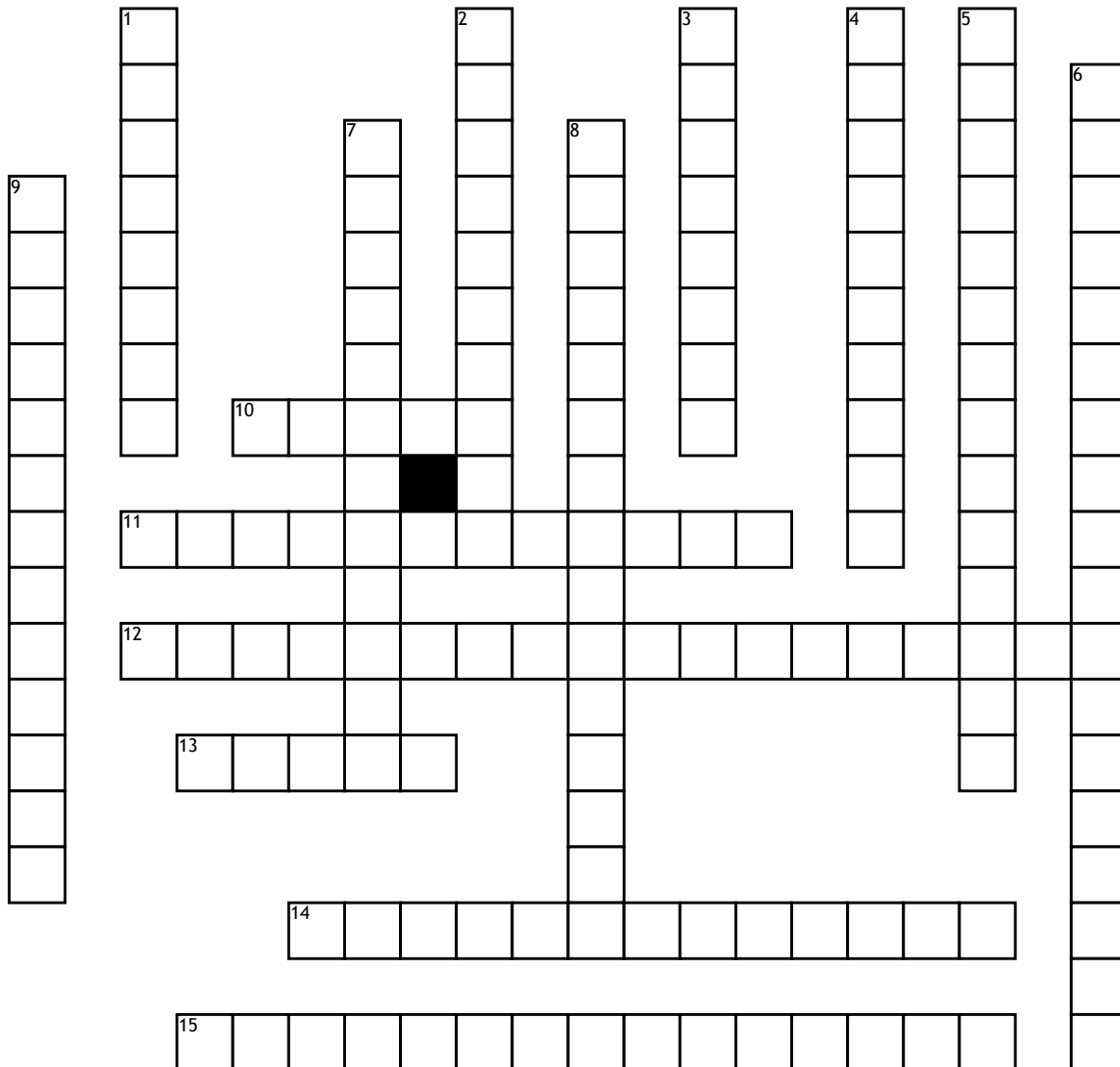


Chapter 3 - The colonied come of age.



Across

10. A person who becomes the property of others.

11. An economic system in which nations seek to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by establishing a favorable balance of trade.

12. The transfer of the British monarchy from James II to William and Mary in 1688-1689.

13. A 1739 uprising of slaves in South Carolina, leading to the tightening of already harsh slave laws.

14. The voyage that brought enslaved Africans to the West Indies and later to North America.

15. An English policy of relaxing the enforcement of regulations in its colonies in return for the colonies' continued economic loyalty.

Down

1. A crop grown by a farmer for sale rather than for personal use.

2. The legislative body of England.

3. A trade law enacted by Parliament in 1764 in an attempt to reduce smuggling in the British colonies in North America.

4. A series of laws enacted by Parliament, beginning in 1651, to tighten England's control of trade in its American colonies.

5. A revival of religious feeling in the American colonies during the 1730s and 1750s.

6. A conflict in North America, lasting from 1754 to 1763, that was part of a worldwide struggle between France and Britain and that ended with the defeat of France and the transfer of French Canada to Britain.

7. An order in which Britain prohibited its American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

8. The transatlantic system of trade in which goods and people, including slaves, were exchanged between Africa, England, Europe, the West Indies, and the colonies in North America.

9. An 18th-century intellectual movement that emphasizes the use of reason and the scientific method as means of obtaining knowledge.