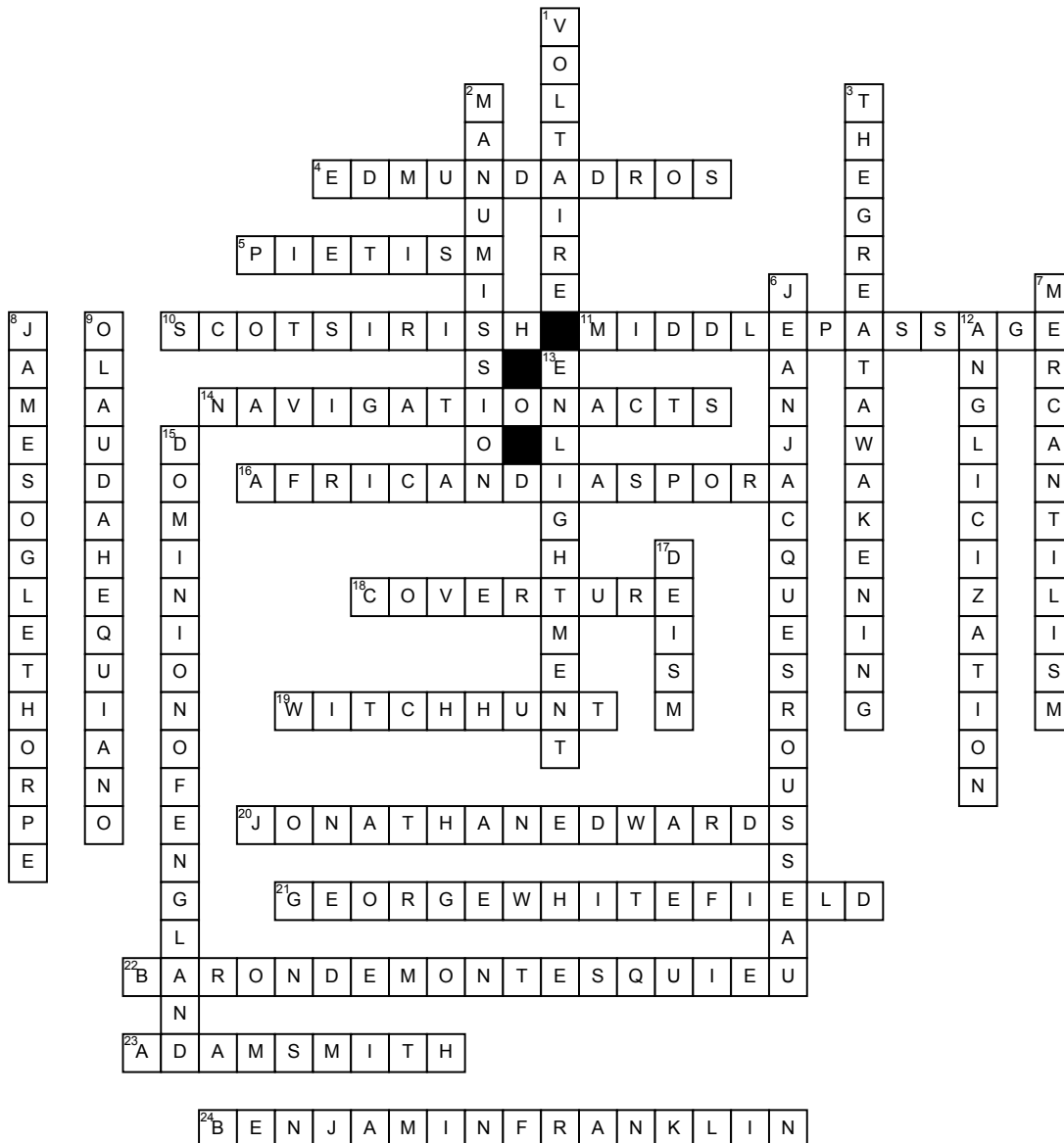


# APUSH



## Across

4. was an English colonial administrator in North America. He was the governor of the Dominion of New England during most of its three-year existence.

5. a 17th-century movement for the revival of piety in the Lutheran Church

10. American descendants of Presbyterian and other Ulster Protestant Dissenters from the Irish province of Ulster who migrated to North America during the 18th and 19th centuries

11. the sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies

14. were designed to tighten the government's control over trade between England, its colonies, and the rest of the world

16. refers to the communities throughout the world that have resulted by descent from the movement in historic times of peoples from Africa

18. protective or concealing covering

19. a search for and subsequent persecution of a supposed witch.

20. An American clergyman of the eighteenth century; a leader in the religious revivals of the 1730s and 1740s known as the Great Awakening

21. an English Anglican cleric who helped spread the Great Awakening in Britain and, especially, in the American colonies.

22. was a French lawyer, man of letters, and political philosopher who lived during the Age of Enlightenment

23. an 18th-century philosopher and free-market economist famous for his ideas about the efficiency of the division of labor and the societal benefits of individuals' pursuit of their own self-interest.

24. printer whose success as an author led him to take up politics; he helped draw up the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution

## Down

1. He was a leading figure of the Enlightenment, and frequently came into conflict with the Establishment as a result of his radical views and satirical writings.

2. the act of a slave owner freeing his or her slaves. Different approaches developed, each specific to the time and place of a society's slave system. The motivations of slave owners in manumitting slaves were complex and varied.

3. an evangelical and revitalization movement that swept Protestant Europe and British America, and especially the American colonies in the 1730s and 1740s,

6. was a Francophone Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer of the 18th century

7. the economic theory that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by the accumulation of profitable balances, which a government should encourage by means of protectionism

8. was a British general, Member of Parliament, and philanthropist, as well as the founder of the colony of Georgia

9. was a prominent African in London, a freed slave who supported the British movement to end the slave trade.

12. to make or become English in form or character:

13. a European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition.

15. an administrative union of English colonies in the New England region of North America. Its political structure represented centralized control more akin to the model used by the Spanish monarchy through the Viceroyalty of New Spain

17. belief in the existence of a supreme being, specifically of a creator who does not intervene in the universe.