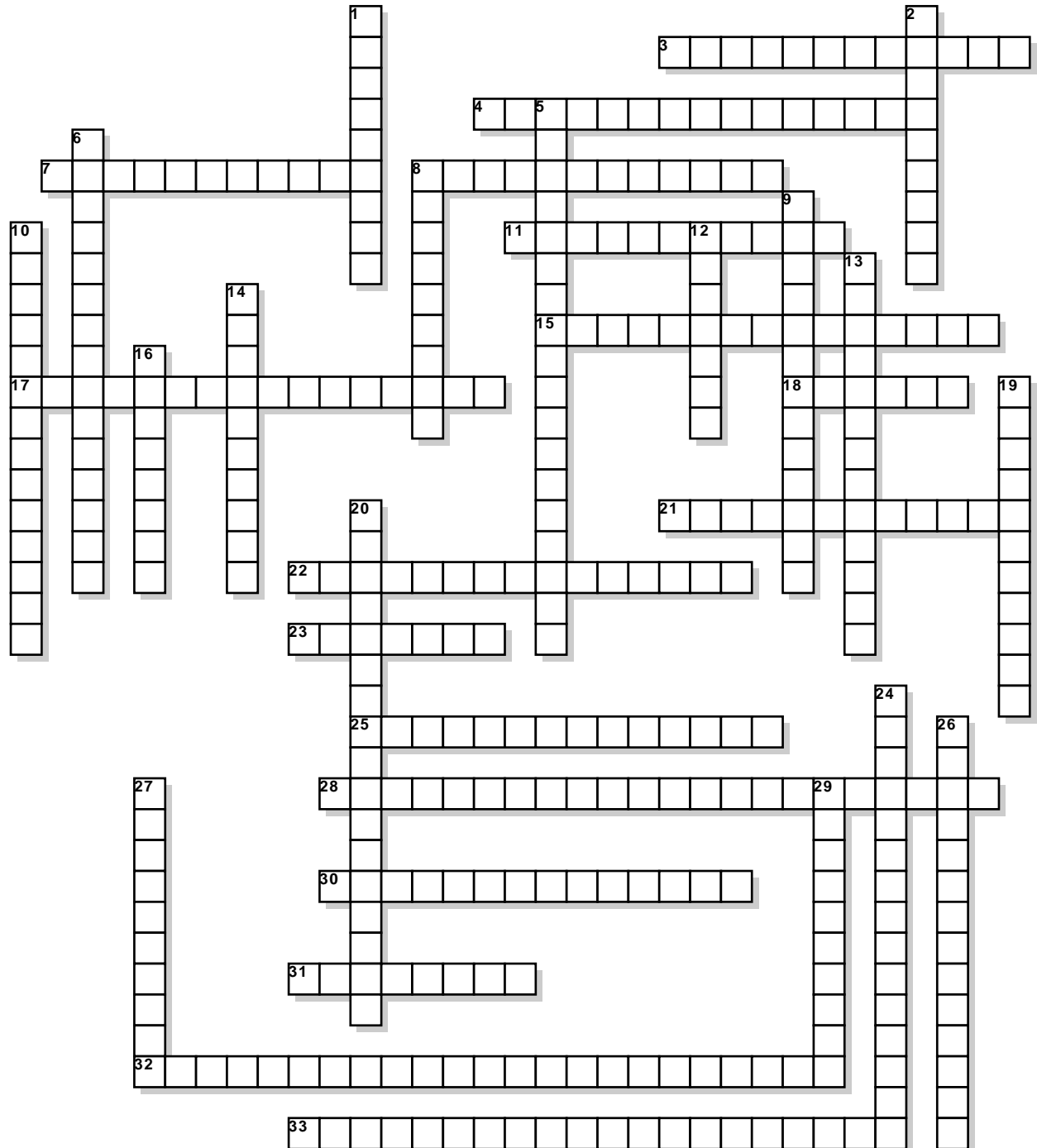


AP US History Crossword Puzzle 3



Across

- 3 (1588-1649) As governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, he formed the colony's government and legislative policy. He envisioned the colony, centered in Boston, as a "city upon a hill" from which Puritans would spread religious righteousness.
- 4 (1642-1651) Armed conflict between royalists and parliamentarians, resulting in the victory of pro-Parliament forces and the execution of Charles I.
- 7 Discovered what today is known as the Hudson River. Sailed for the Dutch even though he was originally from England. He was looking for a northwest passage through North America.
- 8 Vast tracts of land along the Hudson River in New Netherlands granted to wealthy promoters in exchange for bringing fifty settlers to the property.
- 11 An English Quaker. founded Pennsylvania in 1682, after receiving a charter from King Charles II the year before. He launched the colony as a "holy experiment" based on religious tolerance.
- 15 (1688-1763) Unofficial policy of relaxed royal control over colonial trade and only weak enforcement of Navigation Laws. Lasted from the Glorious Revolution to the end of the French and Indian War in 1763.
- 17 (1620) Agreement to form a majoritarian government in Plymouth. Created a foundation for self-government in the colony.
- 18 (1689-1694) This daughter of James II came to the throne and ruled jointly with her husband and 1st cousin, William of Orange, when James II was deposed in the Glorious Revolution.

Down

- 1 Dominant theological credo of the New England Puritans based on the teachings of John Calvin.
- 2 (1660-1685) King of England, Scotland, and Ireland who reigned during the Restoration, a period of expanding trade and colonization as well as strong opposition to Catholicism.
- 5 (1688) Relatively peaceful overthrow of the unpopular Catholic monarch, James II, replacing him with Dutch-born William III and Mary, daughter of James II. Williams and Mary accepted increased Parliamentary oversight.
- 6 The governor of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, hated by the colonists. They surrendered the colony to the English on Sept. 8, 1664.
- 8 (1636-1638) Series of clashes between English settlers and Pequot Indians in the Connecticut River Valley. Ended in the slaughter of the Pequots by the Puritans and their Narragansett Indian allies.
- 9 Belief that the elect need not obey the law of either God or man; most notably espoused in the colonies of Anne Hutchinson.
- 10 (1630-1642) Migration of seventy thousand refugees from England to North America (New England and the Caribbean). The twenty thousand migrants who came to Massachusetts shared a purpose-to establish a model Christian settlement.
- 12 (King Philip) Chief of the Wampanoag Indians who led an attack on villages throughout New England. This was the largest conflict in 1675.

Across

- 21 A German monk who became one of the most famous critics of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1517, he wrote 95 theses, or statements of belief attacking the church practices. He started the Protestant Reformation.
- 22 (1675-1676) Series of assaults by Metacom on English settlements in New England. The attacks slowed the westward migration of New England settlers for several decades.
- 23 Religious group known for their tolerance, emphasis on peace, and idealistic Indian policy, who settled heavily in Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- 25 Laws passed, beginning in 1651, to regulate colonial shipping; the acts provided that only English ships would be allowed to trade in English and colonial ports, and that all goods destined for the colonies would first pass through England.
- 28 (founded in 1630) Established by non-separating Puritans, it soon grew to be the largest and most influential of the New England colonies.
- 30 Calvinist doctrine that God has foreordained some people to be saved and some to be damned.
- 31 English protestant reformers. They sought to purify the Church of England of Catholic rituals and creeds.
- 32 (1643) Weak union of the colonies in Massachusetts and Connecticut led by Puritans for the purposes of defense and organization, an early attempt at self-government during the benign neglect of the English Civil War.

Down

- 13 He founded Rhode Island for separation of Church and State. He believed that the Puritans were too powerful and was ordered to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his religious beliefs.
- 14 King Charles the Second gave New Netherlands/New Amsterdam to his brother James. He renamed it New York.
- 16 Also known as sumptuary laws, they are designated to restrict personal behavior in accord with a strict code of morality. Blue laws were passed across the colonies, particularly in Puritan New England and Quaker Pennsylvania.
- 19 Small group of Puritans who sought to break away entirely from the Church of England; after initially settling in Holland, a number made their way to Plymouth Bay, Massachusetts in 1620.
- 20 (1639) Drafted by settlers in the Connecticut River Valley, document was the first "modern constitution" establishing a democratically-controlled government.
- 24 A Pilgrim, the second governor of the Plymouth colony, 1621-1657. He developed private land ownership and helped colonists get out of debt. He helped the colony survive droughts, crop failures, and Indian attacks.
- 26 Preached the idea that God communicated directly to individuals instead of through the church elders. She was forced to leave Massachusetts in 1637. Her followers (the Antinomianists) founded the colony of New Hampshire in 1639.
- 27 French humanist whose theological writings profoundly influenced religious thoughts of Europeans. Wrote institutes of Christian religion, and is best known for his theory of predestination.

Across

33 (1686-1689) Administrative union by royal authority, included all of New England, New York, and East and West Jersey. Ruled by of Sir Edmund Andros who curbed assemblies, taxed residents without consent and enforced Navigation Laws.

Down

29 Intense religious experience that confirmed an individual's place among the "elect", or the "visible saints".

Possible Answers:

Anne Hutchinson, Antinomianism, Blue Laws, Calvinism, Charles II, Conversion, Dominion of New England, Duke Of York, English Civil War, Fundamental Orders, Glorious Revolution , Great Migration, Henry Hudson, John Calvin, John Winthrop, King Philip's War, Martin Luther, Mary II, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Mayflower Compact, Metacom, Navigation Laws, New England Confederation, Patroonships, Pequot War, Peter Stuyvesant, Predestination, Puritans, Quakers, Roger Williams, Salutary Neglect, Separatists, William Bradford, William Penn