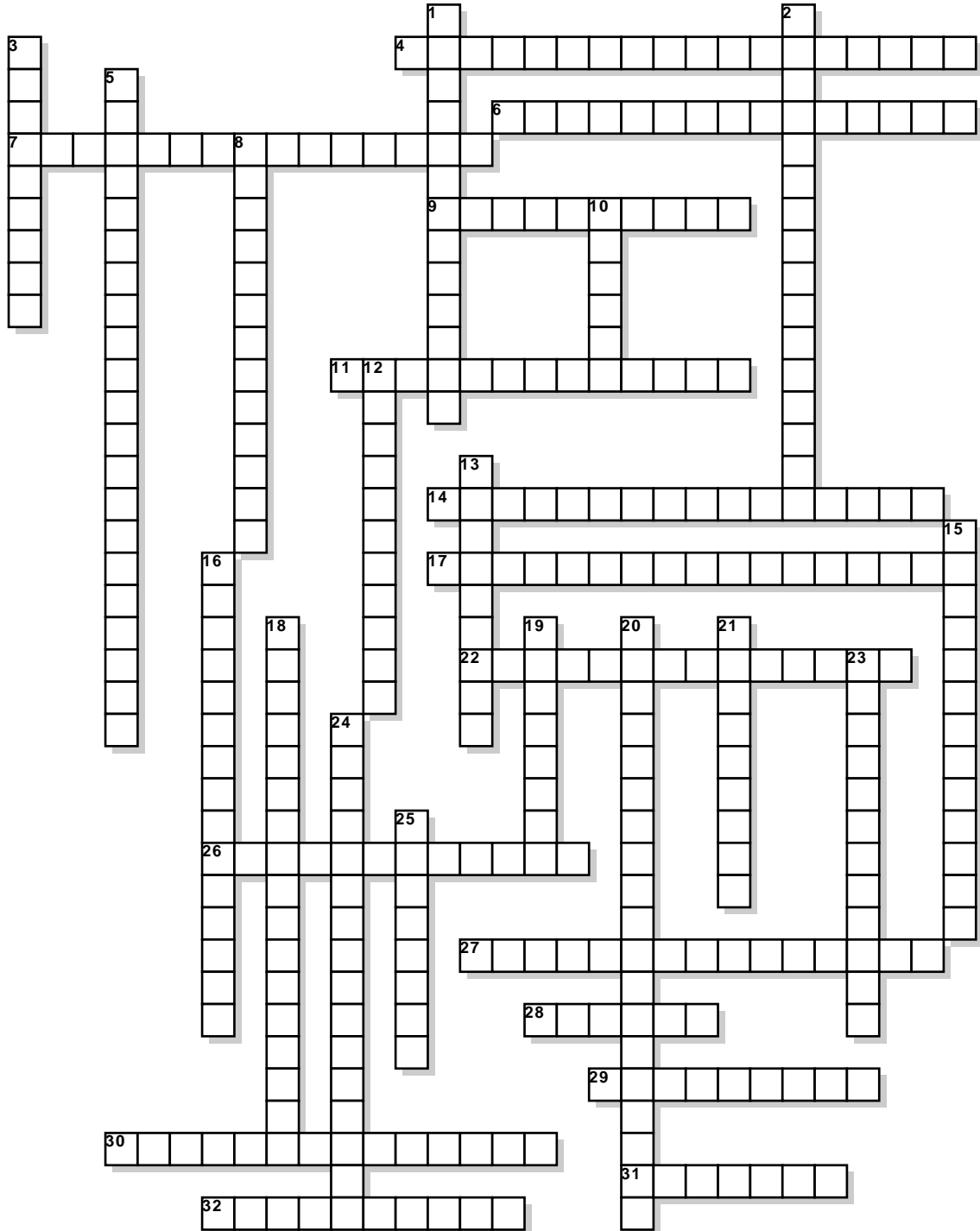


AP US History Crossword Puzzle 2



Across

- 4 Short-term partnership between multiple investors to fund a commercial enterprise; such arrangements were used to fund England's early colonial ventures.
- 6 English explorer/pirate and admiral who was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe from 1577 to 1580. He was sent by Queen Elizabeth I to raid Spanish ships/settlements for gold.
- 7 Passed in Maryland, it guaranteed toleration to all Christians but decreed the death penalty for those, like Jews and atheists, who denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. Attracted many Catholics.
- 9 Ruled from 1558-1603; followed a policy that was a middle course between Catholic and Protestant extremes. Head of the national Anglican Church, allowed priests to marry, and sermons to be in English.
- 11 (1588) Fleet of ships defeated in the English Channel in 1588. The defeat marked the beginning of the decline of the Spanish Empire.
- 14 Organized Jamestown and imposed a harsh law, "He who will not work shall not eat". He is remembered for his role in establishing the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, and his brief association with Pocahontas.
- 17 (1644-1646) Last-ditch effort by the Indians to dislodge Virginia settlements. The resulting peace treaty formally separated white and Indian areas of settlement.
- 22 English military, political, and religious figure who led the Parliamentary victory in the English Civil War (1642-1649) and called for the execution of Charles I. As lord protector of England (1653-1658) he ruled as a virtual dictator.

Down

- 1 (1585) Sir Walter Raleigh's failed colonial settlement off the coast of North Carolina.
- 2 Representative parliamentary assembly created to govern Virginia, establishing a precedent for government in the English colonies.
- 3 Frontier farmers who illegally occupied land owned by others or not yet officially opened for settlement. Many of North Carolina's early settlers were squatters.
- 5 Movement to reform the Catholic Church launched in Germany by Martin Luther. Reformers questioned the authority of the Pope, sought to eliminate the selling of indulgences, and encouraged the translation of the bible from Latin.
- 8 Founded the colony of Maryland and offered religious freedom to all Christian colonists. He did so because he knew that members of his own religion (Catholicism) would be a minority in the colony.
- 10 In politics, a territory between two antagonistic powers, intended to minimize the possibility of conflict between them. In British North America, Georgia was established as this type of colony between the British and Spanish territory.
- 12 (1614) Series of clashes between the Powhatan Confederacy and English settlers in Virginia. English colonists torched and pillaged Indian villages, applying tactics used in England's campaigns against the Irish.
- 13 (1607) First permanent English settlement in North America founded by the Virginia Company.
- 15 Legal principle that the oldest son inherits all family property or land. Landowner's younger sons, forced to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

Across

- 26 (1711-1713) Began with an Indian attack on Newbern, North Carolina. After they were defeated, remaining Indian survivors migrated northward, eventually joining the Iroquois Confederacy as its sixth nation.
- 27 Joint-stock company that received a charter from King James I that allowed it to found the Virginia colony.
- 28 The first Stuart to be king of England and Ireland from 1603 to 1625 and king of Scotland from 1567 to 1625; Son of Mary Queen of Scots and he succeeded Elizabeth I; Alienated the Parliament by claiming the divine right of kings.
- 29 King of England from 1509 to 1547; his desire to annul his marriage led to a conflict with the pope, England's break with the Roman Catholic Church, and its embrace of Protestantism. He established the Church of England in 1532.
- 30 Defeated by the South Carolinians in the war of 1715-1716. Their defeat devastated the last of the coastal Indian tribes in the Southern colonies.
- 31 Legal document granted by a government to some group or agency to implement a stated purpose, and spelling out the attending rights and obligations.
- 32 Daughter of Chief Powhatan, she married John Rolfe, and return to England with him; about 1595-1617; her brave actions in saving an Englishman (John Smith) paved the way for many positive English and Native relations.

Down

- 16 Governor of the Georgia colony. He ran a tightly-disciplined, military-like colony. Slaves, alcohol, and Catholicism were forbidden in his colony. He hoped to resettle Britain's poor, especially those in debtors' prisons,
- 18 (1661) First formal statute governing the treatment of slaves, which provided for harsh punishments against offending slaves but lacked penalties for the mistreatment of slaves by masters.
- 19 A Mohawk leader who called members of five groups together forming the Iroquois Confederacy around 1570. He argued for peace with the European settlers.
- 20 Bound together five tribes-the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and the Senecas-in the Mohawk Valley in what is now New York State.
- 21 He was one of the English settlers at Jamestown (and he married Pocahontas). He discovered how to successfully grow tobacco in Virginia and cure it for export, which made Virginia an economically successful colony.
- 23 New governor of Jamestown who arrived in 1610, immediately imposing a military regime in Jamestown and declaring war against the Powhatan Confederacy. Employed "Irish tactics" in which his troops burned houses and cornfields.
- 24 English adventurer and writer, who was prominent at the court of Queen Elizabeth I, and became an explorer of the Americas. In 1585, he sponsored the first English colony in America on Roanoke Island, " The Lost Colony."

Across**Down**

25 Chief of the Powhatan Confederacy and father to Pocahontas. At the time of the English settlement of Jamestown in 1607, he was a friend to John Smith and John Rolfe. When Smith was captured by Indians his daughter saved John Smith.

Possible Answers:

Act of Toleration, Barbados Slave Code, Buffer, Captain John Smith, Charter, Elizabeth I, Henry VIII, Hiawatha, House of Burgesses, Iroquois Confederacy, James I, James Oglethorpe, Jamestown, John Rolfe, Joint-Stock Company, Lord Baltimore, Lord De La Warr, Oliver Cromwell, Pocahontas, Powhatan, Powhatan War, Primogeniture, Protestant Reformation, Roanoke Island, Second Powhatan War, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Spanish Armada, Squatters, Tuscarora War, Virginia Company, Yamasee Indians