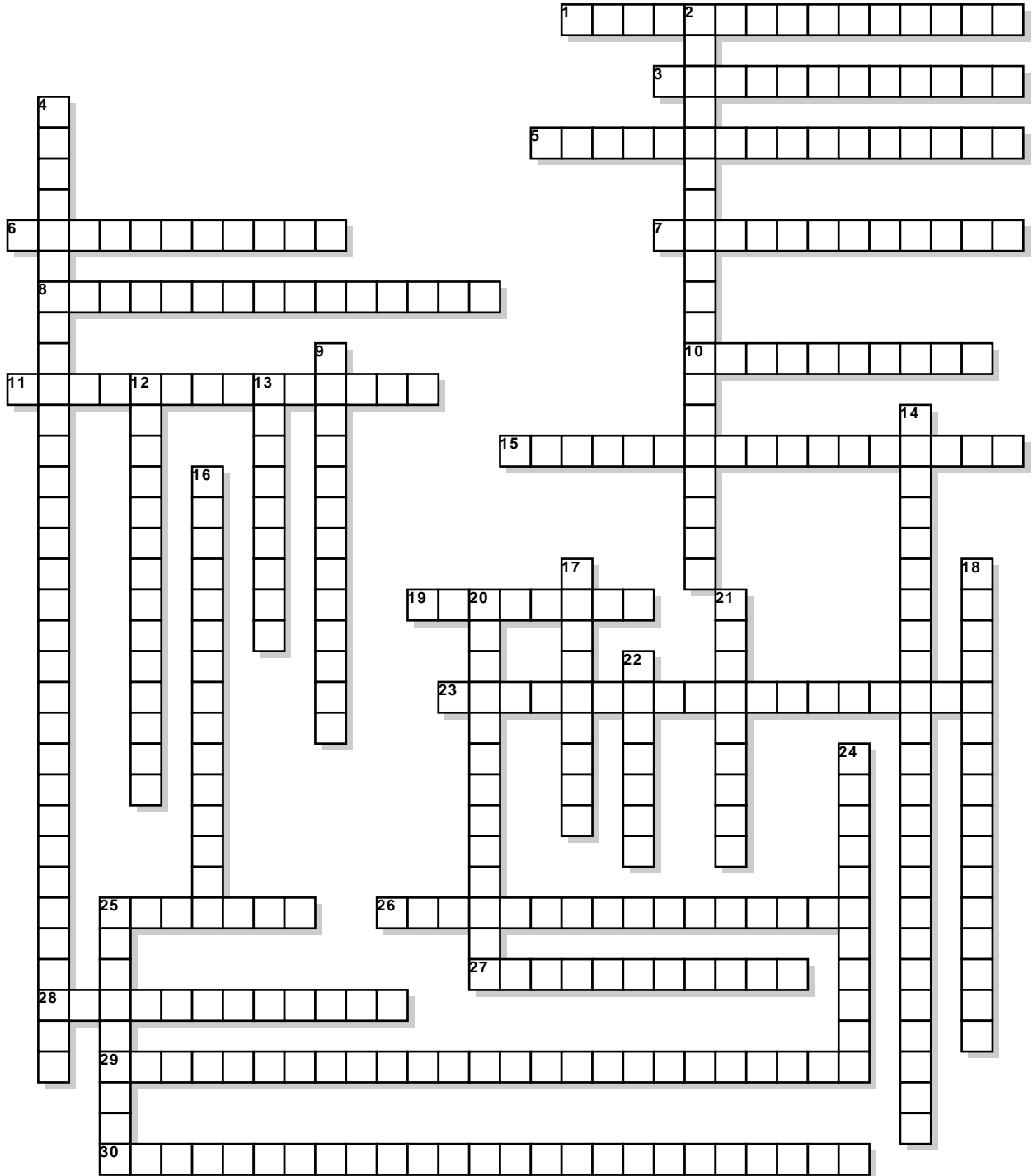


AP US History Crossword Puzzle 5



Across

- 1 These rejected the Intolerable Acts and called for their repeal; they also urged the colonies to make military preparations and organize boycotts
- 3 Warned militiamen that the British were coming along with Paul Revere (Battle of Lexington and Concord)
- 5 (October 1777) Turning point of the war; led to the French supporting the colonists
- 6 (1777-1778) Washington's troops spent a harsh winter here after losing Philadelphia to the British
- 7 Radical from Virginia; delegate at Continental Congress. "Give me liberty or give me death!"
- 8 Although France had this kind of government; King Louis decided to help the colonies succeed in their rebellion in order to weaken the British
- 10 Warned militiamen that the British were coming along with William Dawes (Battle of Lexington and Concord)
- 11 Conservative from Pennsylvania; delegate at Continental Congress; proposed a plan that would have reordered relations with Parliament (plan lost by one vote)
- 15 a.k.a boycotts
- 19 Most of them came from New England or Virginia and wanted freedom for the colonies
- 23 (June 17, 1775) (Breed's Hill) Americans lost to British, but British suffered heavy casualties in this first true battle of the war
- 25 Conservative from New York; delegate at Continental Congress
- 26 Moderate from Virginia; delegate at Continental Congress; position of respect in colonial army

Down

- 2 (July 1775) Last ditch effort for peace; colonists pledged their loyalty and asked the king to go to Parliament and protect their colonial rights
- 4 A petition to the king urging him to make right colonial grievances and restore colonial rights
- 9 Moderate from Pennsylvania; delegate at Continental Congress; writer of "Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania"
- 12 (1775) Declaration of the king saying the colonies were in rebellion
- 13 British soldiers tried to seize colonial military supplies; 8 colonial minutemen were killed
- 14 (1774) All of the colonies except Georgia sent representatives to determine how the colonies should react to the threat to their rights and liberties (caused by Intolerable Acts)
- 16 Writer of the Declaration of Independence
- 17 (Tories) The majority of this group tended to be wealthy and conservative and many of the clergy and government officials were in this group; pro-British
- 18 (1781) Last battle of the Revolutionary War; support from French helped a lot
- 20 (1783) Treaty that ended the Revolutionary War
- 21 Another word for the colonial militia
- 22 British soldiers tried to destroy colonial military supplies; on the return to Boston, the British suffered 250 casualties when ambushed by militia men
- 24 (January 1776) Pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that argued in clear, logical language that the colonies should break with Britain

Across

- 27 Radical from Massachusetts; delegate at Continental Congress; started Committees of Correspondence
- 28 Paper money issued by Congress which was almost worthless due to inflation
- 29 Written by Thomas Jefferson ; ratified on July 4th 1776
- 30 (May 1775) Representatives adopted the Declaration of the Causes and Necessities for Taking Up Arms and sent the Olive Branch Petition to the king

Down

- 25 Radical from Massachusetts; delegate at Continental Congress; acted as lawyer for British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre

Possible Answers:

absolute monarch, Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Saratoga, Battle of Yorktown, Common Sense, Concord, Continentals, Declaration of Independence, Declaration of Rights and Grievances, economic sanctions, First Continental Congress, George Washington, John Adams, John Dickinson, John Jay, Joseph Galloway, Lexington, Loyalists, Minutemen, Olive Branch Petition, Patrick Henry, Patriots, Paul Revere, Prohibitory Act, Samuel Adams, Second Continental Congress, Suffolk Resolves, Thomas Jefferson, Treaty of Paris , Valley Forge, William Dawes