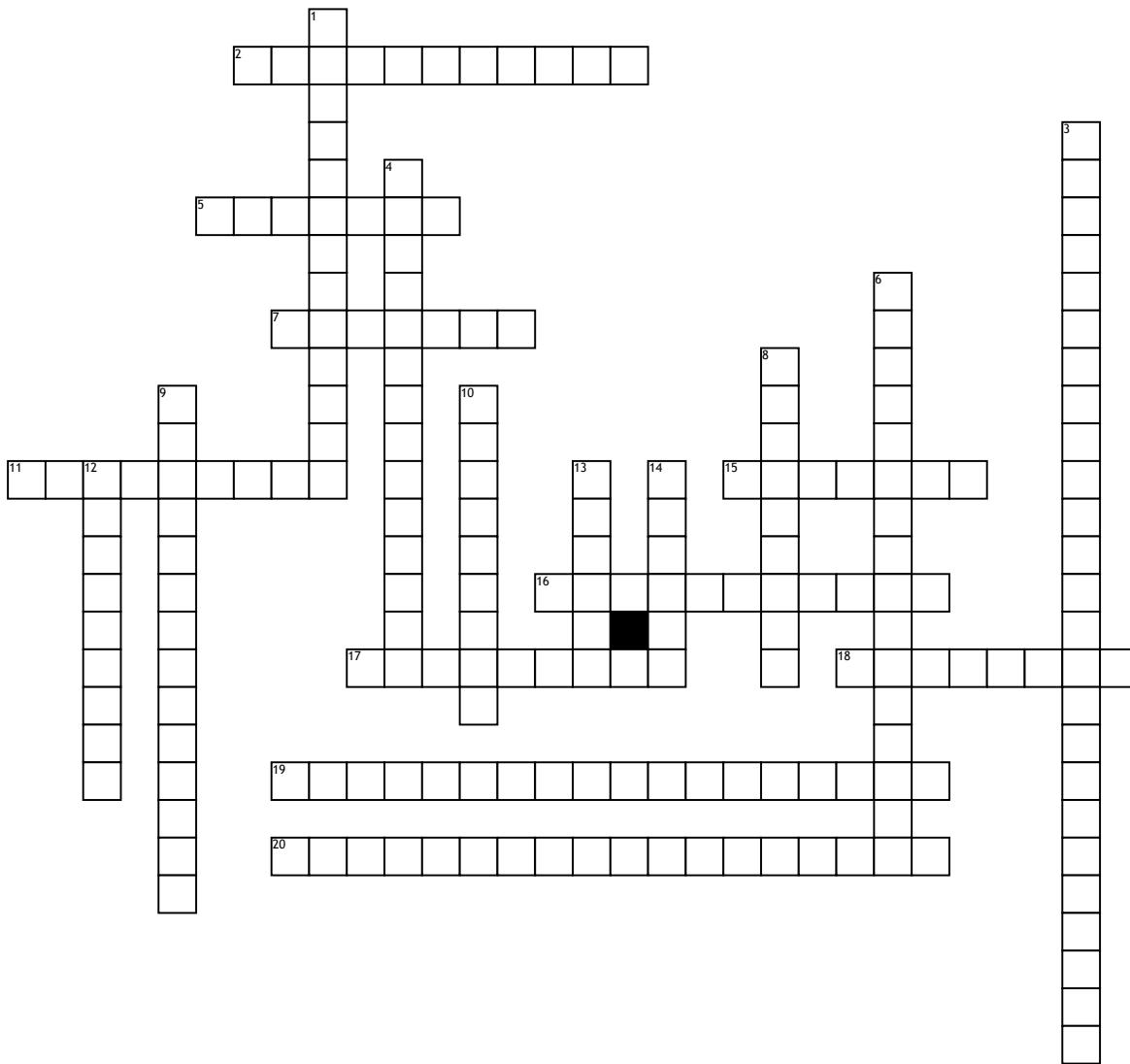


Birth of the Nation

**Across**

2. In the Southern colonies, on the coastal plain the most notable job was owning a large farm where workers planted, tended, and harvested large fields of crops. These farms were called _____.

5. There was a tough argument between the colonies. Not everyone wanted to split with Great Britain, some remained loyal to Britain and the king. Congress _____ what to do for months.

7. Enlightenment thinkers pressed people to question accepted political authority. This political movements produced a strong spirit of _____, or personal freedom.

11. In the middle colonies they grew large quantities of wheat to sell rather than eat. This wheat was a type of _____.

15. Colony leaders urged colonists to _____, or refuse to buy British goods.

16. Parliament became a lawmaking body, otherwise known as a _____.

17. 12 colonies met in Philadelphia to plan how they were going to react to the Coercive Acts. Each colonies had _____, or representatives to speak their ideas.

18. The Magna Carta was a _____ signed by King John because of the nobles resistance to change. hint: (word starts with a d)

19. The colonies expanded westward and once they moved into areas claimed by France. War broke out. The French joined with some Native American groups and tried to drive the colonies backward. What was this conflict called?

20. Some wanted to come to America but were too poor in this case many came as _____. American colonists agreed to pay for their trip to America, feed them, and provide them with shelter. In return the _____ worked for the colonists until their debt was paid off.

Down

1. You are born with certain God-given rights, they include the right to live, to freedom, and to own property. They are not just called God-given rights, you can also refer to them as _____.

3. The congress chose a group of people to construct a document to explain to the world why the colonies should be free. John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Livingston, and Roger Sherman were on the committee and Thomas Jefferson wrote the document. What is this document called?

4. Direct Democracy is meant for places with smaller populations. In places with more people, leaders are chosen to govern the people for them. This is called _____ democracy?

6. The Pilgrims knew they had reached a land that had no English government. In order to survive and form their own government they drew up a compact. This compact was called the?

8. A form of government, allowing the people to rule.

9. _____ exist between government and the people, and in a _____ people agree to give up some freedom to be ruled by government, the government also has a promise to protect the people's rights.

10. A Puritan would be an example of religious _____. A _____ is a person who opposes commonly held views.

12. One of the Townshend Acts allowed general search warrants. So British officials used these to fight people who were illegally moving goods in or out of the country. What is the certain term for this problem?

13. _____ democracy is a system where people govern themselves. In places with large populations this democracy is not practical.

14. Citizens have responsibilities but they also have _____. Some of citizens _____ are that they have to attend school, obey laws, pay taxes, and serve in court.