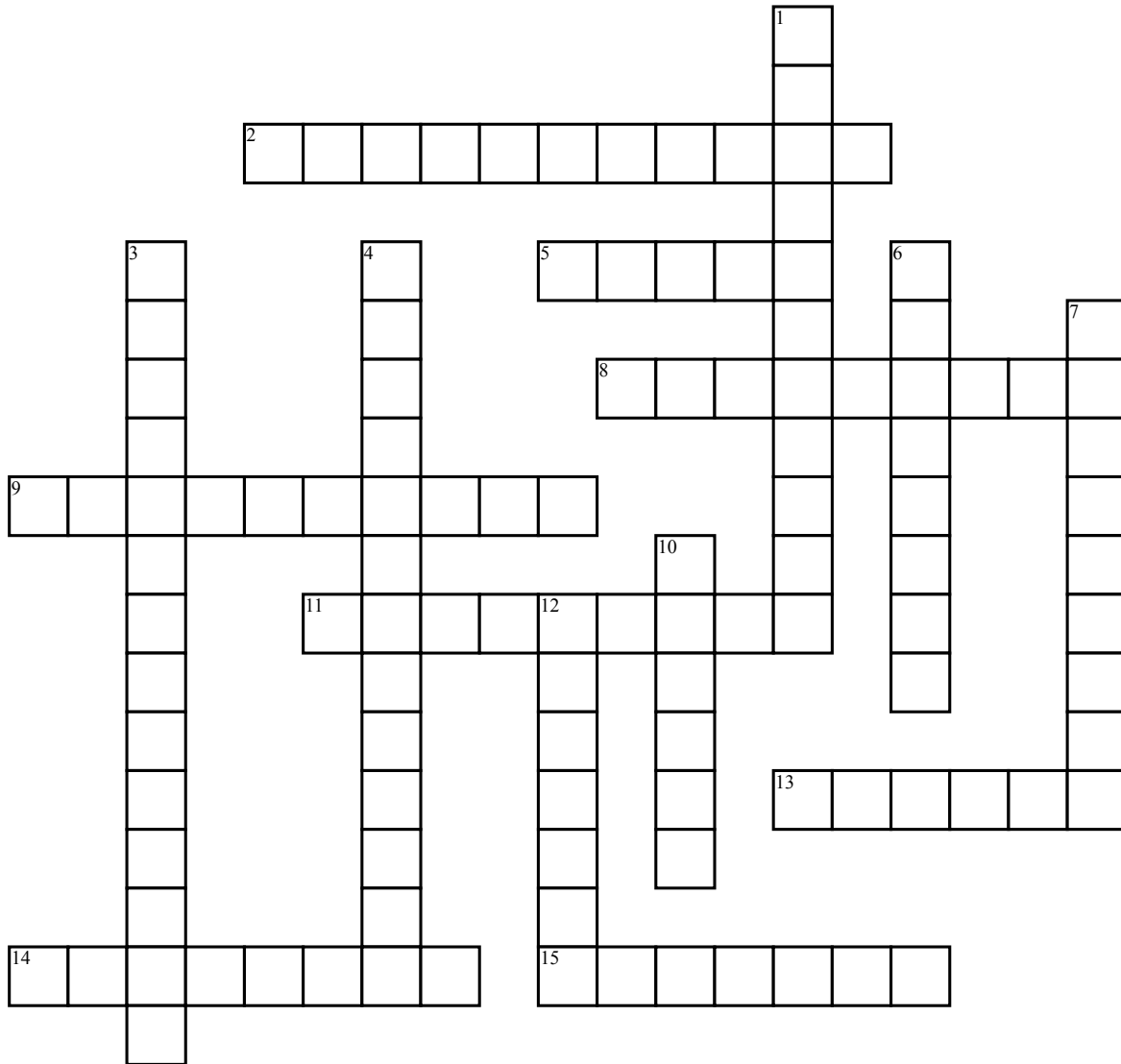


Vocabular Crossword



Across

2. was born in Massachusetts in 1744. She was the wife of John Adams and mother to John Quincy Adams, both of whom served as President.

5. was born in England in 1737. He authored the pamphlet Common Sense which encouraged the colonies to break with England and become independent. He was a soldier in the Continental Army and wrote the pamphlet The Crisis to encourage Continental soldiers to continue to fight. He returned to England in 1787, and in 1791 he published The Rights of Man which opposed the idea of monarchy and defended the French Revolution. To escape being tried for treason, he fled to Paris where he wrote The Age of Reason.

8. was a French officer who came to help the Americans fight the Revolution against Great Britain. When he learned of the struggle of the Americans in their endeavor to secure independence, he resolved to come to the colonies to aid them in their efforts. He was given the rank of major general, since he represented the highest rank of French nobility.

9. was born in Virginia in 1732. He was a Virginia planter and a delegate to the House of Burgesses. Washington fought during the French and Indian War and was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was chosen Commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution. Later, he became the President of the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention in 1787 and the first President of the United States. His foreign policy was to remain neutral, and he warned the country against European entanglement and political parties.

11. served as a delegate to both Continental Congresses and was on the committee to write the Declaration of Independence. He was the first Vice President and the second President of the United States.

13. was an American patriot who was a writer who authored plays, poems and essays supporting the idea of independence. After the American Revolution expressed her disappointment and concerns regarding the newly written U.S. Constitution, she became an Anti-Federalist and opposed the ratification of the U.S. Constitution. She strongly believed in independence, liberty, and in the power of the written word.

14. inventor, writer, printer, diplomat, scientist, humorist, and statesman. started publishing Poor Richard's Almanack, advocated colonial unity with his Albany Plan which encouraged the colonists to "Join or Die." was a delegate to the both Continental Congresses and a member of the committee to write the Declaration of Independence.

15. was a Polish-born Jewish immigrant who played an important role in financing the American Revolution. He became a patriot and joined the New York Sons of Liberty. He was a member of the American espionage ring and helped convince many Hessians to desert the British military. He was arrested as a spy by the British but escaped before he could be hung.

Down

1. was a member of the First Continental Congress, was a member of the Sons of Liberty and secretly helped organize the Boston Tea Party.

3. one of General George Washington's most effective weapons against the British was an African American who was able to infiltrate the British defenses and acquire countless important British war secrets which helped turn the tide of the Revolution in favor of the Americans slave

4. He became heir to the throne on the death of his father in 1751. After the French and Indian War, the British Parliament angered the American colonists by taxing them to pay for military protection. In 1776 the American colonists declared their independence and listed their grievances against the king. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 ended the Revolutionary War and confirmed the independence of the United States.

6. As a founding father of the United States of America, Grandson to the first African American land owner in New Hampshire became an influential town leader, judge, historian, schoolmaster, archeologist and soldier in the American Revolution.

7. was born in Virginia in 1743. As a Virginia planter, he was also a delegate to the House of Burgesses and to the First and Second Continental Congresses. He was selected to draft the Declaration of Independence and is considered the author of the Declaration of Independence. Next he was a U.S. Minister to France. He was the first Secretary of State under George Washington and Vice-President under John Adams, third President of the United States.

10. a descendant of ancient Spanish nobility, became the acting Governor of the Louisiana Territory. Due to the "bad blood" between his home country of Spain and England, sided with the Americans throughout the war. He was instrumental in buying Spanish weapons, gunpowder, clothing and many other vital supplies that were essential to the colonial army. Galveston, Texas is named in his honor.

12. an African American former slave was the first of five unarmed American civilians to be shot and killed by British soldiers in a riot known as the Boston Massacre.