



Colonists began smuggling goods because they felt Great Britain was \_\_\_\_\_ them unfairly. To the British, taxing the colonies was a good way to make \_\_\_\_\_. Gaining \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the reasons for establishing colonies in America. During this time, Great Britain and its American colonies struggled to balance conflicting \_\_\_\_\_. They were divided on several \_\_\_\_\_. Guided by economic principles now called \_\_\_\_\_, governments held that a nation's power was directly related to its \_\_\_\_\_. But colonial merchants wanted to make \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves, NOT for Great Britain To ensure that the colonies remained \_\_\_\_\_ to their home country, Great Britain passed the \_\_\_\_\_, a series of laws to restrict colonial trade. The Navigation Acts \_\_\_\_\_ the American colonists. Seeking greater \_\_\_\_\_ of the colonies, the king merged several colonies into one colony that he called the Dominion of New England. It was ruled by a royal governor, \_\_\_\_\_. Andros was soon \_\_\_\_\_ and sent away by angry colonists. Local \_\_\_\_\_ showed British officials that colonists would resist arbitrary rule like that of Governor Andros As a result, some colonies regained their \_\_\_\_\_ assemblies. However, many other colonies were now under tighter \_\_\_\_\_ as royal colonies. Since the first settlements, American colonists had claimed their \_\_\_\_\_ as British citizens. Now the colonies took small steps toward \_\_\_\_\_. The colonies had even made an early move toward \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1643 several formed the United Colonies of New England, commonly called the New England \_\_\_\_\_. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a group in which each member keeps control of internal affairs. They also cooperate on other actions, such as \_\_\_\_\_. While many British officials were involved in colonial \_\_\_\_\_, in reality they did not rule the colonies very \_\_\_\_\_. The British legislator Edmund Burke later termed this situation \_\_\_\_\_. That is, the colonies benefited by being left \_\_\_\_\_. In the colonists' daily lives, local \_\_\_\_\_ were more influential than faraway British officials. Colonists saw and elected assembly as one of their basic \_\_\_\_\_. Each colony also had a \_\_\_\_\_. Nearly all colonial assemblies were modeled on the British \_\_\_\_\_. They were \_\_\_\_\_, that is, with two houses. The governor's council was the \_\_\_\_\_ house. The council had executive and \_\_\_\_\_ powers. It was the supreme \_\_\_\_\_ of the colony. The elected assembly was the \_\_\_\_\_ house, much like Parliament's House of Commons.

Different \_\_\_\_\_ developed in the northern and southern colonies. The North developed a \_\_\_\_\_-based economy, while the South developed an \_\_\_\_\_ economy. Colonists in the north often found that \_\_\_\_\_ did not grow well in rocky, forested New England. So many northern colonists practiced \_\_\_\_\_ farming—or growing enough food for one family. There were never enough to produce an \_\_\_\_\_ crop. This led northern colonists into other ways of making a \_\_\_\_\_. Farther south, the middle colonies had better \_\_\_\_\_ and a milder climate, so \_\_\_\_\_ had more success in that region. The most valuable resources in the northern colonies came from its thick \_\_\_\_\_. The colonies exported \_\_\_\_\_, and many northern coastal towns became centers for \_\_\_\_\_. Good harbors, inexpensive ships, and a tradition of seafaring also encouraged the development of \_\_\_\_\_ in the northern colonies. Commerce was concentrated in the \_\_\_\_\_ cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The northern colonies became a part of the \_\_\_\_\_ trade, which consisted of the trade routes that linked North America, the West Indies, Africa, and Great Britain. The economies of the southern colonies were based on \_\_\_\_\_, which means that they had many small farms and some large plantations. The southern colonies produced valuable \_\_\_\_\_ crops—agricultural products grown to be sold. Two \_\_\_\_\_ systems developed in the South. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large farm, usually in a warm climate, with an unskilled labor force that grows one \_\_\_\_\_ crop, such as sugar or tobacco. This system created a \_\_\_\_\_ and influential class of planters. It was largely dependent upon \_\_\_\_\_. A few huge plantations had hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_, who were either indentured servants or slaves. Southern economies relied on the \_\_\_\_\_ system and its valuable crops. Most farmers did not live on plantations, however, but on \_\_\_\_\_ farms. These independent \_\_\_\_\_ farmers raised livestock and exported beef and pork. They grew corn, wheat, fruit, and vegetables for the \_\_\_\_\_ market.

As British and Spanish settlers established their labor-intensive plantations and haciendas in the Americas, they needed more and more \_\_\_\_\_. Gradually, planters stopped using Native American workers and indentured servants and came to depend on the labor of enslaved \_\_\_\_\_ instead. The slave trade caused tremendous human \_\_\_\_\_. The difficult trip across the Atlantic became known as the \_\_\_\_\_. Kidnapped Africans were \_\_\_\_\_ together in dark, foul-smelling quarters below the decks of the ship. In these filthy conditions, many \_\_\_\_\_. The number of \_\_\_\_\_ in the British colonies grew quickly during the 1700s due to both births and the slave trade. \_\_\_\_\_ existed both in the North and in the South, but the \_\_\_\_\_ economy determined where most Africans lived. African American populations were largest in the colonies with \_\_\_\_\_ agriculture. In spite of the difficulties of their lives, enslaved Africans created their own \_\_\_\_\_. African Americans tried to build a strong \_\_\_\_\_ structure, and kinship networks were \_\_\_\_\_.

important. \_\_\_\_\_ was another strength of the African American community. Many African Americans were \_\_\_\_\_ but also kept traditional African beliefs. The enslaved community preserved \_\_\_\_\_ and dance customs as well. African music, foods, and traditions gradually became a part of American \_\_\_\_\_.

In the late 1600s, new ways of \_\_\_\_\_ changed ideas about government, human rights, science, and religion. Some thinkers in Europe thought that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_—tools of science—could be used to improve society, law, and government. This period was known as the \_\_\_\_\_. In England, \_\_\_\_\_ wrote *Two Treatises of Government* (1690), in which he said that it was the duty of government to protect the citizens' "natural rights". These \_\_\_\_\_ rights were life, liberty, and property. Locke also said that in a civil society people had a social \_\_\_\_\_ with their government. Social contract theory held that if a government did not protect citizens and their rights, then they were justified in \_\_\_\_\_ their government. To limit the power of the \_\_\_\_\_, the French philosopher *Baron de Montesquieu* suggested that the powers of government be \_\_\_\_\_. He thought that would guarantee liberty by keeping any person or group from gaining too much \_\_\_\_\_. The ideas of the Enlightenment began in the educated upper classes of Europe but soon \_\_\_\_\_ beyond the European continent. \_\_\_\_\_ in particular was widely read in the American colonies. His ideas influenced \_\_\_\_\_ and Benjamin Franklin, among others. Later, in the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson would echo \_\_\_\_\_ theories—and some of his words. Other Enlightenment ideas found their way into the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_, including limited government and divided powers.

Enlightenment ideas also led some people in the colonies to question long-accepted \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs. Some clergy looked for new ways to bring people back to the \_\_\_\_\_. That set the stage for one of the great social \_\_\_\_\_ in American history. The \_\_\_\_\_, a major religious revival in the colonies, began in the 1730s. One of its outstanding leaders was the Puritan clergy \_\_\_\_\_. Trying to revive the old Puritan spirit, Edwards appealed to his listeners' \_\_\_\_\_ and emotions. His most famous sermon pictured the agonies that \_\_\_\_\_ would suffer if they did not repent. The Great Awakening made \_\_\_\_\_ accessible to the people, and the church membership grew. As with the Enlightenment's emphasis on the \_\_\_\_\_, this would become very important as the colonies began to redefine their \_\_\_\_\_ with Great Britain. Non-British colonists including the Scots, Scots-Irish, Germans, French, and \_\_\_\_\_, began to arrive. These new comers, along with British settlers, were creating a new American \_\_\_\_\_. It was not British or European, but something \_\_\_\_\_. Colonial cities were \_\_\_\_\_, exciting places. Colonial \_\_\_\_\_ were also important; they printed and distributed newspapers, books, advertisements, and political announcements.

British colonies were thriving in the 1700s, but Britain was not the only European country with \_\_\_\_\_. Spain and France also had American colonies, and \_\_\_\_\_ struggles among the three countries eventually led to war. The \_\_\_\_\_ got its name because France joined with some Indian nations to attack England. To protect the \_\_\_\_\_ trade, the French had made alliances with the Algonquins and Hurons. The \_\_\_\_\_ struggle between the two nations and their allies created constant battles along the frontier. \_\_\_\_\_ and Great Britain also had clashed over territory in North America. The French and Indian War broke out in \_\_\_\_\_. The first part of the war went badly for the \_\_\_\_\_ army. British soldiers were easy targets for an ambush by the French and their Native American allies. Things changed when \_\_\_\_\_ took control. British officers in America began to \_\_\_\_\_ colonists into the army, seize supplies, and send soldiers to stay in colonists' houses. This allowed the British to recapture some forts from the French, but the Americans \_\_\_\_\_ the new policies. Then in a turning point of the war, the British besieged \_\_\_\_\_ in New France. The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_ officially ended the war in 1763. The French and Indian War is often said to be a precursor to the American \_\_\_\_\_. It dramatically changed \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries in North America. Thinking that bringing the colonies together would help Britain win the war, \_\_\_\_\_ proposed the Albany Plan of Union. Each colony would keep its own \_\_\_\_\_, while a grand council would deal with military issues, Native American relations, and western settlement. Although the Albany Plan was never \_\_\_\_\_, it is significant because it was the first plan for unifying the colonies. Great Britain gained all of France's lands east of the \_\_\_\_\_ River—including much of what is now Canada. Spain, which had entered the war in support of the French, gave \_\_\_\_\_ to Britain. But Spain got a major prize from its ally France—the huge territory of \_\_\_\_\_.

The war had cost England a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. A new king, \_\_\_\_\_, took the throne in the midst of the war. His prime minister, George Grenville, thought the colonists should \_\_\_\_\_ some of the costs of their own \_\_\_\_\_. Grenville's policies would push the colonists and Britain farther \_\_\_\_\_. In 1762 an Ottawa chief named \_\_\_\_\_ put together an alliance of almost all the Native Americans in the Upper Midwest. He wanted to drive the British \_\_\_\_\_. Pontiac's \_\_\_\_\_ lasted several bloody years. In 1766 Pontiac agreed to a \_\_\_\_\_ treaty. To avoid more \_\_\_\_\_ with Native Americans on the frontier, British officials decided to stop colonists from moving further \_\_\_\_\_. With the \_\_\_\_\_, they drew a line along the Appalachian Mountains, reserving land on the western side for Native Americans. Colonists, however, \_\_\_\_\_ the restriction on moving westward. Since the British government was unable to \_\_\_\_\_ the ban, the colonists continued to settle on these western lands.