

Chapter 3 (Life in the Colonies) - Vocabulary

Vocabulary Terms	Definition
Cash crop	A crop grown primarily for _____
Plantation	A large, commercial, _____ _____
Indentured servant	An _____ who contracts to work for a _____ for specified number of _____ in exchange for transportation to the colonies, food, clothing, and shelter
Gentry	Wealthy _____ in the South, also called the planter elite
Subsistence farming	Farming only enough to feed one's _____
Slave code	A set of _____ that formally _____ slavery and defined the relationship between enslaved Africans and _____ people
Grand Banks	A shallow region in the _____ where the mixing of the _____ Gulf Stream and the _____ North Atlantic produced an environment favorable to _____

Fall Line	The area where the _____ descend from a high elevation to a lower one, causing _____
Bills of Exchange	_____ slip given by English merchants to planters in exchange for _____ or other _____
Triangular Trade	A _____-way trade route that exchanged goods between the _____ colonies and _____ other trading partners
Artisan	A skilled _____ who practices a _____ or _____
Mercantilism	The theory that a state's _____ depends on its _____

Chapter 3 (Life in the Colonies) - Events

Match the provided descriptions to the term or phrase listed. You will need to place the definition into the chart in the correct space (chart is below the definitions of events).

Definitions of Events:

- A. 1692 Massachusetts event in which hysteria overcame the area when women were accused of witchcraft. This may have represented a class struggle as well as a break from traditional religious values in the Puritan community.
- B. Idea that a country should be self-sufficient; countries needed gold, silver, and other resources to be self-sufficient
- C. 1688-89; William and Mary gained control of England (without war and with Parliament's assistance) after James II abdicated the throne
- D. Policy that meant English laws were not fully enforced in the colonies in return for colonial loyalty toward England; this actually helped the colonies because it allowed them to grow in independence and self-governance
- E. 1754-1763; War encompassing much of Europe; in the American colonies, Americans and British fought French and Native Americans; primarily in the Ohio River Valley, Canada, and Northeast U.S.
- F. Three-way trading process in which rum and other goods were moved from New England to Africa and exchanged for African slaves who were then transported and sold in the West Indies. Slaves were traded for sugar and molasses which would then be traded in New England and used to make rum.
- G. Colonial region including New England and the Middle colonies controlled by Sir Edmund Andros; designed to take independence from colonial governments and force obedience to the English crown.
- H. 1739 attempted slave rebellion in South Carolina. This bloody uprising resulted in the death of white slave-owners. Slaves attempting to escape to Florida were captured and executed. As a result of the uprising, slave-owners feared other revolts and created laws to severely limit the freedom of slaves.
- I. Laws passed by Parliament that limited colonial trade (in an effort to aide British trade); specific limits on exports and imports as well as crew ratios
- J. Movement in the 1700s (in both Europe and the Americas) when scholars began to seek understanding about the world through scientific discovery and thought. Reason and mathematical laws challenged religious ideas about the world.
- K. In the 1730s and 1740s, Protestant religious groups focused on revivals and emotions to encourage religious experiences that would help to encourage church attendance and authentic salvation experiences.
- L. English law prohibiting American colonists from settling west of the Appalachian mountains

Mercantilism	
Navigation Acts	
Dominion of New England	
Glorious Revolution	
Salutary neglect	
Triangular trade	
Stono Rebellion	
Salem Witch Trials	
Enlightenment	
Great Awakening	
French and Indian War	
Proclamation of 1763	