

Colonial Vocabulary

(Ch. 3-4)

Definition

Terms

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| 1. A person could buy off their passage to North America by becoming a(n) _____ and would pay off their debt by serving for 7 years | |
| 2. The _____ captured, transported, and sold people from Africa to come work in North America as slaves | |
| 3. _____ is the law-making body in England made up of representatives from throughout the kingdom. | Middle Colonies |
| 4. Maryland is part of the _____ along with Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia | Puritans
New England Colonies |
| 5. An agreement that the Puritans signed as a guideline for how to govern themselves was the _____ | Indentured Servant
Cash Crop |
| 6. The document known as the _____ was an agreement between the English people and the monarchy, stating that the power to make laws and impose taxes belonged to Parliament | Slave Trade
Magna Carta
Plymouth
Mayflower Compact |
| 7. The _____ include Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire | Plantations
Petition |
| 8. When a formal demand or request is made, it is called a _____ | Economy
Southern Colonies |
| 9. _____ are large farms worked by indentured servants and slaves | Blue Laws
English Bill of Rights |
| 10. _____ wanted to “purify” the English church by making services simpler and doing away with ranks of authority. | King John
First Great Awakening |
| 11. _____ are designed to prohibit certain activities on Sundays | Parliament |

12. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware are part of the _____
13. A(n) _____ is the way a society organizes the manufacture and exchange of goods and services
14. _____ were raised in large quantities and sold for profit
15. Signed in 1215, the _____ limited the power of the King in England
16. The _____ was a revival of religious feeling and belief that swept through the American colonies in the 1730s