
1. Enlightenment	An international philosophical movement that extolled the virtues of reason and science and applied these new insights to politics and social reform.	15. Southern Colonies	Focused on labor intensive crops, and economic gain; the Carolinas were a major destination for the African slave trade
2. 1st Great Awakening	A religious revival movement that emphasized a more emotional style of religious practice.	16. French and Indian War	Nine-year war between the British and the French in North America. It resulted in the expulsion of the French from the North American mainland and resulted in large debt for the British government. Treaty of Paris ended this war.
3. Anglicization	The Colonial American desire to emulate English society, including English taste in foods, customs, and architecture.	17. Proclamation of 1763	Decree issued by Parliament in the wake of Pontiac's uprising, prohibiting settlement beyond the Appalachians. Contributed to rising resentment of British rule in the colonies.
4. Albany Plan	Proposal to create a unified government for the Thirteen Colonies, suggested by Benjamin Franklin, at the Albany Congress in July 1754. The Plan represented an early attempt to form a union of the colonies, although it never came to fulfillment.	18. Paxton Boys	In 1764, armed march on Philadelphia by Scotts- Irish frontiersmen in protest against the Quaker establishment's lenient policies toward Native Americans.
5. Salutary neglect	Between 1688-1763, unofficial policy of relaxed royal control over colonial trade and only weak enforcement of Navigation Laws.	19. Pontiac's Rebellion	Bloody campaign in 1763 waged by Ottawa Chief to drive the British out of Ohio country. It was brutally crushed by troops, who resorted to distributing blankets infected with smallpox as means to put down the rebellion.
6. Virtual representation	A theory of representation in which legislators do not serve their localities but rather the whole nation.		
7. Old Lights	Opponents of the Great Awakening who favored traditional forms of religious worship.		
8. New Lights	Supporters of the Great Awakening and its more emotional style of worship.		
9. Middle passage	The harrowing voyage across the Atlantic from Africa to the Americas during which slaves endured meager rations and horrendously unsanitary conditions.		
10. Indentured servants	A form of bound labor in which servants had their passage to America paid in return for a specified number of years of service.		
11. Middle Ground	A cultural and geographical region of the Great Lakes in which Indians and the French negotiated with each other for goods and neither side could impose its will on the other.		
12. New England colonies	English colonies founded on religious freedom; colonists tended to live in close quarters; emphasis on education and religion		
13. Middle Colonies	Marked by both religious freedom/tolerance (Quakers), and economic gain		
14. Chesapeake Colonies	Founded on the idea of mercantilism and economic gain; colonists tended to be men of working age, and colonists lived spread out on larger plantations		
