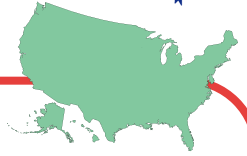
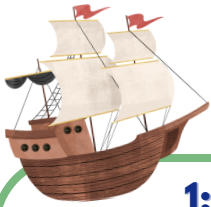


# Key Terms: British America



## 1: British Settlement in North America

**Colonial expansion:** Growth of settlements and tensions among social groups.

**Tobacco trade:** Key economic driver between colonies and Britain.

**West Indies trade:** Economic ties influencing colonial prosperity.

**Piracy:** Activities of 'Black Sam' Bellamy and Edward Teach ('Blackbeard').

**Piracy suppression:** King George I's Proclamation and the Piracy Act (1717).

**Governor Spotswood:** Led efforts to eliminate piracy.

**Transatlantic slave trade:** Linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas in trade.

**Atlantic trade triangle:** System connecting slaves, raw goods, and manufactured goods.

**Plantations:** Tobacco and rice farms reliant on enslaved labor.

**Stono Rebellion (1739):** Significant slave revolt in the Carolinas.

**New York Conspiracy (1741):** Alleged slave uprising in New York.

**Smuggling:** Undermined British customs revenue and trade controls.

## 2: A Disrupted Society

**Great Awakening:** Religious revival led by dynamic preachers.

**The Enlightenment:** Intellectual movement emphasizing education and reason.

**Benjamin Franklin:** Prominent writer, inventor, and Enlightenment figure.

**King George's War (1744-48):** Conflict with French and Indigenous peoples.

**French and Indian War (1754-63):** Colonial theater of a larger global conflict.

**General Wolfe:** British military leader in the conquest of Canada.

**Treaty of Paris (1763):** Ended the French and Indian War, reshaped territory.

**Proclamation Act (1763):** Restricted colonial expansion westward.

**Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-64):** Indigenous resistance to British policies.

**Paxton Boys:** Vigilante group targeting Indigenous communities.

## 3: The Loss of an Empire

**Stamp Act (1765):** Tax on printed materials, sparking colonial dissent.

**Sons of Liberty:** Radical group opposing British taxation.

**Boston Massacre (1770):** Confrontation escalating anti-British sentiment.

**Boston Tea Party (1773):** Protest against British tea taxes.

**Intolerable Acts (1774):** British punitive laws after the Tea Party.

**Continental Congresses:** Colonial assemblies coordinating resistance.

**Declaration of Independence (1776):** Formal break from British rule.

**George Washington:** Leader of the Continental Army.

**Battle of Saratoga (1777):** Turning point in the Revolutionary War.

**Battle of Yorktown (1781):** Decisive American victory.

**Peace of Paris (1783):** Treaty recognizing American independence.

