

If you answer them in order, you will score well. They are in logical order.
If you jumble them up, you will score less well. That's how it's done on the real test.

The American Revolution

The definition

What

1. True or False: The Revolution took place in the hearts and minds of people long before 1776.

- a. True
- b. False

2. It was a ____ revolution and a war for ____.

- a. civil; national unity
- b. world; imperialism
- c. democratic; independence
- d. national; the defeat of fascism

When

3. The Revolutionary War began in ____ and ended with a peace treaty in ____.

- a. 1754-1763
- b. 1775-1783
- c. 1861-1865
- d. 1914-1918
- e. 1941-1945

Where

4. The Revolutionary War officially began at the Battle of

- a. Saratoga
- b. Yorktown
- c. Valley Forge
- d. King's Mountain
- e. Concord & Lexington

Why

5. What did the Americans want?

- a. racial equality
- b. human rights
- c. self-government
- d. both A and B

Who

6. Which person was *not* a leader of the American Revolution?

- a. George Washington
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. Patrick Henry
- d. Abraham Lincoln

How

7. The Declaration of Independence was issued at the ____ Continent Congress.

- a. First
- b. Second Continental Congress in 1776.

The Answers

- 1. a
- 2. c
- 3. b
- 4. e
- 5. c
- 6. d
- 7. b

Before 1763

Salutary neglect

8. Before 1763, the American colonists were quite ____ with their situation. 8. a
a. happy
b. unhappy 9. c
9. Which statement about the American colonies before 1763 is true? 10. c
a. The British government allowed a measure of self-government. 11. d
b. The British economy was enriched by the mercantilist system. 12. b
c. both 13. b
d. neither 14. a
10. Which statement about the American colonies before 1763 is true?
a. The British ignored laws and politics in the thirteen colonies.
b. The Americans were quite happy with their relationship with Britain.
c. both
d. neither
11. In the 1750s, what was the relationship between the British Empire and the American colonies?
a. The British continually intervened in American affairs.
b. The British enforced trade regulations in the colonies.
c. Americans objected to their membership in the British Empire.
d. Americans felt the benefits of empire outweighed the costs.
12. Before 1763, the policy of "salutary neglect" meant that the British
a. launched the French & Indian War.
b. did not enforce the Navigation Acts.
c. withdrew British soldiers from North America.
d. encouraged colonists to establish their own legislatures.
e. temporarily removed the Royal Navy from the high seas.
13. Which statement best describes the British policy toward the American colonies in the 1750s?
a. closely monitored economic activities
b. political activities went unchecked
c. both
d. neither
14. Which was England's policy toward the American colonies prior to 1763?
a. salutary neglect
b. virtual representation
c. taxation without representation
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

15. Before 1763, the British did not enforce their laws in America because
- a. of the distance between the two continents.
 - b. England was embroiled in European wars.
 - c. Royal governors in the colonies were supposed to enforce the law.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and C
16. Before 1763, who paid the royal governor's salary in each of the thirteen colonies?
- a. Parliament
 - b. the colonial legislatures
 - c. both
 - d. neither
17. Before 1763, who collected taxes in the thirteen colonies?
- a. Parliament
 - b. the colonial legislatures
 - c. both
 - d. neither
18. After 1763, who began raising taxes on the American colonies?
- a. Parliament
 - b. the colonial legislatures
 - c. both
 - d. neither
19. After the French & Indian War, the British decided the policy of "salutary neglect" was a
- a. success.
 - b. mistake.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
20. Before 1763, who raised and spent taxes in the colonies?
- a. the King of England
 - b. Parliament
 - c. the royal governor of each colony
 - d. the colonial legislatures

15. d
16. b
17. b
18. a
19. b
20. d

Mercantilism

21. During the 18th century, what was the economic system of the British empire? 21. d
- a. feudalism 22. a
 - b. capitalism 23. b
 - c. communism 24. c
 - d. mercantilism 25. e
 - e. free trade
22. Put the following into chronological order: 26. a
- A. Feudalism 27. d
 - B. Mercantilism
 - C. Capitalism
- a. A, B, C
 - b. B, C, A
 - c. C, A, B
 - d. B, A, C
 - e. A, C, B
23. Mercantilism was a(n) _____ system.
- a. political
 - b. economic
 - c. social
 - d. religious
24. Which involves free enterprise and free trade?
- a. feudalism
 - b. mercantilism
 - c. capitalism
25. What is mercantilism? The government
- a. creates a trade deficit.
 - b. establishes free trade.
 - c. owns the means of production.
 - d. endorses the free enterprise system.
 - e. directs the economy so as to maximize exports.
26. Under mercantilism, the sole purpose of the colonies was to enrich the economy of
- a. England.
 - b. Europe.
 - c. British America.
 - d. the British empire.
 - e. the Thirteen Colonies.
27. English mercantilists believed that the colonies should
- a. engage in free trade.
 - b. buy ships from England.
 - c. manufacture their own goods.
 - d. sell raw materials exclusively to England.
 - e. exported manufactured goods around the world.

28. The British controlled colonial trade because
- a. of the African slave trade.
 - b. the colonies were seeking independence.
 - c. colonial products were inferior to British products.
 - d. it did not want competition with its British manufacturers.
 - e. colonial products were low in quality and high in price.
29. For the mother country, the mercantile system meant all of the following, *except*:
- a. national debt
 - b. a strong navy.
 - c. developing factories.
 - d. an empire with colonies.
 - e. a favorable balance of trade.
30. Which statement about the 1750s is true?
- a. Parliament regulated trade in the colonies.
 - b. The Americans did not mind this.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
31. Which statement about mercantilism is true?
- a. The British were in the middle of their Industrial Revolution.
 - b. The American colonies were not allowed to manufacture goods.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
32. How did England benefit from owning colonies in America?
- a. They needed raw materials to feed their factories.
 - b. They needed markets to buy their finished goods.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
33. How did the American colonies help the British economy?
- a. The Americans exported raw materials to England.
 - b. The Americans imported manufactured goods from England.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
28. d
29. a
30. c
31. c
32. c
33. c

The Navigation Acts of the 1750s

34. The Navigation Acts ____ an example of England's mercantilist system. 34. a
a. were 35. e
b. were not 36. b
35. What was the main purpose of the Navigation Acts? 37. c
a. to regulate the slave trade in the colonies 38. c
b. to promote trade between the thirteen colonies 39. b
c. to raise revenue for maintaining the British Empire 40. c
d. to protect American manufacturers from foreign competition
e. to guarantee that only England would profit from trade with the colonies
36. Under the Navigation Acts, Parliament regulated American
a. taxes.
b. trade.
37. Under the Navigation Acts, if the colonies wanted to trade with other countries, what did the American colonists have to do?
a. ship the goods on British ships
b. merchants had to pay a tax to the British government
c. both
d. neither
38. From the American point of view, what was good about the Navigation Acts?
a. encouraged colonial shipbuilding
b. provided the American colonists with a sure market for their goods
c. both
d. neither
39. Thanks to the policy of salutary neglect, the British ____ enforce the Navigation Acts.
a. did
b. did not
40. How did American merchants react to the Navigation Acts?
a. They wished for free trade.
b. They bribed British officials to get around the law.
c. both
d. neither

The French & Indian War

41. In Europe, what was the French & Indian War called? 41. b
a. Pontiac's Rebellion 42. a
b. the Seven Years' War 43. b
c. the War of the Roses 44. b
d. the Hundred Years' War 45. b
e. King Philip's War
The French and Indians were allies. Hence, the name of the war!
42. Which European powers fought the French and Indian War? 46. b
a. France and Great Britain 47. a
b. France and the Iroquois
c. France and the colonists
d. France and Spain
43. What caused the French and Indian War? 48. b
a. French colonists moved east. 49. c
b. British colonists moved west.
c. British colonists moved into Canada.
d. Native Americans moved east.
e. Native Americans moved south.
44. The French and Indian War was fought over which issue?
a. taxes c. trade
b. land d. mercantilism
45. During the French and Indian War, the Iroquois sided with whom?
a. the British
b. the French
46. During the French and Indian War, which side built forts?
a. the British
b. the French
47. During the French and Indian War, which side had a greater population in America?
a. the British
b. the French
48. During the French and Indian War, who fought whom?
a. The French fought the Native Americans.
b. The British and Americans fought the French.
c. The British and French fought the Native Americans.
d. The British and French fought the American colonists.
49. Which statement about the French and Indian War is true?
a. The British and Americans fought side by side.
b. George Washington fought alongside of the British army.
c. both
d. neither

50. All of the following happened in the Ohio Valley before the French & Indian War, *except*:
- The French claimed the region.
 - The British built forts in the region.
 - For more than a decade, American settlers had been moving there.
 - George Washington surveyed land in the region.
 - The Virginians regarded this region as part of Virginia.
51. All of the following happened in the Ohio Valley before the French & Indian War, *except*:
- American colonists received land grants from the British government.
 - American settlers moved into the region.
 - American settlers clashed with the French and Native Americans.
 - all of the above
 - only B and C
52. Native Americans of the Ohio Valley sided with
- the French because they were fur trappers.
 - the British because they were settlers.
 - both
 - neither
53. Who tried to evict the Native Americans from the Ohio Valley?
- The French because they were fur trappers.
 - The British because they were settlers.
 - both
 - neither
54. The French built forts in all of these places, *except*:
- Quebec
 - Montreal
 - Philadelphia
 - the Great Lakes
 - the Ohio Valley
55. All of the following statements about the Albany Plan of Union are true, *except*:
- It was a tremendous success.
 - Benjamin Franklin called a meeting in Albany, New York.
 - It was the first attempt at uniting the thirteen colonies under one government.
 - Ben Franklin drew a cartoon with a snake chopped up in pieces entitled, "Unite or Die."
 - The 13 colonies were not ready to unite under one central government.
56. In the peace treaty that officially ended the French and Indian War,
- Canada became part of the British Empire.
 - England took everything east of the Mississippi River.
 - both
 - neither
50. b
51. d
52. a
53. b
54. c
The French built a fort in Pittsburgh (western PA), but never Philadelphia (eastern PA).
55. a
It was a major failure in 1754. At that time, the 13 colonies did not want a strong central government.
- The first successful union of the Thirteen Colonies was the **Stamp Act Congress** in 1766.
56. c

57. What was the outcome of the French and Indian war? 57. c
- a. The American colonists invaded Canada to defeat the British. 58. a
 - b. The British turned over all of Canada to the French. 59. b
 - c. The French surrendered all of Canada to the British. 60. e
 - d. The Native Americans were defeated in the Great Lakes region. 61. a
 - e. The Native Americans were moved west of the Mississippi.
58. After the French & Indian War, what was the war between the British and Native Americans in the Great Lakes region?
- a. Pontiac's Rebellion
 - b. King Philip's War
 - c. French & Indian War
 - d. Seven Years' War
 - e. War of 1812
59. The French and Indian War resulted in the end of _____ power in North America.
- a. British
 - b. French
60. As a result of the French & Indian War, the British did all of the following, *except*:
- a. defeated the French
 - b. acquired Canada
 - c. incurred high war costs
 - d. revived mercantilism in the colonies.
 - e. decided to loosen its control over the colonies.
61. Which treaty ended the French and Indian War?
- a. Treaty of Paris, 1763
 - b. Proclamation of 1763
 - c. Treaty of Paris, 1783

Bad feelings as a result of the French & Indian War

62. During the French & Indian War, 62. c
a. the British did not seem to care for colonial welfare. 63. c
b. the colonial militia was poorly organized and trained. 64. c
c. both 65. c
d. neither George Washington was stunned by the lack of respect the British gave him.
63. During the French & Indian War 66. c
a. the British Army had a bad impression of the American militia. 67. d
b. the American military had a bad impression of the British army.
c. both
d. neither
64. During the French & Indian War
a. the British nearly lost the war.
b. the American colonists discovered that the British were not invincible.
c. both
d. neither
65. During the French and Indian War, what did the colonists want from the British?
a. economic dependence
b. political independence
c. more equal treatment
d. more British troops
e. more British involvement in colonial affairs.
66. As a result of the French & Indian War, the British
a. went deep into debt to pay for the war.
b. raised taxes in the American colonies.
c. both
d. neither
67. What did the British decide after fighting the French and Indian War?
a. allow the colonies to govern themselves
b. enable each colony to expand westward
c. overlook colonial violates of British law
d. raise more money from the colonies
e. increase the power of each colonial legislature

1. The Causes

The Proclamation of 1763

68. The Proclamation Line of 1763

- a. pleased the British, who intended to prevent future wars.
- b. angered many colonists, who felt betrayed by it.
- c. both
- d. neither

68. c

The Americans had fought the French precisely so they could move west of the Appalachians.

69. What did the Proclamation of 1763 prohibit?

- a. westward movement
- b. foreign trade
- c. smuggling goods
- d. printing currency
- e. taxation without representation

69. a

70. c

71. b

72. c

73. c

70. The Proclamation of 1763

- a. raised taxes on everyday items.
- b. ended the French and Indian War.
- c. forbade settlement west of the Appalachians.
- d. encouraged colonists to settle on Indian lands.
- e. opened up the Ohio Valley to homesteaders.

74. a

The Sugar Act

71. The purpose of the Sugar Act was to ____ the policy of salutary neglect.

- a. begin
- b. end

72. How did colonists avoid paying taxes in the Sugar Act?

- a. smuggling
- b. bribing customs officials
- c. both
- d. neither

73. Before the Sugar Act, which statement is true?

- a. American merchants had been smuggling sugar for years.
- b. American merchants had been bribing customs officials for years.
- c. both
- d. neither

74. In the 1760s, the American colonists believed Parliament had the right to

- a. regulate trade.
- b. levy taxes.
- c. both
- d. neither

75. From the British point of view, Parliament should raise taxes on the American colonists because 75. c
- a. the French and Indian War was expensive. 76. c
 - b. the British need to pay down their national debt. 77. d
 - c. both 78. e
 - d. neither 79. b
76. The Sugar Act was offensive to the American colonists because it 80. c
- a. was taxation without representation. 81. c
 - b. set up special courts to hear smuggling cases.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
77. Which statement about the American colonists is true?
- a. Americans sympathized with smugglers.
 - b. American witnesses would never testify against American merchants.
 - c. American juries would not convict American merchants.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only B and C
78. Which statement did the American colonists believe?
- a. Parliament cannot tax the American colonies.
 - b. Only the colonial legislatures can tax the American colonists.
 - c. Americans should elect representative to Parliament.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
79. If Parliament could tax Americans, then their own colonial legislatures were
- a. powerful
 - b. powerless
80. The Sugar Act angered which group in American society?
- a. farmers c. merchants
 - b. housewives d. sailors
81. How did American colonists resist the Sugar Act?
- a. The Sons of Liberty dumped the sugar.
 - b. Housewives led a boycott of sugar.
 - c. Merchants ignored the law.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B

Currency Act

82. Which statement about the Currency Act was true? 82. c
- a. Parliament wanted financial control of the American colonies. 83. b
 - b. Parliament prohibited the colonial legislatures from printing their own money. 84. a
 - c. both 85. c
 - d. neither 86. b
83. After the Currency Act, Americans bought and sold goods in 87. d
- a. American paper currency. 88. e
 - b. British sterling.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
84. After the Currency Act, who had the power to print money?
- a. Parliament
 - b. colonial legislatures
 - c. both
 - d. neither
85. After the Currency Act,
- a. all taxes had to be paid in British sterling.
 - b. all British merchants had to be paid in British sterling.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
86. After the Currency Act, Americans experienced a _____ of money.
- a. surplus
 - b. shortage
 - c. both
 - d. neither
87. After the Currency Act, American became unhappy with mercantilism because
- a. the Americans exported *cheap* raw materials (tobacco, cotton, lumber, tar) to England.
 - b. the Americans imported *expensive* manufactured goods from England.
 - c. In the money department, the Americans ended up with less profits.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
88. Who was unhappy about the Currency Act?
- a. Parliament
 - b. British merchants
 - c. American merchants
 - d. colonial legislatures
 - e. both D and E

Quartering Act

89. Why were British troops in the American colonies?
a. to police the Proclamation Line of 1763
b. to enforce the new taxation laws
c. both
d. neither
90. Under the Quartering Act, Parliament ordered _____ to house the British troops.
a. housewives
b. colonial legislatures
91. During the 1760s and 1770s, the Americans _____ regard the British soldiers as an occupation army.
a. did
b. did not
92. In 1767, when the New York ignored the Quartering Act, Parliament _____ suspend the colonial legislature.
a. did
b. did not

89. c

90. b

91. a

92. a

In English history, closing down a legislature is a very bad thing. An English king was beheaded for doing that.

The Stamp Act

93. Why did Parliament pass the Stamp Act? 93. c
- a. to punish smugglers who violated the Sugar Act 94. c
 - b. to censor colonial newspapers and pamphlets 95. d
 - c. to reduce England's national debt 96. e
 - d. to continue the policy of salutary neglect 97. d
 - e. to disrupt the mercantile system
94. Colonists protested against the Stamp Act because 98. c
- a. they believed in virtual representation. 99. b
 - b. they opposed the policy of salutary neglect.
 - c. they felt Parliament had no right to tax them.
 - d. all English subjects are represented in Parliament.
 - e. the increased revenue could pay for the French & Indian War.
95. Colonists protested against the Stamp Act because it
- a. disrupted colonial trade.
 - b. increased the cost of British imports.
 - c. increased the cost of American exports.
 - d. taxed the colonists without their consent.
 - e. allowed British officials to censor colonial newspapers.
96. What was the significance of the Stamp Act Congress?
- a. It repealed the law.
 - b. It caused the Boston massacre.
 - c. It led to the First Continental Congress.
 - d. It caused Parliament to close Boston harbor.
 - e. The colonies united for the first time in a common action.
97. When Americans complained of "no taxation without representation," what did Parliament say?
- a. Any new tax will be voted on by each colonial legislature.
 - b. Higher taxes would finance improvements in the colonies.
 - c. There was no difference between a tax on exports and imports.
 - d. Parliament represented the interests of all people in the British Empire.
 - e. Parliament agreed that it had no authority to impose taxes on the colonies.
98. How did the colonists react to the Stamp Act?
- a. by rioting
 - b. by refusing to buy British goods
 - c. both
 - d. neither
99. Which group first led the boycott of British goods?
- a. Militia
 - b. Sons of Liberty
 - c. Continental army
 - d. Committees of Correspondence
 - e. First Continental Congress

100. Which statement about the Stamp Act is true? 100. c
- a. Parliament wanted to raise revenue in order to reduce England's debt. 101. c
 - b. The debt was incurred defending the colonies in the French & Indian War. 102. d
 - c. both 103. b
 - d. neither 104. a
101. Which statement about the Stamp Act is true? 105. c
- a. It taxed all legal documents and newspapers
 - b. Anyone violating the law would be tried in England.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
102. After the Stamp Act, the American colonists wanted
- a. taxation without representation.
 - b. virtual representation.
 - c. to elect representatives to Parliament.
 - d. to repeal the legislation.
 - e. all of the above
103. The American colonists ____ believe that Parliament represented the interests of all people in the British Empire.
- a. did
 - b. did not
104. The British ____ believe that Parliament represented the interests of all people in the British Empire.
- a. did
 - b. did not
105. Which group was angered by the Stamp Act?
- a. lawyers
 - b. newspaper publishers
 - c. both
 - d. neither

106. The Stamp Act Congress stated all of the following, *except*:
- The American colonies are legally subordinate to Parliament
 - Parliament has the right to regulate colonial trade.
 - Parliament does not have the right to tax the colonists.
 - Only the colonial legislatures had the right to tax the colonists.
 - Parliament must never repeal the Stamp Act.
107. Who began his political career by denouncing the Stamp Act?
- Sam Adams
 - John Adams
 - Patrick Henry
 - Thomas Paine
 - George Washington
108. The American boycott against British goods _____ disrupt the British economy.
- did
 - did not
109. What happened to the Stamp Act?
- It stayed on the books.
 - It was repealed by Parliament.
 - both
 - neither
110. Which statement about the Sons of Liberty is true?
- It was created by the elite of Boston.
 - It channeled mob action into effective forms of resistance.
 - both
 - neither
111. The Sons of Liberty were
- townspeople in all the colonies
 - farmers in the countryside
 - both
 - neither
112. The Sons of Liberty did what to British customs officials?
- organized mob protests
 - tarred and feathered
 - hung them in effigy
 - ransacked and destroyed their houses and warehouses
 - all of the above
113. What was the most effective protest method used by the Americans?
- rioting
 - an economic boycott
 - petitioning the King of England
 - the Committees of Correspondence
 - tarring and feathering British customs officials
106. e
107. c
In the Virginia House of Burgesses
108. a
109. b
110. c
111. a
In colonial America, most people were farmers in the countryside.
112. e
113. b

The Declaratory Act

114. The main purpose of the Declaratory Act was to
- a. repeal the Stamp Act.
 - b. disrupt the mercantile system.
 - c. insist that the colonists obey the Quartering Act.
 - d. announce the arrest of members of the Sons of Liberty.
 - e. restate that Parliament had the power to make laws for the colonies.
115. The Declaratory Act did what?
- a. repealed the Stamp Act
 - b. reaffirmed British sovereignty over the colonies
 - c. both
 - d. neither
116. True or False: Sovereignty means complete power.
- a. True
 - b. False
117. According to the Declaratory Act, Parliament could do what to the American colonies?
- a. regulate trade
 - b. legislate taxes
 - c. make any and all laws
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
118. The Declaratory Act meant that colonial legislatures were
- a. essential.
 - b. irrelevant.
119. According to the colonists, who had the right to tax the American colonies?
- a. Parliament
 - b. British merchants
 - c. colonial legislatures
 - d. the King of England
114. e
115. b
116. a
117. d
118. b
If Parliament has supreme power, then the colonial legislatures were zero.
119. c

The Townshend Acts

120. The Townshend Acts placed a tax on
- a. glass, paper, lead, paint, and tea.
 - b. newspapers and legal documents
 - c. sugar and molasses
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and C
121. Which statement about the Townshend Acts is true?
- a. Parliament placed a series of new taxes on widely-used products.
 - b. The American colonists were not allowed to manufacture these items.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
122. Why did Parliament pass the Townshend Acts?
- a. To raise revenue to pay the salaries of British officials in America.
 - b. The British economy had plunged into a depression.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
123. Which statement about writs of assistance is true?
- a. British customs officials searched for smuggled goods without a search warrant.
 - b. The customs officials sold the contents of the ship and received a big chunk of the profits.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
124. The Non-importation agreements _____ another boycott of British goods.
- a. was
 - b. was not
125. After the Townshend Acts, the salaries of colonial governors were paid by
- a. Parliament.
 - b. the colonial legislatures.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
126. In *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*, the author believed that Parliament
- a. had no authority over the colonies.
 - b. could not regulate colonial trade.
 - c. could regulate trade only with the concurrence of colonial legislatures.
 - d. could not regulate colonial trade for the purpose of raising revenue.
127. Who was *not* angered by the Townshend Acts?
- a. merchants
 - b. newspaper publishers
 - c. farmers
 - d. housewives
 - e. British merchants

120. a

121. c

122. c

123. c

124. a

125. a

126. d

127. e

This is a no-brainer.

The Boston Massacre

128. What did *not* happen at the Boston Massacre?
- a. British soldiers were guarding the customs house.
 - b. A mob clashed with British soldiers.
 - c. The soldiers fired their muskets into the crowd.
 - d. Five Americans were killed.
 - e. The British soldiers were found guilty of murder.
129. Who was the first to die at the Boston Massacre?
- a. Sam Adams
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Ethan Allen
 - d. Crispus Attucks
 - e. Paul Revere
130. Who defended the British soldiers?
- a. Sam Adams
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Ethan Allen
 - d. Crispus Attucks
 - e. Paul Revere
131. Who was at the Boston Massacre and did an engraving of it?
- a. Sam Adams
 - b. John Adams
 - c. Ethan Allen
 - d. Crispus Attucks
 - e. Paul Revere
132. The famous engraving of the Boston Massacre _____ regarded by historians as propaganda.
- a. is
 - b. is not
133. What was the *Gaspee* affair?
- a. The *Gaspee* was an unpopular British ship that was supposed to be catching smugglers.
 - b. When it ran ashore, it was burned by the people of Providence, Rhode Island.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
128. e
They had a good lawyer: (John Adams) and a jury that lived outside of Boston.
129. d
130. b
131. e
132. a
It only tells one side of the story - the American side! The British were not as guilty as they looked.
133. c

134. How did the engraving of the Boston Massacre influence public opinion? 134. b

- a. It swayed public opinion against the Bostonians.
- b. It swayed public opinion against the British.
- c. It aroused public sympathy for the British.
- d. It caused revolutionary leaders to call the First Continental Congress.
- e. It caused revolutionary leaders to disband the First Continental Congress.

135. b

135. The main purpose of the Committees of Correspondence was to

- a. push for independence from England.
- b. publicize grievances against England.
- c. call for the first Continental Congress.
- d. unite the leading thinkers of the Enlightenment.
- e. communicate with French leaders who supported the American cause.

The Boston Tea Party

136. The Boston Tea Party was held to protest the
- Intolerable Acts.
 - Quartering Act.
 - Boston Massacre.
 - British tax on tea.
 - closing of Boston Harbor.
137. Why did Parliament pass the Tea Act?
- to aid the financially troubled British East India Company
 - to give the British East India Company a monopoly of the tea trade
 - both
 - neither
138. Under the Tea Act, Parliament
- cut the price of tea.
 - lowered the tax on tea.
 - both
 - neither
139. What did American merchants think of the Tea Act?
- It cut American merchants out of the tea trade.
 - A British monopoly could destroy all colonial merchants.
 - both
 - neither
140. What happened at the Boston Tea Party?
- The royal governor of Massachusetts ordered the British tea ships to dock in Boston harbor.
 - The Sons of Liberty, disguised as Indians, boarded the ships and dumped the tea in Boston harbor.
 - both
 - neither
141. How did Parliament respond to the Boston Tea Party?
- Tea Act
 - Coercive Acts
 - Declaratory Act
 - Quartering Act
 - Boston Massacre
142. What happened *after* the Boston Tea Party?
- the Boston massacre
 - the Sons of Liberty was formed
 - Parliament enacted the Coercive Acts.
 - Parliament began to rethink its policy of salutary neglect
 - the other colonies were horrified at the destruction of private property
136. d
137. c
Members of Parliament had invested in the British East India Company. If it went under, they would lose their investment.
138. c
Yep, British tea was now cheaper than smuggled Dutch tea.
139. c
Merchants like John Hancock were livid.
140. c
141. b
The Intolerable Acts (a.k.a. the Coercive Acts)
- Don't you hate it when a law has TWO names?
142. c

The Intolerable Acts

143. The Intolerable Acts are also known as the
- Stamp Acts
 - Sugar Acts
 - Currency Acts
 - Quartering Acts
 - Declaratory Acts
 - Coercive Acts
 - Townshend Acts
 - Proclamations of 1763
144. What caused Parliament to pass the Intolerable Acts?
- The Boston Massacre
 - The Boston Tea Party
 - Concord & Lexington
 - Bostonians tarred and feathered British customs officials
 - Bostonians ransacked the house of the royal governor
145. What was the goal of the Intolerable Acts?
- The British wanted to punish the colonists for destroying private property.
 - The British decided to make an example of Boston.
 - both
 - neither
146. At the time of the Intolerable Acts, Boston _____ the heart of resistance in the American colonies.
- was
 - was not
147. The Intolerable Acts led many Americans to believe that the British wanted to
- avoid a war.
 - find a compromise.
 - take away their freedoms.
 - destroy the American economy.
 - arrest the members of the Continental Congress.
148. The Intolerable Acts did all of the following, *except*:
- revoked the royal charter of Massachusetts.
 - closed down the colonial legislature.
 - arrested Sam Adams and John Hancock.
 - closed the port of Boston.
 - imposed martial law.
149. Why were the Intolerable Acts intolerable?
- closed Boston Harbor
 - allowed illegal search and seizure
 - ended trial by jury
 - arrested smugglers
 - taxation without representation

143. f

144. b

145. c

If Boston was crushed, the British would not have to go to war in America.

146. a

147. c

148. c

That came later.

149. a

Closing the port meant economic death.

150. True or False: As a result of the Intolerable Acts, the economy of Boston came to a halt. 150. a
 a. True b. False 151. c
151. What was the impact of the Intolerable Acts? 152. d
 a. Nearly everybody in Boston became a revolutionary!
 b. The other colonies figured it would happen to them.
 c. both 153. c
 d. neither They met in a tavern.
152. What were the Committees of Correspondence? 154. b
 a. a step toward colonial unity
 b. a group formed by Sam Adams
 c. a communications network that united all the colonies 155. c
 d. all of the above
 e. only B and C 156. h
 Both prevented the colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.
153. Why did the royal governor of Virginia shut down the House of Burgesses? Because its members
 a. denounced the Intolerable Acts.
 b. called for the First Continental Congress.
 c. both
 d. neither
154. Who were radical members of the House of Burgesses?
 a. Sam Adams and John Adams
 b. Patrick Henry and George Washington
 c. Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson

The Quebec Act

155. What was the Quebec Act?
 a. The French in Quebec were allowed to practice the Catholic religion.
 b. Quebec was extended to the region west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 c. both
 d. neither
156. The Quebec Act was similar to what previous act?
 a. Stamp Act
 b. Sugar Act
 c. Currency Act
 d. Quartering Act
 e. Declaratory Act
 f. Intolerable Acts
 g. Townshend Acts
 h. Proclamation of 1763

The First Continental Congress

157. When the First Continental Congress met, it decided to
- form the Continental Army.
 - issue the Declaration of Independence.
 - petition the king to recognize the colonists' rights.
 - appoint George Washington as commander-in-chief.
 - all of the above
158. The First Continental Congress, took all of the following actions, *except*:
- drafted a letter of loyalty to the King of England
 - called for the repeal of the Intolerable Acts
 - launched another economic boycott of British goods
 - declared independence and war against England
159. What caused the meeting of the First Continental Congress?
- Stamp Act
 - Sugar Act
 - Currency Act
 - Quartering Act
 - Declaratory Act
 - Intolerable Acts
 - Townshend Acts
 - Proclamation of 1763
160. What caused the meeting of the First Continental Congress?
- The Stamp Act
 - Boston Massacre
 - Boston Tea Party
 - closing of Boston harbor
 - battle at Concord & Lexington
161. Who were the radicals at the First Continental Congress?
- John Adams, Sam Adams, George Washington, Patrick Henry
 - John Dickinson and Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania
162. Who were the moderates at the First Continental Congress?
- John Adams, Sam Adams, George Washington, Patrick Henry
 - John Dickinson and Joseph Galloway of Pennsylvania
163. In *Summary View of the Rights of British America*, what did Thomas Jefferson write?
- Parliament had no right to make any laws for the colonies!
 - The only connection between England and the colonies was the King of England.
 - both
 - neither
157. c
The other things were done at the Second Continental Congress.
158. d
That radical stuff was done at the Second Continental Congress.
159. f
160. d
The other colonies figured this would happen to them.
161. a
162. b
163. c

Concord & Lexington

164. What caused the Massachusetts colonists to form a militia? 164. f
- a. Stamp Act 165. c
 - b. Sugar Act 166. a
 - c. Currency Act 167. c
 - d. Quartering Act 168. e
 - e. Declaratory Act 169. a
 - f. Intolerable Acts 170. e
 - g. Townshend Acts 171. e
 - h. Proclamation of 1763
165. What was the name of the militia in Massachusetts?
- a. Sons of Liberty
 - b. Boston Patriots
 - c. Minutemen
 - d. Sons of the American Revolution
 - e. Rage Against the Machine
166. Which British general ordered 1,000 troops to march from Boston to Concord?
- a. Thomas Gage
 - b. Thomas Hutchinson
167. British troops marched to Lexington and Concord in order to
- a. capture weapons.
 - b. arrest revolutionary leaders.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
168. Who notified colonists in the countryside that the British were coming?
- a. Sam Adams
 - b. John Adams
 - c. John Hancock
 - d. Crispus Attucks
 - e. Paul Revere
169. Concord & Lexington ____ the first battle of the Revolutionary War.
- a. was
 - b. was not
170. What happened at Lexington?
- a. In April 1775, 1,000 British soldiers faced 70 American militia.
 - b. The British commander ordered the colonists to disperse.
 - c. The American militia was going to retreat.
 - d. When somebody fired a shot, the British opened fire.
 - e. all of the above
171. What happened at Concord?
- a. 1,000 British soldiers marched to Concord
 - b. They were met by 300 American militia.
 - c. Shots were exchanged and the 1,000 British retreated to Boston.
 - d. All the way back to Boston, 3,000 Minutemen shot at the British.
 - e. all of the above

Battles before the Declaration of Independence

172. This was the first battle of the Revolutionary War. 172. a
a. Concord & Lexington 173. a
b. Fort Ticonderoga 174. b
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
173. "The shot heard 'round the world" - where did it happen? 175. b
a. Concord & Lexington 176. c
b. Fort Ticonderoga 177. c
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
174. In Vermont, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys captured this in nearby New York. 178. c
179. c
180. d
a. Concord & Lexington
b. Fort Ticonderoga
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
175. The British were embarrassed that a handful of country boys beat them.
a. Concord & Lexington
b. Fort Ticonderoga
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
176. The Boston militia took over a hill overlooking Boston.
a. Concord & Lexington
b. Fort Ticonderoga
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
177. The American commander said: "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."
a. Concord & Lexington
b. Fort Ticonderoga
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
178. The British took the hill, but it was a moral victory for the Americans.
a. Concord & Lexington
b. Fort Ticonderoga
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
179. After this battle, the British decided to evacuate Boston.
a. Concord & Lexington
b. Fort Ticonderoga
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
180. Which battles took place before the Declaration of Independence?
a. Concord & Lexington
b. Fort Ticonderoga
c. Bunker Hill (a.k.a. Breed's Hill)
d. all of the above
e. none of the above

The Second Continental Congress

181. What caused the meeting of the Second Continental Congress? 181. e
- a. The Stamp Act
 - b. Boston Massacre
 - c. Boston Tea Party
 - d. closing of Boston harbor
 - e. battle at Concord & Lexington
182. All of the following issues were accomplished at the Second Continental Congress, *except*: 182. a
That was long after the war ended.
- a. writing a Constitution 183. c
 - b. creating the Continental Army 184. d
 - c. sending the Olive Branch Petition 185. b
 - d. approving the Declaration of Independence 186. e
 - e. choosing George Washington to be commander-in-chief 187. b
188. e

Olive Branch Petition

183. What was the Olive Branch Petition?
- a. A letter from the Continental Congress to the King of England.
 - b. It was a last-ditch attempt to avoid all-out war.
 - c. both
 - d. neither
184. Who wrote the Olive Branch Petition?
- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Benjamin Franklin
 - c. John and Sam Adams
 - d. John Dickinson
185. The Olive Branch Petition was written by the ____ of the Second Continental Congress.
- a. radicals
 - b. moderates
186. What did the Olive Branch Petition say?
- a. assured the king that the colonists wanted peace
 - b. asked the king to protect the colonists' rights
 - c. asked for the repeal of the Intolerable Acts
 - d. asked for an end taxation without representation.
 - e. all of the above
187. An olive branch is the symbol of what?
- a. war
 - b. peace
188. How did the King of England respond to the Olive Branch Petition?
- a. He asked Parliament to repeal the Intolerable Acts.
 - b. He ordered that the rebels be arrested for treason - and hung.
 - c. He hired 10,000 Prussian mercenaries to help suppress the rebellion.
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only B and C

Common Sense

189. What was *Common Sense*? 189. d
a. newspaper story 190. c
b. letter to the editor
c. book 191. a
d. pamphlet 192. b
e. proclamation 193. b
190. Who was the author of *Common Sense*? 194. c
a. John Locke c. Tom Paine e. Benjamin Franklin
b. Thomas Jefferson d. John Dickinson f. John Locke 195. c
191. Why was *Common Sense* so popular? 196. e
a. It was written in easy-to-understand language.
b. It was in favor of the popular King of England.
c. both
d. neither
192. According to *Common Sense*, who was to blame for the Revolutionary War?
a. Parliament
b. the King of England
c. both
d. neither
193. The author of *Common Sense* favored what type of government?
a. monarchy
b. republic
c. both
d. neither
194. According to *Common Sense*, what should Americans do?
a. declare independence
b. form a republic
c. both
d. neither
195. *Common Sense* inspired what?
a. Americans to regard their cause as "the cause of all mankind."
b. The Continental Congress to issue the Declaration of Independence.
c. both
d. neither
196. In *Common Sense*, the author wanted
a. to prevent war between the colonists and Britain.
b. colonial leaders to be represented in Parliament.
c. the new United States to become a monarchy.
d. a compromise between the British and Americans.
e. independence from Great Britain.

Resolution by Richard Henry Lee

197. In July 1776, Richard Henry Lee introduced a resolution into the Second Continental Congress that said: "The colonies are and ought to be independent of Britain." This was exactly the **reverse** of what British document?

197. e

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

Which act?

198. Which placed a tax on molasses? 198. b
- a. Stamp Act
 - b. Sugar Act 199. c
 - c. Currency Act 200. a
 - d. Quartering Act
 - e. Declaratory Act 201. e
 - f. Intolerable Acts Parliament declared that it was supreme.
 - g. Townshend Acts
 - h. Proclamation of 1763 202. h
199. Which prohibited colonial legislatures from printing money?
- a. Stamp Act
 - b. Sugar Act
 - c. Currency Act
 - d. Quartering Act
 - e. Declaratory Act
 - f. Intolerable Acts
 - g. Townshend Acts
 - h. Proclamation of 1763
200. Which caused the Sons of Liberty to be formed?
- a. Stamp Act
 - b. Sugar Act
 - c. Currency Act
 - d. Quartering Act
 - e. Declaratory Act
 - f. Intolerable Acts
 - g. Townshend Acts
 - h. Proclamation of 1763
201. Which stated that Parliament can make any law for the American colonies?
- a. Stamp Act
 - b. Sugar Act
 - c. Currency Act
 - d. Quartering Act
 - e. Declaratory Act
 - f. Intolerable Acts
 - g. Townshend Acts
 - h. Proclamation of 1763
202. Which prohibited American colonists from moving onto the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains?
- a. Stamp Act
 - b. Sugar Act
 - c. Currency Act
 - d. Quartering Act
 - e. Declaratory Act
 - f. Intolerable Acts
 - g. Townshend Acts
 - h. Proclamation of 1763

203. Which led to the Boston Massacre?
a. Stamp Act
b. Sugar Act
c. Currency Act
d. Quartering Act
e. Declaratory Act
f. Intolerable Acts
g. Townshend Acts
h. Proclamation of 1763
204. Which placed a tax on newspapers?
a. Stamp Act
b. Sugar Act
c. Currency Act
d. Quartering Act
e. Declaratory Act
f. Intolerable Acts
g. Townshend Acts
h. Proclamation of 1763
205. Which was a punishment for the Boston Tea Party?
a. Stamp Act
b. Sugar Act
c. Currency Act
d. Quartering Act
e. Declaratory Act
f. Intolerable Acts
g. Townshend Acts
h. Proclamation of 1763
206. Which ordered the American colonies to provide barracks for British soldiers?
a. Stamp Act
b. Sugar Act
c. Currency Act
d. Quartering Act
e. Declaratory Act
f. Intolerable Acts
g. Townshend Acts
h. Proclamation of 1763
207. Which closed the port of Boston?
a. Stamp Act
b. Sugar Act
c. Currency Act
d. Quartering Act
e. Declaratory Act
f. Intolerable Acts
g. Townshend Acts
h. Proclamation of 1763
203. g
204. a
205. f
The "party" inspired the worst act of all!
206. d
207. f
It was unbearable because it brought the economy to a halt.

208. Which angered settlers on the frontier?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

209. Which caused the biggest protest in Boston and other cities?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

210. Which angered lawyers and publishers?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

211. All of these involved "taxation without representation," *except*:

- A. Stamp Act
- B. Sugar Act
- C. Currency Act
- D. Quartering Act
- E. Declaratory Act
- F. Intolerable Acts
- G. Townshend Acts

- a. A, B, G
- b. C, D, E, F

208. h

You have no idea how furious the frontiersmen were at the Proclamation of 1763.

209. a

The Stamp Act launched the Sons of Liberty, the Stamp Act Congress (the first time the 13 colonies were united), plus tarring and feathering customs officials.

210. a

Tax on newspapers and all legal documents.

211. b

212. Which denied citizens in Boston the right to freedom of assembly?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

212. f
It prohibited town meetings.

213. f

214. f

213. Which declared martial law in Boston?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

214. Which law did the colonists regard as unbearable?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

Causes & Results

215. Which came first? 215. a
a. French & Indian War 216. a
b. Proclamation of 1763 217. a
216. Which came first? 218. a
a. Quartering Act 219. a
b. Boston Massacre
217. Which came first? 220. a
a. Stamp Act 221. a
b. Sons of Liberty 222. a
218. Which came first? 223. a
a. Stamp Act 224. a
b. Stamp Act Congress
219. Which came first? 225. a
a. Stamp Act 226. a
b. Declaratory Act 227. a
220. Which came first?
a. Townshend Acts
b. Boston Massacre
221. Which came first?
a. Boston Massacre
b. Boston Tea Party
222. Which came first?
a. The Tea Act
b. The Boston Tea Party
223. Which came first?
a. The Boston Tea Party
b. The Intolerable Acts
224. Which came first?
a. The Intolerable Acts
b. The First Continental Congress
225. Which came first?
a. Concord & Lexington
b. The Second Continental Congress
226. Which came first?
a. Common Sense
b. The Declaration of Independence
227. Which came first?
a. Second Continental Congress
b. The Declaration of Independence

Chronological order

228. Put these events into chronological order: 228. a
- A. Tea Act 229. a
 - B. Stamp Act 230. e
 - C. Townshend Acts 231. e
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
-
229. Put these events into chronological order:
- A. Stamp Act
 - B. Sons of Liberty
 - C. Declaratory Act
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
-
230. Put these events into chronological order:
- A. Townshend Acts
 - B. Boston Tea Party
 - C. Boston Massacre
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
-
231. Put these events into chronological order:
- A. Stamp Act
 - B. Intolerable Acts
 - C. Boston Tea Party
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B

232. Put these events into chronological order: 232. d
- A. Intolerable Acts 233. e
 - B. Boston Tea Party 234. a
 - C. First Continental Congress 235. d
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
233. Put these events into chronological order:
- A. First Continental Congress
 - B. Second Continental Congress
 - C. Concord & Lexington
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
234. Put these events into chronological order:
- A. Concord & Lexington
 - B. Second Continental Congress
 - C. Declaration of Independence
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
235. Choose the correct sequence of events:
- a. Tea Act, Stamp Act, Sugar Act
 - b. Townshend Acts, Stamp Act, Coercive Acts
 - c. Stamp Act, Coercive Acts, Boston Tea Party
 - d. Stamp Act, Townshend Acts, First Continental Congress

Summary: What were the causes of the American Revolution?

236. What were the causes of the American Revolution? 236. e
- a. British imperial policies 237. b
 - b. colonial resistance to British imperial policies 238. d
 - c. denial of common rights of Englishmen to American colonists 239. c
 - d. taxation without representation 240. a
 - e. all of the above 241. e
237. Which was *not* a cause of the American Revolution?
- a. taxation
 - b. slavery
 - c. the British army
 - d. westward movement
 - e. British economic policies
238. The Proclamation of 1763 provoked anger among the American colonists because it involved the issue of
- a. taxation.
 - b. slavery.
 - c. the British army.
 - d. westward movement.
 - e. British economic policies.
239. The Quartering Act and the Boston Massacre provoked anger among the American colonists because it involved the issue of
- a. taxation.
 - b. slavery.
 - c. the British army.
 - d. westward movement.
 - e. British economic policies.
240. The Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Townshend Acts provoked anger among the American colonists because it involved the issue of
- a. taxation.
 - b. slavery.
 - c. the British army.
 - d. westward movement.
 - e. British economic policies.
241. The Intolerable Acts provoked anger among the American colonists because it involved the issue of
- a. taxation.
 - b. slavery.
 - c. the British army.
 - d. westward movement.
 - e. the economy.

Steps toward colonial unity

242. Which was *not* an attempt at colonial unity?

242. b

- a. Albany Congress
- b. Declaratory Act
- c. Stamp Act Congress
- d. Continental Congress
- e. Committees of Correspondence

243. b

243. Put these events into chronological order

- A. Albany Congress
- B. Declaratory Act
- C. Stamp Act Congress
- D. Continental Congress
- E. Committees of Correspondence

- a. A, B, C, D, E
- b. A, C, B, E, D
- c. B, C, D, E, A
- d. B, A, E, D, C
- e. A, B, C, D, E

2. The Declaration of Independence

The basics

244. Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence? 244. b
a. John Locke c. Tom Paine e. Benjamin Franklin
b. Thomas Jefferson d. John Dickinson
245. The Declaration of Independence was authorized by the 245. b
a. First Continental Congress.
b. Second Continental Congress.
c. both
d. neither
This is why we always underlined the Second Continent Congress.
246. The Declaration of Independence is 246. a
a. a set of ideals.
b. our first constitution and the law of the land.
247. Historians regard the Declaration of Independence as 247. e
a. a statement of ideals.
b. a philosophical justification for revolution.
c. a foreign policy document.
d. an eloquent expression of Enlightenment thinking.
e. all of the above
Read all of the answers before you choose one.
248. c
249. b
250. a
251. a

The purpose

248. The Declaration of Independence announced
a. that the Americans were leaving the British Empire.
b. the reasons why.
c. both
d. neither
249. In writing the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress hoped that ____ would become its ally in a war against England.
a. Spain c. the Netherlands
b. France d. Great Britain
250. The Declaration of Independence did what?
a. explained the ideals on which the nation was founded
b. urged the King of England to negotiate a peace treaty
c. both
d. neither
251. The Declaration of Independence did what?
a. listed the rights violated by Britain
b. listed the wrongs committed by the colonies
c. both
d. neither

Natural Rights and the Social Contract

252. The Founding Fathers: Where did their revolutionary philosophy come from?
a. colonial interests and every experiences with the British
b. Enlightenment thinkers
c. both
d. neither
253. Using reason, man could discover natural laws. That was the philosophy of
a. the Enlightenment of the 1700s.
b. the Great Awakening of 1740.
254. All of the following were men of the Enlightenment, *except*:
a. John Locke c. Thomas Jefferson e. Southern slaveowners
b. Montesquieu d. Ben Franklin
255. The Declaration of Independence was based on the idea of natural rights - that is, natural rights that
a. belong to all human beings.
b. were granted to people by government.
c. both
d. neither
256. Which political philosopher wrote about “the natural rights of man”?
a. John Locke c. Plato
b. Montesquieu d. Aristotle
257. When a person is born, he is endowed with certain God-given rights. Government can never take away these rights. This is the theory of the
a. Natural Rights of Man.
b. Social Contract.
258. “The main purpose of government is to protect the rights of the individual.” This statement explains the
a. Natural Rights of Man.
b. Social Contract.
259. What political philosopher wrote: “The main purpose of government is to protect the rights of the individual.”
a. John Locke b. Montesquieu
260. Two ideas - the Natural Rights of Man and the Social Contract - come from what book?
a. John Locke’s *Two Treatises on Government*. (1689)
b. Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748)
261. Which book influenced Thomas Jefferson when he wrote the Declaration of Independence in 1776?
a. John Locke’s *Two Treatises on Government*. (1689)
b. Montesquieu’s *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748)

262. All of the following statements about the Social Contract are true, *except*: 262. b
- a. The people create the government to protect their individual rights. 263. d
 - b. The government gives individuals their rights. 264. c
 - c. The government's authority arises from the consent of the people. 265. c
 - d. The government agrees to protect the individual's rights. 266. a
 - e. If the government fails to guarantee rights, people have the right to overthrow the government.
263. According to the Social Contract, what is the main purpose of government? 267. b
- a. To establish justice. 268. a
 - b. To provide for the national defense. 269. a
 - c. Insure domestic tranquility. 270. a
 - d. Protect the rights of each citizen.
 - e. Promote the general welfare.
264. According to John Locke, what is the primary purpose of government?
- a. To ensure order for the nation.
 - b. To protect the stability of the whole society.
 - c. To protects the rights of the individual.
265. According to the Founding Fathers, what is the primary purpose of government?
- a. To ensure order for the nation.
 - b. To protect the stability of the whole society.
 - c. To protects the rights of the individual.
266. According to John Locke, what rights of the individual is a government bound to protect?
- a. The right to life, liberty, and property.
 - b. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
267. According to the Declaration of Independence, what rights of the individual is the government is bound to protect?
- a. The right to life, liberty, and property.
 - b. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
268. *The Individual Right to Life* means you cannot be deprived of your life without due process.
- a. True
 - b. False
269. *The Individual Right to Liberty* means the right to free speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, etc.
- a. True
 - b. False
270. *The Individual Right to Property* means the right to own property and have it safeguarded by government.
- a. True
 - b. False

Famous phrases

271. "We hold these truths to be self-evident . . ." is a line in what document? 271. d
a. Magna Carta c. Mayflower Compact
b. English Bill of Rights d. Declaration of Independence 272. d
272. "All men are created equal . . ." comes from what document? 273. a
a. Magna Carta c. Mayflower Compact 274. a
b. English Bill of Rights d. Declaration of Independence 275. c
273. "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal . . .
represents what concept? 276.
a. Natural Rights of Man
b. The Social Compact
c. Consent of the Governed
d. Limited Government
e. Right of Revolution
274. "That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that
among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness . . .
This line represents what concept?
a. Natural Rights
b. The Social Compact
c. Consent of the Governed
d. Limited Government
e. Right of Revolution
275. "That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving
their just powers from the consent of the governed . . ."
This line represents what concept?
a. Natural Rights
b. The Social Compact
c. Consent of the Governed
d. Limited Government
e. Right of Revolution
276. "That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends,
it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government
. . ." This line represents what concept?
a. Natural Rights
b. The Social Compact
c. Consent of the Governed
d. Right of Revolution
e. both B and D

Did we live up to the ideals expressed in the Declaration of Independence?

277. As of 1776, slaves, Native Americans, and women were considered equal and endowed with natural rights. 277. b
a. True b. False 278. b
278. As of 1776, the rights of slaves, Native Americans, and women were protected by the government. 279. a
a. True b. False 280. a
Do we live up to our ideals?
279. The Declaration of Independence (“all men are created equal”) was a set of goals and ideals. 281. a
a. True b. False 282. a
280. The Declaration of Independence (“all men are created equal”) is the yardstick by which we measure our country and ourselves. 283. a
a. True b. False 284. b
281. When we live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence (“all men are created equal”), we are a success as a nation.
a. True b. False
282. When we fail to fulfill the ideals of the Declaration of Independence (“all men are created equal”), we are a failure as a nation.
a. True b. False
283. According to John Locke and Thomas Jefferson, which is paramount?
a. the individual
b. society as a whole
284. According to John Locke and Thomas Jefferson, the success of government is measured by how well the society is regulated.
a. True b. False

3. The Revolutionary War

Strengths & Weaknesses

285. When the Revolutionary War began, which was a British strength?
- In England, it was an unpopular war.
 - British troops were in a hostile territory .
 - The British army had to occupy a vast territory.
 - The British supply lines were distant.
 - The British had an established government to organize the war effort.

285. e

286. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* a British strength?
- greater wealth
 - a superior navy
 - a well-trained army
 - superior military supplies
 - more allies willing to fight

286. e

The British had no allies, so they hired mercenaries from Germany.

The Americans had the French as allies (plus Spain and the Netherlands).

287. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* a British strength?
- a stronger navy
 - a better equipped army
 - superior industrial resources
 - the war was popular in England
 - more experienced military commanders

287. d

288. c

289. e

290. d

288. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* a British strength?
- a disciplined army
 - the mightiest navy in the world
 - unlimited resources
 - an enemy that was widely scattered.
 - military commanders that had wide experience

289. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* a British strength?
- a well-trained army
 - the world's greatest navy
 - 50,000 Loyalist troops
 - 30,000 Hessian mercenaries
 - foreign allies

290. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* a strength of the British army?
- professional army
 - well-equipped army
 - soldiers were better paid
 - foreign allies
 - Native American and Loyalist allies

291. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* an American strength? 291. e
- a. a vast territory 292. d
 - b. knowledge of the geography 293. d
 - c. motivated soldiers 294. d
 - d. soldiers ready for guerrilla warfare
 - e. an established government to organize the war effort
292. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* an American strength?
- a. familiar territory
 - b. internal supply lines
 - c. soldiers fighting for a just cause
 - d. a well-trained army
 - e. motivated soldiers
293. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* an American strength?
- a. strong motivation
 - b. fighting on home ground
 - c. determined leadership
 - d. organized government
 - e. defending the homeland
294. When the Revolutionary War began, which was *not* a weakness of the Continental army?
- a. no money
 - b. inexperienced army
 - c. part-time soldiers
 - d. determined leadership
 - e. shortage of supplies

295. When the war began, the Americans had no
a. army
b. navy
c. both
d. neither
296. The ____ were highly trained and experienced in combat.
a. British
b. Americans
c. both
d. neither
297. True or False: George Washington believed a militia was just as strong as an army.
a. True b. False
298. When the war began, the Americans were willing to
a. fight to defend their homes.
b. travel far from home.
c. both
d. neither
299. During the Revolutionary War, George Washington
a. did not worry about supply lines.
b. knew the geography.
c. both
d. neither
300. The Americans
a. had time on their side.
b. could retreat from the British for years.
c. both
d. neither
301. Which statement is true?
a. The British had 45,000 professional soldiers.
b. The Americans had 15,000 soldiers at any one time.
c. In battle, the British often outnumbered the Americans, 2 to 1.
d. all of the above
302. Which statement is true?
a. At a distance, the Americans were better sharpshooters.
b. Up close, the British were dangerous with bayonets.
c. both
d. neither
303. Who hired mercenaries?
a. the British
b. the Americans
c. both
d. neither

295. c
296. a
297. b
298. a
299. c
300. c
301. d
302. c
303. a

304. The ____ soldiers were well-paid, well-fed, well-dressed, and well-shod. 304. a
a. British 305. b
b. American 306. c
305. The ____ soldiers were under-paid, under-fed, under-dressed, and often shoeless. 307. a
a. British 308. a
b. American 309. b
306. Which statement is true? 310. d
a. The British Navy was the best navy in the world.
b. The Americans were supported by the French Navy. 311. c
c. both
d. neither 312. c
307. While the ____ travelled swiftly by ship, the ____ travelled slowly by road.
a. British; American
b. American; British
308. While the ____ treasury was full, the ____ treasury was nearly always empty.
a. British Parliament's; Continental Congress'
b. Continental Congress; British Parliament's
309. The Continental Congress had ____ power to tax people and colonies.
a. the
b. no
310. What did France donate to the Continental Congress?
a. money
b. troops
c. ships
d. all of the above
e. only B and C
311. Which statement is true?
a. The British paid its army well.
b. The American soldiers were promised free land after the war.
c. both
d. neither
312. Which statement is true?
a. One-third of the American colonists supported the British.
b. 100,000 loyalists in America supported the British war effort.
c. both
d. neither

Strategy

313. The Revolutionary War began in ____, moved into ____, and ended in ____.
- a. New England, the Middle States, the South
 - b. the South, the Middle States, New England
 - c. the Middle States, New England, South
 - d. the Middle States, South, New England
314. During the first years of the Revolutionary War, what was the British strategy?
- a. isolate New England by severing it from the other colonies
 - b. invade Pennsylvania and split America in half
 - c. invade the South and enlist the aid of Loyalists
315. During the first years of the Revolutionary War, what was George Washington's strategy?
- a. To defend the cities.
 - b. To build defensible forts in the countryside.
 - c. To defeat the British army decisively.
 - d. To keep his own army alive while attacking the British whenever possible.
 - e. Invade the southern coast of England.
316. During the last years of the Revolutionary War, what was the British strategy?
- a. isolate New England by severing it from the other colonies
 - b. invade Pennsylvania and split America in half
 - c. invade the South and enlist the aid of Loyalists
317. Which British strategy devastated the American economy?
- a. The British capture of New York City and Philadelphia.
 - b. The British naval blockade of the East coast.
318. Ultimately, the Americans won the Revolutionary War because
- a. the British failed to capture the cities.
 - b. the Americans retreated into the countryside.
 - c. the French provided military and financial assistance.
 - d. the Loyalists refused to fight on the side of the British.
 - e. of the American military victories at Long Island and Brandywine.
319. Why did General Cornwallis surrender at Yorktown?
- a. He was cut off from his base of operations at Charleston
 - b. The Americans cut off his supply lines.
 - c. The French navy prevented his troops from being evacuated.
 - d. His troops were tired after being beaten at Camden.
 - e. The British redcoats were unable to fight guerrilla warfare.

320. What was George Washington's strategy in the Revolutionary War? 320. c
- a. win battles 321. d
 - b. protect the cities
 - c. keep his army intact and harass the British 322. b
 - d. only A and B
321. Which statement about George Washington is true?
- a. he harassed the British
 - b. he lost most of the battles
 - c. he spent most of the war retreating
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only A and B
322. Which statement about George Washington is true?
- a. He took on the British whenever and wherever he could.
 - b. He waited until the decisive moment came at Yorktown.
 - c. both
 - d. neither

Battles

323. The *first* battle of the Revolutionary War. 323. k
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
324. This battle was the *turning point* of the Revolutionary War. 324. c
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
325. The *last* battle of the Revolutionary War. 325. d
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
326. In Massachusetts, the American commander said: "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes." 326. e
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
327. In Vermont, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys men seized British cannons and delivered them to George Washington. 327. i
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
328. In New York City, the Continental Army's poorly trained soldiers were defeated by General Howe. George Washington had to retreat 100 miles across New Jersey. 328. f
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse

329. In New Jersey, General Washington crossed the Delaware River on Christmas Eve to surprise the Hessian soldiers and win a victory that raised the morale of the American troops. 329. a
330. g
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| a. Trenton | g. Valley Forge | 331. h |
| b. Quebec | h. King's Mountain | |
| c. Saratoga | i. Fort Ticonderoga | 332. j |
| d. Yorktown | j. Savannah & Charleston | |
| e. Bunker Hill | k. Lexington & Concord | 333. l |
| f. Long Island | l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse | 334. d |

330. In Pennsylvania, this horrible winter marked the low point for the Continental army.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Trenton | g. Valley Forge |
| b. Quebec | h. King's Mountain |
| c. Saratoga | i. Fort Ticonderoga |
| d. Yorktown | j. Savannah & Charleston |
| e. Bunker Hill | k. Lexington & Concord |
| f. Long Island | l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse |

331. Overnight, a zillion frontiersmen showed up on the border between North and South Carolina. To everyone's surprise, they beat the British.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Trenton | g. Valley Forge |
| b. Quebec | h. King's Mountain |
| c. Saratoga | i. Fort Ticonderoga |
| d. Yorktown | j. Savannah & Charleston |
| e. Bunker Hill | k. Lexington & Concord |
| f. Long Island | l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse |

332. The British navy captured these Southern ports and 5,000 American soldiers.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Trenton | g. Valley Forge |
| b. Quebec | h. King's Mountain |
| c. Saratoga | i. Fort Ticonderoga |
| d. Yorktown | j. Savannah & Charleston |
| e. Bunker Hill | k. Lexington & Concord |
| f. Long Island | l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse |

333. In the Carolinas, the Americans defeated the British in two separate battles .

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Trenton | g. Valley Forge |
| b. Quebec | h. King's Mountain |
| c. Saratoga | i. Fort Ticonderoga |
| d. Yorktown | j. Savannah & Charleston |
| e. Bunker Hill | k. Lexington & Concord |
| f. Long Island | l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse |

334. In Virginia, the French navy helped the George Washington defeat Lord Cornwallis.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Trenton | g. Valley Forge |
| b. Quebec | h. King's Mountain |
| c. Saratoga | i. Fort Ticonderoga |
| d. Yorktown | j. Savannah & Charleston |
| e. Bunker Hill | k. Lexington & Concord |
| f. Long Island | l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse |

335. When Benedict Arnold lost this battle in Canada, he became bitter and turned eventually traitor. 335. b
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
336. This experience caused Tom Paine to write: "These are the times that try men's souls." 336. g
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
337. At this battle, someone fired "the shot heard round the world." 337. k
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
338. At this battle, George Washington accepted the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his 8,000 British Redcoats. 338. d
- a. Trenton
 - b. Quebec
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Yorktown
 - e. Bunker Hill
 - f. Long Island
 - g. Valley Forge
 - h. King's Mountain
 - i. Fort Ticonderoga
 - j. Savannah & Charleston
 - k. Lexington & Concord
 - l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
339. During the Revolutionary War, the two most important American victories in the South came at the battles of 339. a
- a. Cowpens and Yorktown
 - b. Camden and Yorktown
 - c. Bunker Hill and Yorktown
 - d. Camden and Saratoga
 - e. Cowpens and Charleston
340. At which battle were the Americans defeated? 340. d
- a. Yorktown
 - b. Cowpens
 - c. Bunker Hill
 - d. Long Island
 - e. Concord & Lexington

341. Which New England battle boosted American morale? 341. a
a. Bunker Hill 342. b
b. Battle of Trenton 343. c
c. Battle of King's Mountain
342. Which Middle States battle boosted American morale? 344. c
a. Bunker Hill 345. e
b. Battle of Trenton 346. b
c. Battle of King's Mountain
343. Which Southern battle boosted American morale?
a. Bunker Hill
b. Battle of Trenton
c. Battle of King's Mountain
344. This battle is regarded as one of the most brilliant battles in world history.
a. Trenton g. Valley Forge
b. Quebec h. King's Mountain
c. Saratoga i. Fort Ticonderoga
d. Yorktown j. Savannah & Charleston
e. Bunker Hill k. Lexington & Concord
f. Long Island l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse
345. What was the significance of the Battle of Saratoga?
a. forced Britain to surrender
b. ended the invasion of Canada
c. cleared the British out of North America
d. proved the the British army was invincible
e. encouraged the French to support the Americans
346. What was the result of the Battle of Saratoga?
a. The Continental army won control of the major cities.
b. France entered the war on the side of the Americans.
c. both
d. neither

Chronological order

347. Put these battles in chronological order: 347. a
- a. Concord & Lexington 348. a
 - b. Bunker Hill 349. a
 - c. Declaration of Independence 350. a
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
348. Put these battles in chronological order:
- a. Long Island
 - b. Trenton
 - c. Saratoga
 - d. Valley Forge
- a. A, B, C, D
- b. B, C, D, A
- c. C, D, A, B
- d. D, A, B, C
349. Put these battles in chronological order:
- a. Charleston
 - b. Camden
 - c. King's Mountain
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B
350. Put these battles in chronological order:
- a. Cowpens
 - b. Guilford Courthouse
 - c. Yorktown
- a. A, B, C
- b. B, C, A
- c. C, A, B
- d. B, A, C
- e. A, C, B

The war's impact on people

351. Which soldiers were better prepared to face the British army? 351. c
a. Sons of Liberty 352. c
b. Minutemen
c. Continental army 353. b
or Loyalists
352. When the Revolutionary War began, what % of people were Patriots? 354. c
a. 10% 355. a
b. 25% 356. a
c. one-third 357. c
d. one-half
e. 90%
353. During the Revolutionary War, the colonists who remained loyal to the King of England were known as 358. a
a. patriots 359. c
b. Tories
c. republicans
d. Girondins
e. copperheads
354. During the Revolutionary War, women did all of the following, *except*:
a. ran the farms and plantations
b. manufactured homespun cloth
c. ran the local and state governments
d. traveled with the army as cooks and laundresses
e. melted down pewter possessions to manufacture bullets
355. During the Revolutionary War, what happened to African Americans?
a. They joined the British army because they were promised freedom.
b. became free under the provisions of the Declaration of Independence.
356. During the Revolutionary War, African Americans ____ join the Continental Army.
a. did
b. did not
357. What happened to African-Americans in the American Revolution?
a. The British recruited runaway slaves.
b. The Continental Army allowed African Americans.
c. both
d. neither
358. During the Revolutionary War, which happened first?
a. The British recruited runaway slaves.
b. The Continental Army allowed African American to join.
359. During the Revolutionary War, African Americans fought
a. on the British side.
b. on the American side.
c. both
d. neither

360. During the Revolutionary War, how many African Americans fought on the side of the Patriots?

- a. 5,000
- b. 50,000

360. a

361. c

361. During the Revolutionary War, many Native Americans fought

- a. on the British side.
- b. on the American side.
- c. both
- d. neither

362. c

They were offered land after the war.

362. During the Revolutionary War, white soldiers fought in the Continental Army in return for

- a. economic gain.
- b. political liberty
- c. both
- d. neither

4. The Leaders

The British

363. I lived through England's Revolution in 1688. I explained "Natural Rights" and the "Social Contract" that exists between the people and their government: 363. c
a. George III c. John Locke e. Thomas Jefferson 364. a
b. William Pitt d. Montesquieu 365. a
364. I was the King of England during the American Revolution. 366. b
They called me the "royal brute" in *Common Sense*. 367. c
a. George III c. John Locke e. Thomas Jefferson 368. b
b. William Pitt d. Montesquieu 369. a
365. In the 1760s, I was in charge of finances for the British empire. Since 370. c
England was deep in debt after the French & Indian War, I raised taxes in the 371. d
American colonies. I was responsible for the Sugar Act, the Currency Act, and the
Quartering Act.
a. Lord Grenville c. Lord North
b. Lord Townshend d. Lord Cornwallis
366. In the 1760s, I proposed taxes on everyday goods in order to raise money to
pay the salaries of British officials operating in the American colonies.
a. Lord Grenville c. Lord North
b. Lord Townshend d. Lord Cornwallis
367. I was the British Prime Minister during the American Revolution
a. Lord Grenville c. Lord North
b. Lord Townshend d. Lord Cornwallis
368. I was defeated at the Battle of Saratoga in New York state. (We were sur-
rounded and I had to surrender!)
a. General Gage
b. General Burgoyne
c. General Howe
369. From 1763 to 1775, I was the top British commander in North America.
In 1774, I was appointed to be the royal governor of Massachusetts.
In 1775, I ordered my troops to arrest John Hancock and Sam Adams.
Unwittingly, I was the one who provoked the Battle at Concord & Lexington.
a. General Gage
b. General Burgoyne
c. General Howe
370. I took New York City and Philadelphia.
a. General Gage
b. General Burgoyne
c. General Howe
371. I surrendered at Yorktown. George Washington defeated me.
a. Lord Grenville c. Lord North
b. Lord Townshend d. Lord Cornwallis

The New Englanders

372. I was a merchant prince in Boston and one of the wealthiest colonists in the Thirteen Colonies. When I became President of the Second Continental Congress, we signed the Declaration of Independence. 372. c
a. Sam Adams c. John Hancock e. Paul Revere 373. a
b. John Adams d. Crispus Attucks 374. b
375. e
373. I formed the Sons of Liberty, led the Boston Tea Party, and organized the Committees of Correspondence. 376. d
a. Sam Adams c. John Hancock e. Paul Revere 377. a
b. John Adams d. Crispus Attucks 378. d
374. I was the American lawyer who defended the British soldiers in the trial of the Boston Massacre. Every person deserves a defense lawyer. When George Washington became President, I served as his Vice President. 379. d
a. Sam Adams c. John Hancock e. Paul Revere
b. John Adams d. Crispus Attucks
375. I warned Concord & Lexington that the British were going to confiscate the minutemen's weapons. I warned Sam Adams and John Hancock that the British were coming to arrest them. I was a silversmith by trade and did an engraving of the Boston Massacre.
a. Sam Adams c. John Hancock e. Paul Revere
b. John Adams d. Crispus Attucks
376. I was a dockworker in Boston harbor and a member of the Sons of Liberty. I was the first to die in the American Revolution. I died at the Boston Massacre.
a. Sam Adams c. John Hancock e. Paul Revere
b. John Adams d. Crispus Attucks
377. I led the Green Mountain Boys and captured the British weapons at Fort Ticonderoga. We took the cannons to General George Washington in Boston.
a. Ethan Allen c. James Otis e. Thomas Hutchinson
b. William Prescott d. Benedict Arnold
378. I was the first man to die in the American Revolution. I was killed during the Boston Massacre.
a. Sam Adams c. John Hancock e. Paul Revere
b. John Adams d. Crispus Attucks
379. I fought at the Battle of Quebec, but George Washington snubbed me. I came within ten minutes of handing him over to the British at West Point.
a. Ethan Allen c. James Otis e. Thomas Hutchinson
b. William Prescott d. Benedict Arnold

The Pennsylvanians

380. I was one of the most admired men in the colonies. I went to London to urge Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act. I was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Second Continental Congress. I negotiated with the French. I negotiated the peace treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.
- a. Benjamin Franklin
b. John Dickinson
c. Thomas Paine
381. I wrote *Common Sense*. I criticized the monarchy. I helped convince the American people to declare independence.
- a. Benjamin Franklin
b. John Dickinson
c. Thomas Paine
382. When the Revolutionary War broke out, I was a moderate. In the Continental Congress, I wrote the Olive Branch Petition, a last ditch effort to prevent a war between the British and the Americans.
- a. Benjamin Franklin
b. John Dickinson
c. Thomas Paine

380. a
381. c
382. b
383. e
384. b
The Declaration of Independence
385. a
386. c
387. b

The Southerners

383. I was a member of the Virginia Assembly. In 1774, I made a speech in the House of Burgesses declaring: "Give me liberty, or give me death!"
- a. George Washington c. Francis Marion e. Patrick Henry
b. Thomas Jefferson d. Nathanael Greene
384. I wrote a document that expressed our revolutionary ideals. I explained the causes which led us to break with England.
- a. George Washington c. Francis Marion e. Patrick Henry
b. Thomas Jefferson d. Nathanael Greene
385. The Continental Congress appointed me as commander of the Continental Army. I eventually won the Battle of Yorktown.
- a. George Washington c. Francis Marion e. Patrick Henry
b. Thomas Jefferson d. Nathanael Greene
386. I was known as "The Swampfox." When the British navy captured Charleston, my men and I hid in the swamps of South Carolina. We lured the British into the countryside and cut off their supply lines.
- a. George Washington c. Francis Marion e. Patrick Henry
b. Thomas Jefferson d. Nathanael Greene
387. George Washington hired me to survey and design the new capital at Washington, D.C.
- a. Benjamin Franklin c. Thomas Jefferson e. Patrick Henry
b. Benjamin Banneker d. Francis Marion

The Westerners

388. In the West, I fought in the French & Indian War against the British. I united the Indian tribes and fought the British in 1763.

- a. Tecumseh
- b. Osceola
- c. Pontiac
- d. Sequoyah

388. c

389. a
Anything to do with the Navy and its JPJ.

Naval Battles

389. The American Navy was much weaker than the British Navy. The French gave me three ships. Mine was renamed the *Bonhomme Richard* (after Ben Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac.) In 1779, I fought the British navy in the Atlantic Ocean. Halfway through the battle, when my ship was being blasted to bits, the British commander asked me if I was ready to surrender. To that, I replied: "I have not yet begun to fight!" After three hours of fighting, I captured that British ship! For this reason, I am regarded as the Father of the U.S. Navy.

- a. John Paul Jones
- b. George Rogers Clark
- c. Baron von Steuben
- d. Marquis de Lafayette

390. c
A German general trained the troops.

391. d
The French hero.

Allies of the Americans

390. At Valley Forge, I helped train the Continental army.

- a. John Paul Jones
- b. George Rogers Clark
- c. Baron von Steuben
- d. Marquis de Lafayette

391. I helped General Washington win the Battle at Yorktown.

- a. John Paul Jones
- b. George Rogers Clark
- c. Baron von Steuben
- d. Marquis de Lafayette

The Women

392. I was an intellectual who wrote letters against slavery and in favor of women's rights. 392. a
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher 393. e
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley 394. b
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren 395. f
393. I was an African American slave who became a poet. 396. c
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley 397. d
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren 398. a
394. I sewed the "Stars and Stripes." 399. a
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren
395. I wrote pro-revolutionary plays.
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren
396. Disguised as a man, I fought in the Revolutionary War.
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren
397. When my husband had a heatstroke at the Battle of Monmouth, I took his place.
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren
398. I wrote a famous letter entitled, "Remember the Ladies."
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren
399. When my husband became President, I became the First Lady.
a. Abigail Adams d. Molly Pitcher
b. Betsy Ross e. Phillis Wheatley
c. Deborah Samson f. Mercy Otis Warren

5. The Results

The Peace Treaty

400. Who negotiated the 1783 Paris Peace Treaty on behalf of U.S.?
a. John Jay
b. John Adams
c. Ben Franklin
d. all of the above
e. only B and C
401. What land did the U.S. acquire as a result of the 1783 Paris Peace Treaty?
a. Florida
b. from the Atlantic to the Mississippi
c. Canada
d. Louisiana
e. only A and B
402. Under the peace treaty, the British agreed to
a. recognize American independence.
b. establish the boundaries of the United States.
c. both
d. neither

400. d
John Jay later became an author of the *Federalist Papers*.

401. b

402. c

403. e

404. e

405. e

406. b

Four results of the Revolutionary War

403. All of the following were results of the Revolutionary War, *except*:
a. The American Revolution inspired the French Revolution.
b. White men who owned property had the right to vote and run for office.
c. Most of the Loyalists left the United States.
d. The Proclamation of 1763 was void, so people moved westward.
e. The U.S. Constitution recognized everyone as a citizen.
404. In the years following the revolution, slavery was abolished in
a. northern states.
b. the Great Lakes
c. the South
d. all of the above
e. only A and B
405. In the new nation, who were citizens?
a. all men
b. women
c. African Americans
d. Native Americans
e. white men with property
406. What happened to the Loyalists?
a. They remained in the new United States.
b. They moved to Canada and England.

The revolution's impact on people

407. How did the Revolutionary War affect the American people? 407. d
a. women became full citizens
b. women with property were allowed to vote 408. a
c. both 409. d
d. neither 410. b
408. How did the Revolutionary War affect the American people? 411. c
a. state constitutions outlawed slavery in northern states
b. African Americans became full citizens 412. a
c. both
d. neither 413. c
It sparked the French Revolution.
409. How did the Revolutionary War affect the American people? 414. a
a. American Indians became full citizens
b. American Indians with property were allowed to vote
c. both
d. neither
410. How did the Revolutionary War affect the American people?
a. The Loyalists became full citizens.
b. The Loyalists were expelled.
c. both
d. neither
411. The American Revolution inspired revolutions in
a. France
b. Latin America
c. both
d. neither
412. After the Revolutionary War, which part of North America was still part of the British Empire?
a. Canada
b. the Great Lakes
c. Florida
d. Louisiana
e. the Mississippi River
413. After the Revolutionary War, which country had the biggest national debt?
a. the U.S.
b. England
c. France
414. How many American soldiers died in battle?
a. 10,000
b. 50,000
c. 100,000
d. 500,000
e. one million

415. How many British soldiers died in battle? 415. a
a. 10,000 416. b
b. 50,000 417. c
c. 100,000 418. b
d. 500,000 419. c
e. one million 420. c
416. When the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, how did the U.S. relate to Great Britain. 421. c
a. We had peaceful relations with the British. 422. b
b. We went to war against the British in 1812.
417. Who was inspired by the American Revolution?
a. Marquis de Lafayette in France
b. Simon Bolivar in Latin America
c. both
d. neither
418. The new United States had what form of government?
a. monarchy
b. republic
419. By the end of the Revolutionary War, how many Loyalists left the country?
a. 1,000
b. 10,000
c. 100,000
420. Which statement about the Continental Army is true?
a. The Continental Congress often ran out of money to pay its soldiers.
b. The Continental Congress promised land grants to its soldiers at the end of the war.
c. both
d. neither
421. The Continental Congress had
a. to pay for the Revolutionary War.
b. no power to tax the people.
c. both
d. neither
422. Who loaned the *most* money to the Continental Congress?
a. England c. Spain
b. France d. the Netherlands

The impact on empires

423. Which statement is true? 423. c
- a. England defeated France in the French & Indian War. 424. b
 - b. France defeated England in the American Revolutionary War. 425. a
 - c. both
 - d. neither 426. c
424. The American Revolutionary War _____ the British empire.
- a. strengthened
 - b. weakened
425. The French national debt _____ help launch the French Revolution.
- a. did
 - b. did not
426. The Marquis de Lafayette participated in the _____ Revolution.
- a. American
 - b. French
 - c. both
 - d. neither

Documents

427. In *Common Sense*, Tom Paine believed that ____ was responsible for problems in the thirteen colonies. 427. a
- a. the King 428. b
 - b. Parliament 429. b
 - c. both 430. c
 - d. neither 431. d
428. The author of *Common Sense* believed that the colonies should
- a. be loyal to the king.
 - b. declare their independence.
 - c. elect their own representatives to Parliament.
 - d. become a monarchy.
 - e. become part of the British Empire.
429. This is an agreement between the government and its citizens by which the people agree to support the government as long as it protects their basic rights.
- a. *Common Sense*
 - b. U.S. Constitution
 - c. Treaty of Paris
 - d. Declaration of Independence
430. In this document, George III gave up sovereignty over his former colonies.
- a. *Common Sense*, 1776
 - b. U.S. Constitution, 1789
 - c. Treaty of Paris, 1783
 - d. Declaration of Independence, 1776
431. This document set forth the basic ideals of American government.
- a. *Common Sense*, 1776
 - b. U.S. Constitution, 1789
 - c. Treaty of Paris, 1783
 - d. Declaration of Independence, 1776

Great Quotations

“No governor or commander in chief of our other colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrant of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean . . .”

432. h
The British prohibited American colonists from settling west of the Appalachians.

432. This comes from what document?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

433. d

434. a

435. a

433. This document deals with what issue?

- a. taxation
- b. slavery
- c. the British army
- d. westward movement
- e. British economic policies

“Taxation without representation is tyranny.”

434. James Otis said this in regard to which acts?

- a. Stamp Act, Sugar Act, Tea Act, Townshend Acts
- b. Currency Act, Quartering Act
- c. Declaratory Act, Intolerable Acts
- d. Proclamation of 1763

“Every gallon of molasses or syrups, being the growth, product, or manufacture, of any colony or plantation in America, not under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, which shall be imported or brought into any colony or plantation in America, which now is, or hereafter may be, under the dominion of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, the sum of three pence. And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the monies disposed of by parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing the British colonies and plantations in America.”

435. This refers to which act?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

“Be it enacted that there be raised, levied, collected, and paid stamp duties on legal papers, commercial papers, liquor licenses, land instruments, indentures, cards, dice, pamphlets, newspapers, advertisements, almanacs, academic degrees, and appointments to office.”

436. a

437. b

438. e

439. d

436. What document is this?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

“That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted rights of Englishmen, that no taxes should be imposed on them, but with their own consent, given personally, or by their representatives.

That the people of these colonies are not, and from their local circumstances, cannot be represented in the house of commons in Great Britain.

That the only representatives of the people of these colonies, are persons chosen therein, by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.”

437. This protest came from which meeting?

- a. The Albany Congress
- b. The Stamp Act Congress
- c. First Continental Congress
- d. Second Continental Congress

“That the said colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain and that Parliament had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever.”

438. What document is this?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

439. According to this document, Parliament has the right to

- a. regulate trade
- b. levy taxes
- c. make any law for the American colonies
- d. all of the above
- e. only A and B

“Whereas it is expedient that a revenue should be raised in your majesty's dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and for the support of civil government, in such provinces where it shall be found necessary; and towards further defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing, the said dominions; be it enacted That there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid, unto his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, for and upon the respective goods glass, paper, lead, paint, and tea.”

440. g

441. b

442. b

443. a

440. What document is this?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

441. This law represents

- a. regulation of trade.
- b. raising revenue.

“It is lawful for any officer of his Majesty's customs, authorized by writ of assistance under the seal of his majesty's court, to take a constable or other public officer inhabiting near unto the place, and in the daytime to enter and go into any house, shop, cellar, warehouse, or room or other place, and, in case of resistance, to break open doors, chests, trunks, and other package there, to seize, and from thence to bring, any kind of goods or merchandize whatsoever prohibited or uncustomed, and to put and secure the same in his majesty's storehouse next to the place where such seizure shall be made.”

442. The colonists regarded a writ of assistance as _____ search and seizure.

- a. legal
- b. illegal

“Let these truths be indelibly impressed on our minds - that we cannot be happy without being free - that we cannot be free, without being secure in our property - that we cannot be secure in our property, if, without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away - that taxes imposed on us by parliament, do thus take it away.”

443. This document deals with what issue?

- a. taxation
- b. slavery
- c. the British army
- d. westward movement
- e. British economic policies

“This is the most magnificent movement of all! There is a dignity, a majesty, a sublimity, in this last effort of the patriots that I greatly admire. The people should never rise without doing something to be remembered - something notable and striking. This destruction of the tea is so bold, so daring, so firm, intrepid and inflexible, and it must have so important consequences, and so lasting, that I can’t but consider it as an epocha in history!”

444. b
445. b
446. d
447. f

444. In December 1773, John Adams wrote this in praise of the
- Boston Massacre.
 - Boston Tea Party.
 - Intolerable Acts.
 - events at Concord & Lexington.
 - Declaration of Independence.

“Whereas dangerous commotions and insurrections have been fomented and raised in the town of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, by divers ill-affected persons, to the subversion of his majesty's government, and to the utter destruction of the public peace, and good order of the said town; in which commotions and insurrections certain valuable cargoes of teas, being the property of the East India Company, and on board certain vessels lying within the bay or harbor of Boston, were seized and destroyed . . .”

445. In early 1774, Parliament was referring to what event?
- Boston Massacre.
 - Boston Tea Party.
 - Intolerable Act.
 - events at Concord & Lexington.
 - Declaration of Independence.
446. Who led the “dangerous commotions and insurrections”?
- militia
 - Minutemen
 - Boston Patriots
 - Sons of Liberty
 - the British Redcoats

“That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever to lade put, or cause or procure to be laden or put, off or from any quay, wharf, or other place, within the said town of Boston, or in or upon any part of the shore of the bay, commonly called The Harbor of Boston . . .”

447. What document is this?
- Stamp Act
 - Sugar Act
 - Currency Act
 - Quartering Act
 - Declaratory Act
 - Intolerable Acts
 - Townshend Acts
 - Proclamation of 1763

“Whereas the Massachusetts Bay charter hath been so far from contributing to the attainment of the good ends and purposes thereby intended, and to the promoting of the internal welfare, peace, and good government, of the said province, or to the maintenance of the just subordination to, and conformity with, the laws of Great Britain, that the manner of exercising the powers, authorities, and privileges aforesaid by the persons so annually elected, hath, for some time past, been such as had the most manifest tendency to obstruct, and in great measure, defeat, the execution of the laws; to weaken the attachment of his majesty's well-disposed subjects in the said province to his majesty's government, and to encourage the ill-disposed among them to proceed even to acts of direct resistance to, and defiance of, his majesty's authority: And it hath accordingly happened, that an open resistance to the execution of the laws hath actually taken place in the town of Boston, and the neighborhood thereof, within the said province . . . that the said method of annually electing the counselors or assistants of the said province should no longer be suffered to continue, but that the appointment of the said counselors or assistants should henceforth be put upon the like footing as is established in such other of his majesty's colonies or plantations in America, the governors whereof are appointed by his majesty's commission, under the great seal of Great Britain . . .”

448. f
449. b
450. c

448. What document is this?

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

449. According to this, how did Parliament punish the people of Massachusetts?

- a. raised taxes
- b. revoked its charter
- c. housed troops in private houses
- d. issued writs of assistance
- e. denied protesters a jury trial

“Whereas, since the close of the last war, the British parliament, claiming a power of right to bind the people of America, by statute in all cases whatever, hath in some acts expressly imposed taxes on them, and in others under various pretenses, but in fact for the purpose of raising a revenue, hath imposed rates and duties payable in these colonies, established a board of commissioners, with unconstitutional powers, and extended the jurisdiction of courts of Admiralty, not only for collecting the said duties, but for the trial of causes merely arising within the body of a county.”

450. In 1774, the First Continental Congress stated what grievances?

- a. taxation without representation
- b. no trial by jury of one's peers
- c. both
- d. neither

"I am not a Virginian, but an American."

451. f

451. In 1774, Patrick Henry explained that his loyalty was not to one colony, but to all the colonies. He felt loyal to Massachusetts because of what act by Parliament?

452. c

- a. Stamp Act
- b. Sugar Act
- c. Currency Act
- d. Quartering Act
- e. Declaratory Act
- f. Intolerable Acts
- g. Townshend Acts
- h. Proclamation of 1763

453. d

454. d

"The good people of the several Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, justly alarmed at these arbitrary proceedings of parliament and administration, have severally elected, constituted, and appointed deputies to meet and sit in general congress, in the city of Philadelphia, in order to obtain such establishment, as that their religion, laws, and liberties may not be subverted . . ."

452. This was the first statement of what meeting?

- a. The Albany Congress
- b. The Stamp Act Congress
- c. First Continental Congress
- d. Second Continental Congress

"We have for the present only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures: enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association."

453. In 1774, the First Continental Congress called for

- a. the battle at Concord & Lexington.
- b. the creation of a Continental army.
- c. the appointment of George Washington as commander-in-chief.
- d. an economic boycott of British goods.
- e. the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

"Gentlemen may cry Peace, but there is no peace. The war is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms. Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

454. In March 1775, who made this speech?

- a. George Washington
- b. Thomas Jefferson
- c. John Dickinson
- d. Patrick Henry
- e. Nathan Hale

"It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren till she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great and arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be the number of those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst, and to provide for it."

455. c

456. e

457. d

458. d
It is a new day!

455. In March 1775, Patrick Henry spoke to the Continental Congress. What did he want to do?

- a. stick his head in the sand
- b. work for a peaceful compromise
- c. recognize that war may be inevitable
- d. send an olive branch to the King of England
- e. join the Loyalists and the Tories

459. d
Our revolution inspired oppressed people around the world.

"If the British went out by water, to show two lanterns in the North Church steeple; and if by land, one as a signal, for we were apprehensive it would be difficult to cross the Charles River or get over Boston Neck."

456. Who wrote this?

- a. Sam Adams
- b. John Adams
- c. John Hancock
- d. Crispus Attucks
- e. Paul Revere

457. The author wrote this just before the

- a. Boston Massacre.
- b. Boston Tea Party.
- c. Intolerable Acts.
- d. events at Concord & Lexington.
- e. Declaration of Independence.

"What a glorious morning for America!"

458. Sam Adams wrote about the events of April 19, 1775.

What happened on that day?

- a. Boston Massacre.
- b. Boston Tea Party.
- c. Intolerable Acts.
- d. events at Concord & Lexington.
- e. Declaration of Independence.

"The shot heard round the world."

459. Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote this to describe the

- a. Boston Massacre.
- b. Boston Tea Party.
- c. Intolerable Acts.
- d. events at Concord & Lexington.
- e. Declaration of Independence.

“At Fort Ticonderoga, the British commander gazed at us in bewildered astonishment. ‘By whose authority do you act?’ exclaimed he. “In the name of the great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress!’ I replied.”

460. c
When he and the Green Mountain Boys seized the British fort.

460. Who said this?

- a. William Prescott
- b. George Washington
- c. Ethan Allen
- d. Nathan Hale

461. b
We don't have much ammo. Don't waste your bullets. Wait until they get real close before you fire.

"Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."

461. William Prescott, the American commander, said this at which battle?

- a. Concord & Lexington
- b. Bunker Hill
- c. Fort Ticonderoga

462. b

463. a

464. c

465. b

“But there is another and greater distinction for which no truly natural or religious reason can be assigned, and that is, the distinction of men into Kings and Subjects. Male and female are the distinctions of nature, good and bad the distinctions of heaven; but how a race of men came into the world so exalted above the rest, and distinguished like some new species, is worth enquiring into, and whether they are the means of happiness or of misery to mankind.”

462. The author prefers

- a. monarchy
- b. a republic.

463. This passage comes from what essay?

- a. *Common Sense*
- b. *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer*
- c. *On Civil Disobedience*

464. Who is the author?

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. John Dickinson
- c. Thomas Paine
- d. Henry David Thoreau

“Government by kings was first introduced into the world by the Heathens. It was the most prosperous invention the Devil ever set on foot for the promotion of idolatry . . . One of the strongest natural proofs of the folly of hereditary right in kings, is, that nature disapproves it, otherwise she would not so frequently turn it into ridicule by giving mankind an ass for a lion.”

465. The author ____ admire the King of England.

- a. does
- b. does not

“This is supposing the present race of kings in the world to have had an honorable origin; whereas it is more than probable, that could we take off the dark covering of antiquity, and trace them to their first rise, that we should find the first of them nothing better than the principal ruffian of some restless gang . . .”

466. b

467. a

468. a

466. The author believes it is ____ to have a hereditary king.

469. a

a. wise

470. a

b. stupid

471. e

“In the new Code of Laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make I desire you would Remember the Ladies, and be more generous and favourable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the Husbands. Remember all Men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the Ladies we are determined to foment a Rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any Laws in which we have no voice, or Representation.”

The Declaratory Act : *“That the said colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament.”*

467. Who is the author?

a. Abigail Adams

c. Molly Pitcher

e. Betsy Ross

b. Phillis Wheatley

d. Deborah Sampson

468. The author ____ believe in the rights of women.

a. does

b. does not

469. The author ____ believe that power corrupts.

a. does

b. does not

470. In response, the Continental Congress ____ the rights of women.

a. ignored

b. guaranteed

“The colonies are and ought to be independent of Britain.”

471. In June 1776, Richard Henry Lee proposed this and the Continental Congress passed it. He wrote it in response to an act passed by Parliament in 1766. What was the British law that angered the Virginian?

a. Stamp Act

b. Sugar Act

c. Currency Act

d. Quartering Act

e. Declaratory Act

f. Intolerable Acts

g. Townshend Acts

h. Proclamation of 1763

"When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

472. This comes from what document?
- a. *Two Treatises on Government*
 - b. *The Declaration of Independence*
 - c. *The U.S. Constitution*
 - d. *The Bill of Rights*
 - e. *Common Sense*

473. This paragraph explains
- a. natural rights.
 - b. the social contract.
 - c. the right of revolution
 - d. the reasons for leaving the British empire
 - e. the new American political system.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

474. This comes from what document?
- a. *Two Treatises on Government*
 - b. *The Declaration of Independence*
 - c. *The U.S. Constitution*
 - d. *The Bill of Rights*
 - e. *Common Sense*

475. This paragraph explains
- a. natural rights.
 - b. the social contract.
 - c. the right of revolution
 - d. the reasons for leaving the British empire
 - e. the new American political system.

472. b

473. d
We must explain our reasons for breaking away from England.

474. b

475. a
John Locke's theory of Natural Rights. God gave each individual certain basic rights.

“That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

476. b

477. e

478. b

479. e

476. This comes from what document?

- a. *Two Treatises on Government*
- b. *The Declaration of Independence*
- c. *The U.S. Constitution*
- d. *The Bill of Rights*
- e. *Common Sense*

477. This paragraph explains

- a. natural rights.
- b. the social contract.
- c. the right of revolution
- d. the reasons for leaving the British empire
- e. both B and C

“Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”

478. This comes from what document?

- a. *Two Treatises on Government*
- b. *The Declaration of Independence*
- c. *The U.S. Constitution*
- d. *The Bill of Rights*
- e. *Common Sense*

479. This paragraph explains

- a. natural rights.
- b. the social contract.
- c. the right of revolution
- d. the reasons for leaving the British empire
- e. both B and C

"We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

480. e

481. e

480. Benjamin Franklin gave this advice to those who had
- participated in the Boston Massacre.
 - dumped the tea in Boston harbor.
 - fought at Concord and Lexington.
 - attended the First Continental Congress.
 - signed the Declaration of Independence.

482. c

If we do not win, the British will conquer and enslave us. (No fooling. The British did that in Ireland). We must defeat them - or die trying.

483. b

"This day of July, 1776 will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

481. John Adams recommended how every American should celebrate
- the Boston Massacre.
 - the Boston Tea Party.
 - Concord and Lexington.
 - the First Continental Congress.
 - the Declaration of Independence.

"The fate of unborn millions will now depend, under God, on the courage and conduct of this army. Our cruel and unrelenting enemy leaves us only the choice of brave resistance, or the most abject submission. We have, therefore, to resolve to conquer or die."

482. George Washington said this to his troops in August 1776 just before the Battle of Long Island. At that battle, George Washington and the Continental Army
- was victorious.
 - was defeated.
 - retreated.

"I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

483. He was a spy for George Washington during the Battle of Long Island. These were his last words before being hung. He was only 21. Who was he?
- Ethan Allen
 - Nathan Hale
 - Benedict Arnold
 - Nathanael Greene

"If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms - never - never - never! You cannot conquer America."

484. c

485. b

486. g

487. g

488. a

March 1778

Other countries will imitate the Americans. They will model their revolutions after the American Revolution.

484. In November 1777, **William Pitt** gave this speech. He was the former Prime Minister of England. He believed that the Americans had

- a. the right to revolution.
- b. grievances that were reasonable.
- c. both
- d. neither

485. Judging from William Pitt's statement, the Revolutionary War was ____ in England.

- a. popular
- b. unpopular

Indeed, the French Revolution of 1789 and the Latin American revolutions of the early 1800s used the American Revolution as their model.

"We have this day no less than 2,873 men in camp unfit for duty because they are barefooted and otherwise naked."

486. In December 1777, George Washington was describing the horrible situation at

- a. Trenton
- b. Quebec
- c. Saratoga
- d. Yorktown
- e. Bunker Hill
- f. Long Island
- g. Valley Forge
- h. King's Mountain
- i. Fort Ticonderoga
- j. Savannah & Charleston
- k. Lexington & Concord
- l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered."

487. Tom Paine wrote this in December 1777 in his pamphlet *The Crisis*. He was describing the situation at

- a. Trenton
- b. Quebec
- c. Saratoga
- d. Yorktown
- e. Bunker Hill
- f. Long Island
- g. Valley Forge
- h. King's Mountain
- i. Fort Ticonderoga
- j. Savannah & Charleston
- k. Lexington & Concord
- l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse

"The Americans are the hope of this world. They may become its model."

488. Anne Turgot, a French philosopher, wrote this in March 1778. Were the French inspired by the American Revolution?

- a. yes
- b. no

"I have not yet begun to fight."

489. Who said this?

- a. George Rogers Clark
- b. John Paul Jones
- c. Baron von Steuben
- d. Marquis de Rochambeau

489. b

He fought the British navy and is regarded as the Father of the U.S. Navy.
It looks like I'm losing, but ain't over 'till it's over.

"Without a decisive naval force we can do nothing definitive. And with it, everything honorable and glorious."

490. In 1781, George Washington was hoping to get help from the ____ navy.

- a. British
- b. French
- c. Spanish
- d. Dutch

490. b

491. d

491. In 1781, George Washington won the battle of ____ thanks to help from that foreign navy.

- a. Trenton
- b. Quebec
- c. Saratoga
- d. Yorktown
- e. Bunker Hill
- f. Long Island
- g. Valley Forge
- h. King's Mountain
- i. Fort Ticonderoga
- j. Savannah & Charleston
- k. Lexington & Concord
- l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse

492. d

The French!

493. d

494. b

We loved George Washington.

495. c

492. Who helped George Washington win the last battle of the Revolutionary War?

- a. George Rogers Clark
- b. John Paul Jones
- c. Baron von Steuben
- d. Marquis de Rochambeau

"The World Turned Upside Down."

493. As they surrendered at the battle of ____, the British Redcoats played this tune.

- a. Trenton
- b. Quebec
- c. Saratoga
- d. Yorktown
- e. Bunker Hill
- f. Long Island
- g. Valley Forge
- h. King's Mountain
- i. Fort Ticonderoga
- j. Savannah & Charleston
- k. Lexington & Concord
- l. Cowpens & Guilford Courthouse

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

494. "Lighthorse Harry" Lee gave this speech at whose funeral?

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. George Washington
- c. Nathan Hale
- d. Benedict Arnold
- e. Benjamin Franklin

"The Revolution was in the minds of the people long before a drop of blood was shed at Lexington."

495. John Adams meant that as early as 1763 the people of the Thirteen Colonies

- a. stopped feeling like Englishmen and began to feel like Americans.
- b. experienced a growing sense of shared American identity.
- c. both
- d. neither

Terms

The Economy

496. The theory and system of political economy prevailing in Europe after the decline of feudalism, based on national policies of accumulating bullion, establishing colonies and a merchant marine, and developing industry and mining to attain a favorable balance of trade. 496. b
497. a
498. b
a. feudalism c. free enterprise e. free trade
b. mercantilism d. capitalism 499. a
497. Colonial merchants were ____ merchants. 500. b
a. American 501. a
b. British 502. a
498. What colonists sold to England 503. b
a. imports
b. exports 504. a
499. What colonists bought from England
a. imports
b. exports
500. What is manufacturing?
a. raw materials
b. finished goods
c. both
d. neither
501. Under mercantilism, who was allowed to manufacture?
a. the mother country
b. the colonies
c. both
d. neither
502. What is regulation of trade?
a. place a tariff on imports.
b. raise taxes in order to gain revenue.
503. What is taxation?
a. place a tariff on imports.
b. raise taxes in order to gain revenue.
504. A customs official is a person who
a. collects the taxes on imports.
b. enforces local customs and traditions.
c. both
d. neither.

505. To abstain from or act together in abstaining from using, buying, or dealing with as an expression of protest or disfavor or as a means of coercion. This is known as a

505. b

- a. protest
- b. boycott
- c. conspiracy
- d. grievance
- e. a declaration

The Government

506. A political unit having an extensive territory comprising a number of territories or nations and ruled by a single supreme authority. 506. a
a. empire 507. b
b. colony 508. c
507. A group of emigrants or their descendants who settle in a distant territory but remain subject to or closely associated with the parent country. 509. c
a. empire 510. c
b. colony 511. c
508. Historically, what is the relationship between an empire and its colonies? 512. c
The colonies are ____ to the “mother country.” 513. b
a. dependent
b. subordinate 514. b
c. both
d. neither
509. *Subordinate* means to be
a. inferior
b. subject to the control and authority of another.
c. both
d. neither
510. *Sovereignty* means
a. the supreme authority to rule
b. the supreme power to govern
c. both
d. neither
511. Before 1763, “salutary neglect” meant that
a. the British paid little attention to the American colonies.
b. the American colonists liked it that way.
c. both
d. neither
512. Until the 1770s, the royal governor of each of the Thirteen Colonies was
a. appointed by the King.
b. paid by the colonial legislature.
c. both
d. neither
513. The branch of government that makes the laws.
a. executive
b. legislature
c. judiciary
514. What is Parliament? It is the national ____ of Great Britain.
a. executive
b. legislature
c. judiciary

515. The colonial legislatures were run by 515. a
 a. Americans. 516. b
 b. the British.
 c. both 517. c
 d. neither 518. b
516. What was the House of Burgesses? It was the colonial ____ of Virginia. 519. b
 a. executive 520. a
 b. legislature
 c. judiciary 521. b
517. Self-government is all of the following, *except*: 522. c
 a. political independence
 b. autonomy
 c. monarchy
 d. representative government
 e. democracy
518. A people who share common customs, origins, history, and language. Yet they do not have an independence or self-government.
 a. country c. colony e. nation-state
 b. nation d. state
519. Who governed the American colonies during the Revolutionary War?
 a. the U.S. Congress
 b. the Continental Congress
 c. the Thirteen Colonies
 d. Parliament
520. The Americans often forced Parliament to repeal tax laws. To *repeal* means to
 a. revoke, take back, erase
 b. begin, initiate, launch
521. The systematic propagation of a doctrine or cause or of information reflecting the views and interests of those advocating such a doctrine or cause. Information that tells only one side of the story.
 a. politics c. the media e. public opinion
 b. propaganda d. the news
522. Committees of *Correspondence* were people who
 a. led protests in Boston.
 b. lived underground.
 c. wrote letters.
 d. led the boycott against British goods.
 e. plotted the overthrow of the King of England.

523. The Intolerable Acts: What does *intolerable* mean? 523. b
a. unfair
b. unbearable 524. e
524. The Intolerable Acts were also known as the Coercive Acts. 525. a
When a person is being *coerced*, he or she is being 526. b
a. forced. 527. c
b. pressured. 528. c
c. threatened. 529. b
d. intimidated. 530. b
e. all of the above
525. When the people conduct peaceful protests against a particular government action.
a. resistance
b. rebellion
c. revolution
526. When the people rise in open, armed, and organized resistance to a constituted government.
a. resistance
b. rebellion
c. revolution
527. When the people rise up and overthrow the government.
a. resistance
b. rebellion
c. revolution
528. Benjamin Franklin was a statesman. A *statesman* is a leader in ____ affairs.
a. national
b. international
c. both
d. neither
529. A person who extends an *olive branch* wants
a. war
b. peace
530. The first government of the United States was organized under the
a. U.S. Constitution.
b. Articles of Confederation.
c. both
d. neither

Rights

531. Inalienable rights: Right that are
a. God-given.
b. granted by government.
532. Double jeopardy is when a person is put on trial ____ for the same crime.
a. once
b. twice
533. If the British board a ship without a warrant from a judge, this is ____ search and seizure
a. legal
b. illegal
534. When the Sons of Liberty were holding demonstrations, they were exercising their
a. freedom of religion
b. freedom of assembly
c. freedom of the press
d. freedom to petition
e. right to bear arms
535. When the British marched to Concord and Lexington to confiscate weapons, they were violating the colonists'
a. freedom of religion
b. freedom of assembly
c. freedom of the press
d. freedom to petition
e. the right to bear arms
536. When John Dickinson wrote the Olive Branch letter to the King, he was exercising his
a. freedom of religion
b. freedom of assembly
c. freedom of the press
d. freedom to petition
e. the right to bear arms
537. The Founding Fathers always wanted due process. It means
a. you are entitled to a trial by jury.
b. the government cannot shoot you on sight for being a rebel.
c. both
d. neither
538. What is the main purpose of government?
a. maintain order
b. enforce the law
c. fight terrorism
d. protect national security
e. preserve individual rights

539. When do people have the right of revolution? When their government fails to
- a. maintain order.
 - b. enforce the law.
 - c. fight terrorism.
 - d. protect national security.
 - e. preserve individual rights.
539. e
540. a

540. In late 1775, Lord Dunmore (royal governor of Virginia) promised the emancipation of slaves who fought on the British side in the war. To emancipate a person means to _____ that person.
- a. free
 - b. enslave

The Military

541. Before the French & Indian War, the American colonists thought the British Army was invincible - that is, it ____ be conquered. 541. b
a. could 542. a
b. could not 543. a
542. A militia is an army composed of 544. c
a. ordinary citizens 545. a
b. professional soldiers. 546. c
543. A massacre is when the ____ kills unarmed _____. 547. b
a. army; civilians 548. b
b. civilians; army Loyalist and Tory mean the same thing.
544. Martial law is when 549. a
a. the military takes over the government. 550. d
b. the civilian government (governor, legislature, courts) is shut down.
c. both
d. neither
545. Who were the Redcoats?
a. the British army
b. the Continental army
546. When Parliament declared the colonies were in a *state of rebellion*, it meant that rebels
a. were denied due process.
b. could be shot on sight.
c. both
d. neither
547. A Loyalist supported
a. American independence.
b. the British Empire.
548. A Tory supported
a. American independence.
b. the British Empire.
549. A Patriot supported
a. American independence.
b. the British Empire.
550. What is a musket?
a. a crossbow
b. a shotgun
c. a rifle that uses bullets
d. a flintlock that uses lead balls

551. What is artillery? 551. c
 a. bayonet 552. a
 b. musket 553. a
 c. cannon 554. b
 d. tank
552. What is a knife affixed to the end of a rifle? 555. a
 a. bayonet 556. c
 b. musket 557. b
 c. cannon 558. b
 d. tank 559. e
553. What was a privateer?
 a. a ship that is privately owned
 b. a mercenary
 c. a sharpshooter
 d. the lowest rank in the Continental army
554. What is rum? A drink made from
 a. potatoes
 b. molasses
 c. corn, rye, or barley
555. Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys dragged cannons from Vermont to Boston. There, they placed the cannons on top of Boston hills and aimed them at the British below. This caused the British to evacuate Boston. *Evacuation* means
 a. to leave
 b. to build forts
556. The art and science of military command as applied to the overall planning and conduct of large-scale combat operations.
 a. tactics c. strategy e. forts
 b. battles d. maneuvers
557. During the Revolutionary War, England and France were
 a. allies.
 b. enemies.
558. The Hessians were mercenaries. What is a *mercenary*?
 a. a citizen-soldier who is a member of the militia
 b. a professional soldier hired for service in a foreign war
559. Who in the heck were the Hessians? They were mercenaries from
 a. England c. Spain e. Germany
 b. France d. the Netherlands