

1. The Declaratory Act was a statement defining
  - a. Parliament's continued right to legislate colonial affairs
  - b. the inherent rights of the colonials
  - c. the King's relationship to the colonists
  - d. the colonies' relationship to the Indians
  - e. trade between Britain and the colonies
2. The most important consequence of the Boston Tea Party was the
  - a. repeal of the tax on tea
  - b. failure of other colonies to support Boston's action
  - c. opening of negotiations between Britain and Massachusetts
  - d. enactment by Parliament of the Coercive Acts
  - e. reopening of the port of Boston to foreign trade
3. Which of the following most accurately describes the change in American public opinion between January 1774 and July 1776?
  - a. It changed from a desire for reconciliation to a decision for independence
  - b. Most people favored independence in 1774 but were willing to fight for it only after 1776
  - c. Loyalists were in the majority in both 1774 and 1776
  - d. By the summer of 1776, only a relatively small number of Americans expressed support for the king
  - e. Military support from France encouraged American Patriots by 1776
4. Pontiac's Rebellion was a reaction to
  - a. the building of Fort Duquesne
  - b. the renewed westward movement of English settlers
  - c. French control of the fur trade
  - d. the Proclamation line of 1763
  - e. the outbreak of the French and Indian War
5. The Albany Conference of 1754 provided a clear indication of
  - a. the refusal of British officials to deal with the dissatisfaction of the Iroquois
  - b. the power of Benjamin Franklin to persuade colonial assemblies to follow his path
  - c. the sense of community that pervaded relations among the colonies in 1754
  - d. the inability of British colonists to unite for a common cause
  - e. the proof that the colonies could unite against the British
6. The Zenger case helped spur on this means of inter-colonial connection
  - a. improve roads, stages and mail lines
  - b. increased commerce among colonies
  - c. committee of correspondence
  - d. more newspapers and greater circulation of ideas
  - e. the development of telegraph wires
7. The First Continental Congress was a reaction to
  - a. the Declaratory Act
  - b. fighting at Lexington and Concord
  - c. passage of the Intolerable Acts
  - d. the Boston Massacre
  - e. the British tax on tea
8. John Dickinson defended the idea of no taxation without representation by arguing:
  - a. colonists owed no loyalty to the king
  - b. Parliament could not regulate trade
  - c. colonists were too poor to be taxed
  - d. to tax people without their consent violated English law
  - e. colonists did not have to submit to British authority

9. "After the French and Indian War, the British government tried to make Americans pay for British protection in the colonies." Each of the following supports this statement EXCEPT the
  - a. Stamp Act
  - b. Sugar Act
  - c. Quartering act
  - d. Townshend Acts
  - e. Quebec Act
10. In writing the *Declaration of Independence*, Jefferson was influenced most by John Locke's idea of
  - a. due process of law.
  - b. the right to a fair trial
  - c. natural rights
  - d. the rights of the accused
  - e. the right to privacy
11. The Townshend Acts provoked all of the following colonial reactions EXCEPT
  - a. the Massachusetts Circular Letter
  - b. John Dickinson's *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
  - c. the Stamp Act Congress
  - d. colonial boycotts of British goods
  - e. the Gaspée incident
12. Which of the following sources would be MOST useful in studying the philosophical foundations of the American Revolution?
  - a. John Dickinson's *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
  - b. Benjamin Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanack*
  - c. John Locke's *Two Treatises on Government*
  - d. Jonathan Edwards' "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
  - e. the Albany Plan of Union
13. The Battle of Saratoga had all of the following consequences EXCEPT
  - a. encouraged the British to grant most of the American demands
  - b. persuaded the French to form an alliance with the United States
  - c. defeated a British attempt to isolate New England from the other colonies
  - d. gave a boost to American morale
  - e. caused the British to adopt a different military strategy
14. In the Treaty of Paris I (1763) ending the French and Indian War
  - a. The French lost their North American empire to the British
  - b. The French gained a new foothold on the North American continent.
  - c. The Iroquois Confederacy ceded to the British all lands east of the Mississippi River.
  - d. The Spanish acquired New Orleans and Florida.
  - e. France retained only Canadian Quebec in its empire in North America
15. Which of the following colonial powers exercised the LEAST amount of control over the commercial and political practices in its colonies?
  - a. Portugal
  - b. The Netherlands
  - c. Great Britain
  - d. France
  - e. Spain
16. Which of the following is in correct chronological order?
  - a. Albany Plan of Union, Proclamation of 1763, Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Party
  - b. Boston Tea Party, Boston Massacre, Stamp Act, Olive Branch Petition
  - c. Stamp Act, Proclamation of 1763, Quebec Act, battles of Lexington and Concord
  - d. Quebec Act, Townshend Acts, Stamp Act, Stamp Act Congress
  - e. Boston Massacre, Boston Tea Act, Olive Branch Petition, Stamp Act

17. The Great Awakening in the colonial period
- weakened institutional authority because it preached that a person's future religious destiny lay in his or her own hands
  - Baptists and Methodists formed from the splits among the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists
  - Challenged patterns of deference to the elite
  - Was led by George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards
  - Was characterized by all of the above
18. Which was an official organization created by the First Continental Congress rather than an unofficial organization that exerted pressure for political conformity in the years before the Revolutionary War began?
- Sons of Liberty
  - The Association
  - Circular Letter
  - Committees of Correspondence
  - Daughters of Liberty
19. Parliament's repeal of the Stamp Act
- was carried out at William Pitt's request
  - proved to the colonists that Parliament could be forced to yield to boycotts and mobs
  - ended its right to tax the colonies
  - was part of the growing trend of relaxing political control over the colonies
  - all of the above
20. In 1588 England defeated a major European rival, clearing the way for England to begin her efforts to colonize the New World. In the 1650s England began to enact a series of Navigation Acts to secure control of her trade with her New World colonies. These Navigation Acts sprang from England's trade rivalry with a second European nation. Just prior to the American Revolution, England successfully defeated a third rival. England's rivals, in the order that England met the challenges, were
- Prussia, France, Spain
  - Spain, the Netherlands, France
  - Portugal, Spain, France
  - France, the Netherlands, Spain
  - Spain, France, Russia
21. More than any other, this colony was the lengthened shadow of one man. He offered easy land terms of 50 free acres, laid out his principal city in checkerboard fashion to prevent a disaster similar to the Great Fire of London, and offered a sincere trust in humanity and religious freedom in his "Holy Experiment." What colony and founder are described?
- New York – Peter Stuyvesant
  - Georgia – James Oglethorpe
  - Pennsylvania – William Penn
  - Maryland – Lord Baltimore
  - Massachusetts Bay – John Winthrop
22. Which of the following statements concerning mercantilism is accurate?
- Laissez-faire was a basic concept in mercantilism
  - Mercantilism seriously retarded the development of a wide range of colonial industries
  - Americans were economically hurt by the laws requiring all imperial trade to be carried in British ships manned by British sailors
  - The British government controlled and directed economic activities to benefit the national state rather than the colonies or individual British citizens
  - A nation increases its national wealth by importing more goods than it exports

23. During Sir Edmund Andros's rule,
- the power of town meetings was curbed
  - officials tried to enforce the Navigation Laws
  - taxes were levied without the consent of elected representatives
  - the New England colonies were restructured into one colony
  - all of the above
24. Why was there so much colonial opposition to the Tea Act of 1773?
- The East India Company was granted a monopoly control over the sale of tea in the colonies
  - The act raised taxes on tea
  - British troops accompanied the British merchants who came to sell the tea
  - The tea tax was passed in retaliation for the Boston Tea Party
  - The act raised the price of tea
25. The French and Indian War was a pivotal point in America's relationship to Great Britain because it led
- Great Britain to
- encourage colonial manufactures
  - impose revenue taxes on the colonies
  - restrict emigration from England
  - ignore the colonies
  - grant increased colonial self-government
26. Colonial cities functioned primarily as
- mercantile centers for collecting agricultural goods and distributing imported manufactured goods
  - places where most poor immigrants settled and worked as independent artisans
  - center where large scale financial and banking operations were conducted
  - places to which wage earners commuted from numerous surrounding communities
  - centers of light manufacturing
27. Colonial legislatures were able to bend the power of the governors to their will because
- the governors often had a greater sense of loyalty to their colony than to the king
  - the governors were usually chosen by colonial legislatures and could be removed from office by the legislatures
  - the king generally held the views of colonial legislators in higher regard than those of the governors
  - colonial legislatures controlled taxes and expenditures that paid the governor's salaries
  - all of the above
28. Which of the following events is in chronological order?
- Boston Massacre, Townshend Acts, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts
  - Tea Act, Intolerable Acts, Boston Massacre, Townshend Acts
  - Intolerable Acts, Boston Massacre, Townshend Acts, Tea Act
  - Townshend Acts, Boston Massacre, Tea Act, Intolerable Acts
  - Townshend Acts, Intolerable Acts, Boston Massacre, Tea Act
29. The Quebec Act was especially unpopular in the 13 colonies because it did all of the following EXCEPT
- turn an extensive amount of territory over to Catholic control
  - apply to many colonies
  - deny the French the right to retain many of their old customs
  - prevent the expansion of colonial borders westward
  - alarm the colonists of any future regulations from Parliament
30. The most ethnically diverse region of colonial America was \_\_\_\_\_, whereas, \_\_\_\_\_ was the least ethnically diverse
- New England, the South
  - The middle colonies, the South
  - The South, New England
  - The middle colonies, New England
  - New England, the middle colonies



31. One purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to
- warn other nations to stay out of the Revolution
  - ask for an end to slavery
  - appeal for fairer treatment by Parliament
  - explain to the rest of the world why the colonies had revolted
  - all of the above

32. France's support for the United States during the American Revolutionary War was motivated primarily by
- enthusiasm for the revolutionary principles
  - a desire to weaken its rival, Great Britain
  - a desire to regain Canada and the Florida
  - pressures from its ally, Spain
  - the hope of converting the United States into a French dependency

33. The argument between Great Britain and its American colonies during the 1760's and 1770's over "virtual representation" concerned
- legislative appointments in the colonial assemblies by the King
  - Parliament representing the colonists as a whole
  - The lack of colonial participation in negotiating the Treaty of Paris
  - The increasing use of juryless admiralty courts in the colonies
  - The representation of "free men of color" in colonial assemblies

34. The Stamp Act crisis was important in the coming of the American Revolution for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- the colonists demonstrated their willingness to use violence rather than legal means to frustrate British policy
  - the crisis coincided with a British decision to garrison regular troops in American cities
  - American patriots realized that the British were so inflexible that the American Revolution virtually was inevitable
  - Colonial assemblies found a common cause in the phrase "no taxation without representation"
  - Patriot leaders realized that effective boycotts can get Parliament to repeal laws

35. The Intolerable Acts did all of the following EXCEPT
- closed the port of Boston until the tea was paid for
  - led to the meeting of the First Continental Congress
  - placed Boston under military law
  - led Thomas Jefferson to write the Declaration of Independence
  - re-enforced the Quartering Act in Boston

36. In the Treaty of Paris ending the French and Indian War
- the French lost their North American empire to the British
  - the French gained a new foothold on the North American continent
  - the Iroquois Confederacy ceded to the British title to all lands east of the Mississippi River
  - the Spanish acquired New Orleans and Florida
  - France retained only Canada Quebec in its empire in North America

37. The primary weapon that colonial opponents of the various revenue acts used to force their repeal was
- Boycotts
  - Nonviolent civil disobedience
  - Petitions to the crown
  - Guerrilla Tactics
  - Organized Riots

38. Britain gave America generous terms in the Treaty of Paris of 1783 because British leaders
- Realized that they had been beaten badly
  - Wanted to help Spain as well
  - Had changed from Whig to Tory
  - Were trying to persuade America to break with its alliance with France
  - Fearred continued war might lead to a loss of their Latin American colonies

39. As the War for Independence began, Britain had the advantage of
- Overwhelming national wealth and naval power
  - An alliance with Spain and Holland
  - A well-organized and united home government and population
  - Experienced generals and a well-supplied professional army
  - All of the above

40. The colonists' advantages in the War for Independence included
- Highly reliable and well-supplied troops
  - Potential aid from Native Americans
  - A well-organized, united population
  - Many outstanding civil leaders
  - All of the above

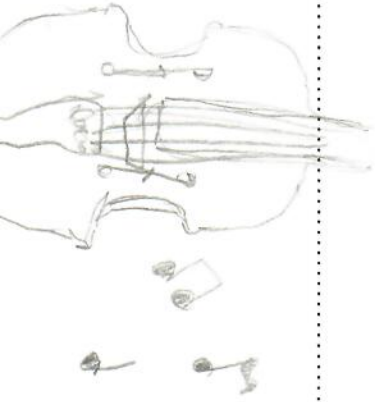
41. The Olive Branch Petition
- Was rejected by all of the other reindeer
  - Was an expression of King George III's desire for peace
  - Promised no treason charges if colonists stopped fighting
  - Was an attempt by the colonists to gain support of Native Americans
  - Professed American loyalty to the crown and desired to be treated like British subjects

42. Some Indian nations joined the British during the Revolutionary War because
- the British threatened them with destruction if they did not help
  - they believed that a British victory would restrain American expansion into the West
  - the British hired them as mercenaries
  - they were bound by treaties
  - none of the above

43. Thomas Paine's Common Sense
- blamed George III for the colonies' problems and urged Americans to declare their independence
  - was a call for the abolition of slavery
  - insisted that the British allow the colonies to elect their own representatives to Parliament
  - criticized the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation
  - demanding that a strong executive be included in the Constitution

44. Colonial Committees of Correspondence were created to
- keep colonial loyalists in contact with each other
  - publicize grievances against England
  - improve the writing skills of young gentlemen
  - correspond with English radicals who supported the American cause
  - Unify the Puritan church across New England

45. Which of the following is an accurate description of the Sons of Liberty, created in 1765
- this inter-colonial association was created by the elite in an attempt to channel crowd action into acceptable forms of resistance
  - the organization was founded by colonists who opposed the colonial resistance movement
  - this inter-colonial association was founded by a group of newspaper editors who composed a series of essays on the subject of liberty
  - the organization was strongest in the South and was composed of radicals who demanded separation from Great Britain
  - The organization were frontier farmers fighting against the Native American nations across the Proclamation Line



1777  
1783  
1785  
1791

46. The Ordinance of 1785 and 1787 were notable accomplishments because they
- a. established the principle that western lands are the joint property of all the states
  - b. initiated a territorial policy that provided for the orderly creation of new states
  - c. made possible a policy of Native American relations that enabled new western areas to be settled peacefully
  - d. put land into the hands of the actual settler rather than the speculator
  - e. were the basis for the future settlement of the dispute with Britain over the northwest posts
47. A major defect in the national government established by the Articles of Confederation was that it lacked
- a. a means of amending the Articles
  - b. the authority to tax
  - c. the power to declare war
  - d. the authority to make treaties
  - e. a legislative branch
48. Which of the following was true of the Continental Congress in its drafting of the Articles of Confederation?
- a. it was cautious about giving the new government powers it had just denied Parliament
  - b. it gave Congress the exclusive right to issue currency
  - c. it gave the national court system the power to review both national and state law
  - d. it gave Congress control of interstate commerce
  - e. it rejected the arguments of men like Samuel Adams and Richard Henry Lee who feared strong governments
49. In their writing of the Constitution, the Founding Fathers were strongly influenced by ideas of an Englishman and a Frenchman. These were, respectively,
- a. John Locke and de Tocqueville
  - b. Edmund Burke and Lafayette
  - c. Alexander Hamilton and Montesquieu
  - d. James Madison and Lafayette
  - e. John Locke and Montesquieu
50. The Revolutionary War began with fighting in \_\_\_\_\_, then in 1777-1778, fighting was concentrated in \_\_\_\_\_, and the fighting concluded in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. The South, the middle colonies, New England
  - b. The middle colonies, New England, the South
  - c. New England, the South, the middle colonies
  - d. New England, the middle colonies, the South
  - e. The middle colonies, the South, New England

Part B: Short Answer (Choose any 3 of the following 4)

- a) Historians debate whether the American Revolution was inevitable / unavoidable? If you assume it was avoidable, describe what event made it unavoidable and explain why.
- b) What were the Long-term causes of the Revolution? (Longterm – 15 years or more)
- c) Why did Americans chose not only to break from Britain but to create a Republican form of government?
- d) What Republican ideas did the leaders of the Revolution agree upon and which Republican ideas did they disagree about?