

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

- Which of the following is NOT a reason the Quebec Act (1774) angered American colonists?
  - Expansion of Quebec's territory to lands along the Ohio River
  - Lack of representative government in Quebec under the new law
  - Relocation of French Canadians from Acadia to Louisiana
  - Increased legitimacy of Catholicism and less emphasis on Protestantism
  - All of the above are reasons the act angered colonists
- Base your answer to the following question on "No soldier shall, in time of peace be [given shelter], without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law."  
– Third Amendment, Bill of Rights  
The Third Amendment is an indirect reference to the
  - Sugar Act
  - Quartering Act
  - Stamp Act
  - Declaratory Act
  - Townshend Acts
- A piece of British legislation signed in response to Pontiac's rebellion was the
  - Stamp Act
  - Proclamation of 1763
  - Quartering Act
  - Declaratory Act
  - Sugar Act
- Which of the following was a negative effect of the Navigation Acts on the colonies?
  - New England shipbuilding was badly damaged.
  - Chesapeake tobacco no longer enjoyed a monopoly in England.
  - Spanish and French forces posed serious danger to colonial trade.
  - colonists had to pay high prices for manufactured goods from England.
  - Mid-Atlantic ports had to shut down.
- What was the first and initially most important good that the Navigation Acts specified could only be exported to England?
  - textiles
  - cotton
  - corn
  - tobacco
  - ships
- The Tea Act of 1773 was primarily an attempt by England to
  - lower the price of tea by decreasing demand for it in the American Colonies
  - bail out the bankrupt British East India Company, by granting them a monopoly on tea in America
  - reconcile any disputes with the colonies by offering cheap tea even with a tea tax
  - encourage moderation of tea use in the colonies
  - create a shift in wealth from Britain's North American colonies to its colonies in Asia
- Of all the acts instituted by England to generate funds from the colonies, the Stamp Act became the most noteworthy because
  - it was a direct tax on the colonies
  - some American colonists actually approved of the Act
  - it went against taxation without representation
  - it established the first voluntarily tax
  - opposition to the Stamp Act varied across the colonies
- In an attempt to generate revenue to protect the newly acquired land holdings and pay for extensive financial debts incurred during the French and Indian War, England began a program in 1763 to regain imperial control of the American colonies under the leadership of
  - James Otis
  - George Grenville
  - John Hancock
  - William Pitt
  - John Dickinson

9. Which of these most accurately describes the political mood in America prior to the publication of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*?
- A) The idea of independence was already very popular before the release of Paine's pamphlet.
  - B) Before its publication, very few Americans were openly in favor of independence.
  - C) Americans believed that a republican form of government would work best for them.
  - D) Americans saw the British system of government as inherently tyrannical.
  - E) The American colonists were split 50/50 on whether or not to declare independence.
10. Delegates arrived at the First Continental Congress intending to
- A) break free from the British control
  - B) restore a positive relationship with the British crown
  - C) write a Declaration of Independence
  - D) write a Constitution that improved the Articles of Confederation
  - E) develop a strategy to win the Revolutionary War
11. The Coercive Acts were a direct response to the
- A) repeal of the Townshend Acts
  - B) Boston Massacre
  - C) Committees of Correspondence
  - D) Boston Tea Party
  - E) Intolerable Acts
12. Which of the following is true about the Boston Massacre of 1770?
- I. It resulted in the immediate passage of the Coercive Acts
  - II. It began when American colonists opened fire on a group of British troops
  - III. Five Colonists and no British troops were killed
- A) I, II, and III
  - B) I only
  - C) II only
  - D) III only
  - E) I and II only
13. During the colonial period a committee of correspondence could best be described as
- A) An exchange of letters between prominent leaders in the colonies protesting British imperial policy
  - B) The first American postal service
  - C) A method used by the British Crown to keep track of American independence movement
  - D) A secret society founded to terrorize the colonies Royal governors
  - E) A theological study group founded by leaders of the Great Awakening
14. Which statement best describes the colonists opinions towards trade restrictions at the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
- A) The colonists were extremely bitter towards the strictly enforced regulation.
  - B) The colonists were still indifferent towards the strictly enforced regulation.
  - C) The colonists were extremely bitter even though the regulations were not strictly enforced.
  - D) The colonists were indifferent because the regulations were not strictly enforced.
  - E) The colonists were frustrated because the regulations were enforced inconsistently.
15. Which colony was most likely to defy the Navigation Acts?
- A) Georgia
  - B) Virginia
  - C) Massachusetts Bay
  - D) New York
  - E) Delaware
16. Which group of people below became known for being colonial agitators, arousing public opinion, and propagandizing any new law that Parliament had approved of?
- A) George Washington, Thomas Payne and Alexander Hamilton
  - B) James Otis, John Hancock and Benjamin Franklin
  - C) John Jay, John Dickinson and Thomas Payne
  - D) James Otis, Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams
  - E) Patrick Henry, Paul Revere and Charles Townshend

17. Many colonists, including Loyalists, protested the Stamp Act because
- A) many townspeople suspected that the colonial officials were secretly benefiting from the tax
  - B) Parliament had enacted the Stamp Act, not the colonial legislature, despite the tax being implemented on letters, newspapers and other printed goods within the American colonies
  - C) the tax was expensive and many people lost the privilege to send mail because they could not afford to
  - D) the taxation burden placed on the Colonists would relieve that placed on the shoulders of British citizens
  - E) it was in greater detail and more strictly enforced than any of the previous policies initiated by England
18. Base your answer to the following question on Loyalists during the Revolutionary War
- I. Tended to be wealthy or government officials
  - II. Were approximately 50 percent of the population
  - III. Had support from Native Americans
- A) I only
  - B) I and II only
  - C) I and III only
  - D) II and III only
  - E) I, II, and III
19. The Battle of Saratoga was significant because
- A) it won Americans the support of the capable French military
  - B) even though America lost, it managed to debilitate British forces
  - C) it was the first instance in which America demonstrated its military capacity
  - D) it changed Loyalists' opinion of the war effort
  - E) it resulted in an overconfident British army that eventually surrendered

20. The Declaration of Independence was important at the time of the American Revolution mainly because of
- A) Thomas Jefferson's exemplary writing ability
  - B) its long list of grievances against the British King, George III, essentially declaring freedom from the British Crown
  - C) its focus on human rights and a government based on the consent of the people
  - D) other nations' immediate respect for America's declared freedom
  - E) the prominence that each of the signers of the document had within the Colonies
21. Which of the following is true about the Revolutionary spirit within the American colonies during the War for Independence?
- I. As the war dragged on, Americans were greatly reluctant to enlist in the army.
  - II. The financial drain of the Revolution frustrated many colonists.
  - III. The ill-trained, poorly supplied militia companies were greatly determined to claim victory.
- A) I only
  - B) II only
  - C) II and III only
  - D) I and II only
  - E) I, II, and III
22. The final battle of the American Revolution took place at
- A) Saratoga
  - B) Trenton
  - C) Long Island
  - D) Yorktown
  - E) Brandywine Creek
23. What was an advantage the American militia had over the British army?
- A) Since their weapons were made out of cheaper metal, it was lighter to carry into battle.
  - B) They were fighting on their own home-soil, so they were more familiar with the terrain.
  - C) The Americans predominantly occupied the major port cities while the British were stationed in the countryside.
  - D) The Americans received aid from countries like Prussia and Spain during the war.
  - E) The American militiamen were more experienced.

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24. American colonists gained all of the following from the Treaty of Paris EXCEPT

- A) recognition of the American Colonies' Independence.
- B) all of the land east of the Mississippi river and north of the Florida Peninsula border.
- C) forts that were occupied by British troops had to be evacuated.
- D) \$15 million in wartime reparations from England.
- E) fishing rights off British Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

25. What did the Treaty of Paris stipulate about the Loyalists?

- A) The states were urged to compensate the Loyalists for seized property.
  - B) All of the Loyalists were forced to support the newly-independent colonies or else they would be sent back to England.
  - C) Any loyalist was prevented from ever holding a government position in America.
  - D) The burden of financing the war placed on the affluent Loyalists.
  - E) The Loyalists should be treated like any other colonist living in America.
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