

1. Which of the following is NOT a reason the Quebec Act (1774) angered American colonists?

- A) Expansion of Quebec's territory to lands along the Ohio River
- B) Lack of representative government in Quebec under the new law
- C) Relocation of French Canadians from Acadia to Louisiana
- D) Increased legitimacy of Catholicism and less emphasis on Protestantism
- E) All of the above are reasons the act angered colonists

2. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation..."

– Fourth Amendment, Bill of Rights

The Fourth Amendment is an indirect reference to the

- A) Sugar Act
- B) Quartering Act
- C) Stamp Act
- D) Declaratory Act
- E) Townshend Acts

3. 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

- A) Sugar Act
- B) Quartering Act
- C) Stamp Act
- D) Declaratory Act
- E) Townshend Acts

4. The first law passed by Parliament to raise revenue from the colonies was the

- A) Navigation Acts
- B) Sugar Act
- C) Stamp Act
- D) Townshend Acts
- E) Proclamation of 1863

5. A piece of British legislation signed in response to Pontiac's rebellion was the

- A) Stamp Act
- B) Proclamation of 1763
- C) Quartering Act
- D) Declaratory Act
- E) Sugar Act

6. The British response to Pontiac's rebellion demonstrated

- A) the reluctance of the British to bring their own troops into colonial battles
- B) the desire to use British troops rather than colonial troops
- C) the newfound British alliance with the Native Americans
- D) the British dependence on American tobacco
- E) the new crop of American generals that was developing

7. Which of the following is an effect of the Navigation Acts on the colonies?

- A) Colonial manufacturing expanded greatly.
- B) New England ship building was badly damaged.
- C) English military forces protected the colonies from the French and Spanish.
- D) Chesapeake farmers received high prices for their crops.
- E) Colonists paid low prices for manufactured goods from England.

8. Which of the following was a negative effect of the Navigation Acts on the colonies?

- A) New England shipbuilding was badly damaged.
- B) Chesapeake tobacco no longer enjoyed a monopoly in England.
- C) Spanish and French forces posed serious danger to colonial trade.
- D) colonists had to pay high prices for manufactured goods from England.
- E) Mid-Atlantic ports had to shut down.

9. Which of the following was a positive effect of the Navigation Acts on the colonies?
- A) Colonial manufacturing expanded greatly.
 - B) Chesapeake farmers increased production of their crops
 - C) Colonists received lower prices on manufactured goods from England.
 - D) New England shipbuilding prospered.
 - E) The Southern colonies rice plantations expanded westward.
10. What was the first and initially most important good that the Navigation Acts specified could only be exported to England?
- A) textiles
 - B) cotton
 - C) corn
 - D) tobacco
 - E) ships
11. The Tea Act of 1773 was primarily an attempt by England to
- A) lower the price of tea by decreasing demand for it in the American Colonies
 - B) bail out the bankrupt British East India Company, by granting them a monopoly on tea in America
 - C) reconcile any disputes with the colonies by offering cheap tea even with a tea tax
 - D) encourage moderation of tea use in the colonies
 - E) create a shift in wealth from Britain's North American colonies to its colonies in Asia
12. The Townshend Acts employed all of the following EXCEPT
- A) the use of writs of assistance
 - B) the paying of customs officials out of the fines they levied
 - C) the suspension of colonial governments who refused to comply with the laws
 - D) the use of admiralty courts
 - E) the deportation of those who were convicted
13. What was the difference between the Sugar Act of 1764 and the Molasses Act of 1733?
- A) The Sugar Act was exclusively placed on goods being imported from the Netherlands.
 - B) The Sugar Act taxed only foreign-imported sugar, whereas the Molasses Act included other goods besides Molasses.
 - C) The Sugar Act was strictly enforced, with violators facing trials without regard to the enforcement of justice.
 - D) The Sugar Act and the Molasses Act both banned the importation of items from other countries, however the Molasses Act permitted materials from France.
 - E) There were no differences between the two Acts.
14. 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
- A) James Otis
 - B) George Grenville
 - C) John Hancock
 - D) William Pitt
 - E) John Dickinson
15. 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.

16. The British Parliament believed that the Townshend Acts would be more successful than the earlier Stamp Act because

- A) taxation rates were lower under the Townshend Acts than the Stamp Act
- B) the tax collectors were colonists themselves, instead of officials recently sent over from Britain
- C) prices of goods went down just as duty laws went into effect, so consumers saw no overall price change under the Townshend Acts
- D) colonists were awarded a minimal amount of actual representation in Parliament, which nonetheless was enough to quiet tensions
- E) they were indirect duties collected from merchants, rather than direct duties collected when the colonist was purchasing the good

17. Place the following events of the American Revolution in the correct chronological order, from earliest to latest.

- A) Intolerable Acts, fighting at Lexington and Concord, Olive Branch Petition, *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine published
- B) Intolerable Acts, Olive Branch Petition, *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine published, fighting at Lexington and Concord
- C) Olive Branch Petition, Intolerable Acts, *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine published, fighting at Lexington and Concord
- D) *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine published, Intolerable Acts, Olive Branch Petition, fighting at Lexington and Concord
- E) *Common Sense* by Thomas Paine published, Olive Branch Petition, fighting at Lexington and Concord, Intolerable Acts

18. 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

19. The Stamp Act Congress and John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* both argued that

- A) taxes could not be levied on the colonists without their representatives' consent
- B) the colonies should liberate themselves from the oppressive British
- C) the Townshend Acts should be immediately repealed
- D) British authority was better than no authority at all
- E) Parliament had the right to tax and make laws concerning the colonies

20. The Dominion of New England was

- A) a military alliance formed among the New England colonies to help protect themselves from Native Americans
- B) a legislative body formed among the New England colonies to make decisions about how to deal with English policy
- C) a body created out of the New England colonies and New York and New Jersey created by James II to increase royal control
- D) a federation created in the early 19th century by Daniel Webster to oppose the War of 1812
- E) a group of anti-slavery Senators who fought to eliminate slavery in the whole country in the 1850s

21. When the First Continental Congress met in 1774 in the city of Philadelphia, the Congress advised that the states do all of the following EXCEPT

- A) develop state militias in the event that England should resort to military force
- B) establish an organization which would enforce strict economic sanctions against Britain
- C) the Denouncement of the Intolerable Acts
- D) attend a Second Continental Congress in case not all of the colonies' conflicts with Britain were resolved
- E) raise funds so a permanent Continental Congress could be established

22. 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
23. The unexpected boycott of the Townshend Acts by the American colonists forced England to repeal the Acts because of which of the following reasons?
- I. The New Townshend Duties had produced only a fraction of the anticipated revenue
 - II. The many protests and riots that went on made some of the colonial cities potentially dangerous for British troops.
 - III. British Merchants were financially suffering and requested that parliament repeal the Duties.
- A) I only
 - B) II only
 - C) I and II only
 - D) I and III only
 - E) I, II, III only
24. 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
25. 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
26. Which of the following was the most important factor in preventing Cornwallis' retreat from Yorktown?
- A) The French Navy's control of Chesapeake Bay
 - B) The threat of a mutiny from the British Hessian mercenaries
 - C) Francis Marion's militia had occupied the Yorktown Peninsula
 - D) Cornwallis had been captured by the Colonials at Guilford Courthouse
 - E) The French Army was marching on Yorktown from Richmond
27. What was the main reason why the French monarchy helped the American colonies?
- A) It tried to establish diplomacy with the new American nation.
 - B) It hoped to reclaim land that it had lost to Britain during the Seven Years War.
 - C) It was seeking allies as it tried to establish colonies around the world.
 - D) The production of weapons and opening of factories would be a way to jumpstart the slumping French economy.
 - E) Another American ally, the Netherlands, coerced the French into helping the Americans.
28. Benjamin Franklin served in all of the following roles EXCEPT
- A) Newspaper publisher
 - B) Scientist
 - C) Diplomat
 - D) Politician
 - E) Minister

29. 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
30. How were Marquis de Lafayette, Thaddeus Kosciusko and Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben connected to the American Revolution?
- A) They were eighteenth century philosophers whose writings on the independence of nations motivated the Continental army.
 - B) All three of these men were foreign military officers who helped provide military expertise to the poorly-trained Continental soldiers.
 - C) They were intelligence officers who provided the American generals with important insight on British military strategy.
 - D) Along with Paul Revere, these three men warned the Massachusetts villages about the coming of the British army.
 - E) They were scientists who invented new weapons that gave the American colonists the upper-hand in battle.
31. The final battle of the American Revolution took place at
- A) Saratoga
 - B) Trenton
 - C) Long Island
 - D) Yorktown
 - E) Brandywine Creek
32. The reasons why the American colonies won the Revolutionary War include all of the following EXCEPT
- A) the British army was worn out by the small guerilla army techniques of the colonial militia
 - B) the British financial drain of having to resupply its troops from thousands of miles away
 - C) support for the war at home often was divided among British citizens
 - D) the large amount of resources the American colonies received from France
 - E) the British defeat at the Battle of Long Island turned the tide in favor of the Americans
33. 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.
34. Base your answer to the following question on According to the Treaty of Paris, the United States
- I. Was acknowledged as independent
 - II. Was bound in the West by the Mississippi River
 - III. Owed confiscated property to Loyalists
- A) I only
 - B) I and II only
 - C) I and III only
 - D) II and III only
 - E) I, II, and III
35. What was the impact of the Revolutionary War and aftermath in terms of religion?
- A) Religion became more popular in the United States.
 - B) While traditional Protestantism declined, Catholicism grew at a record pace.
 - C) Traditional church position was strengthened.
 - D) Deism gained popularity among educated classes.
 - E) The U.S. experienced a great flight from Christianity.

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36. Many of the terms established by the Treaty of Paris in 1783 were frequently disregarded by both England and Spain because the
- A) American Colonies were too militarily depleted to enforce the land rights that they had gained
 - B) lack of a centralized government to enforce the Treaty left the colonies vulnerable to foreign intervention
 - C) foreign nations were jealous that a loose, unconsolidated group of colonies was given rights to a vast land area rich in natural resources
 - D) severe financial crisis that the colonies experienced forced them to become subordinates once again to foreign countries
 - E) American diplomats had made secret arrangements to transfer land back to England and Spain
37. The origin of Delaware as its own separate American colony can be traced to
- A) settlements founded by an exiled Anne Hutchinson pushing for religious freedom
 - B) reception of a separate governing assembly from William Penn for an area of his 'holy experiment'
 - C) philanthropist James Oglethorpe's desire to have expanded opportunities for debtors in the Americas
 - D) Roger Williams' royal charter to create a new Middle colony on the Atlantic coast
 - E) governance under Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, eventually united into one single colony
38. The economic differences between commercial New England, the agricultural South, and the mixed Mid-Atlantic colonies can be attributed to
- A) the geographic features of each region, such as available farmland and ports
 - B) the type of charter—whether corporate, royal, or propriety—the colonies had
 - C) the use of slaves instead of indentured servants as cheap labor
 - D) the degree of social and economic stratification in each area's culture
 - E) the character and backgrounds of the settlers who lived there
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