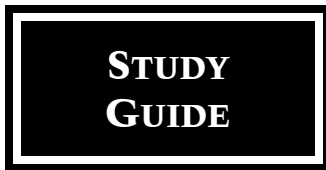


Name: _____

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AMERICA IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

CHAPTER 3

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. The most effective government institution in the colonies was the
 - (a) appointed governor.
 - (b) elected legislature.
 - (c) appointed council.
 - (d) customs office.
2. English mercantilists believed that England's power depended on
 - (a) finding gold and silver in America.
 - (b) a ruthless exploitation of the colonists.
 - (c) subsidizing colonial manufacturers.
 - (d) a favorable balance of trade with other nations.
3. England's Navigation Acts
 - (a) banned Dutch ships from colonial ports.
 - (b) allowed the colonists to sell certain enumerated articles to foreign markets.
 - (c) failed to implement mercantilistic assumptions.
 - (d) were strictly enforced.
4. Mercantilism and the Navigation Acts stimulated the ___ industry in the colonies.
 - (a) hat
 - (b) shipbuilding
 - (c) iron
 - (d) woolen
5. One effect of the Great Awakening was that it
 - (a) weakened religious fervor in the colonies.
 - (b) promoted religious toleration in the colonies.
 - (c) unified colonial congregations.
 - (d) renewed colonists' respect for authority.
6. Enlightenment thinkers believed that humankind's future was tied to the
 - (a) arbitrary actions of an omnipotent God.
 - (b) instance of divine revelation.
 - (c) exercise of human reason.
 - (d) unpredictability of uncontrollable fate.
7. Which of the following statements is *true*?
 - (a) Mercantilistic principles reduced the level of international conflict.
 - (b) French and English colonists in North America had little reason for conflict.
 - (c) Before 1750, colonists played a minor role in the imperial wars between Britain and France.
 - (d) The early colonial wars created serious strains between England and the colonies.
8. How did the French and Indian War differ from earlier colonial wars?
 - (a) In the French and Indian War, France rather than Spain was England's chief enemy.
 - (b) Americans participated only in the French and Indian War.
 - (c) The French and Indian War was the only one in which the Indians sided with the French.
 - (d) As a result of the French and Indian War, France lost her empire in North America.

9. William Pitt made Britain's ____ the primary British objective in the French and Indian War.
 - (a) acquisition of Caribbean sugar islands
 - (b) domination of North America
 - (c) banning of Dutch trade from America
 - (d) elimination of Indian resistance on the colonial frontier

10. In the 1763 Treaty of Paris,
 - (a) France lost all her New World possessions.
 - (b) England got New Orleans and former French territory west of the Mississippi River.
 - (c) Spain got East and West Florida.
 - (d) England got Canada.

11. Which of the following statements about the British in 1763 is *not* true?
 - (a) Most British officials knew little about America.
 - (b) British leaders held colonists in contempt.
 - (c) British officials finally began to exercise effective leadership of the empire.
 - (d) the expanded empire in America presented several new problems for British administration.

12. The Proclamation of 1763
 - (a) held that writs of assistance were unconstitutional.
 - (b) declared war on Chief Pontiac and his followers.
 - (c) invalidated all colonial land claims.
 - (d) prohibited colonial settlement of the Ohio Valley.

13. The Grenville administration did *not* enact
 - (a) new duties on glass, paint, and tea.
 - (b) direct taxes on all legal papers.
 - (c) lower taxes on West Indian sugar.
 - (d) strict enforcement of the trade laws.

14. Colonial resistance to the Sugar Act generated a debate about the definition of
 - (a) representation.
 - (b) imperialism.
 - (c) federalism.
 - (d) mercantilism.

15. Protest against the Stamp Act was very strong for all of the following reasons *except*
 - (a) it was imposed at a time when the colonial economy was depressed.
 - (b) it provoked the most vocal interest groups in the colonies.
 - (c) it was an indirect tax designed to regulate colonial trade.
 - (d) it was an open threat to colonial self-government.

16. The Declaratory Act was
 - (a) an invitation to colonists to work out a system for sharing power with Parliament.
 - (b) a statement of the colonists' claims that they could not be taxed without their consent.
 - (c) a bold assertion of Parliament's sovereign power over the empire.
 - (d) a strongly worded colonial protest against the Stamp Act.

17. The Boston Massacre was directly followed by the
 - (a) repeal of the Stamp Act.
 - (b) enactment of the Declaratory Act.
 - (c) repeal of the Townshend Acts.
 - (d) enactment of the Quartering Act.

18. After the *Gaspee* was burned in 1772, colonists created ____ to coordinate inter-colonial resistance to British “tyranny.”
 - (a) the Continental Association
 - (b) the Sons of Liberty
 - (c) committees of correspondence
 - (d) the First Continental Congress

19. Parliament intended the Tea Act to
 - (a) compel the colonists to pay import taxes.
 - (b) aid the financially troubled British East India Company.
 - (c) punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party.
 - (d) provoke the colonists to armed rebellion.

20. Most delegates to the First Continental Congress
 - (a) accepted the concept of virtual representation.
 - (b) denied that Parliament had any authority to legislate for the colonies.
 - (c) called for a restructuring of the British colonial system.
 - (d) demanded independence for the colonies.

21. ____ was responsible for authoring the Albany Plan of Union.
 - (a) Benjamin Franklin
 - (b) Jonathan Edwards
 - (c) John Locke
 - (d) Thomas Jefferson

22. The original cause of the French and Indian War was
 - (a) conflict in Europe between Britain and France.
 - (b) British removal of the “Acadian” French settlers from Nova Scotia.
 - (c) competition between French and English colonials in the Ohio Valley.
 - (d) the French attack on George Washington at Fort Necessity.

23. The French and Indian War eventually became part of the larger conflict known as
 - (a) the Seven Years’ War.
 - (b) the War of Spanish Succession.
 - (c) the War of Austrian Succession.
 - (d) King George’s War.

24. The result of the attempt to create inter-colonial unity at the Albany Congress was
 - (a) a permanent cooperative organization in the colonies.
 - (b) rejection of the congress’ proposal for colonial home rule by London and individual colonies.
 - (c) a sharp increase in Indian attacks on colonial settlements.
 - (d) a growing colonial sympathy with France in the war against Britain.

25. Pontiac’s brief but fierce attack on frontier outposts in 1763 had the effect of
 - (a) ending good American-Indian relations on the frontier.
 - (b) reviving French hopes for a new war.
 - (c) convincing the British to keep troops stationed in the colonies.
 - (d) stopping the flow of westward settlement.

26. The theory of mercantilism, by which the colonies were governed, held that
 - (a) the economy should be shaped by market forces, without government interference.
 - (b) the colonies should develop by becoming as economically self-sufficient as possible.
 - (c) the colonial economy should be carefully controlled to serve the mother country’s needs.
 - (d) colonists should promote economic growth by free trade with other countries.

27. The British troops involved in the Boston Massacre had been sent to the city as a result of
 - (a) colonial protests against the Stamp Act.
 - (b) the illegal activities of the committees of correspondence.
 - (c) colonial resistance to the Quartering Act of 1767.
 - (d) disruptive colonial resistance to the Townshend Acts' taxes on tea and other products.
28. The religious revivalism that swept colonial America in the early eighteenth century was called the
 - (a) Great Revival.
 - (b) Enlightenment.
 - (c) Great Awakening.
 - (d) Halfway Covenant.
29. The goal of the Stamp Act of 1765 was to
 - (a) raise money to modernize the British navy.
 - (b) build cooperation with the colonial merchant class.
 - (c) raise money for the defense of the colonies.
 - (d) better control the colonial bureaucracy.
30. The Intolerable or Coercive Acts did all of the following *except*
 - (a) forbid town meetings.
 - (b) require that the colonial militias disband.
 - (c) permit British troops to live in private homes.
 - (d) close the port of Boston.
31. In the Treaty of Paris 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 title to all lands east of the Mississippi River.
 - (d) the Spanish conquered New Orleans and Florida.
 - (e) France retained only Canadian Quebec in its empire in North America.
32. The Proclamation of 1763
 - (a) established and expanded the province of Quebec.
 - (b) encouraged British land speculation.
 - (c) forbade any Indian confederacies.
 - (d) created an alliance between the colonists and the Iroquois confederacy.
 - (e) set aside an area west of the Appalachians as "Indian Country."
33. The law that provoked the Boston Tea Party
 - (a) placed a heavy tax on any tea not imported by the East India Company.
 - (b) actually lowered the price of tea.
 - (c) closed the port of Boston to further foreign trade.
 - (d) was the harshest measure yet taken by the British against the colonies.
 - (e) received little attention in other port cities.
34. Under Britain's mercantilistic policy
 - (a) Britain and the other imperialistic powers worked out a trade agreement to prevent conflict.
 - (b) the colonies were expected to export more finished goods than they imported.
 - (c) trade restrictions on the colonies were forbidden.
 - (d) the colonies were expected to supply Great Britain with raw materials.
 - (e) the colonies enjoyed considerable political and economic growth.
35. Prior to the 1760s, Britain's Navigation Acts
 - (a) were effective in raising enormous revenue for the Crown.
 - (b) prevented the American colonies from shipping raw materials to Great Britain.
 - (c) were only loosely enforced in the American colonies.
 - (d) successfully ended smuggling in the American colonies.
 - (e) none of the above.

36. British authorities based their colonial commercial policies on the theory of
 - (a) feudalism.
 - (b) monopolism.
 - (c) federalism.
 - (d) mercantilism.
 - (e) republicanism.

37. The major goal of the committees of correspondence was to
 - (a) keep the British troops from landing in Boston.
 - (b) write letters to Parliament.
 - (c) write letters to French and Spanish allies.
 - (d) better coordinate revolutionary activities throughout the colonies.
 - (e) help keep all the colonies informed of the ongoing negotiations with the king.

38. Which of the following happened last?
 - (a) passage of the Intolerable Acts
 - (b) passage of the Stamp Act
 - (c) the Boston Massacre
 - (d) the Boston Tea Party
 - (e) passage of the Declaratory Act

39. Which of the following is the best description of the location of the Proclamation Line of 1763?
 - (a) along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains
 - (b) along the crest of the Rocky Mountains
 - (c) at the Mississippi River
 - (d) at the Ohio River
 - (e) at the St. Lawrence River

40. Which of the following individuals was a prominent political philosopher?
 - (a) George Tennent
 - (b) Jonathan Edwards
 - (c) John Locke
 - (d) George Whitefield
 - (e) Cotton Mather

41. The one American who, more than anyone else, symbolized the spirit of the Enlightenment was
 - (a) Jonathan Edwards.
 - (b) George Washington.
 - (c) Cotton Mather.
 - (d) George Whitefield.
 - (e) Benjamin Franklin.

42. The two most important leaders of the Great Awakening in colonial America were
 - (a) Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield.
 - (b) John Winthrop and Jonathan Edwards.
 - (c) John Locke and Benjamin Franklin.
 - (d) Thomas Gordon and John Trenchard.
 - (e) Cotton Mather and George Whitefield.

43. Followers of the Great Awakening, who emphasized a powerful emotional religion, were known as
 - (a) "Old Lights."
 - (b) "New Lights."
 - (c) Presbyterians.
 - (d) Deists.
 - (e) Evangelists.

44. The English leader whose policies brought a British victory in the Seven Years' War was
- (a) Lord North.
 - (b) William Pitt.
 - (c) George Grenville.
 - (d) George II.
 - (e) Edward Braddock.
45. The major source of Anglo-French conflict in the colonies was
- (a) slavery.
 - (b) international naval supremacy.
 - (c) an ongoing argument about relations and treaties with Native Americans.
 - (d) political grievances.
 - (e) control of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

Multiple-Answer Multiple Choice: Each of the following questions may have two, three, or four correct answers. Mark all correct answers for each question. (1 point each)

46. The Navigation Laws required that
- (a) all commerce to and from the colonies be carried only on English vessels.
 - (b) European goods going to the colonies had first to put in at an English port to pay duties.
 - (c) certain goods produced in the colonies could only be shipped to England.
 - (d) the colonies develop as quickly as possible its manufacturing capabilities.
47. George Grenville responded to American protests against his policies by asserting that
- (a) colonists were represented by Parliament even if they did not think so.
 - (b) the power of Parliament was absolutely supreme in the empire.
 - (c) the concept of "virtual" representation was invalid.
 - (d) English subjects could be taxed without their being represented in Parliament.
48. Colonists disliked the new British policy of trying accused tax-policy offenders in admiralty courts
- (a) because they would be assumed guilty unless they could prove themselves innocent.
 - (b) because they would be taken to England for trial.
 - (c) because they could not present witnesses in their own defense.
 - (d) because they would not receive a jury trial.
49. The Townshend Acts
- (a) were more vigorously protested by colonists than the Stamp Act.
 - (b) were designed to raise revenue to help pay the salaries of royal governors.
 - (c) failed to produce the volume of revenue expected.
 - (d) were repealed by Parliament.

True/False: Answer "A" for true and "B" for false.

50. Colonists in British North America managed to avoid direct involvement in most of Britain's "world wars" until the French and Indian War.
51. George Washington's battle at Fort Necessity substantially resolved the issue of control of the Ohio Valley.
52. William Pitt's successful strategy in the French and Indian War was to concentrate British forces and try to capture the French strongholds in North America.
53. British regular troops under Edward Braddock succeeded, where Washington's colonial militia had failed, in capturing the key French forts in the Ohio Valley.

54. The removal of the French threat made American colonists more secure and therefore less reliant on the mother country for protection.
55. The British government's attempt to prohibit colonial expansion across the Appalachian Mountains aroused colonial anger and defiance of the law.
56. By the mid-eighteenth century, America's distance from Britain and its development of its own political institutions had given its people a considerable degree of freedom from British control.
57. The theory of mercantilism was based on the idea that colonies existed primarily for the economic benefit of the mother country.
58. Americans generally accepted the right of Parliament to tax colonies to provide money for defense but denied its right to legislate about matters affecting colonial affairs.
59. The colonies finally forced repeal of the Stamp Act by organizing political protests and enforcing nonimportation agreements against British goods.
60. The First Continental Congress proclaimed that the colonies would declare independence from Britain unless their grievances were redressed.
61. The main reason the Navigation Acts controlling American trade did not create much discontent in the colonies was because Britain did not effectively enforce the laws.
62. In early America, royal governors exercised essentially dictatorial power over the colonial legislatures.
63. The Sons of Liberty led a terrorist campaign against British tax collectors during the colonial agitation over the Stamp Act.
64. With the Declaratory Act, Parliament finally recognized the sovereignty of the colonial assemblies.
65. Until the latter part of the eighteenth century, the Privy Council allowed most colonial governments to run their own affairs.