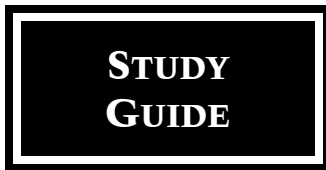


Name: _____

Date: _____



THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CHAPTER 4

Multiple Choice: (1 point each)

1. What is the correct order of events from the following list: (1) Battle of Bunker Hill; (2) George III proclaims the colonies in open rebellion; and (3) Congress adopts the Declaration of Independence?
 - (a) 3, 2, 1
 - (b) 2, 1, 3
 - (c) 1, 2, 3
 - (d) 1, 3, 2
2. The British view following the Boston Tea Party that other colonies would not rally to the aid of New Englanders was based on
 - (a) the behavior of colonial militia units during the French and Indian War.
 - (b) information provided by colonial agents who represented the colonies in Parliament.
 - (c) the hesitancy of southern colonies to resist the Sugar and Stamp acts and the Townshend duties.
 - (d) intelligence reports from British spies in the colonies.
3. The Declaration of Independence did *not*
 - (a) call upon the states to draft constitutions.
 - (b) justify the right of revolution.
 - (c) describe a theory of republican government.
 - (d) blame George III for the colonies' discontent.
4. As the Revolutionary War began, Britain's disadvantages included all of the following *except*
 - (a) a poorly disciplined army.
 - (b) a long supply line.
 - (c) inefficient military leadership.
 - (d) European enemies anxious to take advantage of the situation.
5. In the winter of 1776, Washington's army boosted the Patriots' morale by winning victories at
 - (a) Philadelphia and Brandywine.
 - (b) New York and Long Island.
 - (c) Trenton and Princeton.
 - (d) Ticonderoga and Crown Point.
6. The British military strategy for 1777 was to
 - (a) occupy Boston.
 - (b) invade the southern colonies.
 - (c) isolate New England from the other colonies.
 - (d) hold colonial cities and let the Americans have the countryside.
7. The key significance of the Battle of Saratoga was that it
 - (a) forced Britain to sue for peace.
 - (b) began a successful colonial invasion of Canada.
 - (c) encouraged the French to ally with the colonies.
 - (d) proved the Continental Army was superior to colonial militia.

8. The worst American defeat of the Revolutionary War was at
 - (a) Bunker Hill.
 - (b) Trenton.
 - (c) Saratoga.
 - (d) Charleston.
9. The major fighting of the Revolutionary War began in ____, then moved to ____, and ended in ____.
 - (a) New England; the South; the Middle Colonies
 - (b) the South; New England; the Middle Colonies
 - (c) New England; the Middle Colonies; the South
 - (d) the Middle Colonies; New England; the South
10. In the Treaty of Paris of 1783, the new boundaries of the United States did not include the
 - (a) Gulf of Mexico.
 - (b) Great Lakes.
 - (c) Mississippi River.
 - (d) St. Lawrence River.
11. In the Treaty of Paris of 1783, Americans did *not* agree to
 - (a) recommend the return of Loyalists' property.
 - (b) allow the British to collect prewar debts.
 - (c) end the alliance with France.
 - (d) accept British terms on Canadian fishing rights.
12. Ratification of the Articles of Confederation was delayed by a dispute over
 - (a) the financial obligation of each state to the national government.
 - (b) the cession of state-claimed western lands to the national government.
 - (c) the expansion of slavery into western lands.
 - (d) using actual or virtual representation in the national government.
13. Congress did *not* use ____ to finance the Revolutionary War.
 - (a) bond sales
 - (b) foreign loans
 - (c) currency issues
 - (d) heavy taxes
14. The most powerful institution in the new state governments was the
 - (a) governor.
 - (b) courts.
 - (c) legislature.
 - (d) bureaucracy.
15. A political innovation of the new states as they established their independence was
 - (a) constitutional conventions.
 - (b) political parties.
 - (c) representative assemblies.
 - (d) bicameral legislature.
16. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 did not provide for
 - (a) the survey and sale of public lands.
 - (b) a territorial form of government.
 - (c) a procedure for transforming territories into states.
 - (d) the banning of slavery from the Northwest Territory.
17. During the period of fighting between April 1775 and July 1776, the colonists claimed to want
 - (a) the removal of all British troops from America.
 - (b) to restore their rights within the British Empire.
 - (c) complete independence from Britain.
 - (d) to end the power of King George III to rule them.

18. George Washington proved to be an especially effective commander of American forces because
 - (a) he was able to rally skeptical New Englanders to the Patriot cause.
 - (b) of his exceptionally brilliant military mind.
 - (c) of his integrity, courage, and moral forcefulness.
 - (d) his humble background inspired the ordinary soldiers of the Revolutionary army.
19. The Battle of Bunker Hill
 - (a) cost the British heavily in lost lives, although it was technically a colonial defeat.
 - (b) represented the first colonial military victory of the war.
 - (c) temporarily opened the door to reconciliation between the king and the American colonies.
 - (d) caused far more American than British casualties.
20. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* startled the colonists by arguing boldly for
 - (a) direct military resistance to British rule.
 - (b) an alliance with the French against Britain.
 - (c) the invasion and conquest of Canada.
 - (d) an independent and republican America separated from Britain.
21. The primary French motive in aiding the American cause was
 - (a) to weaken the British Empire.
 - (b) to promote republican government and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
 - (c) to test new forms of military weaponry and tactics.
 - (d) to gain the economic advantage of trade with the former British colonies.
22. In addition to Washington's army, the British defeat at Yorktown was brought about by
 - (a) the French navy under Admiral de Grasse.
 - (b) the American navy under John Paul Jones.
 - (c) the American militia under George Rogers Clark.
 - (d) the Armed Neutrality under Catherine the Great.
23. The ideal of "republican motherhood" that emerged from the American Revolution held that
 - (a) women should be rewarded politically for having helped establish the American republic.
 - (b) women had a special responsibility to cultivate the "civic virtues" of republicanism in children.
 - (c) the government should establish social services to help mothers raise their children.
 - (d) mothers should be granted full political and economic rights in the American republic.
24. The greatest weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation was that
 - (a) it was unable to deal with the issue of western lands.
 - (b) it had no power to regulate commerce or collect taxes from the sovereign states.
 - (c) it had no power to establish relations with foreign governments.
 - (d) the legislative branch was unable to cope with the powerful executive branch.
25. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided that
 - (a) the states should retain permanent control of their western lands.
 - (b) money from the sale of western lands should be used to promote manufacturing.
 - (c) after sufficient population growth, western territories could be organized and join the union.
 - (d) the settlers in the northwest could vote on whether or not they should have slavery.
26. The Declaration of Independence was primarily written by
 - (a) John Adams.
 - (b) Patrick Henry.
 - (c) John Hancock.
 - (d) Thomas Jefferson.
27. Which of the following statements about the Revolutionary War is correct?
 - (a) The fighting ended with Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.
 - (b) Help from most Indian tribes enabled the Americans to win their independence from Britain.
 - (c) Most of the men who fought in the Continental Army were drafted.
 - (d) American victory at Boonesborough, Kentucky, turned the tide in the war for the Americans.

28. All of the following were true of the state constitutions adopted during the Revolution *except*
- (a) they concentrated power in the popularly elected legislature.
 - (b) they all contained bills of rights.
 - (c) they provided for weak executives and frequent elections.
 - (d) they abolished property and tax-paying qualifications for voting.
29. The Articles of Confederation
- (a) gave too much power to the central government.
 - (b) provided for state representation by population.
 - (c) jealously guarded state sovereignty at the expense of national power.
 - (d) created a powerful presidency.
30. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787
- (a) defined the process by which a territory became a state.
 - (b) provided for the surveying of the Northwest Territory.
 - (c) ignored the basic rights of settlers in the region.
 - (d) specifically allowed slavery to exist in the region.
31. The Declaration of Independence
- (a) stated that all men “are created equal.”
 - (b) blamed George III for much of the impasse.
 - (c) was unanimously approved with no alterations.
 - (d) both A and B.
 - (e) both A and C.
32. Americans who sided with the British during the War for Independence were known as
- (a) Commonwealthmen.
 - (b) Continentals.
 - (c) Whigs.
 - (d) Loyalists.
 - (e) Southerners.
33. Essential to the establishment of a colonial alliance with the French was the work of
- (a) Thomas Paine.
 - (b) John Adams.
 - (c) John Dickinson.
 - (d) Thomas Jefferson.
 - (e) Benjamin Franklin.
34. The Treaty of Paris of 1783
- (a) established the American borders at the Appalachian Mountains.
 - (b) ensured that Loyalists would not be compensated for their lands.
 - (c) did not provide a favorable conclusion to the war.
 - (d) allowed Americans the opportunity for an independent nation.
 - (e) did not include compensation for Loyalists whose lands had been confiscated.
35. The English political philosopher most often cited by American rebels was
- (a) Thomas Paine.
 - (b) Edmund Burke.
 - (c) William Pitt.
 - (d) John Locke.
 - (e) David Hume.

36. Under the terms of the ____, an orderly process for laying out lands and towns in the western territory was established.
- (a) Land Ordinance of 1785
 - (b) Northwest Ordinance of 1787
 - (c) Proclamation of 1763
 - (d) Cumberland Agreement
 - (e) Ordinance of 1784
37. Major weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation government included
- (a) the inability to regulate trade through tariffs.
 - (b) the inability to tax.
 - (c) the inability to provide a standard currency.
 - (d) all of the above.
 - (e) none of the above.
38. The pamphlet ____ presented justification to Americans for their break with Great Britain.
- (a) *Common Sense*
 - (b) *The Prince*
 - (c) *The Declaration of the Rights of Man*
 - (d) *Treatise on Government*
 - (e) *American Crisis*
39. The American victory that brought about the French alliance occurred at
- (a) Trenton.
 - (b) Yorktown.
 - (c) Breed's Hill.
 - (d) Philadelphia.
 - (e) Saratoga.
40. The opening shots of the American Revolution occurred at
- (a) the battles of Lexington and Concord.
 - (b) the Battle of Bunker Hill.
 - (c) the Boston Massacre.
 - (d) the Battle of Saratoga.
 - (e) Valley Forge.
41. The Olive Branch Petition
- (a) was an attempt by the British to reach a political settlement after their defeat at Saratoga.
 - (b) was offered by radicals in the Continental Congress to unify colonial opposition to England.
 - (c) was issued by France to bring hostilities between the British and Americans to an end.
 - (d) was offered to Native American tribes by the Continental Congress to gain their support.
 - (e) was an attempt by the Continental Congress to prevent further hostilities after Bunker Hill.
42. The argument that "injuries and usurpations" by King George III and his government violated the social contract that had existed between Britain and its American colonies was articulated in
- (a) the Declaratory Act.
 - (b) the Treaty of Paris.
 - (c) the Declaration of Rights.
 - (d) the Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms.
 - (e) the Declaration of Independence.
43. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 included the following terms *except*
- (a) Britain formally recognized American independence.
 - (b) Britain was allowed to maintain several forts in the area west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - (c) American fishing ships were given permission to fish off the coast of Newfoundland.
 - (d) the Americans promised to compensate Loyalists whose property had been confiscated.
 - (e) the American government promised not to interfere with British collectors seeking payment.

44. Which of the following was *not* a feature of the Articles of Confederation?
- (a) They called for a bicameral legislature.
 - (b) Unanimity was required to amend the Articles of Confederation.
 - (c) Nine of thirteen states were required to pass legislation.
 - (d) There was no national court system.
 - (e) Each state had one vote in Congress.
45. Which one of the following was a major success of the Articles of Confederation?
- (a) They ended the French and Indian War.
 - (b) They led to the creation of a powerful United States military.
 - (c) They paved the way for closer economic ties with Great Britain.
 - (d) They devised land policies that would allow for the systematic incorporation of new states.
 - (e) They resolved the disputes between the powers of the central government and the states.

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. As the War for Independence began, the colonies had to their advantage
- (a) highly reliable and well-supplied troops.
 - (b) the potential for foreign aid from France.
 - (c) a well-organized, strongly committed, and united population.
 - (d) many outstanding civil and military leaders.
47. When the Second Continental Congress convened,
- (a) delegates from all thirteen colonies eventually attended.
 - (b) the strongest sentiment was for declaring independence from England.
 - (c) it adopted measures to raise money and create an army and navy.
 - (d) it drafted new written appeals to the king.
48. During the Revolutionary War, the British successfully captured and occupied
- (a) New York City.
 - (b) Charleston.
 - (c) Philadelphia.
 - (d) Boston.
49. The Treaty of Paris of 1783 included
- (a) British recognition of American independence.
 - (b) establishment of the boundaries of the United States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River between the Great Lakes and Spanish Florida.
 - (c) a provision that Americans were required to allow British collection of prewar debts.
 - (d) the requirement that Americans cease persecution of Loyalists.
50. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress
- (a) was specifically designed to be weak.
 - (b) had no control over public land policy.
 - (c) had no power to regulate commerce.
 - (d) had no tax-collecting authority.

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

51. George Washington was chosen commander of the American army more for his military abilities than for his personal and political attributes.
52. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was extremely important in pushing the colonies into direct, violent rebellion against the king as well as against Parliament.

53. The Declaration of Independence was especially important because it enabled the Americans to appeal for direct aid from France.
54. Loyalists were strongest in New England, while Patriots were strongest in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South outside of Virginia.
55. At Yorktown, the Americans finally showed that they could win an important battle without French assistance.
56. The greatest failure of the national government under the Articles of Confederation was its inability to deal with the issue of western lands.
57. Most new state constitutions dramatically increased the power of state governors.
58. American forces enjoyed considerable success in the early phases of the Revolutionary War.
59. The Battle of Yorktown brought defeat for the English.
60. The United States was created on July 4, 1776, when the Continental Congress signed the Declaration of Independence.
61. The American Revolution began when British troops opened fire on colonial Minute Men in Lexington.
62. France was the first country to recognize the United States as an independent nation.
63. The British hired German Hessian soldiers as mercenaries to help defeat the American colonists.
64. The inspiration for the ideas within the Declaration of Independence was inspired by John Locke's theory of the "social contract."
65. The victory of the Patriots at the Battle of Bunker Hill finally convinced the delegates to the Second Continental Congress to declare independence from England.