

Practice test for 4

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The goal of the First Continental Congress was to
 - a. draft a declaration of independence from the British crown.
 - b. develop a plan for undermining the decisions of the king.
 - c. state the concerns of colonists to the king.

- ___ 2. Patrick Henry's intention in saying, "I am not a Virginian, I am an American" was to
 - a. ask colonists to abolish slavery.
 - b. express his anger at the South.
 - c. urge colonists to join forces.

- ___ 3. What delegate from Virginia encouraged colonists to fight for independence from Britain in support of the Patriot cause?
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Patrick Henry
 - c. Paul Revere

- ___ 4. As a result of the First Continental Congress,
 - a. the Declaration of Rights was drafted.
 - b. King George agreed to comply with the majority of the colonists' demands.
 - c. colonists agreed to comply with the majority of British rules.

- ___ 5. What was the main issue debated during the Second Continental Congress?
 - a. how to plan a surprise attack against Britain
 - b. whether foreign allies would be beneficial
 - c. whether to seek a peaceful or violent solution

- ___ 6. Among the list of 10 resolutions included in the Declaration of Rights, one was to
 - a. ensure the colonists' right to "life, liberty, and property."
 - b. remind the colonists that they were British citizens "entitled to rights."
 - c. convince the colonists that they were "not ready to challenge Britain."

- ___ 7. Which battle is considered the first battle of the Revolutionary War?
 - a. Battle of Boston
 - b. Battle of Concord
 - c. Battle of Lexington

- ___ 8. At dawn on April 19, 1775, British soldiers searched for a major colonial weapons storehouse rumored to be located in
 - a. Boston.
 - b. Bunker Hill.
 - c. Concord.

- ___ 9. When the Minutemen faced the British Redcoats at the start of the Battle of Lexington, their captain yelled, "Don't fire unless fired upon" because he wanted to

- a. defend against attack, not start a war.
 - b. reserve ammunition for future conflicts.
 - c. lure his enemies peaceably back to Boston.
- ___ 10. How would the opinions of delegates to the Second Continental Congress be best characterized?
- a. Delegates were somewhat divided on minor details of their plan.
 - b. Delegates were completely at odds and failed to come to a consensus.
 - c. Delegates were far from unified but were open to compromise.
- ___ 11. Delegates to the Second Continental Congress decide to handle the British by
- a. minting a new currency.
 - b. creating the Continental Army.
 - c. paying George Washington.
- ___ 12. As George Washington prepared to lead the colonists against the British, Congress
- a. attempted to make peace with King George III.
 - b. invested in a dozen new cannons.
 - c. prepared the troops for a fierce battle.
- ___ 13. Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* led many colonial leaders to
- a. understand the good sense of monarchy.
 - b. challenge British authority.
 - c. reject Enlightenment ideas.
- ___ 14. In *Common Sense* Thomas Paine argued that laws should be made by
- a. male landowners.
 - b. citizens.
 - c. church leaders.
- ___ 15. What inspired many colonists to support independence from Britain?
- a. Washington's strong command of the Continental Army
 - b. the Battle of Bunker Hill
 - c. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
- ___ 16. Who was the main author of the Declaration of Independence?
- a. George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Benjamin Franklin
- ___ 17. The idea that the colonies had the right to break away from Britain was based on the Enlightenment idea of the
- a. social contract.
 - b. Mayflower Compact.
 - c. contract of the governed.
- ___ 18. Colonists who chose to side with the British were known as
- a. Loyalists.
 - b. Whigs.
 - c. Patriots.

- ___ 19. At the same time the Declaration of Independence was written a committee created a seal for the new country with the motto, "*E pluribus unum*" which means
- "life and liberty"
 - "out of many, one"
 - "united as one"
- ___ 20. Why was the idea of taxation without representation so important to the revolutionary cause?
- Great Britain only taxed the colonists to force them into war.
 - Colonists believed King George III had violated their rights by taxing them without their consent.
 - Colonists believed that Great Britain should only tax certain items.
- ___ 21. The Declaration of Independence raised questions about slavery because the document
- conveyed a message that was not consistent with the practice of slavery.
 - ensured that slaves would have to fight in the Revolution.
 - proposed passing laws that would grant rights to slaves.
- ___ 22. Which of the following did not happen in reaction to the signing of the Declaration of Independence?
- One of George Washington's closest friends fled to Britain because he was a Loyalist.
 - More than 50,000 Loyalists fled the colonies as a result of clashes with Patriots.
 - Women rallied against being excluded by the claim that "all men are created equal."
- ___ 23. Among colonists, which group made the greatest contribution to the war effort?
- spies
 - mercenaries
 - soldiers
- ___ 24. Which of these groups was most divided in its support of the Patriot war effort?
- American Indians
 - African Americans
 - women
- ___ 25. Why did thousands of African American slaves sign on with the British Army?
- The British offered freedom to any slave who served in their army.
 - British forces pledged to put an end to the institution of slavery in America.
 - George Washington would not pay them for service to the revolutionary army.
- ___ 26. Before the Battle of Trenton, why did many Patriot leaders favor a defensive war?
- Their actions could then be justified.
 - They could make a quicker retreat.
 - Their supplies would last longer.
- ___ 27. Why was winning the Battle of Trenton so important to George Washington and the Continental Army?
- The supply of cash Congress had given him was running low, and mercenaries from the German state of Hesse were threatening to flee.

- b. He had retreated across the Delaware into Pennsylvania, and if he did not come through with a victory his political career would be over.
- c. The contracts many of his soldiers were fighting under were due to expire, and he feared many of them would not reenlist in a losing army.

- ___ 28. The Battle of Trenton was different from previous battles because the Patriots
- a. emerged victorious.
 - b. took prisoners.
 - c. went on the offensive.
- ___ 29. Why was the Battle of Saratoga a turning point for the Patriots?
- a. The Patriots got a Prussian to train the Continental Army.
 - b. The Patriots realized they did not need foreign allies.
 - c. The Patriots gained the support of France and Spain.
- ___ 30. What is the likely reason that Spain became an ally to the Patriots?
- a. It appeared that the Patriots were losing the war.
 - b. No other foreign nation believed in the Patriot cause.
 - c. Spain wished to regain Florida from Britain.
- ___ 31. The Marquis de Lafayette was interested in the American Revolution because he
- a. wanted to turn other nations away from Enlightenment ideas.
 - b. was interested in obtaining land west of the thirteen colonies.
 - c. believed in the ideas that inspired the Revolution.
- ___ 32. Bernardo de Gálvez was a
- a. Spanish defector who served in the British Army and was wounded in battle.
 - b. Patriot ally who organized troops to attack British posts in the Southeast.
 - c. Patriot foe who helped increase the British presence in Spanish Louisiana.
- ___ 33. How was France's interest in the Revolution financially important?
- a. The French provided monetary aid once they believed the Patriots could win.
 - b. France would not allow its military to serve without pay.
 - c. The French wanted to repurchase land they had lost in the French and Indian War.
- ___ 34. The winter at Valley Forge was a difficult time for the Continental Army because the army
- a. began to turn against the Revolution.
 - b. had just lost several important battles.
 - c. lacked protection and supplies.
- ___ 35. The Patriots faced difficulties fighting the war at sea because their
- a. sailors were brave but had difficulty following orders.
 - b. sailors were malnourished and many were sick.
 - c. naval fleet was too small to fight large battles against the British.
- ___ 36. What setbacks did the Patriots face in the West?
- a. They had difficulty following the orders of an inexperienced leader.
 - b. They had not managed to win over many Native American allies.
 - c. They had trouble persuading Indian leaders to remain neutral.

- ___ 37. Who was nicknamed “the Swamp Fox,” and why?
- John Paul Jones, because his wiliness in capturing the British warship *Serapis* reminded his crew of a fox
 - George Washington, because his red hair shone like a fox’s coat as he led his men across the Delaware River
 - Francis Marion, because of his stealth and lightning speed in carrying out guerrilla warfare in the South
- ___ 38. What event led to the Patriots’ defeat of the British at Yorktown?
- A French naval fleet approaching from the West Indies seized control of the Chesapeake Bay.
 - Charles Cornwallis moved his troops in hopes of maintaining communication with the British Navy.
 - Charles Cornwallis prepared to attack a small Patriot force led by the Marquis de Lafayette.
- ___ 39. Which of these explanations does *not* account for why the British set their sights on the South?
- They could use brutal tactics because it would take longer for news to reach the capital.
 - Slaves could be turned against the colonists with guns and a promise of freedom.
 - Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia had large populations of pro-British Loyalists.
- ___ 40. Which of these was *not* a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783?
- America’s borders were set.
 - Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States.
 - Land west of the thirteen colonies was given to France.
- ___ 41. The Battle of Yorktown
- showed the British that they could defeat the Patriots.
 - convinced colonists to comply with British rule.
 - was the last major battle of the American Revolution.
- ___ 42. Why was the Stamp Act of 1765 particularly upsetting to the colonists?
- It was the first time Parliament had tried to tax colonists directly.
 - It was the first attempt by Parliament to tax exports, not just imports.
 - To enforce it, Britain’s standing army used violence to frighten tax payers.
- ___ 43. What event directly sparked the Boston Massacre?
- A crowd of sailors dared British troops to shoot at them.
 - An African American sailor shot and wounded a British soldier.
 - A British soldier standing guard hit a colonist during an argument.
- ___ 44. The Boston Tea Party clearly demonstrated how
- unhappy colonists were with new British laws.
 - much colonists cared for tea in relation to other imports.
 - easily colonists could tell cheap tea from expensive tea.
- ___ 45. Parliament repealed almost all of the Townshend Acts because it
- wanted to reduce tension in the colonies.

- b. could make more money paying to catch smugglers than paying to collect taxes.
 - c. could make the same money on taxing tea as it could on almost all other goods.
- ___ 46. What word best describes the response of Britain's Lord North to news of the Boston Tea Party?
- a. furious
 - b. relieved
 - c. disturbed
- ___ 47. What did colonists call the Coercive Acts, passed by Parliament in spring of 1774?
- a. Lord North's Revenge
 - b. Acts of Cruelty
 - c. the Intolerable Acts
- ___ 48. Which of the following is *not* one of the ways Massachusetts was punished for the Boston Tea Party?
- a. The colonial governor had to approve when the legislature could meet.
 - b. Its charter was canceled.
 - c. Bostonians had to search for and recover the discarded tea.

Short Answer

49. How did Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* change the way many people viewed their king? What other significant effects did it have?
50. Explain Taxation without Representation?

