

Assessment American Revolution



Match each definition in the left column with the correct term from the right column.

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|---|--------------------------------|
| <u>C</u> 1. a military struggle in which the British fought against the French and their native American allies | A. Declaration of Independence |
| <u>B</u> 2. Policy where Britain gave its colonies more freedom to govern themselves | B. Salutary Neglect |
| <u>J</u> 3. British Prime minister - tried increase revenue by promoting Sugar Act | C. French and Indian War |
| <u>I</u> 4. a native American uprising against the Britain in the Great lakes region | D. Proclamation of 1793 |
| <u>N</u> 5. British law that taxed colonial newspapers and other printed materials | E. Treaty of Paris |
| <u>A</u> 6. statement that gave reasons for the colonies' separation from Britain | F. Intolerable Acts |
| <u>L</u> 7. taxes on imported materials like glass, lead, paint, paper and <u>tea</u> | G. Olive Branch Petition |
| <u>H</u> 8. a foreign soldier hired to fight in the war | H. Mercenary |
| <u>F</u> 9. set of acts that included the Quartering Act and closed harbor, | I. Pontiac's Rebellion |
| <u>E</u> 10. the agreement that ended the Revolutionary war | J. George Grenville |
| | K. Stamp Act |
| | L. Townshend Acts |

In the space at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- C 11. What was the Sons of Liberty responsible for?
 a. Intolerable Acts
 b. Stamp Act
 c. Boston Tea Party
 d. Battles of Lexington and Concord
- D 12. The document that was crucial in changing public opinion to support independence was
 a. an account of the Battle of Lexington.
 b. the Olive Branch Petition.
 c. Declaration of Independence
 d. Thomas Paine's, Common Sense
- B 13. The Battle of Trenton was important because it
 a. destroyed the entire British army.
 b. boosted Patriot morale.
 c. led the French to enter the war.
 d. led the British to believe that the Patriots were defeated.
- C 14. One effect of the Battle of Saratoga was that
 a. Americans began to lose hope of winning the war.
 b. Americans lost over half of their army.
 c. the French agreed to openly support the Americans.
 d. Burgoyne marched on the New England Colonies.
- A 15. The British government decided to tax the American colonies
 a. to pay off war debts.
 b. to teach the colonists a lesson.
 c. to increase the standard of living in Britain.
 d. to finance westward expansion.
- B 16. The colonists protested the Stamp Act because they believed in
 a. one man, one vote.
 b. no taxation without representation.
 c. liberty, equality, and fraternity.
 d. freedom of speech.
- A 17. The introduction to the Declaration of Independence is sometimes called
 a. the preamble.
 b. the declaration of rights.
 c. the summary.
 d. the resolution of independence.
- C 18. One of the biggest problems facing Washington and his troops was
 a. corruption in the army.
 b. a lack of enthusiasm for the war.
 c. a lack of food and clothing
 d. the lack of support for the war with the colonists.
- D 19. The last major battle of the war was
 a. the Battle of Trenton.
 b. the Battle of Saratoga.
 c. the Battle of New York.
 d. the Battle of Yorktown.
- A 20. The Boston Massacre was a response to
 a. the stationing of British soldiers in Boston.
 b. the dumping of British tea in Boston Harbor.
 c. an editorial written by Samuel Adams.
 d. the British seizure of the ship *Liberty*.
- C 21. How did the British react to the Boston Tea Party?
 a. the Tea Act
 b. the Sugar Act
 c. the Intolerable Acts
 d. the Boston Massacre

People of the Revolution Matching

- E** 22. German mercenaries hired to fight for the British
F 23. Main author of the Declaration of Independence
G 24. led rebellion against British before the war
H 25. leader of the Sons of Liberty
D 26. civilian soldiers
J 27. Prussian drillmaster train Americans to be "soldiers"
I 28. Frenchman who led troops in Virginia - pushed France to join the war
L 29. British Commander quickly captured Georgia and South Carolina and defeated at Yorktown
C 30. led a farmer rebellion against high taxes in Massachusetts
A 31. Father of the Constitution
B 32. believed in a strong national government and wrote most of the Federalist papers
- A. James Madison
B. Alexander Hamilton
C. Daniel Shay
D. militia (minutemen)
E. Hessians
F. Thomas Jefferson
G. Chief Pontiac
H. Samuel Adams
I. Marquis de Lafayette
J. Friedrich von Steuben
K. George Washington
L. Charles Cornwallis
- C** 33. The Olive Branch Petition was the
a. protest of British soldiers quartered in colonist's homes
b. document that led to the Boston Tea Party
c. last attempt by colonist to negotiate with the king
d. petitioned to sell British olives in Britain
- A** 34. A loyalist during the Revolution may have taken part in which of these activities?
a. Speaking in support of the English King
b. Writing a pamphlet protesting the Stamp Act
c. Housing patriot soldiers
d. Joining the Continental Army
- A** 35. General Washington led his army to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania in the winter of 1777. There, they suffered much hardship, including many dead, but in the end, they benefited by
a. Professionalism from unification and training
b. Respect from the British
c. Starvation and frost bite
d. Victory at the Battle of Bunker Hill
- D** 36. Which of the following was a weakness of the Articles of Confederation?
a. only congress had the power to tax
b. there was no legislative branch of the government
c. state governments has no authority
d. there was no national court system
- C** 37. All of the following were characteristics of the the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT
a. it had one branch (a legislature)
b. one vote for each state
c. the President didn't have veto power
d. couldn't collect taxes
- C** 38. How did nationalists regard Shays' Rebellion?
a. as proof that the states had too little power
b. as an example of how governments abuse there power
c. as proof that only a strong government could prevent social disorder
d. as a demonstration of Americans commitment to democracy
- A** 39. What issue did the Great Compromise resolve?
a. representation in the legislature
b. abolition of slavery
c. the veto of the executive
d. whether taxes were to be paid with paper money
- A** 40. The three-fifths comprise resolved the issue of
a. how enslaved people were to be counted in the population for representation.
b. whether larger states could have more representatives in congress.
c. whether congress would have one or two houses.
d. how many representatives each state would have in the senate.
- C** 41. The Antifederalists argued against the Constitution because they felt
a. it gave too much power to the people.
b. it created a weak executive.
c. it made the national government too strong.
d. the articles of confederation did not need to be reformed.
- A** 42. Essays written to urge delegates to ratify the Constitution were called the
a. Federalist papers.
b. Washington archive.
c. Pentagon papers.
d. *Common Sense*.