

## American History 1 Unit 2 Test - Last 5 Questions review from Unit 1

1. Britain issued the Proclamation of 1763 in an attempt to ban colonial settlement where?
  - a. west of the Mississippi
  - b. east of the Appalachians
  - c. west of the Appalachians
  - d. west of the Atlantic seaboard

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best completes the statement. (2-6)

- a. Stamp Act
  - b. Intolerable Acts
  - c. Townshend Acts
  - d. Boston Massacre
  - e. Boston Tea Party
2. In 1765, Parliament passes the \_\_\_\_, requiring colonists to pay a direct tax on a variety of printed items.
  3. In 1766, colonists react with rage and well-organized resistance to the \_\_\_\_, a package of revenue laws imposing taxes on imports of glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea.
  4. In 1770, tensions rise between Britain and the colonies when the \_\_\_\_ leaves Crispus Attucks and four others dead.
  5. In 1773, Colonists stage the \_\_\_\_ to send a forceful message to Britain communicating their feelings about the Tea Act.
  6. In 1774, Parliament passes what the colonists call the \_\_\_\_, a series of measures that, among other things, shut down Boston Harbor and authorize British commanders to house soldiers in private homes.
  7. The PRIMARY purpose of the Sugar, Stamp, and Tea Acts was to help Parliaments to
    - a. control smuggling in the West Indies by the colonists
    - b. hinder colonial self-government in Massachusetts and Virginia
    - c. pay for the French and Indian War debts as well as British troops sent to protect the colonists
    - d. work with the colonial legislatures in governing the thirteen American colonies
  8. "The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures."

-Statement by the Stamp Act Congress, 1765

What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from this quotation?

- a. The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament.
  - b. Only the colonists' elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
  - c. The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
  - d. The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.
9. 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*.

10. The British reacted to the Boston Tea Party by
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a. shipping colonial protestors to Britain for trial                     | c. passing the Quebec Act prohibiting trial by jury                         |
| b. closing the Port of Boston until damages were paid and order restored | d. granting a monopoly on the sale of tea to the British East India Company |

*Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once. (11-15)*

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a. Patriots                    |  |
| b. Loyalists                   |  |
| c. Common Sense                |  |
| d. Olive Branch Petition       |  |
| e. Declaration of Independence |  |
11. It was written by Thomas Paine.
12. It was the document that announced that people have unalienable rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."
13. It was the document that urged King George to consider a return to "the former harmony" between Britain and the colonies.
14. It was the group of colonists who supported Britain during the Revolution.
15. It was the group of colonists who sided with the views of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine, and Thomas Jefferson.
16. According to the Declaration of Independence, the people have the right to alter or abolish a government if that government
- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| a. is a limited monarchy   | c. favors one religion over another         |
| b. violates natural rights | d. becomes involved in entangling alliances |
17. Which phrase from the Declaration of Independence most clearly reflects the idea that the people are the source of government?
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a. "... that all men are created equal,..."   | c. "... deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. . ."                  |
| b. "... all men are . . . endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" | d. "... governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes" |
18. One of the advantages the British enjoyed in the impending conflict with the colonies was
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a. a determined and politically effective government  | c. a highly motivated and efficiently run military force in America |
| b. the ability to enlist foreign soldiers, Loyalists, and Native Americans in their military forces | d. a concentration of colonial resistance in a few urban centers    |
19. One of the advantages the colonists enjoyed in the impending conflict with Britain was
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. fighting defensively on a large, agriculturally self-sufficient continent | c. a strong sense of unity among the various colonies                      |
| b. a well-organized and effective political leadership                       | d. the ability to provide substantial financial support for the war effort |

20. Which conclusion about the American Revolutionary War is most clearly supported by information in this chart?

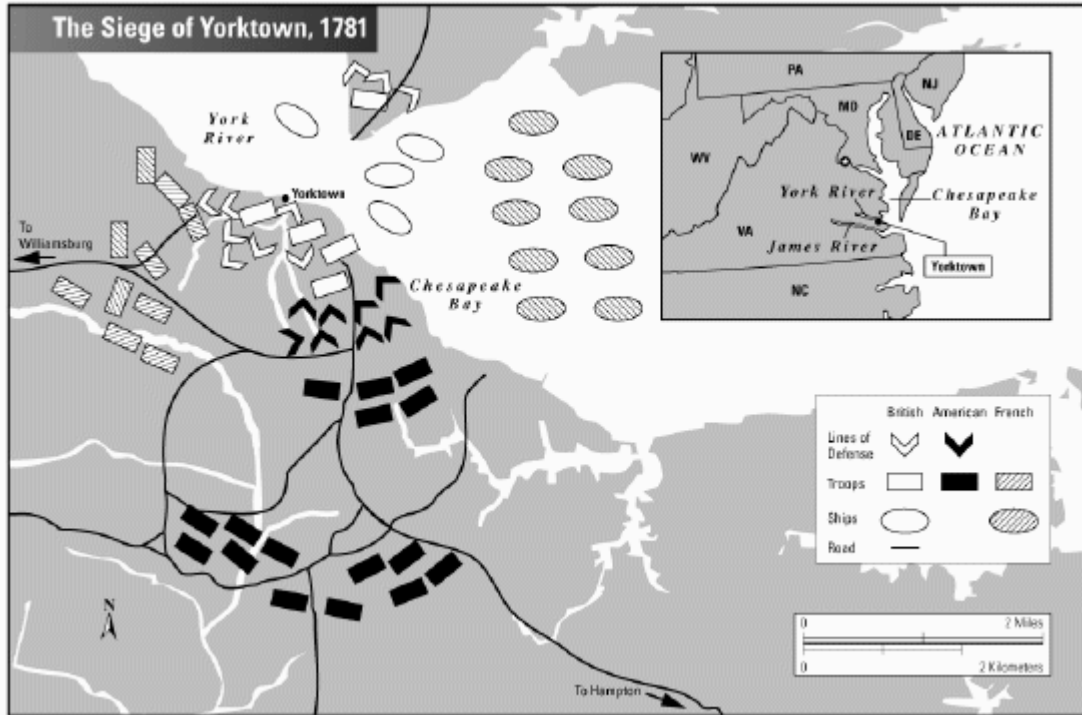
**Preparations for War**

	<b>England</b>	<b>Thirteen Colonies</b>
<b>Population</b>	Approximately 12,000,000	Approximately 2,800,000
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Highly developed and flourishing	Practically none
<b>Money</b>	Richest country in the world	No money to support the war effort
<b>Army</b>	Large, well-trained army plus mercenary Hessians	All-volunteer forces — willing to fight but poorly equipped
<b>Leaders</b>	Many dedicated and able officers	Few officers capable of leading
<b>Geography</b>	Strange land with long distance to base of supplies	Familiar land with easy access to limited amounts of supplies

- a. England had few advantages in a war with her American colonies
- b. The thirteen colonies had more advantages than disadvantages upon entering the war
- c. England did not believe that the thirteen colonies were worth the expense of a war.
- d. The thirteen colonies had few, but important advantages in the war with England

21. Which European country supported the American colonies during the Revolutionary War?

- a. Italy
- b. France
- c. Germany
- d. Spain



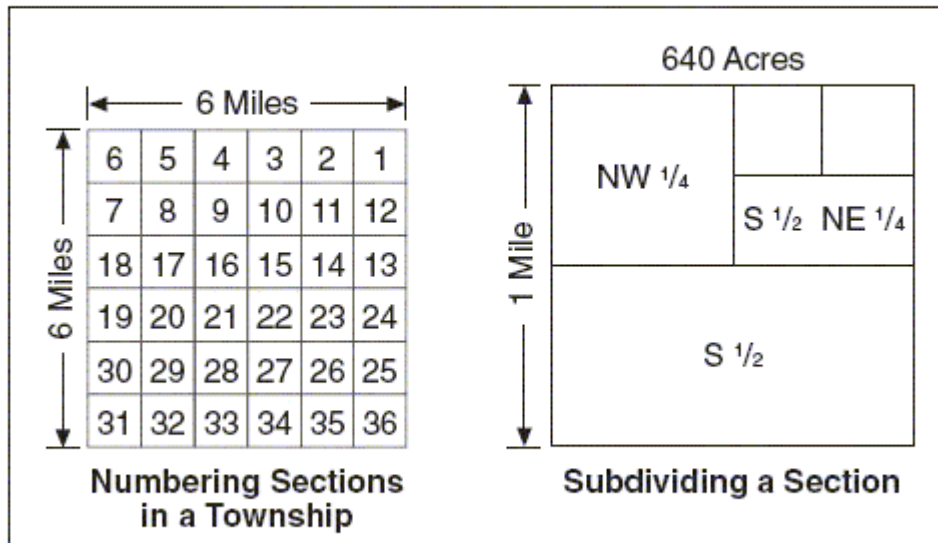
22. In which state is Yorktown located?
- Maryland
  - New Jersey
  - West Virginia
  - Virginia

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once. (23-27)

- Lexington and Concord
  - New York
  - Trenton
  - Saratoga
  - Yorktown
23. Site of Cornwallis' final surrender in 1781
24. This victory for the colonists was followed by an alliance between the Colonists and France
25. Paul Revere's midnight ride alerted the Patriots that "the British are coming"
26. After withdrawing from Boston in 1776, the British tried to isolate New England by seizing this city.
27. This is where, on Christmas night in 1776, George Washington led 2,400 men in rowboats across an ice-choked river.
28. The major fighting of the Revolutionary War began in \_\_\_\_\_, then moved to \_\_\_\_\_, and ended in \_\_\_\_\_.
- New England; the Middle Colonies; the South
  - the Middle Colonies; New England; the South
  - the South; New England; the Middle Colonies
  - the Middle Colonies; the South; New England

29. Which event confirmed American independence and set the boundaries of the new nation?
- the New Jersey Plan
  - the Treaty of Paris
  - the Olive Branch Petition
  - the British surrender at Yorktown
30. Under the Articles of Confederation, each state's power in Congress was based on
- one vote per state.
  - the state's size.
  - the state's total population.
  - the state's voting population.
31. The system shown in the diagram was developed under the Articles of Confederation in order to

### Land Ordinance of 1785 Rectangular Land Survey System



Source: Edgar B. Wesley, *Our United States: Its History in Maps*, Denoyer-Geppert (adapted)

- divide lands seized from the Loyalists
  - remove Native American Indians to areas west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - provide an orderly system of development for the Northwest Territory
  - extend slavery as the nation grew
32. One of the accomplishments of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 was to
- set up a plan for surveying western lands.
  - challenge Spain's claim to the Mississippi River.
  - transfer ownership of western lands from states to the national government.
  - establish requirements for admitting new states to the Union.

33. All of the following were problems under the Articles of Confederation except
- states did not show support for national issues, such as foreign relations.
  - Congress lacked the power to tax, to help pay down the national debt.
  - representation in Congress was not proportional to state population.
  - there was no way to divide western lands into territories.
34. Shays's Rebellion contributed to the belief among political leaders that
- the Articles of Confederation were working well.
  - the nation needed a stronger central government.
  - big states and small states should be represented equally in Congress.
  - slaves should not be counted as people in determining representation.

**Some Key Participants in the 1787 Constitutional Convention**

Name	State	Occupation	Political Background	Role in Developing the Constitution
John Dickinson	Delaware	Lawyer	Served in Pennsylvania legislature; Signed Articles of Confederation	Supported Great Compromise; Wrote public letters in support of ratification
Alexander Hamilton	New York	Lawyer	Served in Continental Army as artillery captain and aide to General Washington; Served in New York legislature	Argued for a national government with unlimited powers over the states; Collaborated with John Jay and James Madison in writing <i>The Federalist</i> to push for ratification.
James Madison	Virginia	Plantation owner, public official	Served in Virginia legislature	Developed Virginia Plan, which became the framework of the Constitution; Was frequent speaker and served on numerous committees; Took daily notes of debates; Played leading role in securing ratification in Virginia; Helped draft the Bill of Rights
Roger Sherman	Connecticut	Merchant, public official	Held town, county, and state offices; Served in Connecticut legislature; Helped draft Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation	Helped draft the New Jersey Plan; Introduced the Great Compromise; Helped secure ratification in Connecticut
Gouverneur Morris	Pennsylvania	Business owner, lawyer	Helped draft Pennsylvania Constitution; Served as state legislator	Argued for presidential appointment of senators and life tenure for president; Drafted the Constitution

35. Who were the three authors of the essays in *The Federalist Papers*?
- Madison, Morris, and Hamilton
  - Madison, Sherman, and Dickinson
  - Madison, Dickinson, and Henry
  - Madison, Jay, and Hamilton
36. The most significant division in the Constitutional Convention was between:
- slave and free states.
  - large and small states.
  - eastern and western interests.
  - agricultural and manufacturing interests.

37. The Great Compromise was an agreement about how to
- ratify the Constitution.
  - count slaves in determining population.
  - determine a state's representation in Congress.
  - divide powers between the states and the central government.
38. The main purpose of *The Federalist* was to
- persuade delegates to sign the Constitution.
  - convince the public of the need for a bill of rights.
  - illustrate the need for a strong national government.
  - encourage support for ratification of the Constitution.
39. How many of the 13 states needed to ratify the Constitution for it to become law?
- 7
  - 8
  - 9
  - 13
40. The system that maintains the separation of powers among the branches of the federal government is called
- reserved powers.
  - delegated powers.
  - checks and balances.
  - a bicameral legislature.

41.

Use the passage to answer questions 41 and 42

“Their world, quite literally, changed before the Indians’ eyes as European colonists transformed the forest into farmland... In the Southeast, hogs ran wild, sheep and goats became permanent parts of the economy and culture of Pueblo and Navajo peoples in the Southwest. Horses transformed the lives and cultures of Indian peoples on the plains. Europeans also brought honeybees, black rats, cats, and cockroaches to America.”

- Colin G. Calloway, historian, *First Peoples: A Documentary Survey of American Indian History*, 2012

The excerpt above describes the effect of the

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Great Awakening | c. European Enlightenment |
| b. Middle Passage  | d. Columbian Exchange     |
42. Which of the following is an example of a product that came to the New World from the Old World?
- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Turkeys | c. Horses |
| b. Tobacco | d. Corn   |

43. Use the excerpt to answer question 43 and 44

“Be it therefore enacted... That whatsoever person or persons within this Province... shall henceforth blaspheme God, that is, curse Him or deny our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity... or the Godhead of any of the said Three persons of the Trinity or the Unity of the Godhead... shall be punished with death and confiscation or forfeiture of all his or her lands... And whereas... that no person or persons whatsoever within this province, or the islands, ports, harbors, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be any way troubled, molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion nor in free exercise thereof within this province or the islands thereunto belonging nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other Religion against his or her consent.”

The Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

Which of the religious groups were the authors of the Maryland Act of Toleration trying to protect?

- a. Catholics
- b. Jews
- c. Puritans
- d. Quakers

44. Which of the following best summarizes the attitude toward religious beliefs expressed in this document?

- a. All individuals should be free to believe or not believe in God as they wished.
- b. Religion was a personal matter and the government should not try to influence
- c. Christians should be able to practice their faith without fear of persecution
- d. The colony should be reserved for one specific type of Christianity approved by the local government officials.

45. Use the excerpt to answer question 45

“Whereas notwithstanding divers acts made for the encouragement of the navigation of this kingdom... great abuses are daily committed to the prejudice of the English trade and navigation, and the loss of a great part of the plantation trade to this kingdom, by the artifice and cunning of ill-disposed persons; for remedy whereof for the future...

Be it enacted... no goods or merchandises whatsoever shall be imported into, or exported out of, any colony or plantation... or carried from any one port or place in the said colonies or plantations to any other... in any ship or bottom but what is or shall be of the built of England... or the said colonies or plantations, and wholly owned by the people thereof.”

- Navigation Act of April, 10 1696

The Navigation Acts enforced what economic system meant to make England rich by keeping the colonies subservient?

- a. Keynesian
- b. Supply-side
- c. Mercantilism
- d. Monetarism



