

Revolutionary Era Test

December 3, 2014

Multiple Choice

Choose the answer that best completes the statement or answers the question. (2 points each)

- _____ 1. In October 1768, British troops arrived in Boston
- to restore order after the Boston Massacre.
 - to restore order after the seizure of the American ship Liberty.
 - to enforce the Intolerable Acts.
 - in retaliation for the Boston Tea Party.
- _____ 2. The Boston Massacre gained its name and reputation as a result of the
- unwarranted murder of 17 innocent civilians by British troops.
 - large number of Bostonians killed by Indian allies of the French.
 - propaganda used by Samuel Adams, Paul Revere and other Boston protesters.
 - Boston militia's retaliatory attack on the British.
- _____ 3. The Declaratory Act said that
- Parliament had the power to pass laws relating to the colonies "in all cases whatsoever."
 - paying for imported goods with colonial currency was illegal.
 - paying for smuggled tea with colonial currency was illegal.
 - borrowing British currency to pay colonial debts was required.
- _____ 4. As lawyers for the British soldiers charged with murder in 1770, Josiah Quincy and John Adams argued that the soldiers
- should be tried by a Vice-Admiralty Court.
 - acted in self-defense.
 - were simply guilty of starting a riot.
 - were guilty of destroying colonial lives and property.
- _____ 5. The Stamp Act caused colonists to create the
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| a. House of Burgesses | c. Iroquois League |
| b. Committees of Correspondence | d. Sons of Liberty |
- _____ 6. In 1764, Parliament passed the Sugar Act in response to Prime Minister George Grenville's request to tax the colonists. The British prime minister made that request to
- pay the costs of building forts in the newly acquired land.
 - pay the costs of the French and Indian War and not to control trade.
 - replace British ships that had been damaged by smugglers.
 - replace British goods that had rotted because of a boycott.
- _____ 7. 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.
 - To enforce it, Britain placed its own judges on the benches of colonial courts.
- _____ 8. Parliament repealed nearly all of the Townshend Acts because it
- wanted to reduce the growing tensions in the colonies.
 - could make the same money on taxing tea as it could on almost all other goods.
 - wanted to give colonists a sense of independence.
 - could make more money paying to catch smugglers than paying to collect taxes.

- _____ 9. Which of the following were actions taken to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party?
(Choose all answers that are correct.)
- Royal officials accused of a crime were sent to England for trial.
 - Boston Harbor was closed.
 - The colonial governor decided if and when the legislature could meet.
 - Bostonians had to search for and recover the discarded tea.
- _____ 10. The goal of the **First** Continental Congress was to
- draft a declaration of independence from the British crown.
 - establish a colonial government to rival the king.
 - develop a plan for undermining the decisions of the king.
 - continue boycotts of British goods and reach a compromise with the king.
- _____ 11. Many American military leaders wanted to invade British Canada
- before the Canadian navy set sail for Chesapeake Bay.
 - in order to give it to Spain in exchange for supplies during the war.
 - and make it the "14th colony."
 - and take back Fort Ticonderoga from the outlaw Ethan Allen.
- _____ 12. A passage in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence condemning the slave trade was removed because
- the Continental Army needed slaves to help fight Britain.
 - the southern delegates objected to it.
 - John Dickinson refused to sign the declaration if the passage was included.
 - George Washington and Thomas Jefferson objected to it.
- _____ 13. After General Howe crushed the Patriots at the Battle of Brandywine Creek,
- he laid siege to Philadelphia before the Patriots could reorganize.
 - he joined Burgoyne in the British attack on the Patriots at Saratoga.
 - his troops were too sick and too tired to chase the retreating Patriots to Princeton.
 - he marched into Philadelphia and the Continental Congress was forced to flee to York, Pennsylvania.
- _____ 14. The Marquis de Lafayette, a wealthy French aristocrat, fought for the Patriots
- at Brandywine Creek in 1777, inspired by his passion for the Patriots' cause.
 - when Washington requested his help at Yorktown.
 - after he heard about the colonists' defeat at Saratoga.
 - because he had been hired by the Patriots to fight as a mercenary.
- _____ 15. What inspired many colonists to support the idea of independence from Britain?
- The Olive Branch Petition
 - Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*
 - Washington's strong command of the Continental Army
 - the Battle of Bunker Hill
- _____ 16. The idea that the colonies had the right to break away from Britain was based on the Enlightenment ideal of the
- Mayflower Compact.
 - rights of royal subjects.
 - social contract.
 - equality of souls.

- ___ 17. As George Washington prepared to lead the colonists against the British in Boston, Congress
 - a. tried to make peace by sending King George the Olive Branch Petition
 - b. prepared the troops for a fierce battle.
 - c. invested in a dozen new cannons.
 - d. released 250 British prisoners of war.

- ___ 18. In August and September of 1776, after General Howe and the British fleet arrived in New York, Washington and his troops
 - a. attacked the British forces at St. Johns, Canada.
 - b. retreated from Long Island with the help of the Marbleheaders in order to avoid defeat.
 - c. retired to winter quarters at Valley Forge.
 - d. successfully drove the British from Long Island.

- ___ 19. In 1775 the Continental Army carried out a successful siege of Boston by
 - a. surrounding the city and strategically using Boston's hills for attacks and defense.
 - b. building forts on Bunker Hill, Breed's Hill and Dorchester Heights.
 - c. holding fast at Breeds Hill until the British surrendered.
 - d. blockading British ships in Boston Harbor.

- ___ 20. On December 25, 1776, Washington along with John Glover and 2,400 Patriot soldiers surprised the enemy at Trenton by
 - a. leaving the campfires burning while they sneaked out of camp.
 - b. crossing the Delaware River at night and attacking the Hessians.
 - c. marching across New Jersey under cover of darkness.
 - d. splitting their forces to enable a frontal and rear assault.

- ___ 21. The Battle of Yorktown
 - a. convinced colonists to comply with British rule.
 - b. allowed the French to gain colonial territory.
 - c. showed the British that they could defeat the Patriots.
 - d. was the last major battle of the American Revolution.

- ___ 22. In 1776 the American navy was made up of small, unofficial raiding ships that
 - a. attacked the British fleet off the Carolina coast.
 - b. attacked individual British warships, supply lines and merchant ships.
 - c. attacked the British fleet on the high seas.
 - d. used the Turtle submarine to surprise British ships in the harbors.

- ___ 23. In order to isolate New England from the rest of the colonies, the British military strategy was to
 - a. enlist all of the Native Americans in Connecticut and Massachusetts as their allies.
 - b. recapture Boston and control Boston Harbor.
 - c. control the Hudson River from New York City to Albany.
 - d. control Fort Ticonderoga.

- ___ 24. After the American victory at Saratoga, the British shifted the focus of their attack to
 - a. sinking the American naval fleet.
 - b. attacking settlers on the western frontier.
 - c. the southern colonies and protecting their interests in the West Indies.
 - d. taking the island of Manhattan.

- _____ 25. Southern Patriot soldiers and militia were known for
- molasses and corn meal.
 - using long rifles.
 - swift hit and run guerrilla tactics.
 - destroying property.
- _____ 26. Why was the Battle of Saratoga a turning point for the Patriots?
- The Patriots gained the support of France and Spain.
 - The Patriots saved the army from losing enlisted men.
 - The Patriots got a Prussian to train the Continental Army.
 - The Patriots realized they did not need foreign allies.
- _____ 27. During the winter of 1777-1778,
- Washington's troops at Brandywine Creek suffered twice as many casualties as the British.
 - many of Washington's troops had to fight without shoes against the Hessians at Princeton.
 - Washington accepted the help of thousands of slaves who were willing to fight for the Patriot cause.
 - one-fourth of Washington's troops died of disease and malnutrition at Valley Forge.
- _____ 28. George Rogers Clark was able to secure the western frontier for the Patriots in 1779 by
- capturing Fort Detroit.
 - capturing Fort Sackville at Vincennes.
 - negotiating with the Native Americans.
 - capturing Fort Kaskaskia in Illinois.
- _____ 29. Who was nicknamed "the Swamp Fox," and why?
- John Paul Jones, because his willingness in capturing the British warship *Serapis* reminded his crew of a fox
 - George Rogers Clark, because he led wet troops through the Wabash River to victory at the Battle of Vincennes
 - 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
- _____ 30. During the debate over the issue of slavery in the Declaration of Independence, Southern delegates
- agreed to stop the practice of slavery.
 - argued that because of triangular trade, the north was as much a part of slavery as the south.
 - proposed that any slave who fought for independence would be free after the war.
 - worried that King George was planning to end slavery in the colonies and voted for independence.
- _____ 31. Which of the following were strengths for the Patriots in the Revolutionary War? (Choose all answers that are correct.)
- ~~They were fighting for a cause they believed in.~~
 - They had a superior navy.
 - They were familiar with the land on which they fought.
 - They had a well-disciplined and experienced army.

- _____ 32. Native American groups sided with the British during the Revolutionary War because
- a. they were impressed by the British victory in the French and Indian War.
 - b. the British promised them all the land from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean.
 - c. they thought the King's Proclamation of 1763 would allow them to keep their land.
 - d. they were afraid of George Rogers Clark and his Mountain Men.
- _____ 33. After their defeat at Camden and under the command of Nathaniel Greene, the Patriots' strategy to win back the South was
- a. not to lose the battles, but to fight, to retreat and rise to fight again.
 - b. to rely on support from French soldiers arriving on ships from the West Indies.
 - c. to form an alliance with the Cherokee nation who lived in the Carolinas.
 - d. To retreat to Virginia and escape Cornwallis' army.
- _____ 34. George Washington chose not to discharge his army after Yorktown because
- a. he wanted to experience command in a time of peace.
 - b. his troops needed the discipline and training.
 - c. keeping his troops together allowed the U.S. to negotiate from a position of strength.
 - d. the Congress wanted him to maintain a large standing army.
- _____ 35. As a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1783,
(Choose all answers that are correct.)
- a. the Spanish gained control of Florida.
 - b. Great Britain recognized the independence of the United States.
 - c. all land west of the original thirteen colonies was awarded to France.
 - d. the western border of the United States was the Mississippi River.