

1. Which of these groups gained territory in North America as a result of the French and Indian War?

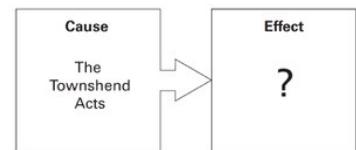
- (A) Spain
- (B) France
- (C) Great Britain
- (D) American Indians

2. The name Boston Massacre was given to the events of March 5, 1770, in order to

- (A) create anti-British sentiment.
- (B) create trouble for the colonists.
- (C) warn of a deadly disease in the city.
- (D) describe the truth about what happened.

3. Which of these belongs in place of the question mark in the diagram below?

- (A) Proclamation of 1763
- (B) French and Indian War
- (C) boycott of British goods
- (D) expansion of the British Empire



4. What did the colonists resent most about the Stamp Act?

- (A) They did not believe in any form of taxation.
- (B) They had no representatives to vote on the tax.
- (C) People in Great Britain did not have to pay taxes.
- (D) People in Great Britain were taxed only on property.

5. What was Great Britain's response to the Boston Tea Party?

- (A) the Stamp Act
- (B) the Intolerable Acts
- (C) the Boston Massacre
- (D) the Proclamation of 1763

6. In which way did Great Britain increase its control of the colonies?

- (A) It took away colonists' land.
- (B) It required that colonists pay taxes.
- (C) It demanded that colonists join the army.

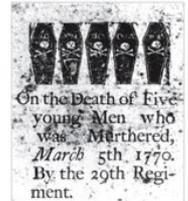
D It forced colonists to work for the government.

7. What became evident when the colonists and British troops clashed at Lexington and Concord?

- A The British soldiers were fearful of the colonial militia.
- B The British troops were eager to start a war with the colonies.
- C The colonial militia was no match for the well-trained British troops.
- D The colonists were willing to fight for the right to govern themselves.

8. To which of the following events are the two Paul Revere engravings referring?

- A Boston Tea Party
- B Boston Massacre
- C Proclamation of 1763
- D French and Indian War



9. Why was the Declaration of Independence written?

- A to start the American Revolution
- B to offer a peace settlement to Great Britain
- C to instruct how a country wins its freedom
- D to explain why the colonies were separating from Great Britain

10. According to Thomas Jefferson, the power to rule comes from

- A God.
- B the king.
- C Parliament.
- D the citizens.

11. Why did Thomas Jefferson say that King George III was an unfit ruler?

- A He was not born in Great Britain.
- B He denied the colonists their rights.
- C He was not elected by Parliament.
- D He lived far away from the colonies.

12. How do natural rights, as described in the Declaration of Independence, differ from other rights?

- A People are born with natural rights.
- B People can vote to choose natural rights.
- C Natural rights are given only to citizens.
- D Natural rights come from the government.

13. Which of these was a weakness of the Continental army at the start of the war?

- (A) supply shortages
- (B) weak commander
- (C) unfamiliar territory
- (D) long travel distances

14. Why did African Americans join the Continental army?

- (A) They had excellent military skills.
- (B) They were generously paid to join the army.
- (C) They blamed Great Britain for their enslavement.
- (D) They hoped independence would lead to an end of slavery.

15. Which statement describes Washington's military strategy after 1776?

- (A) to avoid battles with the British
- (B) to defeat the British in one large battle
- (C) to fight a defensive war and tire the British out
- (D) to prevent food and supplies from reaching the British

16. Which of these nations became an American ally after the victory at Saratoga?

- (A) France
- (B) Canada
- (C) Mexico
- (D) Germany

17. What was the result of the American victories at Trenton and Princeton?

- (A) The Hessians joined the American side.
- (B) It showed that the Americans could defeat the British.
- (C) It proved that General Washington was wrong about his soldiers.
- (D) The British were forced to abandon New York and New Jersey.

18. Which of these describes the progress of the war?

- (A) The British won every battle until the final one.
- (B) The British soldiers lost most of the battles against the disciplined American soldiers.
- (C) At the beginning, the Americans were outmatched, but their skills and tactics improved.
- (D) The Americans outnumbered the British, finally defeating them at the Battle of Yorktown.

19. How did the American Revolution impact other parts of the world?

- (A) It led to Great Britain giving up its other colonies.

- B It made other nations fearful of American strength.
- C It encouraged other nations to fight for their independence.
- D It made citizens of other nations fearful of a fight for independence.

20. In addition to independence, what did the Treaty of Paris give to the Americans?

- A British land in Canada
- B the right to punish the Loyalists
- C land east of the Mississippi River
- D the return of taxes paid to Great Britain

21. The 13 colonies on the east coast of North America that eventually becomes the United States was claimed by __.

- A Britain / England
- B Amsterdam / the Dutch
- C France
- D Spain

22. Massachusetts (and Maine), Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island will make up the ___ colonies region.

- A Middle
- B New England
- C Southern

23. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will make up the ___ colonies region.

- A Middle
- B New England
- C Southern

24. Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia will make of the ___ colonies region.

- A Middle
- B New England
- C Southern

25. This colonial region's economy will depend on slavery to mass produce goods including tobacco, cotton and indigo, for a high profit.

- A Middle
- B New England
- C Southern