

CAUSES AND EVENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PRACTICE

DIRECTIONS: Circle the correct answer. Explain why each answer is wrong next to the answer choice OR use "See Know Infer". ALL the questions MUST look like my examples. "IDK, no, x, ?" are NOT ACCEPTABLE!

<p>1. Following the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the Second Continental Congress created the Continental army. The commander in charge of uniting American militias under this new army was--</p> <p>A. Baron von Steuben B. Benjamin Franklin C. Thomas Jefferson D. George Washington</p>	<p>1. Following the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the Second Continental Congress created the Continental army. The commander in charge of uniting American militias under this new army was--</p> <p>A. Baron von Steuben B. Benjamin Franklin C. Thomas Jefferson D. George Washington</p>
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1. What American victory ended the Revolutionary War?

- A. Lexington and Concord
- B. Breeds Hill
- C. Saratoga
- D. Yorktown

2. The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point battle in the American Revolution because—

- A. the colonists were defeated and lost possession of New York
- B. Native Americans joined the war against the colonies during the battle
- C. G. Britain was forced to form an alliance with France against the colonies
- D. The colonial victory convinced France to support American independence

Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God

--Thomas Jefferson, 1776

3. The tyrant that Thomas Jefferson was most likely referring to was--

- A. George Washington
- B. Alexander Hamilton
- C. Patrick Henry
- D. King George III

4. George Washington played an important role during the American Revolution while serving as—

- A. Ambassador to France
- B. Attorney general for the colonies
- C. Commander of the Continental Army
- D. President of the Continental Congress

5. After the French and Indian War, Britain tried to get the colonists to pay for the war debt by—

- A. taxing colonists directly
- B. lowering the cost of goods imported from New England
- C. enforcing Navigation Acts
- D. allowing colonists to buy land west of the Appalachian Mts.

6. The Sons of Liberty were organized to protest—

- A. The Albany Plan of Union
- B. French authorities and their supporters
- C. British economic policies
- D. America's involvement in the French and Indian War

7. Which Revolutionary leader was responsible for writing a certain important pamphlet that helped convince ordinary people to support independence from British?

- A. Benjamin Franklin and *Poor Richard's Almanac*
- B. Thomas Jefferson and the *Declaration of Independence*
- C. Thomas Paine and *the Crisis*
- D. Thomas Paine and *Common Sense*

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without consent of the owner...

--*Third Amendment to the US Constitution*

8. This amendment was passed in response to—

- A. budget pressures that created a shortage of military housing
- B. house searches conducted by British troops
- C. the housing of British troops in civilian homes
- D. the use of civilian houses to store military supplies

9. John Locke's philosophy of natural rights asserts that all people have certain basic rights from birth. In the Declaration of Independence, these rights are referred to as—

- A. political rights
- B. unalienable rights
- C. states' rights
- D. women's rights

10. One result of British regulations such as the Sugar and Stamp Acts was America's resentment of—

- A. foreign alliances
- B. locally appointed governing bodies
- C. Taxation without representation
- D. government control of speech

11. From the point of view of someone living in the American colonies during the 1770s, a patriot was a person who—

- A. attempted to stop all trade with American merchants
- B. supported the authority of the King over the colonies
- C. attempted to referee disputes between G. Britain and the colonies
- D. supported the movement for American independence

12. The Declaration of Independence states that all men possess unalienable rights. What are these rights?

- A. Protection from cruel and unusual punishment
- B. Freedom of religion, speech and the press
- C. The guarantee of a speedy and public trial
- D. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness

13. Which battle took place in 1781 and was the last major battle of the Revolutionary War?

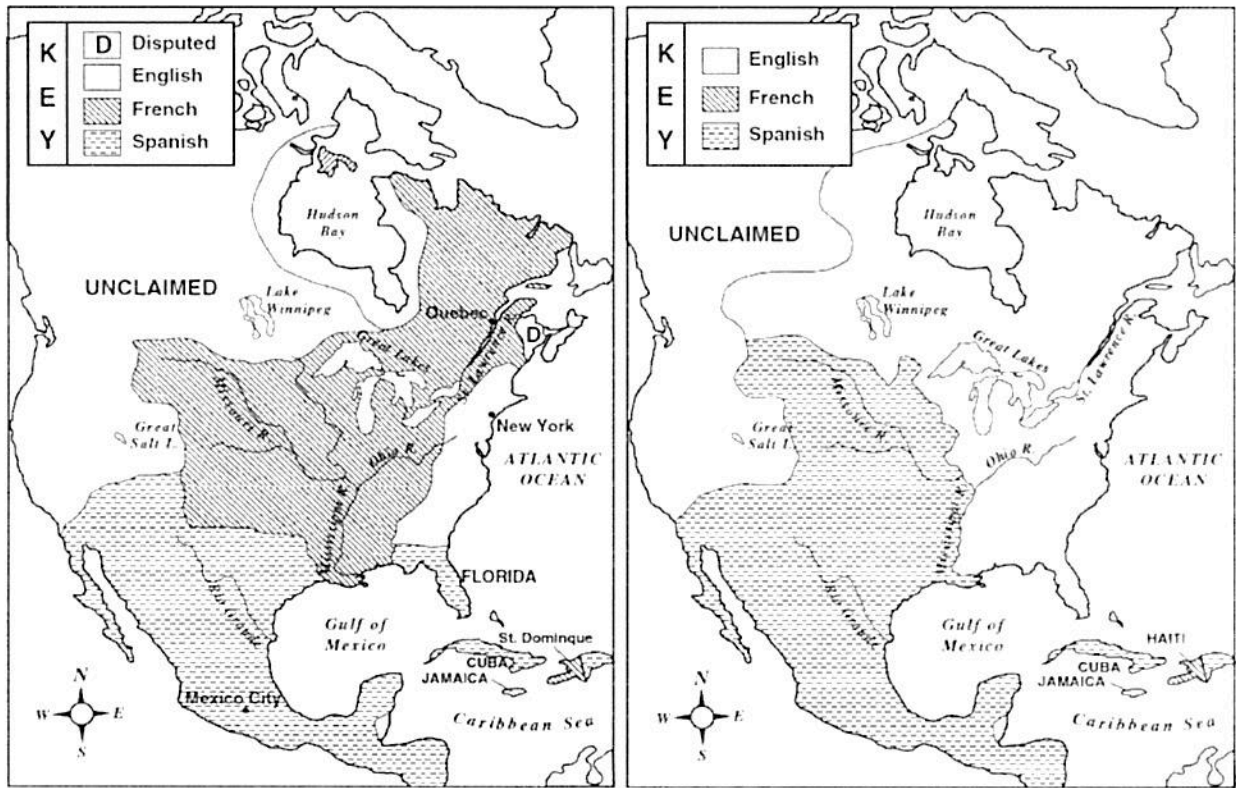
- A. Battle of Lexington
- B. Battle of Trenton
- C. Battle of Quebec
- D. Battle of Yorktown

14. The Treaty of Paris signed in 1783—

- A. awarded Florida to Spain
- B. ended the Revolutionary War
- C. established the terms of the Louisiana Purchase
- D. prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains

EUROPEAN HOLDINGS IN NORTH AMERICA, 1754

EUROPEAN HOLDINGS AFTER 1763



- 34 The French and Indian War of 1754–1763 involved the major European colonial powers in North America. According to the maps, what was the most significant change that occurred as a result of the war?
- F English possessions in North America were significantly increased.
 - G Spanish territory extended deep into eastern Canada.
 - H Spanish possessions in North America were significantly reduced.
 - J Large numbers of colonists gained their independence.

1763 French & Indian War	1765 ?	1770 ?	1775 Battles of Lexington and	1776 Declaration of Independence
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16. Which events in U.S. history best complete the timeline above?

- A. Stamp Act, Boston Massacre
- B. Sugar Act, Shays' Rebellion
- C. Townshend Acts, Battle of Yorktown
- D. Intolerable Acts, Articles of Confederation

In every stage of these Oppressions, we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms...A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be a ruler of a free People...

--Declaration of Independence

17. The purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to—

- A. state the American colonists' grievances against King George III
- B. reduce economic competition between small and large colonies
- C. end slavery, the slave trade and the cruel treatment of Africans
- D. encourage the people of England to revolt against the British king

- The port was closed to all shipping traffic until payment was made to the king
- Colonists were ordered to quarter British soldiers in their homes
- The Intolerable Acts were passed to punish the colonists
- The Thirteen Colonies began to realize they had a common enemy

18. The actions described in the box were the—

- A. causes for the French and Indian War
- B. effects of the Intolerable Acts
- C. consequences of the Boston Tea Party
- D. actions of the First Continental Congress