

**THE AMERICAN COLONIES TAKE SHAPE**

**Section 4 Quiz**

**A. Key Terms and People**

**Directions:** From Column II below, choose the term or person that best fits each description.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. British order that colonial settlers remain east of the Appalachian Mountains
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. British colonists' name for a conflict that began in 1754
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Virginian who led British troops in an attack on Fort Duquesne
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. document that called on the colonies to unite and cooperate under British rule
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Indian uprising in 1763

**Column II**

- a. George Washington
- b. French and Indian War
- c. Pontiac's Rebellion
- d. Proclamation of 1763
- e. Albany Plan of Union

**B. Key Concepts**

**Directions:** Write the letter of each answer or ending in each blank

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. In the rivalry between the British and the French, with whom did Indians align themselves?
  - a. the British
  - b. the colonists
  - c. the French
  - d. Pontiac
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. How did the position of the American Indians change as the British colonial population grew?
  - a. The British became less concerned about winning Indian support.
  - b. The French became less concerned about winning Indian support.
  - c. The Indians became less interested in supporting the French.
  - d. The Indians became increasingly powerful.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Who gained the most from the French and Indian War?
  - a. the Indians
  - b. the colonists
  - c. the British
  - d. the French
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. One cause of Pontiac's Rebellion was
  - a. the British abandoned their forts along the Great Lakes.
  - b. British settlers flooding into Indian lands.
  - c. France's control of Canada.
  - d. French success in driving the British from North America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Who rejected the Albany Plan of Union?
  - a. only the colonists
  - b. only the British
  - c. the French
  - d. both the British and the colonists

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**Section 1 Quiz****A. Key Terms and People**

**Directions:** Choose the letter of the term or person that best fits each description. You will not use all the answers.

**Column I**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. tax on printed materials imposed on American colonists by Parliament
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Virginia representative who argued for more radical opposition to Parliament
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. groups that formed after the Boston Massacre to promote colonial unity
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. conflict in which occupying British soldiers killed five protesting colonists
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. incident in which colonists destroyed cargo to protest British trade policies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. meeting at which colonial delegates formed plans to boycott all British goods

**Column II**

- a. Intolerable Acts
- b. committees of correspondence
- c. Boston Massacre
- d. First Continental Congress
- e. Boston Tea Party
- f. John Adams
- g. Stamp Act
- h. Patrick Henry

**B. Key Concepts**

**Directions:** Write the letter of the best answer or ending in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. American colonists valued which British principle of government?
  - a. the tradition of a monarchy
  - b. the right to representation
  - c. the freedom to protest
  - d. the influence of an aristocratic class
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What was one effect of new British taxes on colonists?
  - a. More people in the colonies feared that war might break out.
  - b. Colonists supported the taxes.
  - c. Outraged colonists protested the new taxes.
  - d. The British lessened other duties to balance the taxes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which of the following groups led violent protests against British taxation in the colonies?
  - a. Sons of Liberty
  - b. Virginia House of Burgesses
  - c. Parliament
  - d. Daughters of Liberty
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Which of the following resulted from the First Continental Congress?
  - a. Rioting destroyed shops and homes.
  - b. More colonists became politically active.
  - c. The colonies won independence from Britain.
  - d. Parliament passed more oppressive tax laws.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## Section 2 Quiz

## A. Key Terms and People

**Directions:** Complete each sentence with the correct term or phrase. You will not use all the answer choices.

## Column I

1. Congress approved the \_\_\_\_\_, which proclaimed that the colonies were free from British rule.
2. The Patriot army fighting near Boston was a \_\_\_\_\_ that included farmers who became soldiers to fight the British.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ drafted the Declaration of Independence.
4. The new Continental Army was commanded by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were colonists who supported Britain during the war.
6. The Declaration of Independence claims that people have \_\_\_\_\_ that cannot be taken away by any government.

## Column II

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. natural rights
- c. Continental Army
- d. Loyalists
- e. Thomas Paine
- f. militia
- g. George Washington
- h. Declaration of Independence

## B. Key Concepts

**Directions:** Write the letter of the best answer or ending in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Fighting began in Lexington and Concord when British troops
  - a. thought colonial soldiers had fired on them.
  - b. captured Paul Revere.
  - c. came to arrest colonial leaders and take colonial weapons.
  - d. disbanded the Second Continental Congress.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Loyalists believed Patriots
  - a. were breaking the law.
  - b. should return to England.
  - c. should support British taxation.
  - d. were too aristocratic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* inspired colonists by
  - a. listing ways to defeat Britain.
  - b. suggesting a House of Lords.
  - c. pushing for compromise.
  - d. rejecting class structure and privilege.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Declaration of Independence was written to
  - a. assert the colonies' desire to follow Parliament.
  - b. explain why colonists were angry with British rule.
  - c. encourage freedom and equality for slaves and women.
  - d. support the British king but not Parliament.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

## Section 3 Quiz

## A. Key Terms and People

**Directions:** Choose the letter of the term or person that best fits each description. You will not use all the answers.

## Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. British commander who led the Battle of Bunker Hill
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. hired soldiers who fought for pay
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. site of major Patriot victory in upstate New York
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. French aristocrat who provided military expertise to the Continental Army
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. American diplomat who negotiated alliance with France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. location of Washington's winter encampment in 1777 and 1778

## Column II

- a. Monmouth
- b. William Howe
- c. Valley Forge
- d. Charles Cornwallis
- e. Saratoga
- f. mercenaries
- g. Benjamin Franklin
- h. Marquis de Lafayette

## B. Key Concepts

**Directions:** Write the letter of the best answer or ending in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following advantages was held by the British at the beginning of the war?
  - a. They had won the hearts and minds of the colonists.
  - b. The British army had more weapons and ships than the Continental Army.
  - c. British generals respected the fighting powers of their opponents.
  - d. All the soldiers fighting for the British were dedicated to the war.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Battles on the frontier took place mostly between
  - a. the British and Patriots.
  - b. the British and Loyalists.
  - c. Native Americans and Patriots.
  - d. Native Americans and Loyalists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill considered a Patriot victory?
  - a. Patriots captured hundreds of British soldiers.
  - b. Patriots destroyed British ships.
  - c. The British retreated soon after the battle began.
  - d. The British lost twice as many troops as did the Patriots.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Patriots began to hope they could win the war after the Battle of
  - a. Philadelphia.
  - b. Saratoga.
  - c. New York.
  - d. the West.

## THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

**Section 4 Quiz****A. Key Terms and People**

**Directions:** Read the following statements. If a statement is correct, write "T" next to the sentence. If a statement is incorrect, write "F" next to the sentence and replace the underlined word(s) to make the statement correct.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Patriots won a brutal battle at Kings Crossing, South Carolina.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Patriots received help from the French at the battle of Yorktown.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Treaty of France ended the American Revolution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Many plantation owners in Maryland and Virginia practiced transmission and voluntarily freed their slaves.

**B. Key Concepts**

**Directions:** Write the letter of the best answer or ending in each blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Spanish attacks on British forts in the South
- a. distracted British troops.                      c. allowed many slaves to escape.  
b. caused anger among the Patriots.        d. did not affect the war at all.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following contributed to the British defeat in the South?
- a. The Patriots improved at waging conventional warfare.  
b. British troops lost interest in the war.  
c. The Patriots acquired better weapons than the British had.  
d. The British did not support Loyalist militias adequately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Treaty of Paris
- a. sold the territory around the Great Lakes to the United States.  
b. ceded far more territory to the United States than the colonies had won in the war.  
c. gave all territory west of the Appalachians to France.  
d. confined the United States to pre-war boundaries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. As a result of the Revolution, women in America
- a. won suffrage.                                      c. gained respect.  
b. earned the right to own property.        d. suffered abuse.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. After the Revolution, the practice of enslaving African Americans was
- a. eliminated in the North.                      c. encouraged in the North.  
b. restricted in the North and the South.    d. abolished in the South.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In what way did the American Revolution affect other countries?
- a. The practice of slavery spread throughout Europe.  
b. Foreign governments attempted to punish Patriot leaders.  
c. Countries tried to avoid the devastation of war.  
d. Other republican groups fought to overthrow aristocratic governments.