

3. According to the theory of virtual representation,

- (A) colonists were represented in Parliament by virtue of their British citizenship
- (B) slaves were represented in Congress by virtue of the fact that their owners were voters
- (C) paper money has value by virtue of the fact that it is backed by the full faith and credit of the government
- (D) the best interests of criminal defendants are represented by their attorneys
- (E) it should be illegal to desecrate the flag because the flag represents the nation and its ideals

RESPONSE TO TAXATION

2. The American colonists objected to the policies imposed by Parliament after the French and Indian War for all of the following reasons EXCEPT

- (A) the new restrictions would hinder New England trade
- (B) their rights as Englishmen were being violated
- (C) they resented quartering British troops now that the French threat was removed
- (D) they believed they should be represented in Parliament if they were subjected to mercantilist restrictions
- (E) they believed that only their colonial assemblies had the power to tax them, not the British Parliament

1. The purpose of the Olive Branch Petition was to

- A. rally colonial support for war against Great Britain
- B. petition the king for redress of economic grievances suffered by the colonies
- (C) ask the king to craft a solution to end the tensions between Great Britain and the colonies
- D. request formal support of each colony for the formulation of the Second Continental Congress
- E. ask the king to grant independence to the colonies

NO TAXATION 1764 STAMP ACT

2ND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

2. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the British were extremely confident of victory because all of the following reasons except

- (A) they had outstanding generals that would be commanding British forces in the Americas
- B. there were many Loyalists throughout the American colonies
- C. the Continental Army suffered from poor discipline
- D. the British had an outstanding navy
- E. the Continental Army was continually lacking in supplies

3. All of the following were contained in the Treaty of Paris of 1783 except

- A. Americans got fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland
- B. territory west of the Appalachian Mountains was ceded to the Americans
- C. American independence was recognized by Great Britain
- (D) Quebec and the area immediately surrounding it was ceded to the Americans.
- E. Former Loyalists in the colonies could retrieve property seized from them during the Revolutionary War.

NO CANADA

5. Most delegates at the First Continental Congress of 1774

- (A) felt that there should be a total boycott of British goods by the colonies
- B. felt that the colonies should firmly resist measures to tax them without their consent
- C. felt that it was time to seriously consider military measures against the British
- D. wanted the British to totally refrain from regulating trade to the colonies
- E. proposed sending Benjamin Franklin and John Dickinson as representatives to the British parliament

2. The Stamp Act created great fury in the colonies because

- A. it imposed massive duties on the colonies
- B. colonial legislatures had expressed opposition to it beforehand
- C. it was the first time Parliament had imposed a duty on the colonies
- D. it took badly needed revenue away from colonial legislatures
- (E) this was the first time that Parliament imposed a direct tax on the colonies

57. Which of the following events represented the most significant action on the part of the colonists against British authority?

- (A) Bacon's Rebellion
- (B) The Whiskey Rebellion
- (C) The Albany Congress
- (D) Pontiac's Rebellion
- (E) The Stamp Act Congress

50. In 1775 the Second Continental Congress

- (A) decided to cut all ties with Britain
- (B) voted to work out a plan for self-rule
- (C) adopted the Olive Branch Petition, declaring colonial loyalty to the Crown
- (D) began to draft the Articles of Confederation
- (E) revised the colonial plan for military preparedness

3. Which of the following does NOT represent the views of Prime Minister Grenville after the Seven Years' War?
- (A) He felt that the Crown needed to control trade and raise revenue.
  - (B) He felt that the colonists should help pay the debt incurred by the war.
  - (C) He felt that Parliament had the right to increase taxes on the colonies.
  - (D) He felt that the British had to exert tighter control over the colonies.
  - (E) He wanted to reward the colonies through his extension of salutary neglect.

*END SAL. NEG.*

11. The Sugar Act of 1764 represented a major shift in British policy toward the colonies in that, for the first time, the British
- (A) allowed all proceeds from a tax to stay in the colonial economy
  - (B) attempted to control colonial exports
  - (C) offered the colonists the opportunity to address Parliament with grievances
  - (D) required the colonies to import English goods exclusively
  - (E) levied taxes aimed at raising revenue rather than regulating trade

*DIRECT TAX*

60. Which of the following statements about the Stamp Act is NOT true?
- (A) Because it most affected lawyers and writers, the Stamp Act fostered a particularly eloquent opposition to the Crown.
  - (B) Colonial legislatures sent letters of protest to Parliament threatening secession from England if the Stamp Act was not repealed.
  - (C) Opposition to the Stamp Act built upon colonial resentment of the Sugar and Currency Acts.
  - (D) Among the colonists' reactions to the Stamp Act was an effective boycott of British goods.
  - (E) According to the Stamp Act, those who violated the law were not entitled to a jury trial.

*BOYCOTT YES.*

26. The Battle of Saratoga proved to be a significant turning point in the Revolutionary War because it
- (A) was a major defeat for the rebel forces and motivated Benjamin Franklin to go to England to negotiate with the British
  - (B) demonstrated to France that the Americans might win the war and subsequently led to the Franco-American Alliance of 1778
  - (C) demonstrated the superiority of British naval power, thus convincing the Americans to alter their strategy
  - (D) exposed the weakness of American military leadership and paved the way for General George Washington to assume command of the Continental Army
  - (E) meant that England would renounce all future claims to French territory in North America

*NO WAR FAVORING ALLIES?*

41. During the Revolutionary War, the Loyalists
- (A) were few in number and had little, if any, significance
  - (B) made up approximately 20-30 percent of the population
  - (C) were mostly former indentured servants who felt obligated to the Crown
  - (D) were mostly from the royal colony of Virginia and felt loyal to the Crown
  - (E) had their largest following in New England, where the benefits of the mercantilist system were most visible

*WHAT IS IT?*

63. The concept of "Republican motherhood" emerged after which of the following?
- A. The establishment of the Massachusetts Bay colony, 1620
  - B. The First Great Awakening, 1734 to 1746
  - C. The American Revolution, 1775 to 1783
  - D. The end of the Jackson administration, 1837
  - E. The election of the first Republican president, 1860

14. The Tea Act (1773) angered American colonists because it
- A. passed a revenue tax on a popular consumer item
  - B. pitted eastern merchants against western farmers
  - C. followed the closing of Boston Harbor
  - D. granted the East India Company a virtual monopoly on the tea trade
  - E. ruined colonial trade with the West Indies

80. "I challenge the warmest advocate of separation to show a single advantage that this continent can reap by being connected with Great Britain. . . . But the injuries and disadvantages we sustain by that connection are without number; and our duty to mankind at large, as well as to ourselves, instruct us to renounce that alliance. . . . Everything that is right or natural pleads for separation. The blood of the slain, the weeping voice of nature cries, 'TIS TIME TO PART.'"
- FIRST VOICE OF SEPARATION*
- In an effort to rally popular support for war with Great Britain, which of the following penned these words ?
- A. Patrick Henry
  - B. Thomas Paine
  - C. John Adams
  - D. Samuel Adams
  - E. George Washington