**American Revolution**

**True/False**

*Indicate whether the sentence or statement is true or false.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. In the French and Indian War, Spain sided with the British.

\_\_\_\_ 2. Colonial farmers liked paper money because it lost value, making loans easier to repay.

\_\_\_\_ 3. The Coercive Acts were intended to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party.

\_\_\_\_ 4. Delegates to the First Continental Congress mostly agreed that it was time for the colonies to fight for their rights.

\_\_\_\_ 5. To win the Revolutionary War, the United States simply had to survive until the British became tired of paying for the war.

\_\_\_\_ 6. Spain became the first country to recognize the United States as an independent nation.

\_\_\_\_ 7. The British troops could not escape from Yorktown because the French fleet was in the Chesapeake Bay.

\_\_\_\_ 8. The concept of the ideal republican society conflicted with traditional beliefs about slavery.

\_\_\_\_ 9. John Adams argued that government needed "checks and balances" to prevent minority groups from taking away the rights of the majority.

\_\_\_\_ 10. After the Revolution, men no longer needed to own a certain amount of property to hold elective office.

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 11. The first skirmish of the French and Indian War occurred because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the French organized Native American attacks on frontier settlements. |
| b. | both the French and the British wanted the Ohio River valley. |
| c. | the French ambushed a British detachment near Quebec City. |
| d. | both the French and the British claimed Louisiana. |

\_\_\_\_ 12. The Albany Plan of Union proposed that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the Iroquois join with the British against the French. |
| b. | the colonies join together to form a federal government. |
| c. | the colonies join with the British against the French. |
| d. | the colonies join with the French against the British. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. In response to the Sugar Act, some colonists argued that the British had no right to tax Americans

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | to raise money. | c. | directly. |
| b. | to control trade. | d. | without a vote of the people. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. Wearing “homespun”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | helped Patriots identify one another. | c. | indicated social class. |
| b. | helped Patriots identify Loyalists. | d. | showed patriotism. |

\_\_\_\_ 15. In the *Gaspee* Affair,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a British ship seized an American ship without warrant. |
| b. | the colonists burned a British ship that had run aground. |
| c. | the colonists seized the cargo of tea that a British ship had brought into Boston. |
| d. | the colonists forced a British ship carrying tea to return home. |

\_\_\_\_ 16. The Continental Army was first formed from

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the minutemen. |
| b. | the militia that won the Battle of Bunker Hill. |
| c. | the militia raised by George Washington from all over New England. |
| d. | the militia surrounding the British in Boston. |

\_\_\_\_ 17. King George III declared the colonies “open and avowed enemies” after

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | he read the Olive Branch Petition. | c. | the attack on British troops in Boston. |
| b. | the battles of Lexington and Concord. | d. | the attack on British troops in Quebec. |

\_\_\_\_ 18. Washington’s decision to attack in New Jersey was a surprise because

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | his troops were outnumbered. | c. | it was winter. |
| b. | he had no way to cross the Delaware. | d. | his troops were in Philadelphia. |

\_\_\_\_ 19. American forces suffered their greatest defeat of the Revolutionary War at

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Charles Town. | c. | Philadelphia. |
| b. | New York City. | d. | Valley Forge. |

\_\_\_\_ 20. Thomas Jefferson considered \_\_\_\_ to be critical to the republic’s success, calling it the “keystone of our arch of government.”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | democracy | c. | liberty for all |
| b. | equality for all | d. | an educated public |

\_\_\_\_ 21. The purpose of the Albany Conference was to negotiate

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a peace treaty to end the French and Indian War. |
| b. | a repeal of the Stamp Act. |
| c. | an alliance with the Iroquois. |
| d. | an end to the tea boycott. |

\_\_\_\_ 22. In the treaty that ended the French and Indian War, the British gained all of the following territory EXCEPT

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | New France. | c. | Florida. |
| b. | Louisiana east of the Mississippi. | d. | New Orleans. |

\_\_\_\_ 23. The colonists protested the Stamp Act by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | refusing to sell goods to Britain. |
| b. | refusing to buy goods from Britain. |
| c. | dumping British tea into Boston Harbor. |
| d. | dissolving the Massachusetts assembly. |

\_\_\_\_ 24. After the Boston Massacre, the British brought peace to the colonies temporarily by repealing the

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Townshend Acts. | c. | Sugar Act. |
| b. | Stamp Act. | d. | Quartering Act. |

\_\_\_\_ 25. At the suggestion of Thomas Jefferson, the colonies formed

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | committees of resistance. | c. | committees of correspondence. |
| b. | negotiating committees. | d. | pamphlet committees. |

\_\_\_\_ 26. The laws known as the “Intolerable Acts” were the Coercive Acts and the

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Quebec Act. | c. | Sugar Act. |
| b. | Tea Act. | d. | Stamp Act. |

\_\_\_\_ 27. Paying for the war was difficult for the Continental Congress because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it did not have large gold reserves. |
| b. | it lacked the power to tax. |
| c. | other nations would not loan it money. |
| d. | most Americans would not contribute. |

\_\_\_\_ 28. In the battle for New York City early in the Revolutionary War, the British made a mistake by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | underestimating the size of Washington’s troops. |
| b. | underestimating the will to fight of Washington’s troops. |
| c. | moving too slowing, allowing American troops to escape. |
| d. | dividing their army, trapping some in New Jersey. |

\_\_\_\_ 29. The American victory at Saratoga was a turning point in the war because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | it was the last British offensive of the war. |
| b. | it convinced Spain to enter the war on the American side. |
| c. | it convinced France to send arms and supplies to the Americans. |
| d. | it convinced France to commit troops to the American cause. |

\_\_\_\_ 30. The turning point of the Revolutionary War in the South was the Battle of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Charles Town. | c. | Yorktown. |
| b. | Kings Mountain. | d. | Saratoga. |

**Completion**

*Complete each sentence or statement.*

31. The fighting between the French and British during the French and Indian War eventually spread to Europe, where it later became known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ War.

32. The British victory at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the turning point of the French and Indian War in North America.

33. "No taxation without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."

34. To help customs officers in arresting smugglers, the British authorized the use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which were general search warrants that enabled officials to enter any location.

35. The town of Concord created a special unit of men called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who were trained and ready to fight at a moment's notice.

36. The American Revolution was not only a war between the Americans and the British, but also a civil war between the Patriots and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

37. The Continental Congress issued paper money known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that became worthless very quickly.

38. The British captured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and used it as their headquarters for the rest of the Revolutionary War.

39. To disrupt British trade, the Continental Congress issued letters of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or licenses, authorizing private ship owners to attack British merchant ships.

40. In 1782, Virginia passed a law encouraging \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the voluntary freeing of enslaved persons.

**Matching**

*Match each item with the correct statement below.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a. | Francis Marion | f. | George Grenville |
| b. | Currency Act of 1764 | g. | Sugar Act |
| c. | Revenue Act of 1767 | h. | Declaratory Act |
| d. | Judith Sargent Murray | i. | Paul Revere |
| e. | Royal Proclamation of 1763 | j. | Quartering Act |

\_\_\_\_ 41. required the colonies to pay more for their own defense

\_\_\_\_ 42. placed new taxes on imported goods but also violated several traditional English rights

\_\_\_\_ 43. prohibited colonists from settling west of an imaginary line running north to south along the Appalachian Mountains

\_\_\_\_ 44. legalized the use of writs of assistance

\_\_\_\_ 45. banned the use of paper money in the colonies

\_\_\_\_ 46. asserted that Parliament had the power to make laws for the colonies

\_\_\_\_ 47. British prime minister who introduced the Sugar Act

\_\_\_\_ 48. argued that women were as intelligent as men but lacked the education needed to achieve more in life

\_\_\_\_ 49. warned Lexington that the British were coming

\_\_\_\_ 50. “Swamp Fox”