



Chapter Eight

America Secedes from
the Empire, 1775-1783

Kennedy, The American Pageant

Chapter 8

The Continental Congress's primary reason for naming George Washington commander of the army was

1. his demonstrated military experience and skill.
2. that he was a wealthy planter from Virginia and thus provided political balance.
3. that he knew how to raise and train a professional army.
4. that Washington would be more politically skilled in working with Congress than any other potential leader.

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The Continental Congress's primary reason for naming George Washington commander of the army was

2. that he was a wealthy planter from Virginia and thus provided political balance.

Hint: See page 140.

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Chapter 8

In July 1775, after the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress

1. passed a resolution demanding that the British army withdraw from America.
2. adopted a Constitution that would henceforth govern all the states.
3. adopted an “Olive Branch Petition” declaring American loyalty to the king and begging him to find a peaceful solution.
4. called for the complete mobilization of the militia in all the colonies to fight the British.

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In July 1775, after the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Continental Congress

3. adopted an “Olive Branch Petition” declaring American loyalty to the king and begging him to find a peaceful solution.

Hint: See page 141.

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The two brilliant American generals who conducted the nearly successful invasion of Canada in October 1775 were

1. Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold.
2. George Washington and Horatio Gates.
3. Nathanael Greene and the Marquis de Lafayette.
4. George Rogers Clark and John Paul Jones.

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The two brilliant American generals who conducted the nearly successful invasion of Canada in October 1775 were

1. Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold.

Hint: See page 142.

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Chapter 8

The key development leading a majority of Americans to favor independence after January 1776 was

1. Washington's defeat of the British in the Battles of Trenton and Princeton.
2. the British use of German mercenaries to try to crush the rebellion.
3. the belief that only independence could bring France to their aid.
4. Thomas Paine's brilliant arguments for independence in his publication Common Sense.

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Chapter 8

The key development leading a majority of Americans to favor independence after January 1776 was

4. Thomas Paine's brilliant arguments for independence in his publication Common Sense.
Hint: See page 144.

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Thomas Paine's appeal for a new republican form of government attracted many Americans because

1. they believed that social class differences promoted by monarchy were wrong.
2. their own experience with local and colonial democratic governance had prepared them for the idea.
3. they were impressed that Paine was drawing on the best classical ideas from Plato's Republic.
4. they were fearful that wealthy southern planters like Washington wanted to establish nobility in America.

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Chapter 8

Thomas Paine's appeal for a new republican form of government attracted many Americans because

2. their own experience with local and colonial democratic governance had prepared them for the idea.

Hint: See page 144.

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Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was most brilliant and effective in

1. proving that King George III was one of the worst tyrants who had ever ruled a great empire.
2. declaring that Americans were really fighting for the rights of Englishmen.
3. appealing to France and other European countries to join the revolutionary cause.
4. linking the cause of American independence to natural law and the universal rights of man.

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Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was most brilliant and effective in

4. linking the cause of American independence to natural law and the universal rights of man.

Hint: See pages 145–146.

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The patriot militia was most effective in

1. its campaign of “political education” in favor of independence among ordinary colonists.
2. its ability to defeat crack British troops in open combat.
3. its ability to discredit and defeat the Loyalists.
4. its campaigns against the British on the western frontier.

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Chapter 8

The patriot militia was most effective in

1. its campaign of “political education” in favor of independence among ordinary colonists.

Hint: See page 146.

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Chapter 8

At the end of the Revolutionary War, the harshest punishments inflicted on most Loyalists were

1. public branding or imprisonment.
2. execution.
3. exile or confiscation of property.
4. being sold into slavery or indentured servitude.

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Chapter 8

At the end of the Revolutionary War, the harshest punishments inflicted on most Loyalists were

3. exile or confiscation of property.

Hint: See page 150.

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Chapter 8

The British strategy of dividing the American colonies by controlling the Hudson River failed largely because

1. it was not a well-considered or feasible plan.
2. General William Howe stayed in Philadelphia rather than moving to meet General Burgoyne as was planned.
3. George Washington foiled the plan by defeating the British in the Battles of Brandywine Creek and Germantown.
4. the French navy prevented effective reinforcements from reaching General Burgoyne.

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Chapter 8

The British strategy of dividing the American colonies by controlling the Hudson River failed largely because

2. General William Howe stayed in Philadelphia rather than moving to meet General Burgoyne as was planned.

Hint: See pages 152–153.

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Chapter 8

Americans believed that their new national motto, “a new order for the ages,” meant that in international affairs they would stand for

1. the rule of law, free trade, and an end to colonialism.
2. a new international organization that would replace the doctrine of national sovereignty.
3. an alliance of democratic republics to overthrow tyrannical monarchies around the world.
4. America’s entry into the system of alliances and balance of power in Europe.

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Americans believed that their new national motto, “a new order for the ages,” meant that in international affairs they would stand for

1. the rule of law, free trade, and an end to colonialism.

Hint: See page 154.