

#### **Chapter Six**

The Duel for North America, 1608-1763

## The primary center of French imperial activity in North America was

- 1. Louisiana.
- 2. Florida.
- 3. the Missouri River Valley.
- 4. Québec.

The primary center of French imperial activity in North America was

4. Québec.

Hint: See page 107.

## Which of the following was not among the reasons that New France grew very slowly?

- 1. The royal colonial government was extremely autocratic.
- 2. There were no valuable economic resources to be exploited in Canada.
- 3. The French government favored its Caribbean colonies over Canada.
- 4. Protestant French Huguenots were forbidden to emigrate to the colony.

Which of the following was not among the reasons that New France grew very slowly?

2. There were no valuable economic resources to be exploited in Canada.

Hint: See pages 107–108.

The Catholic religious order that played a large role in exploration and attempted conversion of the Indians to Christianity was

- 1. the Dominicans.
- 2. the Jesuits.
- 3. the Franciscans.
- 4. the Ursuline Sisters.

The Catholic religious order that played a large role in exploration and attempted conversion of the Indians to Christianity was

2. the Jesuits.

Hint: See page 109.

Which of the following was not among the eighteenth-century wars fought between Britain and France (using the colonists' names for the wars)?

- 1. King William's War
- 2. Queen Anne's War
- 3. The War of Jenkins' Ear
- 4. The French and Indian War

Which of the following was not among the eighteenth-century wars fought between Britain and France (using the colonists' names for the wars)?

4. The French and Indian War Hint: See page 111.

### The French and Indian War (the Seven Years' War) began when

- 1. the governor of Virginia sent George Washington into the French-controlled Ohio country.
- 2. a French commander sliced off the ear of a British naval officer.
- 3. the British seized New Orleans in order to cut off the French fur trade.
- 4. France's Indian allies began attacking British colonial frontier settlements.

### The French and Indian War (the Seven Years' War) began when

1. the governor of Virginia sent George Washington into the French-controlled Ohio country.

Hint: See page 113.

Benjamin Franklin's famous cartoon, published to promote the 1754 Albany Congress, contained the slogan,

- 1. "We must hang together or we shall all hang separately."
- 2. "Join, or Die."
- 3. "No taxation without representation."
- 4. "We have just begun to fight."

Benjamin Franklin's famous cartoon, published to promote the 1754 Albany Congress, contained the slogan,

2. "Join, or Die."

Hint: See page 113.

The French success in the early phases of the Seven Years' War was greatly aided by their alliance with

- 1. the Indians.
- 2. the Spanish.
- 3. the Prussians.
- 4. the Irish.

The French success in the early phases of the Seven Years' War was greatly aided by their alliance with

1. the Indians.

Hint: See page 113.

## General James Wolfe effectively ended France's New World empire with his daring victory in

- 1. the Battle of Fort Duquesne.
- 2. the Battle of New Orleans.
- 3. the Battle of Québec.
- 4. the Battle of Louisbourg.

General James Wolfe effectively ended France's New World empire with his daring victory in

3. the Battle of Québec.

Hint: See page 115.

### The colonial view of the professional British army altered when

- 1. the British refused to surrender after their early defeats.
- 2. they saw the arrogance and vulnerability of the British redcoats.
- 3. the British officers recognized the colonists' considerable contribution to their victory.
- 4. the colonists saw that George Washington was a better military strategist than the British General Wolfe.

## The colonial view of the professional British army altered when

2. they saw the arrogance and vulnerability of the British redcoats.

Hint: See page 118.

# British officials grew angry and impatient with their colonial subjects during the Seven Years' War partly because

- 1. many of the colonists favored a French victory.
- 2. many of the colonists refused to provide funds to support the conflict and their own defense.
- 3. the colonists almost unanimously refused to fight beyond the boundaries of their own colony.
- improved colonial officers like George Washington looked down on ordinary British soldiers.

British officials grew angry and impatient with their colonial subjects during the Seven Years' War partly because

2. many of the colonists refused to provide funds to support the conflict and their own defense.

Hint: See pages 118–119.