



Chapter Seven

The Road to
Revolution, 1763-1775

Kennedy, The American Pageant

Chapter 7

The “radical Whig” idea, highly popular with colonial Americans, especially warned against

1. the evils of an hereditary titled nobility.
2. trade and manufacturing as the sources of moral and social corruption.
3. the corruption of society caused by patronage and bribery of the king’s ministers.
4. the potential of slavery to undermine principles of liberty and equality.

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The “radical Whig” idea, highly popular with colonial Americans, especially warned against

3. the corruption of society caused by patronage and bribery of the king’s ministers.

Hint: See page 123.

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Under the theory of mercantilism, the British colonies were essentially expected to

1. buy only British goods and sell all their own goods only to Britain and nowhere else.
2. furnish raw materials to the mother country and buy British manufactured goods.
3. provide troops for their own defense and pay taxes to support the common welfare of the Empire.
4. grant British investors fifty percent of the ownership of any colonial commercial or manufacturing enterprise.

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Under the theory of mercantilism, the British colonies were essentially expected to

2. furnish raw materials to the mother country and buy British manufactured goods.

Hint: See page 123.

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The Sugar Act, the Quartering Act, and the Stamp Act were all fundamentally designed to

1. teach the Americans that they were subjects and not equal citizens of the British Empire.
2. force colonial Americans to pay for the costs of the Seven Years' War and the continuing cost of their defense.
3. assert the principle that Parliament had the right to tax as well as legislate for the colonies.
4. generate revenues for subsidies to British merchants trading with all parts of the Empire.

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The Sugar Act, the Quartering Act, and the Stamp Act were all fundamentally designed to

2. force colonial Americans to pay for the costs of the Seven Years' War and the continuing cost of their defense.

Hint: See pages 125–126.

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The most effective colonial protest that forced repeal of the Stamp Act was

1. the Stamp Act Congress.
2. the creation of the Committees of Correspondence.
3. the violent colonial assaults on British Redcoats.
4. the complete colonial boycott of British goods.

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The most effective colonial protest that forced repeal of the Stamp Act was

4. the complete colonial boycott of British goods.

Hint: See pages 127–128.

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The single most crucial event leading up to the American Revolution was

1. the convening of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765.
2. the Boston Tea Party of 1774.
3. the Boston Massacre of 1770.
4. the establishment of an official Committee of Correspondence by the Virginia legislature in 1773.

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The single most crucial event leading up to the American Revolution was

2. the Boston Tea Party of 1774.

Hint: See page 132.

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Americans especially resented the granting of a monopoly on tea sales to the British East India Company because

1. Americans believed deeply in the principles of free economic competition.
2. its ability to sell tea at a lower cost would tempt Americans to violate their anti-taxation principles.
3. the corrupt Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson had secretly organized the entire affair.
4. selling the subsidized tea would ruin the possibility of developing an American tea industry.

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Americans especially resented the granting of a monopoly on tea sales to the British East India Company because

2. its ability to sell tea at a lower cost would tempt Americans to violate their anti-taxation principles.

Hint: See page 131.

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Which of the following was not part of the “Intolerable Acts” passed to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party?

1. closing the Port of Boston until the tea was paid for
2. suspending chartered rights like town meetings and jury trials
3. abolishing the Massachusetts colonial militia
4. granting British authorities the right to lodge British soldiers in private homes

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Which of the following was not part of the “Intolerable Acts” passed to punish Massachusetts for the Boston Tea Party?

3. abolishing the Massachusetts colonial militia

Hint: See page 133.

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In the First Continental Congress of 1774, John Adams took the lead in arguing

1. against a proposal for American home rule under British authority.
2. for an immediate declaration of independence as soon as an army could be raised.
3. in favor of gaining American representation in the British Parliament.
4. in favor of establishing the Continental Congress as a permanent body to defend American rights and liberties.

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In the First Continental Congress of 1774, John Adams took the lead in arguing

1. against a proposal for American home rule under British authority.

Hint: See page 134.

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The British troops who marched to Lexington and Concord in April 1775 were aiming to

1. punish those towns for their part in the Boston Tea Party.
2. seize colonial militia gunpowder and capture Samuel Adams and John Hancock.
3. attack and defeat the assembled Massachusetts militia.
4. force all Massachusetts citizens to lodge British soldiers in their homes.

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The British troops who marched to Lexington and Concord in April 1775 were aiming to

2. seize colonial militia gunpowder and capture Samuel Adams and John Hancock.

Hint: See page 134.

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The primary advantage that the British enjoyed at the outset of the American Revolution was

1. a strong and effective political leadership.
2. a British nation united behind the principle of forcing the Americans to support the Empire with their taxes.
3. a military strategy designed to prevent the Americans from holding the countryside.
4. a large, professionally trained army and navy.

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The primary advantage that the British enjoyed at the outset of the American Revolution was

4. a large, professionally trained army and navy.

Hint: See page 135.