



Form B

## CHAPTER TEST

*The War for Independence***Part 1: Main Ideas**

If the statement is true, write “true” on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true. (4 points each)

*Example:* The first president of the United States was George Washington.

\_\_\_\_\_ *true* \_\_\_\_\_

*Example:* President John F. Kennedy resigned from office following the Watergate Scandal. \_\_\_\_\_ *Richard Nixon* \_\_\_\_\_

1. The Stamp Act placed a tax on goods imported from Britain including glass, paper, paint, and tea. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The colonies' response to the Intolerable Acts was to assemble the First Continental Congress. \_\_\_\_\_
3. While drafting the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson drew on the Enlightenment ideas of English philosopher Thomas Paine. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The British defeat at Valley Forge resulted in France signing an alliance with the Americans. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Treaty of Paris signed in September 1783 ended the war and set the western boundary of the United States at the Ohio River. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Egalitarianism is a belief in the equality of people. \_\_\_\_\_
7. In spring 1775, British troops marched to Bunker Hill to seize stockpiles of firearms and gunpowder. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Friedrich von Steuben trained American troops to become an effective fighting force. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Colonists who displayed loyalty to Great Britain and King George were called

Patriots. \_\_\_\_\_

10. The British decided to negotiate a peace settlement after General Gage

surrendered at Yorktown. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part 2: Map Skills

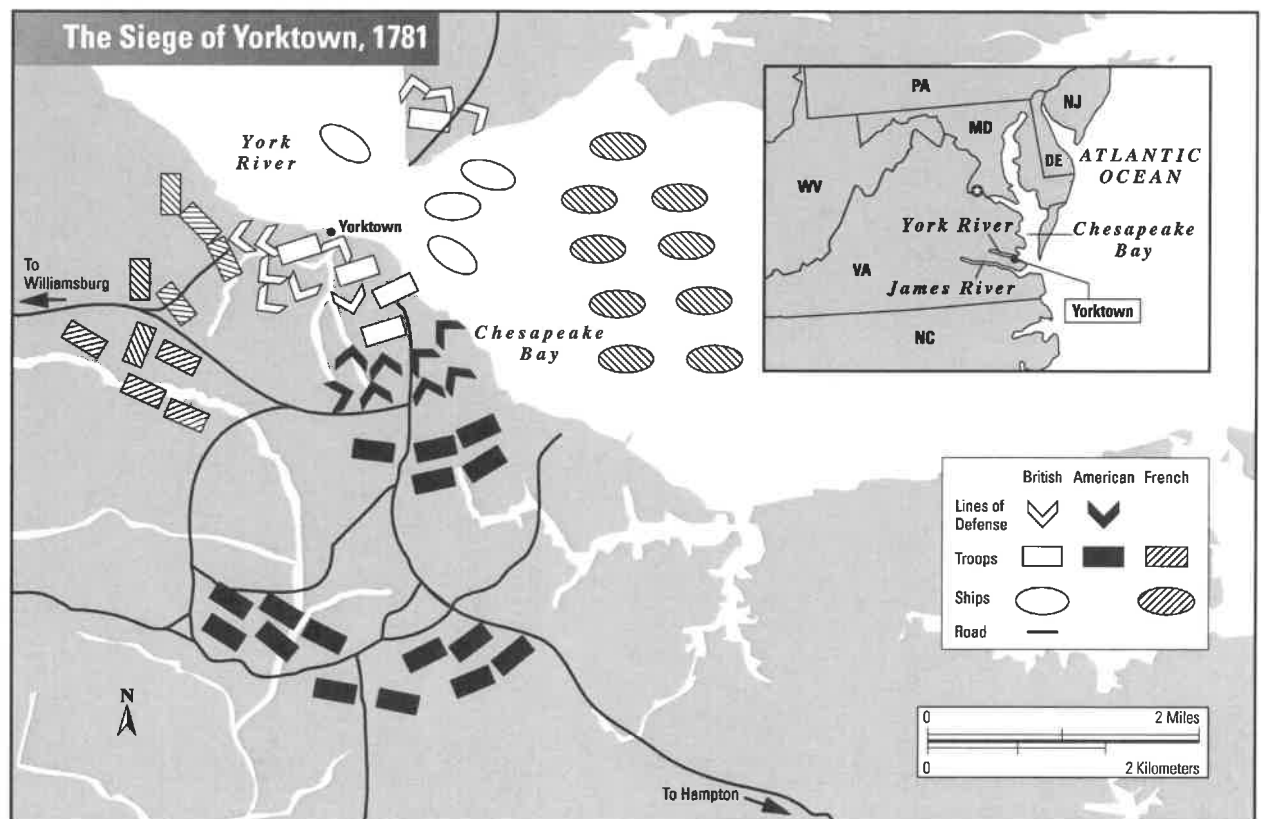
Use the map below to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer.  
(2 points each)

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Whose army had troops the farthest west?

- a. France
- b. Germany
- c. America
- d. Britain

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which body of water is west of the Chesapeake Bay?

- a. James River
- b. York River
- c. Mississippi River
- d. Atlantic Ocean



- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Which state borders Virginia to the south?
- a. North Carolina
  - b. Maryland
  - c. South Carolina
  - d. Georgia
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. British naval reinforcements would be expected to travel through which body of water to reach Yorktown?
- a. York River
  - b. James River
  - c. Chesapeake Bay
  - d. Mississippi River
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. How did the United States win the battle of Yorktown without a naval presence?
- a. Ships were not involved in the battle.
  - b. The British surrendered without a fight.
  - c. U.S. troops had superior muskets.
  - d. The United States relied on French ships.

Use the map on page 65 to answer the following questions in complete sentences.  
(5 points each)

16. How might the battle of Yorktown have turned out differently if the United States had not received support from French naval forces?

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17. Why are maps helpful in planning battles?

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**Part 3: Document-Based Questions**

**Historical Context:** The communication of information during a war is always essential. During the Revolutionary War, information was conveyed for various purposes and by various methods.

Study each document carefully and answer the question about it. (4 points each)

**Document 1**

*Whereas* many of our subjects in divers parts of our Colonies and Plantations in North America, misled by dangerous and ill designing men, and forgetting the allegiance which they owe to the power that has protected and supported them; after various disorderly acts committed in disturbance of the publick peace, to the obstruction of lawful commerce, and to the oppression of our loyal subjects carrying on the same; have at length proceeded to open and avowed rebellion, by arraying themselves in a hostile manner, to withstand the execution of the law, and traitorously preparing, ordering and levying war against us: And whereas, there is reason to apprehend that such rebellion hath been much promoted and encouraged by the traitorous correspondence, counsels and comfort of divers wicked and desperate persons within this realm: To the end therefore, that none of our subjects may neglect or violate their duty through ignorance thereof, or through any doubt of the protection which the law will afford to their loyalty and zeal, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, that not only all our Officers, civil and military, are obliged to exert their utmost endeavours to suppress such rebellion, and to bring the traitors to justice, but that all our subjects of this Realm, and the dominions thereunto belonging, are bound by law to be aiding and assisting in the suppression of such rebellion, and to disclose and make known all traitorous conspiracies and attempts against us, our crown and dignity. . . .

GOD *save the* KING.

—from King George III's proclamation that the American colonies were in open rebellion, August 23, 1775

18. How does the king characterize the American colonists who have resisted his laws?

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**Document 2**

New Windsor June 27th, 1779

Sir,

Your letter of yesterday came safe to my hand, and by . . . the bearer of it I send you Ten guineas for C—r. — His successor (whose name I have no desire to be informed of provided his intelligence is good, & seasonably transmitted) should endeavor . . . upon some certain mode of conveying his information quickly, for it is of little avail to be told of things after they have become matter of public notoriety, and known to every body. — This new agent should communicate his signature and the private marks by which genuine papers are to be distinguished from counterfeits. — There is a man on York Island living on or near the North River, of the name of George Higday who I am told hath given signal proofs of his attachment to us, & at the same time stands well with the enemy. — If upon inquiry this is found to be the case (and much caution should be used in investigating the matter, as well as on his own account as on that of Higday) he will be a fit instrument to convey intelligence to me while I am on the west side of the North River, as he is enterprising and connected with people in Bergen County who will assist in forming a chain to me, in any manner they shall agree on. . . .

—from an intercepted letter from General George Washington  
to Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge

19. Why does Washington use the code “C—r”?

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**Document 3**

20. For how long might the fighting in the colonies have continued after the peace had officially gone into effect?

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21. What similarities exist between the forms of communication used in the 1770s and 1780s and those used today? How is communication different today? Write a brief essay in response to these questions, citing evidence and examples from the three documents. You may use the back of this paper or a separate sheet for your essay. (8 points)

**A GENERAL PEACE .**

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1783.

*LATE last Night, an EXPRESS from New-Jersey, brought the following account.*

**T**HAT on Sunday last, the Twenty-Third, a Vessel arrived at Philadelphia, in Thirty-five Days from Cadiz, with *Dispatches* to the *Continental Congress*, informing them, that on Monday the Twentieth Day of January, the PRELIMINARIES to

**A GENERAL PEACE ,**

Between *Great-Britain, France, Spain, Holland,* and the *United States of America*, were signed at Paris, by all the Commissioners from those Powers; in consequence of which, Hostility, by Sea and Land, were to cease . . . in America, on Thursday the Twentieth day of March, in the present Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Three.

THIS very important Intelligence was last Night announced by the Firing of Cannon, and great Rejoicing at Elizabeth-Town.—Respecting the Particulars of this truly interesting Event no more are yet received, but they are hourly expected.

*Published by James Rivington,  
Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.*

**Part 4: Extended Response**

Answer each of the following questions in a short essay on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

22. How were the Intolerable Acts different from the earlier Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts? What response did these actions provoke from the colonists and why? **Think About:**
- mob actions
  - economic protests
  - political responses
23. The Continental Army suffered serious setbacks at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. How were the Americans able to turn things around and defeat the British? **Think About:**
- military leadership
  - foreign assistance
  - strategic mistakes made by the British