

1. A For many, the Revolutionary War is seen as an inevitable conflict because of European desires for social freedom, personal liberties, and economic opportunities. Most historians, however, trace the primary causes of the revolution to the tensions created by the Seven Years' War. [6,1,1]
2. C In precolonial America, Native American identity was based on immediate social groups. These social groups included the clan, nation, village, chiefdom, and confederacy. [6,1,2]
3. E Lacking natural immunity, the Native Americans were particularly devastated by smallpox and other European diseases. Historians estimate that Native American population loss was near 90 percent because of this. [6,1,3]
4. C Since Native Americans lacked immunity to European diseases such as smallpox, their societies were weakened. Many historians estimate that the population loss of these Native Americans was around 90 percent. [6,1,3]
5. B The Algonquian peoples are one of North America's largest and most widespread Native American groups. Algonquian members included the Powhatan nation near Jamestown and the Pequots and Narragansetts. [6,2,1]
6. A Historians note that a few nations of the Algonquian group commonly cultivated corn, beans, and squash. These three crops made up the Three Sisters. [7,1,0]
7. A The Powhatan, a nation under the Algonquian language group, organized a confederacy to oppose Virginia's westward expansion. This was just one of the many European conflicts that the Algonquians encountered. [7,1,0]
8. D In King Phillip's War, the Wampanoags fought under the leadership of Metacomet against the Puritans. Although the Native American efforts prevented further European growth, great tensions and fear were created. [7,1,0]
9. D The Iroquois Confederacy was an alliance between five independent nations, all of whom shared a related language. The Iroquois Confederacy was also referred to as the Five Nations. [7,2,0]
10. A Archaeological evidence of Native American culture suggests that the Iroquois Confederacy was formed in the late fifteenth-century. The original five nations in the alliance were the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca nations. [7,2,0]
11. C Originally known as the Five Nations, the Iroquois Confederacy expanded to six nations with the introduction of the Tuscarora people to the alliance. The Tuscarora people joined in 1722. [7,2,0]
12. A The Iroquois occupied an important position in the Great Lakes region of Upstate New York and Canada. This primarily benefitted them as the distance from the initial European presence on the East Coast allowed the Iroquois time to observe how the Europeans were interacting with other Native groups. [8,1,1]
13. C The Iroquois had an advantage in that they were located between French, English, and Dutch land claims. This meant that they could pit rival European settlers against each other in negotiations to control the waterways. [8,1,1]
14. B Both the Algonquian and Iroquois peoples settle along major waterways, such as along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. This settlement allowed them to prosper in their respective industries. [8,1,2]
15. B Rather than replacing cultures with a better way of life, the interaction between Europeans and Native Americans is an exchange. This exchange is of technology, culture, political structures, economic systems, and more. [8,1,2]

1. A During the mid-eighteenth century, the present-day state of Maine was a part of the Massachusetts Colony. [8,1,3]
2. B New France contained a massive amount of territory that went as far west as the Rocky Mountains. [8,1,3]
3. B One major difference between New France and the British colonies was their religions. The people of New France were Catholic whereas the British colonists were primarily Protestant. [8,2,0]
4. A When they arrived in North America, Europeans quickly began to trade with Native Americans, and practical items such as woven cloth, metal kettles, iron axes, fishhooks, and guns were integrated into Native Americans' customs. [8,2,1]
5. C *The Jesuit Relations*, which was originally written and edited by Father Paul Le Jeune, was used as a marketing tool to draw more settlers to New France. [9,1,0]
6. A Father Paul Le Jeune wrote that he admired Native Americans' strength, intelligence, contentment, and diplomacy. However, he also criticized them as arrogant, proud, vindictive, and lacking in compassion. [9,2,0]
7. D The fur trade was extremely important to French colonists, and it made trade relationships and intermarriages with Native Americans relatively common. [8,2,2]
8. E Native Americans desired copper ornaments and glass beads from Europeans for their religious ceremonies. [8,2,1]
9. B Due to an increasing reliance on European products, Native Americans were forced to increase the number of animals they hunted. This led to a strain between Native American groups. [8,2,1]
10. A Unlike their French counterparts, British colonists were usually only interested in taking Native Americans' land for themselves. Their justification for this was that Native Americans had no real claim to the land because they did not improve it. [9,2,1]
11. C In the 1770s, less than two-thirds of the colonial population, excluding Native Americans, were English citizens. German and Scots-Irish immigrants made up the rest of the white population. [10,1,1]
12. B The French and British colonists were very different in their interactions with native Americans: the French intermarried with them and sponsored long-term missionary activities, whereas the British remained separate from them and believed they did not have a real claim to their lands. However, they both traded with Native Americans. [8,2,2;9,2,1;10,1,0]
13. E Many Europeans were amazed by the great amount of diversity in colonial North America, including French immigrant Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crevecoeur, who pondered, "What then is the American, this new man?" [10,1,1]
14. A The British colonies hugged the eastern seaboard from current-day Maine to Georgia. New France was much bigger and contained the Great Lakes, Ohio River Valley, and the Mississippi River, but had a smaller population size than the British Colonies. [8,1,3;8,2,0]
15. E British Colonial authorities attempted to maintain peace with Native Americans by purchasing their lands, often in treaties forced upon them. However, as settlers pushed Native Americans out of their traditional lands, the tensions between the British colonists and Natives grew. [10,1,0]

1. C The first, second, and third Anglo-French wars stemmed from disputes in Europe. This factor differentiated the Seven Years' War from previous Anglo-French wars. [10,1,3; 10,2,0]
2. E Due to the lucrative nature of fur trade with Native Americans, settlers in Virginia and Pennsylvania competed for trade. Such competition was most prominent in the Ohio River Valley. [10,2,0]
3. B Planters from Virginia founded the Ohio Company in 1749 to facilitate fur trade with Native Americans in the Ohio River Valley. The company obtained 200,000 acres of land in the region for this cause. [10,2,0]
4. B In a meeting from June 19 to July 11 in 1754, representatives from seven of the colonies met to discuss growing tensions. This meeting occurred in Albany, New York. [10,2,1]
5. A The Albany Congress consisted of representatives from seven colonies: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. [10,2,1]
6. A Goals of the Albany Congress consisted of a treaty with the Iroquois Confederacy and discussion regarding defense against French Canada. [10,2,1]
7. A Although American independence was not a point of discussion at the Albany Congress, the meeting provided a framework for future Congresses, including the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 and the First Continental Congress. [11,1,1]
8. A In the Battle of Jumonville Glen, George Washington attacked a French scouting party on May 27, 1754. This skirmish is often considered the formal beginning of the Seven Years' War's North American front. [11,1,2]
9. C After the French defeated Washington in the Battle of Fort Necessity, Great Britain declared war on France. [11,1,2]
10. C The Seven Years' War was a global war and fought in North America, the Caribbean, Europe, South America, the Indian subcontinent, and the Pacific Ocean. [11,1,3]
11. A When British Prime Minister William Pitt began commanding wartime operations in 1758, more resources were provided to the war effort. Pitt dedicated these resources as he believed the North American colonies to be essential for preserving England's power. [11,2,2]
12. A The British took control of Louisbourg, French Canada, a key French stronghold, in 1758. This port allowed the British to control the Saint Lawrence River. [12,1,0]
13. B In the initial years of the Seven Years' War, the French consistently defeated the British. Their attack within sixty miles of Philadelphia was particularly concerning to American colonists. [11,2,1]
14. D The Albany Plan was proposed by Benjamin Franklin and was discussed at the Albany Congress. His plan proposed a unified government resembling that of the Iroquois Confederacy. [11,1,1]
15. B The Seven Years' War was rooted in North American territorial issues. These issues were most prominent between the major powers involved: France and Great Britain. [10,2,0]

1. A Britain received Quebec and the Ohio Valley from France in the Treaty of Paris in 1763. [12,1,1]
2. A The Spanish received the port of New Orleans and all of the French land west of the Mississippi River in the Treaty of Paris in 1763. [12,1,1]
3. A The only lands the French managed to keep after losing the Seven Years' War were sugar-producing islands in the Caribbean. [12,1,1]
4. A Chief Pontiac was an Ottawa chief that lived near Fort Detroit. After the Seven Years' War he encouraged other tribes to rebel against the British. [12,2,1]
5. D Because of the loss of their French allies after the Seven Years' War, Chief Pontiac forged an alliance with the Shawnee, Wyandot, Seneca, Cayuga, and Delaware to attack British forts and settlements. [12,2,1]
6. D The start of Pontiac's War is considered to be the Ottawas' attack on Fort Detroit in May 1763. [13,1,1]
7. E Although Pontiac did not formally surrender until 1766, his rebellion essentially ended in the fall of 1764 because most of his allies had already surrendered. [13,1,1]
8. B Pontiac's War started well, and by the fall of 1763 Pontiac's alliance had killed or captured six hundred people. However, by 1764 most of his allies surrendered to the British due to a lack of supplies. [13,1,1]
9. E Fearing that the increasing number of American settlers crossing into Native Americans' and French-Canadians' territories would fuel resentment among the groups, the British government issued the Royal Proclamation of 1763, which banned all American settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. [13,2,0]
10. B In addition to banning American settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, the Royal Proclamation of 1763 also outlawed private purchases of Native American lands. [13,2,0]
11. B During Pontiac's War, the allied Native American groups were able to take down several British Forts located north of Fort Pitt and west of Fort Niagara. [13,1,1]
12. E Despite the Royal Proclamation of 1763 forbidding American settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains, many Americans that already had homes west of the border did not move east as instructed, and more Americans continued to settle in lands reserved for Native Americans by the Proclamation. [14,1,0]
13. C After the Seven Years' War, many Native Americans began to fear that without the protection of France there would be an influx of colonists settling on their land. [12,2,1]
14. A After the Seven Years' War, Britain was close to bankruptcy due to the high cost of the war, and they had to appease Native Americans, American colonists, and French-Canadians. [12,2,0;14,1,1]
15. D After the Treaty of Paris and the Royal Proclamation of 1763, there was increasing friction between the British government and the American colonists. The British grew tired of maintaining a costly military and trying to appease all of its subjects in North America, and the colonists were angered by the loss of land in the Royal Proclamation. [14,1,1]

1. A Massachusetts was at the forefront of the American Revolution due to previous citizen involvement in the local government, increased tolerance of disobeying authority, an ongoing rural land crisis, and the massive British troops' presence in the colony. [14,1,3]
2. D Moonlighting soldiers are soldiers who have a second job. These individuals in colonial cities like Boston led to increased competition for jobs. [14,1,3]
3. E James Otis wrote "The Rights of the British Colonists Asserted and Defended" and termed "taxation without representation" therein. Otis was a lawyer and part of the Massachusetts provincial assembly. [14,2,1]
4. C Patriots were people who supported colonists' demands for more rights. Many of the famous Patriots were in Massachusetts and are referred to as the Boston Patriots. [14,2,1]
5. C John Adams studied law at Harvard, served in the Continental Congress, and was an ambassador to European powers during the war. He later became the first Vice President and the second President of the United States. [14,2,2]
6. B Paul Revere was a Patriot and silversmith who, during the American Revolution, created various well-known illustrations. [14,2,2]
7. E The British policy of salutary neglect allowed American colonies to largely govern themselves. This policy changed to recover costs of the Seven Years' War. [14,2,3]
8. E The Stamp Act of 1765 taxed many printed materials, including playing cards, legal documents, and newspapers. [14,2,3]
9. C The Sugar Act and Currency Act were instated in 1764, one year prior to the Stamp Act of 1765. They did not stir the colonists as strongly as later taxes since they were collected at the ports and were less visible. [15,1,1]
10. B The Massachusetts legislature suggested a meeting in response to the Stamp Act. Hence, the Stamp Act Congress of 1765 occurred in New York. [15,1,2]
11. D Francis Fauquier issued the Stamp Act Resolves in May of 1765. Within the resolves, he argued that colonists' lack of representation in Parliament made the Stamp Act unlawful. [15,1,2; 15,2,0]
12. B The Stamp Act Congress of 1765 is also known as the Continental Congress of 1765 and was the first gathering of elected representative in the American colonies as a response to British taxation. [15,2,1]
13. A George Grenville was a member of the British Parliament and argued for "virtual representation". This theory suggested that American colonists were virtually represented in Parliament, similarly to the British subjects who could not vote. [15,2,3]
14. E A Whig Member of Parliament, William Pitt described Grenville's theory of "virtual representation" as "the most contemptible idea that ever entered the head of a man". Pitt was also Grenville's brother-in-law. [16,1,1]
15. E On the same day as the repeal of the Stamp Act, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act. Through this act, Parliament gave itself the power "to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever." [16,1,1]

1. E The Townshend Acts were a series of acts launched by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Charles Townshend, that were passed by parliament in 1767 and 1768. [16,1,2]
2. E The Townshend Acts included a tax on imported items such as glass, paper, paint, oil, lead, and tea. [16,1,3]
3. D The revenue from the taxes in the Townshend Acts were used to pay the salaries of governors and judges, which ensured their loyalty to the British crown and removed the colonial legislatures' control of the governors. [16,1,3]
4. C In order to create a system to better enforce trade regulations, the Townshend Acts created an American Board of Custom Commissioners that enforced tax policies. [16,1,0]
5. B In response to the Townshend Acts, Boston quickly created the Boston Non-Importation Agreement. In the agreement Boston merchants agreed not to import or export British trade goods. [16,2,1]
6. C The Sons of Liberty were a loosely organized group opposed to British policies. They often orchestrated violent actions against British officials such as destroying property, burning unpopular images in effigy, and tarring and feathering tax collectors. However, despite their violent tactics Patriots depended on their networks to spread their arguments. [17,1,1]
7. D Samuel Adams noted that residents of coastal towns were better informed of current events than those in the interior. As a result, he formed committees of correspondence to spread news and Patriot writings throughout Massachusetts. [17,1,2]
8. A Women supported the boycotts against British goods by refusing to serve tea, using homespun cloth, organizing events such as spinning bees, and refusing to buy British goods as the purchasers for their households. [17,2,1]
9. B The Boston Massacre, which occurred on March 5, 1770, was referred to as the "Bloody Massacre" by Patriots. [17,2,3]
10. C The five people killed in the Boston Massacre were Samuel Gray, the owner of a ropemaking shop; Crispus Attucks, a leatherworker; James Caldwell, a mate on a ship; Samuel Maverick, an apprentice to an ivory worker; and Christopher Monk, an apprentice to a shipwright. [17,2,4]
11. A Samuel Gray, the owner of a ropemaking shop, was the only person killed during the Boston Massacre that had an elite profession. He was shot while standing in the doorway of his shop and did not participate in the fighting. [17,2,5]
12. D In order to ensure a fair trial, Massachusetts officials asked Patriot John Adams to defend Captain Thomas Preston and his men, who had been arrested and charged with murder for the events in the Boston Massacre. [18,1,0]
13. C While British Captain Thomas Preston and four of his soldiers were acquitted of their charges for the events of the Boston Massacre, two others were convicted of manslaughter and were sentenced to branding on the thumb. [18,1,0]
14. E Paul Revere, a silversmith and Patriot, made a depiction of the Boston Massacre to accompany news reports. [18,1,1]
15. D The Boston Massacre took place in front of the Customs House on King Street. [17,2,3]

1. D Despite the partial repeal of the Townshend Acts by Parliament, the tax on tea was retained. The partial repeal was largely coerced by pleas by British merchants who faced losses due to nonimportation agreements. [18,1,2]
2. E American colonists received news of the partial repeal of the Townshend Acts soon after the Boston Massacre occurred. [18,1,2]
3. D In response to the Tea Act of 1773, almost all ships carrying tea from the British East India Company received threats of violence. One ship in Annapolis, Maryland, disregarded these threats and was ultimately burned alongside its cargo. [18,1,3]
4. B Lord North was the prime minister of Great Britain and devised the idea for the Tea Act of 1773. This act was designed to allow the British East India Company to undercut competition while maintaining the tax on tea. [18,1,2]
5. B Samuel Adams led the community meetings that are believed to have inspired the Boston Tea Party. He argued that this was a form of principled protest. [18,2,0]
6. E The Boston Tea Party consisted of thirty to one hundred men boarded ships carrying tea from the British East India Company. These men dressed as Native Americans during the protest. [18,2,0]
7. C The Coercive Acts were Parliament's response to the Boston Tea Party. These acts were referred to as the "Intolerable Acts" by colonists. [18,2,1]
8. D The Intolerable Acts included the Port Act, Massachusetts Government Act, Administration of Justice Act, and Quartering Act. Although the Quebec Act was not intended to be a response to the Boston Tea Party, it was widely considered as part of the Intolerable Acts. [18,2,1]
9. A Most Patriots were Protestants and saw the Quebec Act as an attack on their religious beliefs. [19,1,1]
10. C Delegates from all the thirteen colonies except for Georgia met in Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia for the first Continental Congress on September 5, 1774. [19,1,2]
11. B Delegates of the first Continental Congress decided they would reconvene in May of 1775, in the case that their issues were not addressed by Parliament. [19,2,0]
12. E Georgia did not send delegates to the first Continental Congress due to concerns of losing British protection from Native American attacks. [19,1,2; 19,2,0]
13. A According to the Administration of Justice Act, British troops and royal officials could be tried elsewhere if the British governor feared an unfair trial. [18,2,1]
14. C According to the Port Act, colonists would have to compensate the British East India Company for the Boston Tea Party before goods aside from food and firewood were unloaded in Boston. [18,2,1]
15. B The governor of Boston in 1773, Thomas Hutchinson, wanted to resist threats to the British East India Tea Company and attempted to safely unload the tea. This incident prompted the Boston Tea Party. [18,1,3]

1. D The British Army consisted of Hessian mercenaries, Loyalists from the American colonies, some groups of Native Americans, and their standing army of approximately 48,000 troops. [20,1,1]
2. E When the American Revolution began, George Washington's Continental Army was composed of only 18,000 inexperienced recruits. Hence, their odds of winning against the British were dismal. [20,1,1]
3. C In the New England colonies, British troops encountered guerilla warfare. This region had high Patriot populations and support for the revolution. [20,1,2]
4. A The decisive American victory with French aid in Yorktown, Virginia prompted peace negotiations to end the American Revolution. [20,1,2]
5. C The Massachusetts colonial assembly established the Massachusetts Provincial Congress to defy the Intolerable Acts. The provincial government also guided local militias to prepare for hostilities. [20,2,2]
6. A Massachusetts's military governor in 1775 was General Thomas Gage. He commanded the British soldiers stationed in Boston. [20,2,1]
7. E Since colonial militias were to be ready with a minute's notice, citizen-soldiers therein were known as minutemen. [20,2,2]
8. E Parliament announced Massachusetts as being in a state of rebellion in February of 1775. [20,2,3]
9. B To communicate whether the British would arrive by land or by sea, Patriots devised a plan to hang lanterns in the steeple of the Old North Church in Boston as a signal. [20,2,3]
10. A Paul Revere aided in spreading the message of the British march toward Lexington. He and others spread this news on horseback on the night of the battle. [21,1,1]
11. A After the brief confrontation between British soldiers and colonial militias at Lexington Commons, eight minutemen and one British soldier died. [21,1,1]
12. B After the Battle of Lexington, the British marched to Concord. [21,1,1]
13. E In Concord, British troops broke into groups, with about 220 marching to the North Bridge. Here, they were met with a force of four hundred militiamen and retreated across the bridge from intimidation. [21,1,2]
14. E Philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote a poem where he referred to the first shot fired at Lexington Commons as "the shot heard round the world." [21,2,1]
15. D Amos Doolittle created an etching that depicts the confrontation between British soldiers and minutemen at the Battle of Lexington. [21,2,caption]

1. A Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen led the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in a surprise attack on May 10th, 1775. This New York fort was a key point linking British Canada and the thirteen colonies. [21,2,2]
2. B Benedict Arnold was originally a shopkeeper from Connecticut before featuring prominently in the Revolutionary War. He played a key role in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in May of 1775. [21,2,2]
3. C The British Navy completely controlled Boston Harbor against the Americans, who did not have a navy. This allowed for reinforcements and supplies to continue reaching the city to prolong British siege resistance. [22,1,0]
4. D Colonel William Prescott led 1,200 militiamen in a surprise operation to occupy Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill. These occupations served a key role in the subsequent Battle of Bunker Hill. [22,1,1]
5. E Major General William Howe led British land troops in North America at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill. He led his men to attack the Americans despite not possessing the high ground. [22,1,1]
6. E The British attacked the Americans at Bunker Hill under the leadership of Major General William Howe. They were compelled to attack against a well-defended enemy in large part because of British military custom. [22,1,1]
7. E British troops reached the Battle of Bunker Hill by crossing the Charles River on boats. British ships began the battle by firing on Bunker Hill before the land troops arrived. [22,1,1]
8. D Major General Israel Putnam told his troops at the Battle of Bunker Hill to only fire when they could "see the whites of their eyes". This strategy helped the Americans prolong their defense of Bunker Hill. [22,1,1]
9. B The British eventually seized Bunker Hill on their third attempt. However, the resilience of the American militiamen and their effectiveness in battle provided a powerful moral victory. [22,1,2]
10. B George Washington became the commander of the Continental Army at its inception in 1775. This fighting force was largely comprised of new volunteers with limited military training. [22,2,1]
11. B King George III issued a Proclamation of Rebellion against the Patriot forces in the colonies after the battles of spring 1775. The Americans did not formally declare war until July of 1776. [22,2,1]
12. E The successes of the American forces in the spring of 1775 led to a large number of enthusiastic recruits joining the Patriot ranks. However, this fervor had subsided by the following year. [22,2,1]
13. C American forces under the command of Colonel William Prescott occupied Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill. These sites would aid in their defense of the Charlestown peninsula against British attackers. [22,1,1]
14. A Henry Knox played a crucial role in the American capture of Boston by transporting sixty tons of cannons to the area from Fort Ticonderoga. [23,1,1]
15. B British troops left Boston after a successful American siege. Under the leadership of General Howe, these men escaped to Halifax in Nova Scotia. [23,1,1]

1. C Inspired by patriot successes, Alexander Hamilton, a student at Columbia University (formerly King's College), joined a local volunteer militia. [23,1,2]
2. E In the second phase of the American Revolutionary War, the British attempted to isolate New England from the rest of the colonies and thus focused on seizing control in the Mid-Atlantic region. [23,1,2]
3. A British Major General William Howe led the British effort in New York as part of the second phase of the war to isolate New England. At first, Howe was reluctant to destroy the American Army and attempted to reach a political compromise. [24,1,0]
4. D Hamilton came to the attention of George Washington when he was the captain of the New York Provincial Company of Artillery. He would later join Washington's staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. [24,1,1]
5. E In fall 1776, Washington's strategy primarily involved moving inland and extending British supply lines. [24,1,0]
6. C Victories in the battles at Trenton, Assunpink Creek, and Princeton boosted morale and encouraged recruits. [24,2,0]
7. C On December 25, 1776, Washington and his 2,400 troops famously crossed the Delaware River. On December 26, the soldiers surprised Hessian forces at Trenton, New Jersey. [24,1,2]
8. E In 1777, British forces continued working to isolate the New England colonies by controlling the Hudson River. They also sought to seize Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress convened. [24,2,1]
9. D Washington and his troops surprised Hessian forces at Trenton, New Jersey, in the early morning hours of December 26, 1776. The Hessians had ceased activity due to severe weather and the Christmas holiday. [24,1,2]
10. A After the battles of Assunpink Creek and Princeton, Washington and his troops stayed in Morristown, New Jersey for the remainder of the winter, where they were inoculated against smallpox. [24,2,0]
11. C When General Horatio Gates led American troops to retreat from Fort Ticonderoga, they took steps to prevent British progress, including blocking roads, destroying bridges, damming streams, and depleting local food sources. [24,2,2]
12. C As a result of a miscommunication, Howe led his troops toward Philadelphia rather than meeting Burgoyne in Albany. [24,2,2]
13. A The Saratoga campaign included battles at Hubbardton, Bennington, and Freeman's Farm. While British forces won at Hubbardton, they found Loyalist and Native American support less reliable than anticipated. [25,1,1]
14. B In 1777, the British strategy involved isolating the New England colonies by taking control of the Hudson River. [24,2,1]
15. A Major General Benedict Arnold felt unappreciated by senior officers of the Continental Army and the Continental Congress following the Battle of Saratoga. There had been mutual resentment between General Horatio Gates and Arnold, and Gates initially failed to give Arnold due credit when reporting the incidents to the Continental Congress. [25,1,2]

1. E When General Burgoyne was in New York, General Howe attacked Philadelphia from the south. He sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and continued onto Philadelphia after the Battle of Brandywine. [25,1,3]
2. A On his way to Philadelphia, General Howe and the British beat General Washington at the Battle of Brandywine. By allowing the Washington's forces to retreat, Howe missed an opportunity to destroy the Continental Army. [25,1,3]
3. D After the British forced the Continental Congress to evacuate Philadelphia, Washington attempted to retake Germantown on October 4th, but failed to do so. [25,2,0]
4. E During the winter of 1777 to 1778, the British withdrew to a relatively comfortable winter in Philadelphia. [25,2,0]
5. E Marquis de Lafayette was a French military officer who volunteered in the Continental Army without pay. He became friends with General Washington over similarities such as their Masonic membership and military background. [25,2,1]
6. B While the British lived in the comforts of Philadelphia for the winter of 1777 to 1778, the Continental Army faced the poor, cramped conditions of Valley Forge. [25,2,2]
7. C Since the winter of 1777 to 1778 was a low point for the Continental forces, some delegates and leaders believed General Washington should be replaced with General Horatio Gates. [25,2,2]
8. C After the British withdrawal from Philadelphia in June of 1778, Benedict Arnold was appointed as the military commander of Philadelphia. [26,1,1]
9. D Over the winter of 1777 to 1778, the Continental Army was reorganized into five divisions to solve issues with uneven unit organization. [26,1,0]
10. B Benedict Arnold felt unappreciated, resented Continental Army officials, married the daughter of a Loyalist, and was frustrated by the decline of his business in Connecticut. As a result of these motivations, he explored options to defect through his wife Peggy Shippen's connections. [26,1,1]
11. D John Adams was a strong proponent of the Continental Navy and encouraged the Congress to establish it. The Continental Navy was ultimately created by Congress on October 13, 1775. [26,2,1]
12. A To expand the Continental Navy, in December of 1775, Congress authorized thirteen frigates to be constructed; however, only eight of these frigates ultimately entered service. [26,2,1]
13. E By issuing commissions to private ships, Congress was able to encourage privateers to attack and seize British vessels. These privateers captured over 2,283 ships and cause approximately \$66 million of damage to the British. [27,1,1]
14. D While most Continental Navy ships remained in American waters, commander John Paul Jones traveled to British waters and captured the H.M.S. *Drake* in April of 1778. [27,1,1]
15. E In late 1777, the Continental Army faced issues with disease, hunger, morale, and living conditions; however, reorganization and training provided by strong leadership boosted morale. [25,2,2; 25,2,3; 26,1,0]

1. A The French were most significantly driven to aid the Americans in the Revolutionary War to weaken the British. After humiliation from the 1763 Treaty of Paris, the French used the American Revolution to seek revenge. [27,1,2]
2. A The Battle of Saratoga is considered a turning point in the American Revolution. After news of the American victory in this battle reached London in December 1777, the British government prepared the Carlisle Peace Commission. [27,1,2]
3. B The Carlisle Peace Commissions offered the colonists with their initial request. The commission offered Americans home rule in the British empire. [27,1,2]
4. D Charles Gravier, the Comte de Vergennes, was the French foreign minister and wanted France become America's primary partner for trade. Hence, he believed peace from the Carlisle Peace Commission would hurt French interests. [27,2,1]
5. E The French West Indies was the only territorial possession the French retained in North America and was lucrative from sugar and coffee production. [27,2,1]
6. B The Treaty of Alliance was signed between France and America in February 1778. This treaty established an alliance guaranteeing French support in the Revolutionary War in exchange for America committing to supporting France if a war were to occur due to this treaty. [27,2,1]
7. E Both France and Spain supported the American Revolution to weaken the British. [27,2,2]
8. D Spain aided the Americans in the Revolutionary War through loans, troops, access to ports, and supplies. [27,2,3; 27,2,4]
9. A Spanish control of the Mississippi River during the Battle of Saint Louis prevented the British from controlling the lower Mississippi River. [27,2,4]
10. E The Dutch Republic collapsed with the Batavian Revolution of 1795. [28,1,1]
11. A The Navigation Acts had regulated trade between British colonies and other nations. Dutch merchants helped Americans circumvent these restrictions and transport goods to Dutch colonies in the Caribbean. [28,1,2]
12. A John Adams was influential in establishing diplomacy between America and the Netherlands. [28,1,3]
13. E With the Netherlands recognizing American independence in April 1782, they became the second European country to recognize the newly independent United States. [28,1,3]
14. B While remaining officially neutral, the Dutch supported the Americans in the Revolutionary War in aspects including trade, loans, embargo evasions, and procuring supplies. [28,1,2; 28,1,3; 28,2,0]
15. A The port city of New Orleans lies at the Mouth of the Mississippi River. Here, Spanish merchants aided Americans with smuggling goods. [27,2,3]

1. B After the French entered the war in 1778, the British strategy diverted focus to the southern colonies. This was known as the “Southern Strategy”. [28,2,2]
2. E French entry into the American Revolution was a significant catalyst that elicited the British “Southern Strategy”. [28,2,2]
3. E The British Navy had control over most of the Atlantic coast. While other naval forces were present in the region, the strength of the British Navy allowed them to dominate on the coast. [28,2,2]
4. B The high population of enslaved African Americans in the south complicated the war for the Patriots. Patriots in South Carolina explained that recruitment was difficult due to the need to prevent insurrection. [28,2,3]
5. E The last royal governor of Virginia was John Murray, Lord Dunmore. In November of 1775, he issued Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation. [28,2,4]
6. A Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation granted enslaved persons freedom if they fled their Patriot enslavers and joined the British forces. [28,2,4; 29,1,0]
7. D The Ethiopian Regiment was established by John Murray and consisted of formerly enslaved African Americans led by British officers. [29,1,0]
8. A Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation led Patriots to reconsider their initial hesitance to permit African Americans in the Continental Army and Navy. Over the course of the war, approximately five thousand African Americans served in Continental forces. [29,1,1]
9. E General Howe was replaced with General Sir Henry Clinton in 1778. [29,1,2]
10. D The Phillipsburg Proclamation was announced in 1779 by General Sir Henry Clinton and extended Lord Dunmore’s Proclamation of 1775. This proclamation granted freedom of all people enslaved by American Patriots. [29,1,2]
11. C On December 29, 1778, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Campbell led British forces that captured Savannah, Georgia. [29,2,1]
12. A In a failed effort to recapture Savannah, Georgia, American forces were led by General Benjamin Lincoln. [29,2,1]
13. A The French forces that joined American forces in a failed attempt to recapture Savannah, Georgia were led by Charles Hector, the Comte d’Estaing. [29,2,1]
14. C In c. 1777, John Smart painted a portrait of Sir Henry Clinton. [29,1,caption]
15. A Although they were later permitted to join, when African American soldiers initially volunteered to the Continental Army, they were rejected. [28,2,4]

1. E In August of 1780 Benedict Arnold assumed command of West Point, a fort on the Hudson River that had been built in 1778. [30,1,1]
2. B Benedict Arnold betrayed the Continental Army by negotiating with the commander of British forces in North America, Henry Clinton, about defecting to the British Army. In return for West Point, Arnold demanded £20,000 and a commission as a brigadier general. However, the plan fell apart when John André was arrested with maps of West Point that implicated Arnold with treason. [30,1,1;30,2,0]
3. C John André, the head of British intelligence operations, was an intermediary between Benedict Arnold and Henry Clinton. When he was captured in 1780, he carried on him papers that proved Arnold's treason, including maps of West Point. [30,2,0]
4. D While New York was occupied by the British, George Washington and Major Benjamin Tallmadge created the Culper Spy Ring, in which Tallmadge was the spies' contact and Washington was their director. [31,1,0]
5. B Hercules Mulligan was a tailor and spy during the Revolutionary War. He and his enslaved servant, Cato, would pass information obtained from British officers in Mulligan's shop to George Washington throughout the war. [31,1,1]
6. E Hercules Mulligan and his enslaved servant, Cato, discovered a British plot to capture George Washington on his way to a meeting with Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, the commander-in-chief of French forces in North America. [31,1,1]
7. D After the loss of Savannah, Benjamin Lincoln chose to withdraw to Charleston. Later, in April of 1780, British troops besieged Charleston. [31,1,2]
8. A After being left to oversee the "Southern Strategy," Charles Cornwallis realized that the British had overestimated the amount of loyalist support in the South. In addition, the British Army's coercive measures against Patriots, such as forcing them to join Loyalist forces and confiscating their plantations, further eroded Loyalist support. [31,2,1]
9. D British Major Patrick Ferguson recruited Loyalist militia units in order to protect the left flank of Charles Cornwallis's troops. [32,1,1]
10. E Patriot forces caught up to British Major Patrick Ferguson's troops at Kings Mountain, located near the border between North and South Carolina. [32,1,1]
11. B After learning of the arrest of John André, Benedict Arnold fled to Virginia and became a brigadier general in the British Army. In this position he would lead raids in Virginia and Connecticut. [30,2,0]
12. E Sally Townsend and Mary Underhill were sisters of the Culper Spy Ring's leaders and served as informants during the Revolutionary war along with many other women. [31,1,1]
13. E After Horatio Gates, commander of the southern Continental forces, was defeated at the Battle of Camden, Charles Cornwallis and his troops moved into North Carolina. [31,2,1]
14. E During the Siege of Charleston, General Benjamin Lincoln of the Continental Army originally requested a conditional surrender but was refused by the British. On May 12, 1780 the siege ended with Lincoln's unconditional surrender. [31,2,0]
15. A During the Battle of Kings Mountain, British Major Patrick Ferguson died in a charge down the hill. Without a leader, his loyalist troops surrendered. [32,2,0]

1. E In December of 1780, George Washington decided to remove General Horatio Gates from the position of commander of the Continental Army in the southern colonies, and replaced him with General Nathanael Greene. [32,2,2]
2. D During the Battle of Cowpens in January of 1781, Brigadier General Daniel Morgan led American forces and successfully defeated the British forces, led by Colonel Banastre Tarleton. [32,2,2]
3. C The Battle of Guilford Courthouse occurred on March 15, 1781 and lasted for ninety minutes. The British defeated the Americans but sustained many casualties. [32,2,3]
4. C During the Revolutionary War, the British implemented the “Southern Strategy,” hoping that they would be able to win the war by focusing their forces on the southern states. [32,2,3]
5. E Charles James Fox was a British Whig party leader and expressed his concerns about the Revolutionary War. He stated that, “Another such victory would ruin the British Army” after the British forces sustained severe losses at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. [32,2,3]
6. C British General Cornwallis planned to take control of the South through the “Southern Strategy” and spent three months marching through Virginia trying to take control. [32,2,3]
7. C George Washington led American forces at The Battle of Yorktown with help from French military commander Rochambeau. [32,2,4]
8. E French Admiral François Joseph Paul, Comte de Grasse, commanded the twenty-eight naval ships that sailed from the West Indies to help the Franco-American forces in Virginia. [33,1,1]
9. E The Battle of Yorktown began on September 28, 1781 and ended with the British surrender on October 19, 1781. The Franco-American forces were able to successfully defeat the British troops. [33,1,2]
10. C On October 17, 1781, a British officer waved a white handkerchief to notify the French and American forces that they were surrendering. Two days later the British soldiers marched out of Yorktown. [33,1,2]
11. E The British forces surrendered on October 17, 1781 and left Yorktown two days later on October 19, 1781. However, General Cornwallis did not attend the surrender and cited illness as the reason for his absence. [33,2,0]
12. B The Battle of Yorktown was the last major military conflict of the Revolutionary War. However, there were still some minor conflicts such as the Battle of the Combahee River that occurred after The Battle of Yorktown. [33,2,1]
13. C After the news of the British defeat at Yorktown reached London, the minimal public support for the war was mostly gone. [33,2,1]
14. B Following the defeat in Yorktown, British Parliament passed a law in January 1782 that forbade the British Army from fighting in North America. [33,2,1]
15. B Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens sustained fatal wounds during the Battle of the Combahee River on August 27, 1782. This was a small-scale skirmish between American soldiers led by John Laurens and British forces near Charleston, South Carolina. [33,2,1]

1. D Fighting on the western frontier occurred between American and British forces in the war's later stages. This conflict took place in what is today Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, and Virginia. [34,1,1]
2. C The British maintained military operations on the western frontier at Fort Detroit. The Americans possessed a center of their own at Fort Pitt. [34,1,1]
3. C The Continental Congress responded to settler calls for defense in 1778 on the western frontier by the construction of forts and the transport of two regiments. These settlers faced raids from Native Americans backed by the British, and local resistance had proven futile. [34,1,2]
4. C The Christian Moravians established a mission at Gnadenhutten in what is today Ohio. In March 1782, Pennsylvania militiamen slaughtered sixty-nine Native Americans at this place. [34,1,3]
5. D Colonel William Crawford led 480 men in an expedition into Native American territory in 1782. The British and their Native American allies knew of this operation beforehand and surrounded Crawford's men. Crawford faced capture and execution in the aftermath of this encounter. [34,2,0]
6. A The Seneca aided British rangers in the destruction of Hanna's Town in 1782. This was part of a larger campaign of British offensive action on the western frontier in the aftermath of William Crawford's defeat. [34,2,1]
7. C Fort Henry was the site of conflict in August 1782, as the American defenders prevented capture of the fort by the British and their allies. This was one of the Revolutionary War's final engagements. [34,2,1]
8. A John Adams, Henry Laurens, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay comprised the American delegation to peace talks at the end of the Revolutionary War. These negotiations eventually produced the Treaty of Paris in 1783. [34,2,2]
9. C The American diplomatic team of John Adams, Henry Laurens, Benjamin Franklin, and John Jay operated in Europe during the Revolutionary War. They secured an alliance with France and loans from the Netherlands and Spain. [34,2,2]
10. A The Comte de Vergennes was the French foreign minister during the Treaty of Paris peace negotiations. His proposal for North American territorial division was unsatisfactory to the Americans. [35,1,1]
11. B William Petty was the British Prime Minister that negotiated with John Jay over territorial boundaries in North America. The British ultimately conceded all of their territory east of the Mississippi, south of Canada, and north of Florida. [35,1,1]
12. A The French foreign minister proposed that the United States should be territorially bound by the Appalachian Mountains. This was unacceptable to the Americans, who began negotiations with Britain instead. [35,1,1]
13. A The British understood by the end of the Revolutionary War that the United States was capable of defending its independence. The British concessions in the Treaty of Paris can be seen as an attempt to foster an economic partnership with the Americans. [35,1,1]
14. C The British provided a wide range of concessions to the Americans in the Treaty of Paris. One of these included fishing rights off of the coast of Canada. [35,1,1]
15. B Virginia militiamen attempted to defend western settlers from attacks by Native Americans armed by the British. These defensive measures were largely ineffective, though. [34,1,2]

1. E Most Americans did not participate as soldiers during the Revolutionary War and instead simply did their best to survive and continue their businesses and trades. [35,2,1]
2. A During the Revolutionary War, Americans who supported the British government and king were called Loyalists, Tories, King's Men, and Royalists. Americans who supported the fight for independence were called Patriots, revolutionaries, continentals, colonials, rebels, Yankees, and Whigs. [35,2,2]
3. D During the Revolutionary period, people's political affiliations were often determined by economic factors rather than personal beliefs. [36,1,1]
4. D Loyalists were generally prosperous, educated, and Anglican, and were often wealthy plantation owners and enslavers in the south. [36,1,1]
5. D Contrary to his father Benjamin Franklin, who was a leading Patriot, William Franklin was a Loyalist and served as the last Royal Governor of New Jersey. When the war ended William fled the country like many other Loyalists. [36,1,1]
6. B Although approximately 80,000 Loyalists fled to Canada and Great Britain during or just after the Revolutionary War, most chose to remain in the United States. [36,2,0]
7. E Historians estimate that 25,000 Loyalists fought for the British during the Revolutionary War. [36,2,1]
8. B After the Revolutionary War ended, many Loyalists were harassed by Patriots. Their property was vandalized, looted, destroyed, and sometimes even seized by Patriots, and individuals were sometimes subjected to tarring and feathering, which often led to death. [36,2,0]
9. D British military leaders believed they would have widespread support in the Southern and Mid-Atlantic colonies and planned campaigns accordingly. However, they often overestimated the amount of support. [36,2,1]
10. C Loyalist support was strong in New York City and along the Hudson River, along the eastern shore of Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia. [36,2,1]
11. B Historians now believe that about forty to forty-five percent of the white population supported the Patriots and the Revolution. [36,2,2]
12. E The Patriot cause included people of many different economic backgrounds, including farmers such as Daniel Shays and Joseph Plum Martin. [36,2,2]
13. B Many merchants in port cities remained loyal to the British crown because they depended on British trade networks to bring their goods to global markets. [36,1,1]
14. B Many loyalists were wealthy plantation owners that relied on British trade networks to bring their crops such as tobacco and indigo to global markets. [36,1,1]
15. D People of many different occupations joined the Patriot cause including lawyers, such as John Adams and John Dickinson; plantation owners, such as George Washington; merchants, such as John Hancock; and farmers, such as Daniel Shays. [36,2,2]

1. E During the American Revolution, issues on the homefront included inflation, blockades, crop destruction, and local unrest. [36,2,3]
2. B To avoid importing British goods such as tea, Americans began to substitute tea with coffee. Similarly, to avoid importing cloth, women began to weave homespun cloth. [37,1,1]
3. E Colonel Henry Knox's wife was Lucy Flucker Knox. Like many women of the time, she was branded as the side of her husband, who was in the Continental Army. [37,1,2]
4. C Lucy Flucker Knox sent her husband a letter discussing the increased prices of goods in 1777. Abigail Adams also discussed similar issues in her letters to John Adams. [37,1,2]
5. C Catherine Van Cortlandt was a Loyalist based on her husband's loyalty to the British King. [37,1,3; 37,2,2; 38,1,1]
6. D After Philip Van Cortlandt fled New Jersey for New York to avoid arrest, his wife, Catherine, and their nine children remained in New Jersey. Here, they faced many struggles since their Patriot neighbors were not willing to help, [37,1,3]
7. C Philip and Catherine van Cortlandt had nine children. [37,1,3]
8. C To flee arrest, Philip Van Cortlandt fled New Jersey for New York and joined the British Army. [37,1,3]
9. A During the American Revolution, Sarah Cass McGinn was able to speak Iroquoian languages and became an interpreter in the Ohio Valley. [37,1,3]
10. C Since women were not considered threats during the American Revolution, many were able to bring food, clothing, and letters to soldiers and cross enemy lines. Many women also claimed to have passed intelligence during the war and sought pensions. [37,1,3]
11. C Single women often followed troops and provided services such as nursing, laundry, cooking, and companionship. These women were known as "camp followers". [37,2,1]
12. A Martha Washington was George Washington's wife and often traveled with him in the winter. This was common for officers' wives. [37,2,1]
13. E Many women retrieved water for soldiers in battle and earned the nickname "Molly Pitcher." Among these women, Mary Ludwig Hays likely saved countless lives by bringing water to soldiers during the Battle of Monmouth. [37,2,2]
14. C Mary Ludwig Hays's husband was a gunner for the Pennsylvania artillery. When he was injured at battle, Hays once took his place and received recognition from George Washington for this bravery. [37,2,2]
15. B During the American Revolution, Mary Ludwig Hays, Margaret Cochran Corbin, and Deborah Sampson engaged in direct combat alongside the Continental Army. Other women such as Sarah Cass McGinn served as interpreters during the war. [37,1,3; 37,2,2; 38,1,1]

1. A When the American Revolution began, about 25,000 enslaved persons were in the American colonies. Most of these individuals farmed cash crops in the southern colonies. [38,1,2]
2. D The British emancipated many enslaved persons belonging to Patriot enslavers to weaken the Patriots by reducing the labor available on their plantations. [38,2,0]
3. B Boston King was enslaved as a carpenter in South Carolina. He escaped to the British Army in 1780 during their occupation of Charleston. [38,2,1]
4. A New York City was the last British stronghold in the American Revolution. Loyalists from various races and background gathered in the city in 1782. [38,2,1]
5. E After the American Revolution, the British policy freed enslaved persons who had fled before the provisional peace treaty. [38,2,1]
6. E Among the New England colonies, Rhode Island had the highest proportion of enslaved people. Hence, the colony formed a Black regiment and offered freedom to enslaved persons who enlisted. [38,2,2]
7. B After the American Revolution, the American soldiers were not in integrated companies until the Korean War. [38,2,2]
8. C William Barton led Jack Sisson and other troops to capture General Richard Prescott in July 1777. British General Richard Prescott was later exchanged for Continental Army General Charles Lee. [38,2,3; 39,1,0]
9. D Boston King was a Loyalist who escaped slavery and joined the British Army. [38,2,1]
10. A James Armistead provided key intelligence at the Battle of Yorktown. He warned officers of British reinforcements, allowing for a blockade preventing the Cornwallis from receiving aid. [39,1,1]
11. D James Armistead posed as a runaway slave and successfully infiltrated General Charles Cornwallis's headquarters in 1781. He misled the British while providing intelligence to the Americans. [39,1,1]
12. B The Virginia Act of 1783 granted emancipation to enslaved persons who fought in the American Revolution; however, this freedom did not extend to spies like James Armistead. [39,1,2]
13. D To thank and recognize the support of Marquis de Lafayette, James Armistead changed his name to James Armistead Lafayette in 1787. [39,2,0]
14. E Marquis de Lafayette helped James Armistead petition to Congress for independence. Armistead recognized Lafayette for this assistance by adding Lafayette to his name. [39,1,2; 39,2,0]
15. E Enslaved persons were able to gain independence during the American Revolution by serving in the Rhode Island black regiment, serving in place of their enslavers in the militia, escaping from Patriot enslavers, or serving in the British Army. [38,2,0; 38,2,1; 39,1,2]

1. B The Proclamation of 1763 attempted to limit colonial settlement to east of the Appalachians. This act led many Native Americans to support the British during the Revolutionary War. [39,2,1]
2. E The Six Nations of the Iroquois consisted of the Seneca, Cayuga, Mohawk, Tuscarora, Onondaga, and the Oneida. The Tuscarora were the last to join, in 1720. [39,2,2]
3. C Sir William Johnson was an Irish-born man who became intimately immersed in Iroquois culture. The Mohawk Nation even adopted Johnson. [40,1,0]
4. B William Johnson learned a great deal about Iroquois culture while in British North America. He developed friendly relationships with Native peoples generally and the Mohawk Nation in particular. This led to his appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. [40,1,0]
5. E The Oneida Declaration of Neutrality was an attempt by the Oneida Nation to avoid involvement in the Revolutionary War. This position became more difficult to maintain for many Native American peoples as the war progressed. [40,1,1]
6. C The Iroquois Nations allied with the British during the Seven Years' War (whose North American component is often called the French and Indian War). This was due in large part to the role of Sir William Johnson. [39,2,2]
7. D The Iroquois Confederacy split during the Revolutionary War. Five of the six nations chose either the British or Americans, while Mohawks fought on both sides. [40,2,2]
8. D Christian missionaries gave Mohawk leader Thayendanege (Joseph Brant) a Western education in Connecticut. He later fought for the British in the American Revolution. [40,2,3]
9. D Mohawk leader Akiatonharonkwen (Joseph Louis Cook) became a lieutenant colonel in the Continental Army. He fought for the Americans in the Revolutionary War. [40,2,3]
10. A Joseph Louis Cook and Joseph Brant were both leaders in the Mohawk Nation. The former fought for the Americans and the latter fought for the British in the Revolutionary War. [40,2,3]
11. E Joseph Louis Cook travelled with Benedict Arnold on a military campaign to Quebec. This campaign was unsuccessful. [40,2,3]
12. A Joseph Louis Cook could speak French fluently. This played a significant role in his leadership of a 1780 delegation to meet Rochambeau. [40,2,3]
13. D The Creek tribe were allied with the British throughout the Revolutionary War. They helped at the British Siege of Savannah. [41,1,0]
14. B The British fought the Spanish on the Gulf Coast. Several Native American tribes aided the British in these skirmishes and battles. [41,1,0]
15. C The British largely abandoned their Native American allies once the Revolutionary War ended. This left many peoples vulnerable to the westward expansion of the Americans. [41,2,0]

1. C The Continental Congress did not possess any legal jurisdiction over the states. As a result, they were forced to ask every state to contribute to the war effort. Many states did not contribute the amounts requested, which damaged the ability of Congress to supply and pay their armies. [43,1,0]
2. C George Washington unanimously won the election as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army over John Hancock. This election took place in May 1775 during the Second Continental Congress. [43,1,1]
3. A George Washington was from the state of Virginia. This fact aided his candidacy for Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, since many believed a Virginian was ideal to consolidate support from across the colonies. [43,1,1]
4. D George Washington had a reputation as a selfless leader in the Continental Congress. This trait helped him become elected as the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. [43,1,1]
5. A John Dickinson was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress from Pennsylvania. He supported more mild reforms to British policies in America while remaining under the rule of Britain. [43,1,2]
6. A John Adams was one of a minority of Continental Congress Delegates who openly advocated for independence by early 1775. Most of Congress at the time was not willing to make a statement tantamount to treason against King George III. [43,1,2]
7. B The Olive Branch Petition aimed to restore peace between the colonies and Great Britain. These efforts failed, however, as King George III rejected the petition. [43,2,0]
8. A The Second Continental Congress wrote the Olive Branch Petition as a direct plea to King George III. He rejected this petition and declared the situation in Massachusetts to be traitorous rebellion. [43,2,0]
9. E Thomas Jefferson wrote the first version of the Olive Branch Petition. John Dickinson wrote the final version sent to King George III. [43,2,0]
10. B The Continental Congress rejected Thomas Jefferson's version of the Olive Branch Petition because of its aggressive prose. John Dickinson composed the final version of the Olive Branch Petition? [43,2,0]
11. E The Continental Congress functioned as the de facto government uniting the American states. However, without formal legal authority, they could not raise taxes in the autonomous states. [43,1,0]
12. C Benjamin Franklin, John Rutledge, Thomas Jefferson, and John Jay served on the drafting committee for the final version of the Olive Branch Petition. John Dickinson wrote this final version. [43,2,0]
13. B The First Continental Congress took place over the course of six weeks in 1774. The delegates agreed to boycott British goods but hoped for reconciliation with Britain. [42,1,1]
14. C The Second Continental Congress convened under the cloud of conflict in Massachusetts. This included an active siege of Boston by the British. [42,1,1]
15. A The Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms focuses heavily on acts of Parliament the Continental Congress considered unjust. Examples include the Intolerable Acts and the Declaratory Act. [44,1,1]

1. B In the summer of 1775, King George was livid when he heard about the recent events in Boston. As a result, on August 23 he issued a Proclamation of Rebellion stating that the colonies were levying war against Great Britain. [44,1,2]
2. A In his October address to Parliament in 1775, King George III declared that the colonies were at war with Great Britain and trying to establish their own empire. As a result, he increased his naval and land forces to suppress the rebellion. [44,1,3]
3. D The Olive Branch Petition was delivered to the Earl of Dartmouth in August, 1775 by Richard Penn and Arthur Lee. [44,1,2]
4. C The Olive Branch Petition was given to the Earl of Dartmouth, the Secretary of State for the colonies in August 1775. Dartmouth then tried to deliver the petition to King George III on September 1, but the king rejected the petition without reading it. [44,1,2]
5. A When the Olive Branch Petition was delivered to him on September 1, 1775, King George III had already issued a Proclamation of Rebellion, so he rejected the petition without even reading it. [44,1,2]
6. A Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* ended by stating that Americans could change history by creating a new kind of government. [45,1,0]
7. C The first half of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* harshly criticized King George III and Parliament. [44,2,1]
8. D Thomas Paine had been unsuccessful in several businesses until 1774, when he moved to Philadelphia with the help of Benjamin Franklin. [45,1,1]
9. E Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* was structured like a sermon and used Protestant beliefs to make an argument that appealed to Americans of various backgrounds. [45,1,1]
10. B As public support grew for independence, a pro-independence faction led by John Adams, Samuel Adams, and Richard Henry Lee grew impatient for Congress to take action. [45,1,1]
11. E On May 15, 1776, the Virginia Convention instructed its delegates to propose a resolution that called for a declaration of independence, the formation of foreign alliances, and a confederation of the states. [45,2,0]
12. B Thomas Paine was born in Norfolk, England and came to America in 1774 with the help of Benjamin Franklin. [45,1,1]
13. A After Richard Henry Lee proposed his Lee Resolution, delegates from the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, and New York were still waiting for instructions from their colonial legislatures and could not vote yet. [45,2,1]
14. A The Lee Resolution, which stated that the colonies were completely independent from Great Britain, was eagerly seconded by John Adams, a leader of a pro-independence faction in the Continental Congress. [45,2,1]
15. B The Lee Resolution, proposed by Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee, stated that the colonies were independent from and had no more political ties to Great Britain. [45,2,1]

1. A The Committee of Five was charged with writing a declaration of independence. This committee consisted of John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston. [45,2,2]
2. D Since he was a representative from Virginia, Thomas Jefferson was nominated to draft the Declaration of Independence. John Adams believed Jefferson's background from Virginia would make the delegates more likely to unite. [45,2,4]
3. E While it is not confirmed as the Committee of Five did not keep minutes, John Adams is believed to have helped Thomas Jefferson in writing the first draft of the Declaration of Independence. [46,1,0]
4. A Thomas Jefferson drew on the Virginia constitution, the Virginia Declaration of Rights, works of John Locke, and England's 1689 Declaration of Rights within the Declaration of Independence. [46,1,1]
5. D In 1825, Thomas Jefferson stated that "it [the Declaration of Independence] was intended to be an expression of the American mind." [46,1,1]
6. B England's 1689 Declaration of Rights served as a model for the Declaration of Independence since it ended King James II's reign. [46,1,1]
7. C George Mason drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights, a document that Jefferson drew upon for the Declaration of Independence. [46,1,1]
8. C As the New York legislature evacuated due to British troops' arrival, they were unable to meet and approve delegates to vote for independence in June 1776. [46,2,1]
9. A Delegates from Connecticut, New Hampshire, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey were approved to vote for independence by the end of June 1776. [46,2,1]
10. A While Thomas Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence asserted that King George III forced slavery upon the colonies, it was removed by Congress. [46,2,1]
11. D John Dickinson argued that Congress should wait to declare independence until the Articles of Confederation were drafted and foreign alliances were obtained. [46,2,2]
12. C In response to John Dickinson's arguments, John Adams passionately countered the idea of waiting to declare independence. Ultimately, twelve of the thirteen voted in support of declaring independence. [46,2,2]
13. D Each colony received one vote in Congress in July 1776. [46,2,2]
14. C John Adams wrote a letter to his wife, Abigail, on July 2nd and predicted that future generations would celebrate Independence Day. He referred to this as the "Day of Deliverance". [46,2,3]
15. C Between the Committee of Five presenting the draft of the Declaration of Independence to Congress on June 28th and its approval on July 4th, six days elapsed. [46,2,1; 46,2,4; 47,1,0]

1. B The Declaration of Independence contains five sections: the introduction, preamble, indictment of King George III, denunciation of the British people, and conclusion. [47,1,1]
2. E In the preamble, the Declaration of Independence states that revolution is justified when a government threatens or harms natural rights. [47,2,1]
3. B The Declaration of Independence's first twelve charges against King George III accuse him of abusing his executive power, such as when he suspended colonial laws and dissolved colonial legislatures. [48,1,0]
4. B The Declaration of Independence was signed by fifty-six people, who all pledged "to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor" for the cause of independence. [48,1,1]
5. B After the Declaration of Independence was signed, Philadelphia printer John Dunlap produced two hundred broadsides of the document to be distributed throughout the colonies. [48,1,2]
6. B George Washington had the Declaration of Independence read to his troops on July 9, 1776 in order to motivate them against the nearby British. [48,1,2]
7. B Inspired by the Declaration of Independence, a crowd in New York City pulled down a statue of King George III and melted it into lead for musket balls. [48,1,2]
8. C In the section referred to as the denunciation of the British people, Thomas Jefferson argued that severing the relationship between the colonies and Britain was justified and necessary. [48,1,1]
9. A In 1776 the Prime Minister of Great Britain was Frederick, Lord North. [48,1,3]
10. E The twenty-seven grievances listed in the Declaration of Independence were referred to as a "Catalogue of Crimes" by Samuel Adams. [47,2,2]
11. A Philadelphia's Independence Hall was the site of one of the first formal public readings of the Declaration of Independence. [48,1,2]
12. C In response to the Declaration of Independence, 547 Loyalists from New York signed "A Declaration of Dependence." [48,1,3]
13. B Although Parliament did not formally respond to the Declaration of Independence, the Prime Minister, Frederick, Lord North, commissioned a pamphleteer to publish "Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress." [48,1,3]
14. C The preamble, which describes a philosophy where revolution is justified if a government threatens natural rights, includes one of the most famous sentences ever written: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." [47,1,2]
15. D The final five charges, charges twenty-two to twenty-seven, of the section known as the indictment of King George III describe George's cruelty in waging war against his American subjects. [48,1,0]

1. B The Articles of Confederation established a loose union with state sovereignty since Congress recognized the need for a national government but wanted to limit its power. [48,2,1]
2. D John Dickinson chaired the committee tasked with drafting a constitution. This committee was established on June 12, 1776. [48,2,2]
3. D The committee appointed to draft the Articles of Confederation presented the document to Congress in one month. [48,2,2]
4. C When the Articles of Confederation were debated in Congress, some of the most controversial issues included powers granted to the states, adding a judiciary, handling western land claims, and voting procedures. [48,2,2]
5. D The Articles of Confederation were completed on November 15, 1777. Later in November, the Articles were sent to the states for ratification. [48,2,3]
6. D While the Articles of Confederation did NOT allow the national government to enforce treaty provisions, it did allow the national government to declare war, make treaties, settle disputes between states, and print or borrow money. [48,2,3]
7. A Each state received one vote according to the Articles of Confederation. [48,2,3]
8. A The Articles of Confederation required ratification from all states for its approval and any further changes. [48,2,4; 49,1,0]
9. B Maryland was the last state to ratify the Articles of Confederation. While Maryland initially demanded larger states cede any western land claims, its delegates were ultimately satisfied by reassurances from other states. [49,1,0]
10. A The Articles of Confederation allowing states to make decisions on western land claims led to states like Maryland initially being hesitant to ratify the document. [49,1,0]
11. C Congress approved the Ordinance of 1784 on April 23, 1784, leading to the division of the Northwest territory into separate states. [49,2,2]
12. E The 1787 Ordinance required territories to have 60,000 inhabitants for admission into the United States. According to the ordinance, new states would earn representation equal to the original states. [50,1,1]
13. E Ohio joined the United States in 1803 and was the first state created from the Northwest Territory. [50,1,1]
14. A In the 1784 Ordinance, Thomas Jefferson suggested a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory. Although this ban was upheld, a stipulation promised that any escaped enslaved persons would be returned. [50,1,2]
15. E Congress used the Articles of Confederation to guide decision-making while they were under ratification by the states. [49,1,0]

1. D During the American Revolution the American economy was struggling because the British Navy had disrupted trade, and after war this disruption continued because the British government prohibited American trade with Caribbean islands and restricted exports to Great Britain. In addition, the United States had a high amount of debt from the war which fueled rapid inflation. [50,1,3]
2. C In response to the struggling economy, many states passed laws favoring debtors, which angered many people who were expecting to be paid. James Madison observed that this conflict was essentially a struggle between “the class with, and [the] class without, property.” [50,1,4]
3. E Before and after the Revolutionary War, most people in rural areas practiced subsistence agriculture and held few assets beyond their land. [50,2,1]
4. D After many American merchants began demanding hard currency from their local business partners, many rural farmers were unable to pay their taxes and debts, leading to their possessions being seized and some farmers being thrown in jail. This led to resentment of the courts and tax collectors, which a farmer called “Old Plough Jogger” summarized by saying, “I have been greatly abused ... The great men are going to get all we have and I think it is time for us to rise and put a stop to it, and have no more courts, nor sheriffs, nor collectors nor lawyers.” [50,2,2]
5. D Before launching an armed rebellion, rural communities in Massachusetts petitioned the state legislature to issue paper currency. However, the state legislature rejected this idea. [51,1,1]
6. E After the Massachusetts state legislature rejected the idea of issuing paper currency and approved an additional property tax, John Adams observed in a letter to Thomas Jefferson that the tax would become “heavier than the People could bear.” [51,1,1]
7. C After being ignored by the state legislature and angered by the additional tax, farmers in western Massachusetts successfully prevented a court in Northampton, Massachusetts from opening on August 29, 1786. [51,1,2]
8. B Under the leadership of former Continental Army Major General Benjamin Lincoln, about three thousand militiamen marched to Worcester to stop Shays’ rebellion. [51,1,3]
9. D Most participants of Shays’ rebellion were pardoned under a general amnesty, but eighteen men, including Shays, were convicted and sentenced to death. However, most of these men had their convictions overturned on appeal, were pardoned, or had their sentences commuted. [51,2,0]
10. B Daniel Shays and Luke Day, both former Continental Army officers, led the insurgency during Shays’ Rebellion. [51,1,3]
11. D Because the Federal government did not have the money to recruit soldiers to stop the rebellion, Massachusetts Governor James Bowdoin suggested creating a privately funded militia. [51,1,3]
12. A While former Continental Army Major General Benjamin Lincoln was leading his militiamen to Worcester, the Shaysite army harassed merchants and tried to take the federal arsenal at Springfield. [51,1,3]
13. C After they were scattered by former Continental Army Major General Benjamin Lincoln’s militia unit, the leaders of Shays’ Rebellion fled to Vermont and New Hampshire where they were sheltered. [51,1,3]
14. D Former Continental Army Major General Benjamin Lincoln led a militia unit that scattered the Shaysite army near Petersham and essentially ended the rebellion. [51,1,3]
15. B On September 5, 1786, protestors in western Massachusetts shut down the county court in Worcester, but the militia refused to respond because many members sympathized with the protestors’ plight. [51,1,2]

1. C In order to address the issue of how to regulate interstate commerce, delegates from six states held a meeting in Annapolis, Maryland. [51,2,3]
2. D During the meeting in Annapolis, Maryland in September 1786, James Madison questioned whether the Articles of Confederation provided a viable form of government. The delegates agreed to meet the next year in Philadelphia to continue discussing this issue. [51,2,3]
3. B The Constitutional Convention took place in May 1787 at the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia. [51,2,4]
4. A Although every other state sent a delegation to the Constitutional Convention, Rhode Island refused to send delegates because they feared the convention would strengthen the central government. [51,2,4]
5. A The Constitutional Convention featured delegates from all over the country, but it did not represent artisans, people from the western part of the country, yeomen farmers, and tenant farmers. [52,1,0]
6. D The New Jersey Plan, which was made to counter the Virginia Plan, proposed a unicameral legislature that gave each state one vote, just like in the Articles of Confederation. [53,1,1]
7. A The delegates at the Constitutional Convention were mostly nationalists that favored a strong national government and pro-creditor laws. They aimed to create a central government that would be strong enough to deal with the pressing issues of the time. [52,1,1]
8. C The Virginia Plan was created by James Madison, a delegate from Virginia. [52,2,1]
9. A James Madison's Virginia Plan was also called the Large-State Plan because it favored states with large populations, such as Virginia and Pennsylvania, whose delegation helped draft the plan. [52,2,2]
10. D In May 1787, fifty-five delegates from twelve states assembled in Pennsylvania for the Constitutional Convention. [51,2,4]
11. E At the beginning of the Constitutional Convention, the delegates elected George Washington to preside. [52,1,2]
12. A The Virginia Plan proposed a government with three branches: a bicameral legislature, an executive, and a judiciary. [52,2,1]
13. A Many well-known figures such as Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, as well as younger men such as James Madison and Alexander Hamilton, attended the Constitutional Convention. However, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams could not attend because they were serving as diplomats in Europe. [52,1,0]
14. D The Confederation Congress, which took place in January 1787, instructed the delegates to consider possible revisions to the Articles of Confederation. [51,2,3]
15. A At the Constitutional Convention, the delegates decided to not inform the press of the meeting in order to ensure the issues would be discussed in honest scrutiny. [52,2,0]

1. B The Connecticut Compromise settled a debate between large and small states regarding representation in Congress. The compromise established a bicameral legislature with the House of Representatives and the Senate. [53,1,2]
2. E The committee tasked with deriving a compromise between the Virginia and New Jersey Plans met from July 2nd to July 16th when crafting the Connecticut Compromise. Hence, this meeting lasted 14 days. [53,1,2]
3. C The Connecticut Compromise was also known as the Great Compromise. [53,1,2]
4. E Members of the House of Representatives initially chose the Senators for their state with guidelines set by the Connecticut Compromise. [53,1,2]
5. E The word “slave” was never mentioned in the final Constitution as writers believed a direct reference to such would taint the document. [53,1,3]
6. B According to the Three-Fifths Compromise, each enslaved person would count as three-fifths of a free person for determining representation of each state in Congress. [53,1,4]
7. A Although the proposal was met with strong opposition from southern states, George Mason suggested the Constitution outlaw the transatlantic slave trade. His suggestion did not reach the final draft of the Constitution. [53,2,1]
8. B George Mason represented Virginia at the Continental Congress. [53,2,1]
9. D New England states accepted the Fugitive Slave Clause as southern states were willing to grant concessions in the sector of trade, which was prominent in the northern United States. [53,2,2]
10. C Delegates from southern states with high populations of enslaved persons, such as Georgia and South Carolina, supported the transatlantic slave trade. [53,2,1]
11. E Policies set forth with the Northwest Ordinance served as a basis for the Fugitive Slave Clause since both required enslaved persons who had escaped from their enslavers to be returned. [53,2,2]
12. A After the Three-Fifths Compromise, James Madison wrote that disputes and differences were more prominent between northern and southern states than large and small states. [53,2,3]
13. E With the Connecticut Compromise, members of the House of Representatives were to be elected by a popular vote by the citizens. [53,1,2]
14. C Shays’ Rebellion most likely encouraged the clause within the United States Constitution that allowed the national government to quell domestic rebellions. Fear of future rebellions of enslaved persons might have also contributed to this inclusion. [53,2,2]
15. E As members of the Continental Congress feared that southern states would refuse to ratify the Constitution if slavery was not protected to some extent within the document, some protections for slavery were included therein. [53,1,3; 53,2,1]

1. E The framers of the Constitution created a new ratification process in which the Constitution would go into effect with the approval of only two-thirds or nine of the states. [54,1,2]
2. E The Antifederalists were also known as Localists. [54,2,2]
3. B The Antifederalists included many respected Patriot leaders including Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, John Hancock, and Samuel Adams. The Federalists, on the other hand, were supported by George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, two very influential figures of the period. [54,2,3]
4. A The Antifederalists' most persuasive argument against the Constitution was that, unlike most state constitutions, it lacked an explicit protection of people's rights. [54,2,4]
5. B An Antifederalist, likely Robert Yates, wrote under the pseudonym "Brutus" that a government that possessed a large amount of power needed to be restricted by a declaration of rights. [54,2,4]
6. B Alexander Hamilton wrote the majority of the Federalist Papers, writing fifty-one out of eighty-five essays. [55,2,1]
7. E The Federalist Papers were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay and were published under the pseudonym "Publius." [55,1,2]
8. C The Federalists were a group of people that supported the ratification of the Constitution and believed that the greatest threat to the nation was a lack of centralized power, as shown in Shays' rebellion. [54,1,3]
9. B The Antifederalists were supported by many ordinary Americans, specifically yeoman farmers and western frontier settlers. The Federalists, on the other hand, were supported by people on the East Coast and in major cities. [54,2,3]
10. B The framers of the Constitution created a new ratifying procedure that bypassed the state legislatures and went directly to the people. [54,1,2]
11. B On September 28, 1787, the Confederation Congress resolved to follow the new ratification procedure, which went directly to the people rather than the state legislatures, and submitted the Constitution to the states. [54,1,2]
12. A The Federalists were well-funded and were more organized than the Antifederalists. [54,2,1]
13. C Most newspapers supported the Federalists and published articles and pamphlets explaining why the Constitution should be approved. [54,2,1]
14. A The Federalist Papers consisted of eighty-five essays published over ten months. [55,1,2]
15. D The Federalist Papers argued several points such as that a strong government was necessary to maintain diplomatic relations, the separation of powers into three branches would prevent a tyrannical regime from forming, a larger republic would not lead to a greater abuse of power, and the diversity of interests in the nation would prevent a corrupt interest from controlling the others. [55,2,1]

1. D Conventions in Delaware, New Jersey, and Georgia unanimously voted to ratify the United States Constitution in December 1787 and January 1788. [55,2,2]
2. E By the end of January 1788, conventions in Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut voted to ratify the United States Constitution. All these conventions' votes were either unanimous or heavily supporting ratification. [55,2,2]
3. E In Massachusetts's convention, the Constitution was ratified with a slim margin of 19 votes as 187 representatives were in favor of ratification and 168 were against it. Hence, Massachusetts ratified the United States Constitution on February 6, 1788. [55,2,2]
4. B Many artisans hoped the commercial powers held by the federal government would lead to tariffs on British goods. As these British imports were cheaper than artisans' goods, increased federal commercial power was a major encouragement for artisans to support the new Constitution. [55,2,2]
5. B The divided community in Massachusetts regarding the United States Constitution led a brawl between Francis Dana and Elbridge Gerry. The former was a Federalist while the latter supported Antifederalists. [55,2,3]
6. A Two-thirds of the states had to ratify the United States Constitution before it went into effect. This threshold was reached in June of 1788. [56,1,1]
7. D The first state ratified the Constitution in December of 1787. Nine months later, the Confederation Congress certified its ratification on September 13, 1788. [55,2,2; 56,1,1]
8. B In March 1789, the first United States Congress met in Federal Hall of New York. Here, leaders of the executive branch were selected. [56,1,2]
9. B Of the nineteen potential amendments introduced to the House of Representatives, twelve were sent to states for approval and ten were ultimately ratified. These ten amendments were known as the Bill of Rights. [56,2,1]
10. A The first three amendments to the United States Constitution are the safeguards of liberty and protect individuals' rights. [56,2,2]
11. E The safeguards of safeguards of justice range from the Fourth Amendment to the Eighth Amendment and protect accused individuals. [56,2,3; 56,2,4]
12. C According to the Tenth Amendment, any powers not directly granted to the federal government belong to the states or the people. [57,1,0]
13. B Under President George Washington, the first vice president of the United States of America was John Adams. He became the vice president as he obtained the second highest number of electoral votes in the election. [56,1,2]
14. E Rhode Island ratified the United States Constitution on May 29, 1790, thereby becoming the last state to ratify the document. [56,1,1]
15. C Francis Dana was a Federalist from Massachusetts. He got into a brawl with Antifederalist Elbridge Gerry. [55,2,3]

1. D As the nation's first president, George Washington set several executive precedents, including the inaugural address, the executive cabinet, and annual messages to Congress. [57,2,0]
2. B Washington's first cabinet included Henry Knox, Thomas Jefferson, and Alexander Hamilton, as the Secretaries of War, State, and the Treasury, respectively. [57,2,1]
3. E George Washington denounced political parties for dividing the new nation. In his first term, there were no formal parties, but two groups, the Friends of Order and the Friends of Liberty, emphasized a strong and a limited government, respectively. [57,2,2]
4. C The Friends of Order and the Friends of Liberty would become the Federalist Party and the Democratic-Republican Party, respectively. Whereas the Friends of Order emphasized a strong national government, the Friends of Liberty supported limited federal powers. [58,1,0]
5. A Following the Revolutionary War, Alexander Hamilton first practiced law in New York City. He became Washington's Secretary of the Treasury in 1789. [58,1,1]
6. E Following the Revolutionary War, states often increased taxes to pay debts. This and other economic issues spurred Shays' Rebellion, in which a group of farmers in western Massachusetts, lacking legislative protection, protested policies by preventing county courts from opening. [58,1,2]
7. C Northern states held most of the debt. Bondholders, including Philip Schuyler, Hamilton's father-in-law, stood to profit from the proposal. In exchange for endorsements, Hamilton agreed to support the capital being located along the Potomac River. States that had already settled their debts, including Virginia and North Carolina, opposed Hamilton's proposal. Hamilton claimed that government debt was "the price of liberty." [58,1,3]
8. D Whereas Hamilton wanted the permanent federal seat in New York, his colleagues, including Jefferson, Madison, and Washington, favored a location on the Potomac River. As part of a compromise to adopt Hamilton's plan for assuming states' debts, the capital was established on the Potomac River. [58,2,1]
9. D The Funding Act of 1790 and Residence Act of 1790 were passed as a compromise between Hamilton's proposal to assume state debts and preferences of his colleagues to establish the national capital on the Potomac River. [58,2,1]
10. D Hamilton's plan for debt assumption involved an excise tax on whiskey, which spurred an armed insurrection in 1794. [59,1,1]
11. C The Whiskey Rebellion primarily took place in western Pennsylvania, where over five hundred armed men attacked the home of tax inspector John Neville in July 1794. George Washington led troops on September 30 to quell the rebellion and remains the only sitting American president to have led troops to fight. [59,1,1]
12. B Whereas Shays' Rebellion spurred concerns over the need for more federal power, the successful Whiskey Rebellion demonstrated the ability of the national government to respond to violence. [59,2,1]
13. C The excise on whiskey seemed particularly unfair to farmers on the western frontier, who had previously distilled surplus grains into whiskey to bring to the market. [59,1,1]
14. D Edmund Randolph replaced Jefferson as Washington's Secretary of State. Whereas other secretaries recommended Washington to use force to quell the Whiskey Rebellion, Randolph encouraged a peaceful resolution. Washington sent both a peace commission to negotiate and a militia to enforce the tax. [59,2,1]
15. B After several years of difficulty collecting the tax, the Jefferson administration repealed the excise on whiskey in 1802. [60,1,0]

1. A In 1796, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson led the Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties, respectively, in the first contested election. Washington had been elected with little opposition in 1789 and 1792. [60,1,1]
2. B John Adams and Thomas Jefferson led the Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties, respectively, in the 1796 election. This election became the first in which political parties affected the campaign process and outcome. [60,1,1]
3. A The Democratic-Republican Party primarily formed in opposition to Hamilton's financial parties and sought to benefit ordinary people. [60,1,2]
4. A The Democratic-Republicans primarily criticized the Federalists for their policies, especially those created under Hamilton, which mainly supported merchants, creditors, and urban artisans. The Democratic-Republicans drew connections between the policies and monarchical government. [60,1,3]
5. B The 12th Amendment, ratified in 1804 as a response to the Election of 1800, states that electors vote for President and Vice President separately. In the Election of 1800, Democratic-Republican candidates Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr initially tied with 73 electoral votes each. [60,2,1]
6. D In the 1796 election, Adams and Jefferson dominated the New England and southern states, respectively. [60,2,1]
7. C Alexander Hamilton and James Madison assisted Washington in writing his Farewell Address, which warned against regionalism, partisanship, and foreign entanglements. [60,2,2]
8. E In his Farewell Address, Washington emphasized the dangers of regionalism, partisanship, and foreign entanglements in endangering the union. [60,2,2]
9. A Washington advocated for neutrality and encouraged Americans to avoid extensive political connections with foreign governments. [61,1,1]
10. E The Jay Treaty involved compromises regarding territorial issues from the Treaty of Paris (1783) and trade terms between the United States and Great Britain. [61,2,0]
11. B James Madison and Vice President Thomas Jefferson wrote the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, in which they argued that states had the right to declare laws they found unconstitutional, such as the Alien and Sedition Acts. [62,1,3]
12. E Adams pursued the undeclared Quasi-War in response to a French seizure of an American merchant ship. As a result, Congress reestablished the United States Navy. [62,1,0]
13. A The Alien and Sedition Acts increased the residence requirement for voting from five to fourteen years. [62,1,1]
14. A In setting a precedent for states' rights over federal power, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were later used to justify the secession of southern states in the Civil War. [62,1,3]
15. A The Sedition Act punished individuals who published "false, scandalous, and malicious writing" against the government or its officials, thus violating the First Amendment right to free speech. [62,1,3]

1. B Between the election of 1796 and the election of 1800, the Federalist and Democratic-Republican parties had become even more divided. [62,1,4]
2. C During the election of 1800, members of the Federalist party were divided between two candidates: John Adams and Alexander Hamilton. Ultimately, John Adams was selected as the presidential nominee for the Federalist party. [62,2,1]
3. A The Convention of 1800 ended the Quasi-War between the United States and France and improved diplomatic relations. President Adams led this effort. [62,2,1]
4. A Thomas Jefferson was a major figure during the American Revolution. He helped write the Declaration of Independence, was a member of the Continental Congress, served as Governor of Virginia and was a US minister to France. [63,1,0]
5. C Thomas Jefferson believed the federal government should have limited power. As president, he implemented policies that reflected this belief. [63,1,1]
6. E Alexander Hamilton maintained the Federalist position regarding an alliance with Britain. [62,2,1]
7. C Thomas Jefferson authored major documents of the Revolutionary period such as the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Act for Establishing Religious Freedom. [63,1,1]
8. A Thomas Jefferson designed policies to reduce the size of the military and lower federal taxes while he was president. [63,1,1]
9. D The Federalists chose Charles Cotesworth Pickney to be John Adams's running mate in the election of 1800. [63,2,1]
10. B Aaron Burr was a Princeton-trained lawyer that was selected as Thomas Jefferson's running mate in the election of 1800. [63,2,1]
11. B Democratic-Republicans called John Adams an elitist and portrayed him as an admirer of monarchy. [63,2,1]
12. C Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 73 votes in the election of 1800. In order to break the tie, the House of Representatives voted by state. [63,2,2]
13. E The election of 1800 served as the first peaceful transition of power from one political party to another. [64,2,2]
14. E The Twelfth Amendment revised the rules for electing presidents and vice presidents after the contentious election of 1800. [64,1,1]
15. B According to the Constitution, the House of Representatives votes on the candidates that tied in the electoral college. [63,2,3]

1. A During the Age of Revolutions, which lasted from 1775 to 1848, many governments changed from absolutist monarchies to constitutional republics. [66,1,3]
2. E Although the French and Haitian Revolutions were inspired by the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence, American revolutionary leaders often viewed them as too violent and radical. [66,1,3]
3. C Marquis de Lafayette, a key figure in the success of the Continental Army, was a member of the Estates General and the commander-in-chief of the Parisian National Guard. [66,2,0]
4. E The formation of the National Assembly from the Estates General seemed to parallel the United State's Continental Congress. [66,2,0]
5. A In France, the National Assembly, with help from Marquis de Lafayette, published the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen." This document proclaimed that all men are free and equal. [67,1,0]
6. B After a few years the French revolution took a turn when the government took actions on behalf of oppressed groups. The government took control of prices, provided free and compulsory education, and provided assistance for the poor and disabled. The government also executed King Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, several other political leaders, and many ordinary people. [67,1,1]
7. E During the French Revolution, the French Republic entered a costly war against a coalition of European powers led by Great Britain. [67,1,1]
8. B On November 9, 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte became the head of the French government. [67,1,1]
9. A After the storming of the Bastille Prison on July 14, 1789, the new French government sent a key to its door to George Washington. [67,1,0]
10. C Although the French government was an absolute monarchy at the time, they assisted the United States in the Revolutionary war in order to weaken Great Britain, their rival. [66,1,4]
11. E Initially white planters in Haiti viewed the French Revolution as a way to take control of the island and renegotiate their trade regulations to increase their wealth and power. [67,2,2]
12. A During the mid-eighteenth century, conditions for enslaved people were very harsh. Malaria, yellow fever, and the physical conditions of the sugar plantations caused high mortality rates. [67,2,1]
13. B While it was a French sugar colony, Haiti was known as Saint-Domingue. [67,2,1]
14. C The insurrectionists in the Haitian Revolution were led by Toussaint Louverture, a former slave, and achieved independence in 1804. [68,1,0]
15. C By the mid-eighteenth century, Haiti and British Jamaica were the world's leading sugar suppliers. [67,2,0]

1. E Under English common law, women in the colonial period had no legal rights. Her rights instead resided in her father or husband. [68,1,2]
2. C During the Revolutionary period, women carried out nonimportation agreements, protested and marched for freedom, supported soldiers with medical care, fought against the British, and eloquently argued for equality. [68,1,3]
3. D In 1738, Eliza Wilkinson of South Carolina stated that “I won’t have it thought that because we are the weaker sex as to bodily strength we are capable of nothing more than domestic concerns. They won’t even allow us liberty of thought, and that is all I want.” [68,2,0]
4. E Judith Sargent Murray was a playwright and essayist from Massachusetts. In her essay, *On the Equality of the Sexes*, she argued that the assumed superiority of men was due to discrimination that prevented women from sharing in the privileges of men. [68,2,1]
5. C When her husband John Adams was helping to create the laws for the new nation, Abigail Adams pleaded to him to “remember the ladies.” [68,2,1]
6. C On January 22, 1655, Mary Locker and Jane Goodenow voted in Sudbury, Massachusetts in a meeting to determine access to the common to graze livestock. [69,1,1]
7. C The New Jersey constitution of 1776 and the New Jersey Voting Act of 1790 allowed both men and single women to vote, as long as they met the requirements. The constitution also allowed African Americans that met the requirements to vote as well. [69,1,2]
8. E Women’s new role as “republican mothers” brought them advantages such as increased formal education through female academies, the rise of companionate marriage, having fewer children, and having more leisure time to pursue their individual interests. [69,2,1;69,2,2;70,1,0]
9. D Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, stated that women should be educated in order to teach their sons the principals of liberty and government. [70,1,2]
10. A In her *On the Equality of the Sexes*, Judith Sargent Murray argued that women appeared inferior to men because they lacked education. [70,1,2]
11. A IN 1814 Emma Willard founded the first female seminary in Troy, New York. She opened additional academies in Waterford and Middlebury, Vermont later on. [70,2,1]
12. D Before 1750, women in Massachusetts had about eight or nine children. This number dropped to six children by 1810, with women in seaport cities only giving birth to four children on average. [70,1,0]
13. C Margaret Brent, the executor of the former colonial governor of Maryland, Leonard Calvert, sought funds to pay mercenaries hired by Calvert to subdue a Protestant insurrection. [69,1,1]
14. C During the colonial period, a married woman was defined as *femme couvert*, or covered woman, because they were “covered” by their husband or father. [68,1,2]
15. D Companionate marriage, a union held together by affection rather than male authority, social expectations, or economic need, grew in the late-eighteenth century as new beliefs emerged about women’s roles in marriages and families. [69,2,2]

1. D The first enslaved Africans in the future United States arrived at Port Comfort, Virginia in August 1619. [71,1,2]
2. E After the American Revolution, some Americans began to oppose slavery, often based on religious ideals. In 1784, Methodists from Virginia declared slavery as “contrary to the Golden law of God.” [71,1,3]
3. B Slavery was opposed in the United States after the American Revolution as it contradicted the principles of the revolution, including the Declaration of Independence’s claim defining all men as equal. Further, some argued that slavery was immoral on religious norms and was not as economically sound due to the declining profitability of tobacco in the Chesapeake region. [71,1,3; 71,1,4; 71,2,0]
4. D In 1777, Vermont banned slavery. Soon after, in 1783, Massachusetts ruled slavery to be against its state constitution. [71,2,1]
5. C Through his will, George Washington manumitted 123 enslaved persons after his wife’s death. He also provided for the future care of these enslaved people. [72,1,1]
6. A The cultivation of cotton rose in the upper South with the invention of the cotton gin. This increased production of cotton reinvigorated the plantation system and slavery in the region. [72,1,3]
7. E Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. The machine increased productivity for separating cotton fibers and their seeds. [72,2,0]
8. E Samuel Slater built the first textile mill in the United States in Rhode Island. [72,2,1]
9. D With the cotton gin, a team of two or three people produced approximately fifty pounds of cotton daily. In contrast, each person took approximately ten hours of work for each pound of fiber. [72,2,1]
10. A Most enslavers imported enslaved persons through Spanish territory after the 1808 ban on direct imports to the United States. [72,2,2; 73,1,0]
11. D In 1786, Massachusetts outlawed marriages between white Americans and persons of African ancestry regardless of whether they were enslaved or not. [73,1,2]
12. C Emancipated enslaved persons were encouraged to “repatriate” to Africa. Many states placed severe restrictions on their participation in society. [73,1,2]
13. C Andrew Bryan began preaching to enslaved persons near Savannah, Georgia in the 1780s. This congregation eventually founded the First African Baptist Church of Savannah. [74,1,0]
14. E Richard Allen founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1794. The first church was established in Philadelphia. [74,2,0]
15. E Black Americans faced hostility when trying to attend churches with primarily white congregations. They formed separate churches because of this sentiment. [71,1,1]

1. E The Land Ordinance of 1785 sought to expand settlement to the west, which encroached on Native American land. Native American leaders often rejected claims and treaties, many of which were made through bribes and threats. [74,2,3]
2. A Most conflicts involving the Western Confederacy, including St. Clair's Defeat and the Battle of Fallen Timbers, took place in Ohio. [75,1,1]
3. E Pontiac's War took place in the 1760s following the French and Indian War. [75,1,1]
4. C St. Clair's Defeat took place near the headwaters of the Wabash River, a tributary of the Ohio River, in Ohio. The battle, which took place between the Western Confederacy and federal troops in 1791, was the largest defeat of federal troops by Native Americans. [75,1,1]
5. E Major General Anthony Wayne led forces to build Fort Recovery, at the site of St. Clair's Defeat, following failed peace talks with the Western Confederacy. [75,2,1]
6. A In response to St. Clair's Defeat and fears of an alliance between the Western Confederacy and British troops in Canada, Washington sent peace envoys to negotiate with the Western Confederacy. Washington also ordered Major General Anthony Wayne to train soldiers in case negotiations failed. [75,2,1]
7. C The Western Confederacy approached the British to support them during the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The British did not support them because of the risk of war with the United States. [76,2,2]
8. D The United States cited the Treaty of Paris to treat Britain's Native allies as conquered peoples. Many Native leaders rejected these claims. [74,2,3]
9. A The American delegation, led by Anthony Wayne, included the ninth President William Henry Harrison as well as William Clark and Meriwether Lewis, who conducted the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the early 1800s. [76,2,4]
10. A Native Americans did not have full American citizenship and voting rights until the passage of the Snyder Act of 1924. [77,2,1]
11. B Article I of the Constitution authorizes the states to manage federal elections and determine voter eligibility. [78,1,1]
12. E Most states following the Revolution allowed only land-owning men to vote. However, New Jersey allowed property-owning women to vote until 1807 and Vermont granted all men the right to vote in 1777. [78,1,1]
13. C Whereas radicals advocated universal manhood suffrage, conservatives argued that the public did not have the education to vote wisely. [78,2,0]
14. E Whereas most states had only allowed land-owning men to vote, in 1777, Vermont established universal manhood suffrage. [78,1,1]
15. D Prior to the Revolution, around fifty to seventy-five percent of the white colonial male population could vote. By the Civil War, most white men could vote in the presidential election. [78,2,2]

1. D The Alien and Sedition Acts were passed in 1798 during John Adams's presidency. The other acts were all passed during the colonial period. [86]
2. A George Washington died in 1799 at the age of 67 of a throat infection (not aided by the loss of 40% of his blood to bloodletting, a common medical process at the time). [87]
3. E Along with Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Delaware was one of the first states to ratify the Constitution. [85]
4. B The Albany Congress, which urged the union of British colonies in North America, took place in the summer of 1754 and preceded the Seven Years' War. [81]
5. E The Declaration of Independence was approved in 1776; the other proclamations and declarations took place in the runup to outright war. [82]
6. D The Battles of Lexington and Concord, which took place in Massachusetts, were the first military actions of the Revolutionary War. [81]
7. D The Battles of Assunpink Creek and Princeton took place on January 2 and January 3 of 1777, respectively. [82]
8. B The Battle of Guilford Court occurred before the Battle of Yorktown; all the other listed actions occurred after the British surrender at Yorktown. [84]
9. A The Spanish entered the Revolutionary War in June of 1779, about six months after the British capture of Savannah on December 29, 1778. [83]
10. B The Jay Treaty was signed between the United States and Great Britain on November 10, 1794. [86]
11. A The Twelfth Amendment was ratified in 1804. Previously, the presidential runner-up became Vice President, meaning that the President and Vice President were from different parties. The Twelfth Amendment required the Vice President to receive a majority of electoral votes. [87]
12. C Washington's second inauguration and Marie Antoinette's execution occurred in 1793. Deciding what stance to take toward the French Revolution was a key issue in Washington's first term. [86]
13. C The Intolerable Acts punished Boston heavily for the Boston Tea Party. [81]
14. A Rhode Island ratified the Constitution last, in 1790. The Federalist Papers were published between 1787 and 1788. [85]
15. D Congress abolished the important of enslaved Africans in 1808. All the other listed events occurred in the late 1700s. [87]

1. D The Sugar, Currency, and Stamp Acts of 1764 and 1765 represented early British reactions to colonial rebellion. The Townshend Acts were enforced between 1767 and 1768. [81,1,14]
2. B The Battle of Jumonville Glen is widely considered to be first military conflict of the Seven Years' War. Revolutionary War battles, including the Battle of Lexington and the Battle of Bunker Hill, were fought following the Seven Years' War. [81,1,3]
3. B The capture of Fort Ticonderoga and the Second Continental Congress convention both occurred on the same day. The events took place on May 10, 1775. [82,1,1]
4. C The Battle of Long Island took place on August 27, 1776. This battle occurred before the battles of Trenton and Saratoga. [82,1,20]
5. A The Olive Branch Petition was created right after the Battle of Bunker Hill. The petition was written on July 5, 1775. [82,1,5]
6. B The Battle of Saratoga took place from September 19, 1777, to October 17, 1777. Congress approved of the text of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, prior to the Battle of Saratoga. [83,1,2]
7. E The Articles of Confederation was accepted by Congress on November 15, 1777. Events such as Culper Spy Ring's formation as well as the Treaty of Alliance occurred in 1778. [83,1,4]
8. C The Battle of Kings Mountain took place on October 7, 1780. The Battle of St. Louis, the capture of John André, adoption of the Massachusetts State Constitution, and the Battle of Camden took place before the Battle of Kings Mountain. [83,1,22]
9. A The Articles of Confederation was ratified on March 1, 1781. The Siege of Pensacola took place from March 9, 1781, to May 8, 1781. [84,1,2]
10. B The Battle of the Combahee River took place on August 27, 1782. This happened before the Peace of Paris was drafted, on November 30, 1782. [84,1,11]
11. C New York was one of the last states to ratify the U.S. Constitution. The state ratified the document on July 26, 1788. [85,1,8]
12. D The New Jersey Voting Act was enforced in 1790. The first U.S. Congress convened in 1789, as well as the storming of the Bastille. [85,1,15]
13. B The Residence Act was enforced on July 16, 1790. The Funding Act, Harmar's defeat, the approval of the Whiskey Act, and St. Clair's defeat occurred after the Residence Act. [86,1,2]
14. A Washington's Farewell Address was published on September 19, 1796. This event is close in time to the signing of the Treaty of Greenville, which was signed on August 3, 1795. [86,1,21]
15. A Haiti achieved independence on January 1, 1804. This occurred after the presidential inauguration of Thomas Jefferson, the death of George Washington, and the Alien and Sedition Acts. [87,1,11]

1. D In the context of the American Revolution, Anglicization refers to the shared British identity of the North American colonies. This identity was expressed in politics, culture, economics, and religion. [88,1,1]
2. C Artisans are any skilled workers with a specific trade or craft. In the eighteenth century, merchants were a part of the wealthy elite, rather than artisans. [88,1,2]
3. B A coup d'état, also known as a coup, is the seizure and removal of a government entity. This seizure is characterized by illegal and unconstitutional measures. [88,1,9]
4. D During the American Revolution, many Patriots participated in informal political activities that occurred out of doors. These mass meetings and boycotts are referred to as crowd action. [88,1,10]
5. D The word "manumit" means to release a person from slavery. During the American Revolution, many enslavers manumitted their enslaved persons to help fight in battle. [88,2,3]
6. D Mercenaries are professional soldiers hired to serve in foreign armies. These mercenaries were especially useful during the American Revolution when militias needed more troops. [88,2,6]
7. B Natural law is the body of unchanging moral principles viewed as a basis for human conduct. Natural law was used in the Declaration of Independence. [88,2,9]
8. C Puritanism is a sect of Christianity that arose in the late sixteenth century. These Puritans left the Church of England and mostly settled in the New England region of North America. [88,2,10]
9. C Republicanism follows that government authority directly stems from popular sovereignty. Notions of Republicanism were used in the early beginning of American government. [89,1,2]
10. E During the construction of the American Constitution, the Founding Fathers advocated for a bicameral legislative body. This bicameral system features two branches. [88,1,4]
11. B Developed countries issue hard currency as the most politically and economically stable form of currency. During the American Revolution, silver and gold coins were referred to as hard currency, [88,2,2]
12. D The English Parliament is the highest legislative body of the United Kingdom. During the American Revolution, Parliament enforced many laws on the American colonies including the Stamp Act. [88,2,10]
13. E Salutary neglect was an eighteenth-century British policy of avoidance of regulations on the American colonies. This policy of avoidance was eventually changed due to the need to reduce debt following the Seven Years' War. [89,1,3]
14. C Subsistence farming was practiced by farmers that produced solely for their families. These farmers are different than commercial farmers, who produced mainly for markets. [89,2,1]
15. E Yeoman farmers are people who own the land they farm. These farmers practiced subsistence agriculture and represented American virtues of hard work. [89,2,7]