

1. Historians believe that the main causes of the American Revolution can be traced to the
  - a. political tensions formed by the Seven Years' War
  - b. European desire to find a new source of slavery
  - c. decline in arable land due to Native expansion
  - d. economic opportunities available on the East Coast
  - e. religious conflict between different Protestant groups
2. Which of the following entities is NOT a precolonial Native American social group?
  - a. clan
  - b. village
  - c. church
  - d. chiefdom
  - e. nation
3. Which factor PRIMARILY contributed to the weakening of Native American nations in the earliest years of European colonization?
  - a. They were forced to adopt European religions.
  - b. They participated in frequent military conflict with Europeans.
  - c. Their agricultural resources were taken by Europeans.
  - d. They were culturally assimilated into European society.
  - e. They lacked natural immunity to European diseases.
4. Historians estimate that Native American population loss following European arrival was near
  - a. 10%
  - b. 75%
  - c. 90%
  - d. 100%
  - e. 50%
5. The Algonquian people included the Powhatan nation near
  - a. Boston
  - b. Jamestown
  - c. Plymouth
  - d. Charleston
  - e. Philadelphia
6. The Three Sisters refer to
  - a. corn, beans, and squash
  - b. squash, tomatoes, and rice
  - c. tomatoes, peas, and potatoes
  - d. potatoes, rice, and corn
  - e. beans, peppers, and peas
7. The Powhatan formed a confederacy to resist the westward expansion of
  - a. Virginia
  - b. North Carolina
  - c. Massachusetts
  - d. Maryland
  - e. Pennsylvania
8. Which of the following outcomes was a direct result of King Phillip's War?
  - a. The Puritans fully assimilated the Wampanoags into their denomination.
  - b. The Wampanoags regained power of the land lost to the Puritans.
  - c. The Puritans created a peace treaty with the Wampanoags and vowed to never attack again.
  - d. Great mistrust and fear stirred between the Wampanoags and Puritans.
  - e. The Wampanoags joined the Iroquois Confederacy to defend against future attacks.
9. The Iroquois Confederacy was an alliance between nations that shared a(n)
  - a. government
  - b. ethnicity
  - c. divine being
  - d. language
  - e. ritual

10. Which of the following nations was a part of the original five nations in the Iroquois Confederacy?
- Onondaga
  - Hohokam
  - Nakota
  - Creek
  - Seminole
11. The Iroquois Confederacy became known as the Six Nations following the introduction of the
- Oneida
  - Seneca
  - Tuscarora
  - Mohawk
  - Cayuga
12. Why was the geography of the Iroquois' homeland notably beneficial?
- Their distance from the East Coast gave them time to observe European interactions.
  - The abundant grasslands held large number of herds for sustenance.
  - The mountainous terrain prevented frequent European attacks due to elevation.
  - Their access to lakes supported the fishing industry and allowed for irrigation channels.
  - The forest region they settled in provided cover and hidden shelter.
13. The Iroquois' strategy in controlling the waterways was to
- build dams to regulate the flow of water
  - charge all settlers a hefty price on water
  - pit Europeans against each other in negotiations
  - cut off other Native nations' access to water
  - attack European forces through naval forces
14. The Algonquian and Iroquois peoples are similar in that they both
- devoted all resources to agriculture
  - settled along major waterways
  - allied with European forces
  - refused to incorporate European technologies
  - practiced the same religious traditions
15. European interaction with Native Americans in the pre-colonial era can best be described as a(n)
- domination over a weaker people
  - exchange of technology and culture
  - assimilation of European ideals
  - transformation of forms of government
  - trade of economic systems

1. In the mid-eighteenth century, the present-day state of Maine was a part of
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. Rhode Island
  - c. Vermont
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. New York
2. How far west did New France stretch?
  - a. Cascades
  - b. Rocky Mountains
  - c. Colorado River
  - d. Mississippi River
  - e. Sierra Nevada
3. The population of New France was
  - a. Calvinist
  - b. Catholic
  - c. Puritan
  - d. Baptist
  - e. Lutheran
4. After Europeans arrived, Native Americans quickly integrated all of the following new items into their customs EXCEPT
  - a. leather bags
  - b. fishhooks
  - c. metal kettles
  - d. woven cloth
  - e. iron axes
5. The PRIMARY purpose of *The Jesuit Relations* was to
  - a. describe the horrors of slavery in the Caribbean islands
  - b. persuade the king to increase funding for New France
  - c. draw more settlers to New France
  - d. detail the life of Father Paul Le Jeune
  - e. encourage people to convert to Christianity
6. Which of the following qualities did Father Paul Le Jeune admire in Native Americans?
  - a. contentment
  - b. humbleness
  - c. forgivingness
  - d. unity
  - e. compassion
7. French colonists PRIMARILY built relationships with Native Americans to trade
  - a. silver
  - b. timber
  - c. gold
  - d. fur
  - e. copper
8. Which of the following items did Native Americans desire from Europeans for their religious ceremonies?
  - a. gold necklaces
  - b. silver rings
  - c. wooden trinkets
  - d. clay figurines
  - e. glass beads
9. As a direct result of increasing trade with Europeans, Native Americans
  - a. converted to Christianity
  - b. hunted more animals
  - c. became wealthy
  - d. signed many peace treaties with the Europeans
  - e. formed new alliances among groups
10. The British colonists' primary justification for taking Native Americans' land was that
  - a. Native Americans did not improve the land
  - b. Native Americans did not deserve the land
  - c. Native Americans were not Christian
  - d. they were giving them civilization in return
  - e. Native Americans had plenty of land to the west
11. In the 1770s, the white population of the American colonies was PRIMARILY composed of British citizens and immigrants from Ireland and
  - a. France
  - b. Spain
  - c. Germany
  - d. Netherlands
  - e. Italy

12. Both British and French colonists in America
- believed Native Americans had no rights to their lands
  - traded with Native Americans
  - frequently married Native Americans
  - came primarily with the goal of increasing national glory
  - often performed long-term missionary activities
13. Which of the following authors pondered, “What then is the American, this new man?”
- Phillis Wheatley
  - Philip Freneau
  - Washington Irving
  - David Walker
  - Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crevecoeur
14. Which of the following facts about the British colonies in the mid-eighteenth century is TRUE?
- Its population was much bigger than New France’s.
  - It was larger in size than New France.
  - It stretched as far south as Florida.
  - It included the Mississippi River.
  - It included the Great Lakes.
15. How did British colonial authorities attempt to maintain peace with Native Americans?
- They strictly prevented the seizure of Native Americans’ land.
  - They avoided any conflict or violence.
  - They sent many missionaries to teach Native Americans about Christianity.
  - They tried to integrate Native Americans into their society.
  - They obtained Native Americans’ land by purchase.

1. The first Anglo-French war arose from disputes about
  - a. religion
  - b. governance
  - c. territory
  - d. trade
  - e. social structures
2. Competition for fur trade with Native Americans was MOST prominent between traders from Virginia and
  - a. North Carolina
  - b. Maryland
  - c. Delaware
  - d. New York
  - e. Pennsylvania
3. The Ohio Company was founded to
  - a. manufacture arms for the American Revolution
  - b. facilitate trade with Native Americans
  - c. secure French territory in the Ohio River Valley
  - d. protect French settlers in the Ohio River Valley
  - e. allow more direct European rule
4. The Albany Congress met in
  - a. New Jersey
  - b. New York
  - c. Virginia
  - d. Delaware
  - e. Pennsylvania
5. Which of the following colonies did NOT have representatives at the Albany Congress?
  - a. Virginia
  - b. Maryland
  - c. New Hampshire
  - d. Connecticut
  - e. Rhode Island
6. With which of the following groups did the Albany Congress seek a treaty?
  - a. the Iroquois Confederacy
  - b. the Algonquian peoples
  - c. the British Parliament
  - d. the Huron People
  - e. the French
7. Why was the Albany Congress significant in the Revolutionary War?
  - a. It provided a framework for colonial unification.
  - b. Alexander Hamilton proposed the Albany Plan.
  - c. American independence was discussed.
  - d. It contained the first statement of "No taxation without representation".
  - e. A grand council with representation from all colonies was established.
8. Washington attacked a French scouting party on May 27, 1754, in the Battle of
  - a. Jumonville Glen
  - b. Pontiac
  - c. Fort Necessity
  - d. Fort Oswego
  - e. Lexington
9. Which of the following battles led Britain to declare war on the French?
  - a. the Battle of Lexington
  - b. the Battle of Jumonville Glen
  - c. the Battle of Fort Necessity
  - d. the Battle of Pontiac
  - e. the Battle of Fort Oswego
10. Which of the following regions was NOT a front of the Seven Years' War?
  - a. Europe
  - b. South America
  - c. Australia
  - d. Pacific Ocean
  - e. India
11. Which of the following events was a turning point in the North American front of the Seven Years' War?
  - a. British Prime Minister William Pitt assumed command of wartime operations.
  - b. American militiamen were newly accepted to fight alongside the British.
  - c. The Algonquian group became fractured.
  - d. German allies of Great Britain joined the war.
  - e. The British defeated the French in the Battle of Jumonville Glen.

12. Which of the following French strongholds did British troops capture in 1758?
  - a. Louisbourg
  - b. Fort Niagara
  - c. Montreal
  - d. Fort Necessity
  - e. Fort Oswego
13. Particularly disheartening to American colonists was a French attack within sixty miles of
  - a. New York
  - b. Philadelphia
  - c. Charlestown
  - d. Boston
  - e. Albany
14. Who proposed the Albany Plan?
  - a. William Smith
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  - e. Alexander Hamilton
15. What MOST significantly contributed to the Seven Years' War's North American front?
  - a. frequent Native American raids
  - b. territorial issues between Britain and France
  - c. colonists' pleas for independence
  - d. competition for trade
  - e. Great Britain's excessive debt

1. Which of the following provinces did Britain receive in the Treaty of Paris in 1763?
  - a. Quebec
  - b. Louisiana
  - c. Mexico
  - d. Puerto Rico
  - e. Cuba
2. Which of the following ports did Spain receive in the Treaty of Paris in 1763?
  - a. New Orleans
  - b. Charleston
  - c. Miami
  - d. Houston
  - e. Los Angeles
3. Which of the following areas did France manage to keep in the Treaty of Paris in 1763?
  - a. Caribbean islands
  - b. Louisiana
  - c. Nova Scotia
  - d. Newfoundland
  - e. Quebec
4. Chief Pontiac was the leader of the
  - a. Ottawas
  - b. Oglala Sioux
  - c. Omahas
  - d. Onondagas
  - e. Oneidas
5. Which of the following Native American groups did NOT participate in Chief Pontiac's War?
  - a. the Wyandot
  - b. the Delaware
  - c. the Shawnee
  - d. the Seminole
  - e. the Cayuga
6. The start of Pontiac's War is considered to be the Ottawas' attack on Fort
  - a. Washington
  - b. Bedford
  - c. Trumbull
  - d. Detroit
  - e. Amsterdam
7. Although Pontiac did not surrender until 1766, his rebellion essentially ended in
  - a. 1762
  - b. 1763
  - c. 1765
  - d. 1761
  - e. 1764
8. Why did most of Pontiac's allies surrender?
  - a. Additional British reinforcements were about to arrive.
  - b. They lacked supplies.
  - c. The British had destroyed their villages.
  - d. They lost two of their important chiefs.
  - e. They felt they had no chance against the British Army's superior weapons.
9. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 banned American settlement west of the
  - a. Louisiana Territory
  - b. Mississippi River
  - c. Missouri River
  - d. Rocky Mountains
  - e. Appalachian Mountains
10. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 outlawed
  - a. any criticism against the king
  - b. private purchases of Native American lands
  - c. any American interaction with Spain
  - d. practicing any religion besides Christianity in the colonies
  - e. the importation of non-British goods
11. During Pontiac's War, the allied Native American groups took down several British forts north of Fort
  - a. Henry
  - b. Pitt
  - c. Carillon
  - d. Ontario
  - e. Niagara

12. How did Americans PRIMARILY respond to the Royal Proclamation of 1763?
- They praised king George II for issuing it.
  - They reluctantly followed it.
  - They violently protested against it.
  - They asked Parliament for a stricter enforcement of it.
  - They ignored it.
13. After the Treaty of Paris, Native Americans PRIMARILY feared that
- France would end its fur trade with them
  - they would have to pay taxes to the British
  - colonists would freely settle on their land
  - they would have to serve in the British Army
  - the British would punish them severely for supporting the French
14. The British government faced all of the following problems after the Seven Years' War EXCEPT that
- the king was dying
  - American colonists were angry
  - new French-Canadian subjects needed to be pacified
  - bankruptcy threatened
  - they had to make peace with many Native groups
15. After the Royal Proclamation of 1763, the relationship between Britain and the American colonies could BEST be described as
- friendly
  - unbearable
  - pleasant
  - tense
  - improving



1. Which of the following reasons did NOT explain Massachusetts's position at the forefront of the American Revolution?
  - a. paying higher taxes than British citizens
  - b. presence of many British troops in the colony
  - c. citizens' involvement in the local government
  - d. increased tolerance of disobeying authority
  - e. an ongoing rural land crisis
2. Moonlighting soldiers are soldiers who
  - a. are on-duty at night
  - b. unnecessarily trouble citizens
  - c. disobey orders
  - d. have a second job
  - e. remain in the colonies
3. Who wrote "The Rights of the British Colonists Asserted and Defended"?
  - a. Francis Fauquier
  - b. Samuel Adams
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. John Adams
  - e. James Otis
4. Patriots are BEST described as people who
  - a. were members of Parliament
  - b. were skilled propagandists
  - c. supported demands for colonial rights
  - d. continued to support the monarch
  - e. resided in Boston during colonial America
5. Who was the first Vice President and second President of the United States?
  - a. Samuel Adams
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. Alexander Hamilton
6. Which of the following people was a silversmith who created images to support the Revolution?
  - a. James Otis
  - b. Paul Revere
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. Samuel Adams
  - e. John Adams
7. With the British policy of salutary neglect, Americans
  - a. faced severe regulation from Parliament
  - b. were continually supervised by British troops
  - c. could freely protest taxes and British policies
  - d. obtained complete independence
  - e. largely governed themselves
8. Which of the following types of goods did the Stamp Act of 1765 tax?
  - a. food products
  - b. luxury goods
  - c. clothing items
  - d. weapons
  - e. printed materials
9. The Sugar and Currency Acts MOST likely did not stir the colonies as strongly as the Stamp Act since they
  - a. also affected people in Great Britain
  - b. were quickly repealed
  - c. were collected at the port
  - d. required less payment
  - e. were accepted in colonial paper money
10. The Stamp Act Congress of 1765 met in
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. New York
  - c. Virginia
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Delaware
11. Who issued the Stamp Act Resolves in May 1765?
  - a. Samuel Adams
  - b. Paul Revere
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Francis Fauquier
  - e. James Otis
12. Which of the following gatherings was the first to respond to British taxation?
  - a. Currency Act Congress of 1764
  - b. Continental Congress of 1765
  - c. Tea Act Congress of 1765
  - d. Stamp Act Congress of 1764
  - e. Sugar Act Congress of 1764

13. Who argued for the theory of “virtual representation”?
  - a. George Grenville
  - b. Daniel Dulany Jr.
  - c. William Pitt
  - d. Francis Fauquier
  - e. King George III
14. Who described “virtual representation” as “the most contemptible idea that ever entered the head of a man”?
  - a. Daniel Dulany Jr.
  - b. Francis Fauquier
  - c. George Grenville
  - d. King George III
  - e. William Pitt
15. Which of the following acts was passed on the same day that Parliament repealed the Stamp Act?
  - a. Intolerable Acts
  - b. Sugar Act
  - c. Townshend Acts
  - d. Tea Act
  - e. Declaratory Act

1. Which British official designed the Townshend Acts?
  - a. Paymaster General
  - b. king
  - c. Prime Minister
  - d. Secretary of State
  - e. Chancellor of the Exchequer
2. The Townshend Acts did NOT tax
  - a. tea
  - b. oil
  - c. paint
  - d. glass
  - e. wood
3. The revenue from the Townshend Acts was used to pay
  - a. the British military in the Colonies
  - b. British war debts
  - c. Parliament members' salaries
  - d. the salaries of governors and judges
  - e. for more infrastructure in the Colonies
4. Which of the following commissions did the Townshend Acts create?
  - a. Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards
  - b. International Trade Commission
  - c. American Board of Customs Commissioners
  - d. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
  - e. Commissioners for Trade and Plantations
5. Which of the following cities implemented a boycott of British goods in response to the Townshend Acts?
  - a. Charleston
  - b. Boston
  - c. Annapolis
  - d. Newport
  - e. Savannah
6. The Sons of Liberty were BEST described as
  - a. sanctioned
  - b. working class
  - c. violent
  - d. moderate
  - e. structured
7. Which of the following Patriot leaders noted that people near the coast were better informed of current events than those in the interior?
  - a. Benjamin Franklin
  - b. James Madison
  - c. George Washington
  - d. Samuel Adams
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
8. In which of the following ways were women LEAST likely to support the revolutionary cause?
  - a. joining violent protests
  - b. refusing to purchase British goods
  - c. using homespun cloth
  - d. refusing to serve tea
  - e. organizing spinning bees
9. Patriots referred to the Boston Massacre as the
  - a. "Patriot Butchering"
  - b. "Bloody Massacre"
  - c. "Tyrannical Manslaughter"
  - d. "Violent Murder"
  - e. "Boston Slaughter"
10. Which of the following martyrs of the Boston Massacre was a mate on a ship?
  - a. Samuel Gray
  - b. Crispus Attucks
  - c. James Caldwell
  - d. Christopher Monk
  - e. Samuel Maverick
11. The merchant killed during the Boston massacre was
  - a. standing outside of his shop
  - b. throwing snowballs
  - c. insulting one of the soldiers
  - d. fighting with a soldier
  - e. trying to stop the violence
12. Which of the following Patriot leaders defended Thomas Preston and his men in court?
  - a. James Madison
  - b. John Jay
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. John Adams
  - e. John Hancock

13. The two soldiers convicted of manslaughter after the Boston Massacre were sentenced to
  - a. exile
  - b. pay a \$2,000 fine
  - c. be branded on the thumb
  - d. life in prison
  - e. execution
14. Which of the following Patriot leaders made a depiction of the Boston Massacre?
  - a. Ethan Allen
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. Samuel Adams
  - e. Paul Revere
15. The Boston Massacre took place on
  - a. Customs street
  - b. Circle street
  - c. Key street
  - d. King Street
  - e. Congress Street

1. Which of the following goods continued to be taxed after the partial repeal of the Townshend Acts?
  - a. lead
  - b. oil
  - c. glass
  - d. tea
  - e. paper
2. Americans learned of the partial repeal of the Townshend Acts soon after the
  - a. Boston Tea Party
  - b. Battle of Lexington
  - c. First Continental Congress
  - d. publication of the Stamp Act Resolves
  - e. Boston Massacre
3. After ignoring threats of violence, a ship carrying tea was burned in
  - a. Boston, Massachusetts
  - b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
  - c. Charleston, South Carolina
  - d. Annapolis, Maryland
  - e. New York City, New York
4. Who was the prime minister of Great Britain in 1773?
  - a. Henry Pelham
  - b. Lord North
  - c. William Petty
  - d. William Pitt
  - e. George Grenville
5. Which Patriot leader MOST likely incited the Boston Tea Party?
  - a. Thomas Hutchinson
  - b. Samuel Adams
  - c. Thomas Preston
  - d. Paul Revere
  - e. John Adams
6. During the Boston Tea Party, men dressed up as
  - a. militiamen
  - b. Parliament members
  - c. French soldiers
  - d. British soldiers
  - e. Native Americans
7. With which of the following acts did Parliament respond to the Boston Tea Party?
  - a. Stamp Act
  - b. Tea Act
  - c. Coercive Acts
  - d. Boston Act
  - e. Townshend Acts
8. Which of the following acts was NOT part of the Intolerable Acts?
  - a. Quartering Act
  - b. Administration of Justice Act
  - c. Massachusetts Government Act
  - d. Tea Act
  - e. Port Act
9. In terms of religion, most Patriots were
  - a. Protestant
  - b. Lutheran
  - c. Catholic
  - d. Quakers
  - e. Orthodox
10. Which of the following colonies did NOT send delegates to Carpenter's Hall in Philadelphia on Sept. 5, 1774?
  - a. North Carolina
  - b. South Carolina
  - c. Georgia
  - d. New Jersey
  - e. Maryland
11. If their grievances were left unaddressed, the first Continental Congress decided to reconvene in
  - a. April 1775
  - b. May 1775
  - c. June 1775
  - d. September 1775
  - e. July 1775
12. Some colonies MOST likely hesitated from joining the revolutionary movement due to fear of attacks from
  - a. British Loyalists
  - b. French soldiers
  - c. Hessian soldiers
  - d. militiamen
  - e. Native Americans

13. Which of the following acts allowed British troops to be tried elsewhere if the British governor feared an unfair trial?
- a. Administration of Justice Act
  - b. Fair Trial Act
  - c. Port Act
  - d. Quebec Act
  - e. Massachusetts Government Act
14. According to the Port Act, which of the following goods was permitted to be unloaded in Boston after the Boston Tea Party?
- a. paper
  - b. clothing
  - c. firewood
  - d. tools
  - e. precious metals
15. Who was the governor of Boston in 1773?
- a. Thomas Preston
  - b. Thomas Hutchinson
  - c. Lord North
  - d. George Grenville
  - e. William Pitt

1. Which of the following groups did NOT fight for Great Britain in the American Revolution?
  - a. British standing army
  - b. Mohawk
  - c. Loyalists
  - d. French
  - e. Hessian mercenaries
2. Which of the following groups BEST represents the majority of the Continental Army during the outset of the Revolutionary War?
  - a. British defectors
  - b. experienced recruits
  - c. Spanish soldiers
  - d. French soldiers
  - e. inexperienced recruits
3. Where did the British MOST significantly meet with guerilla warfare?
  - a. Lower South colonies
  - b. Mid-Atlantic colonies
  - c. New England colonies
  - d. Chesapeake colonies
  - e. French settlements
4. In which of the following colonies did a decisive American victory with French aid lead to peace negotiations with the British?
  - a. Virginia
  - b. New York
  - c. South Carolina
  - d. Massachusetts
  - e. Pennsylvania
5. The Massachusetts Provincial Congress met in response to
  - a. the Tea Act
  - b. a British declaration of war
  - c. the Intolerable Acts
  - d. Native American raids
  - e. the Royal Navy's increased presence
6. Who was Massachusetts's military governor in 1775?
  - a. Thomas Gage
  - b. Thomas Hutchinson
  - c. Thomas Preston
  - d. Thomas Hinckley
  - e. Thomas Prence
7. Citizen-soldiers in colonial militias were known as
  - a. Patriots
  - b. bluecoats
  - c. Sons of Liberty
  - d. redcoats
  - e. minutemen
8. Which of the following colonies was declared to be in a state of rebellion in February 1775?
  - a. Virginia
  - b. Pennsylvania
  - c. New York
  - d. South Carolina
  - e. Massachusetts
9. Where did Patriots hang lanterns to signal the British approach to Lexington and Concord?
  - a. Old State House
  - b. Old North Church
  - c. Lexington Common
  - d. North Bridge
  - e. Bunker Hill
10. Who helped spread the message of the British arrival to Lexington?
  - a. Paul Revere
  - b. Thomas Gage
  - c. John Hancock
  - d. George Washington
  - e. Samuel Adams
11. How many more casualties did the militiamen suffer than the British soldiers at Lexington?
  - a. seven
  - b. nine
  - c. three
  - d. four
  - e. five
12. After Lexington, the next destination for the British was
  - a. Saratoga
  - b. Concord
  - c. Bunker Hill
  - d. Boston
  - e. Yorktown

13. At which of the following locations did about four hundred militiamen encounter approximately 220 British soldiers?
- a. the Great Bridge
  - b. Bunker Hill
  - c. Lexington Commons
  - d. Concord Commons
  - e. the North Bridge
14. Who referred to the confrontation at Lexington Common as “the shot heard round the world”?
- a. George Washington
  - b. Francis Getty
  - c. Phillis Wheatley
  - d. Paul Revere
  - e. Ralph Waldo Emerson
15. Amos Doolittle etched the confrontation between British soldiers and militiamen on April 19, 1775, at the Battle of
- a. Concord
  - b. Bunker Hill
  - c. Saratoga
  - d. Lexington
  - e. Boston



1. Which of the following forts did Benedict Arnold help seize in May 1775?
  - a. Fort Ticonderoga
  - b. Fort Bedford
  - c. Fort Pitt
  - d. Fort Mercer
  - e. Fort Defiance
2. Benedict Arnold made his living before the Revolutionary War as a(n)
  - a. pastor
  - b. shopkeeper
  - c. surveyor
  - d. tanner
  - e. editor
3. Why were the British able to resist the siege American siege of Boston in 1775?
  - a. The British land forces remained firm control of the Massachusetts hinterland.
  - b. Benedict Arnold defected to the British and revealed American siege plans.
  - c. The British Navy completely controlled Boston Harbor.
  - d. American military leadership was disjointed and unable to devise a comprehensive attack.
  - e. Adverse weather conditions limited American siege capabilities.
4. Who led the American occupations of Bunker Hill?
  - a. Nathaniel Folsom
  - b. Thomas Collins
  - c. Ambrose Ramsey
  - d. William Prescott
  - e. John Stricker
5. Who led British land troops in North America during the Battle of Bunker Hill?
  - a. John Burgoyne
  - b. Guy Carleton
  - c. Robert Boyd
  - d. Henry Clinton
  - e. William Howe
6. An important cause of the British attack on the Americans at Bunker Hill was
  - a. a personal rivalry between generals
  - b. dwindling supply lines
  - c. the onset of winter
  - d. a geographical misunderstanding
  - e. national military custom
7. British troops arriving to fight at the Battle of Bunker Hill first had to cross the
  - a. Rumford River
  - b. Merrimack River
  - c. Weir River
  - d. Weymouth River
  - e. Charles River
8. Major General Israel Putnam told his troops during the Battle of Bunker Hill to
  - a. use only their bayonets to fight
  - b. encircle arriving enemy regiments
  - c. defend the hill to the last man
  - d. only fire when the enemy was close
  - e. retreat if large waves of enemy soldiers appeared
9. How did the Battle of Bunker Hill conclude?
  - a. Both sides retreated to their camps after suffering heavy casualties.
  - b. The British seized the hill after multiple failed attacking waves.
  - c. The British forced the Americans to retreat by naval threat alone.
  - d. The Americans held the hill but did not chase the retreating British.
  - e. The Americans encircled the British troops at the base of the hill and captured an entire regiment.
10. Who was appointed as the commander of the Continental Army upon its creation in 1775?
  - a. William Alexander
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Horatio Gates
  - d. Nathaniel Greene
  - e. John Sullivan

11. King George III responded to the spring 1775 battles in Massachusetts by issuing a(n)
  - a. Bill of Condemnation
  - b. Proclamation of Rebellion
  - c. Act of Treachery
  - d. Edict of Treason
  - e. Order of Loyalty
12. The initial response of New Englanders to the Patriots' successes could BEST be described as
  - a. apathetic
  - b. confused
  - c. uncertain
  - d. morose
  - e. zealous
13. Which of the following hills did American forces occupy at the same time as Bunker Hill?
  - a. Merrimack's Hill
  - b. Grafton's Hill
  - c. Breed's Hill
  - d. Calvin's Hill
  - e. Marshall's Hill
14. How did Henry Knox help the Americans siege Boston?
  - a. delivering cannons from a captured fort
  - b. designing an effective catapult for the Americans
  - c. attacking the British camp by surprise during the night
  - d. manufacturing grenades on a large scale
  - e. commandeering British ships
15. The ultimate success of the American siege of Boston led to British troops to leave for
  - a. Kingston
  - b. Halifax
  - c. Quebec
  - d. Montreal
  - e. Windsor

1. Alexander Hamilton attended the college that is now known as
  - a. Yale University
  - b. Brown University
  - c. Columbia University
  - d. Princeton University
  - e. Harvard University
2. The second phase of the American Revolutionary War primarily took place in
  - a. the Appalachian Mountains
  - b. New England
  - c. the Southern colonies
  - d. the Louisiana Territory
  - e. the Mid-Atlantic region
3. Who led British forces to seize control of New York City in 1776?
  - a. William Howe
  - b. Thomas Gage
  - c. Israel Putnam
  - d. John Burgoyne
  - e. William Prescott
4. In the second phase of the American Revolutionary War, Alexander Hamilton first led troops in
  - a. Pennsylvania
  - b. Delaware
  - c. New Jersey
  - d. New York
  - e. Rhode Island
5. In the months following the Staten Island Peace Conference, George Washington's strategy primarily involved
  - a. isolating the New England colonies
  - b. depleting local food sources
  - c. traveling along coastal waterways
  - d. preventing disease
  - e. extending British supply lines
6. In what way did the battles at Trenton, Assunpink Creek, and Princeton PRIMARILY affect the Patriot war effort?
  - a. reducing the number of enlistees
  - b. encouraging civilians to produce needed items
  - c. boosting morale
  - d. prompting sanitary practices
  - e. demonstrating the use of guerilla warfare
7. On December 25, 1776, George Washington and his troops famously crossed the
  - a. St. Lawrence River
  - b. Hudson River
  - c. Delaware River
  - d. Connecticut River
  - e. Potomac River
8. The Continental Congress convened in
  - a. Albany, New York
  - b. Boston, Massachusetts
  - c. Baltimore, Maryland
  - d. Trenton, New Jersey
  - e. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
9. In the Battle of Trenton, George Washington's strategy primarily involved
  - a. destroying bridges over Assunpink Creek
  - b. blocking Hessian soldiers from the coast
  - c. taking control over the Hudson River
  - d. attacking during the Christmas holiday
  - e. moving to a higher vantage point
10. In early 1777, Washington and his soldiers were inoculated against smallpox in
  - a. Morristown, New Jersey
  - b. New York City, New York
  - c. Richmond, Virginia
  - d. Concord, Massachusetts
  - e. Yorktown, Virginia
11. Who led American troops to retreat from Fort Ticonderoga in 1777?
  - a. William Prescott
  - b. Benedict Arnold
  - c. Horatio Gates
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
  - e. George Washington
12. Rather than meeting General John Burgoyne's troops at Albany, New York in the summer of 1777, Major General William Howe instead led his troops toward
  - a. Manassas, Virginia
  - b. Richmond, Virginia
  - c. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
  - d. Burlington, Vermont
  - e. Lexington, Massachusetts

13. The Patriots achieved victory in all of the following battles EXCEPT the Battle of
  - a. Hubbardton
  - b. Freeman's Farm
  - c. Princeton
  - d. Bennington
  - e. Assunpink Creek
14. Which of the following rivers did British forces seek to control in 1777?
  - a. York River
  - b. Hudson River
  - c. Mississippi River
  - d. Combahee River
  - e. Ohio River
15. Which of the following leaders likely felt MOST unappreciated following the Battle of Saratoga?
  - a. Benedict Arnold
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. Horatio Gates
  - e. Henry Knox

1. Which of the following cities did General Howe attack from the south while General Burgoyne was in New York?
  - a. Boston
  - b. Saratoga
  - c. Trenton
  - d. Charleston
  - e. Philadelphia
2. The British beat General Washington on September 11 at the Battle of
  - a. Brandywine
  - b. Saratoga
  - c. New York
  - d. Valley Forge
  - e. Trenton
3. Which of the following cities repelled Washington's attack on October 4<sup>th</sup>?
  - a. Brandywine
  - b. New York City
  - c. Philadelphia
  - d. Germantown
  - e. Saratoga
4. For the winter of 1778 to 1778, the British withdrew to
  - a. New York City
  - b. Boston
  - c. Valley Forge
  - d. Charleston
  - e. Philadelphia
5. George Washington and Marquis de Lafayette were similar in all the following ways EXCEPT in
  - a. serving in the Continental Army
  - b. supporting American independence
  - c. Having a military background
  - d. Belonging to a Masonic temple
  - e. having French origins
6. For the winter of 1778 to 1778, the Continental Army withdrew to
  - a. Charleston
  - b. Valley Forge
  - c. New York City
  - d. Philadelphia
  - e. Boston
7. During the winter of 1777 to 1778, some American leaders believed General George Washington should be replaced with
  - a. Thomas Gage
  - b. Benedict Arnold
  - c. Horatio Gates
  - d. Marquis de Lafayette
  - e. Israel Putnam
8. Whom did Washington appoint as the military commander of Philadelphia in June 1778?
  - a. Baron Friedrich von Steuben
  - b. Marquis de Lafayette
  - c. Benedict Arnold
  - d. Israel Putnam
  - e. Horatio Gates
9. Into how many divisions was the Continental Army reorganized into during the winter between 1777 and 1778?
  - a. ten
  - b. eight
  - c. three
  - d. five
  - e. seven
10. Which of the following reasons did NOT prompt Benedict Arnold to explore defecting?
  - a. His business in Connecticut declined.
  - b. British officers approached him with offers.
  - c. He resented Continental Army officials.
  - d. He married the daughter of a Loyalist.
  - e. He felt unappreciated.
11. Who was MOST influential in establishing the Continental Navy?
  - a. Baron Friedrich von Steuben
  - b. Israel Putnam
  - c. Marquis de Lafayette
  - d. John Adams
  - e. Samuel Adams
12. How many frigates out of the thirteen authorized by Congress in December 1775 entered service?
  - a. eight
  - b. twelve
  - c. five
  - d. ten
  - e. seven

13. How did the Continental Congress MOST effectively combat the British navy?
  - a. sending warships to British waters
  - b. blockading all major ports
  - c. deploying Spanish warships
  - d. purchasing ships like those of the British
  - e. issuing commissions to private ships
14. Who captured the H.M.S. *Drake* in British waters in April of 1778?
  - a. George Washington
  - b. Marquis de Lafayette
  - c. John Adams
  - d. John Paul Jones
  - e. Benedict Arnold
15. Which of the following issues did the Continental Army NOT face in late 1777?
  - a. low morale
  - b. widespread disease
  - c. scarce food
  - d. poor conditions
  - e. weak leadership

1. Which of the following reasons MOST significantly drove the French to aid the American Revolution?
  - a. They wanted to weaken the British.
  - b. The Continental Congress offered them territory.
  - c. They wanted to honor preexisting alliances and agreements.
  - d. They needed goods from North America.
  - e. They supported democratic ideals.
2. Which of the following battles is considered a significant turning point in the Revolutionary War?
  - a. Battle of Saratoga
  - b. Battle of Trenton
  - c. Battle of Yorktown
  - d. Battle of Lexington
  - e. Battle of Bunker Hill
3. The Carlisle Peace Commissions offered Americans peace in exchange for
  - a. land west of the Appalachian Mountains
  - b. home rule within the British empire
  - c. complete independence
  - d. a monetary sum
  - e. protection from Native Americans
4. Which of the following countries did Charles Gravier want to be America's primary partner for trade?
  - a. Great Britain
  - b. Spain
  - c. the Netherlands
  - d. France
  - e. Germany
5. For which of the following goods were the French West Indies MOST lucrative?
  - a. tea
  - b. rubber
  - c. tobacco
  - d. cotton
  - e. coffee
6. The 1778 Treaty of Alliance was between America and
  - a. America
  - b. France
  - c. Great Britain
  - d. the Haudenosaunee Confederacy
  - e. the Netherlands
7. Spanish motivation in the American Revolution MOST closely paralleled that of
  - a. United States
  - b. Great Britain
  - c. the Netherlands
  - d. Germany
  - e. France
8. Spain provided Americans with aid in all the following forms EXCEPT through
  - a. supplies
  - b. troops
  - c. access to ports
  - d. military training
  - e. loans
9. Spanish aid at the Battle of Saint Louis prevented the British from controlling part of the
  - a. Mississippi River
  - b. Hudson River
  - c. Appalachian Mountains
  - d. Missouri River
  - e. Ohio River Valley
10. The Batavian Revolution of 1795 occurred in
  - a. Great Britain
  - b. Spain
  - c. France
  - d. Germany
  - e. the Netherlands
11. Dutch merchants helped the Americans circumvent the
  - a. Navigation Acts
  - b. Intolerable Acts
  - c. Treaty of Amity and Commerce
  - d. Treaty of Alliance
  - e. Townshend Acts

12. Who MOST significantly encouraged diplomacy between America and the Netherlands?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  - e. Samuel Adams
13. The second European country to officially recognize the newly independent United States was
  - a. Spain
  - b. Great Britain
  - c. France
  - d. Germany
  - e. the Netherlands
14. The Dutch aided the Americans in all the following ways EXCEPT through
  - a. embargo evasion
  - b. troops
  - c. loans
  - d. trade
  - e. supplies
15. Which of the following cities lies at the mouth of the Mississippi River?
  - a. New Orleans
  - b. Saint Louis
  - c. Newport
  - d. Havana
  - e. Yorktown



1. After 1778, Great Britain changed its strategy for the American Revolution to focus on
  - a. western colonies
  - b. southern colonies
  - c. coastal colonies
  - d. New England colonies
  - e. mid-Atlantic colonies
2. Which of the following major events MOST likely led to a change in British strategy for the American Revolution in 1778?
  - a. the defection of Benedict Arnold
  - b. the Battle of Saratoga
  - c. Spanish entry into the war
  - d. the formation of the Continental Navy
  - e. French entry into the war
3. Whose naval forces controlled most of the Atlantic coast during the American Revolution?
  - a. the Netherlands'
  - b. Spain's
  - c. America's
  - d. France's
  - e. Britain's
4. Which of the following groups MOST complicated war in the south for Patriots?
  - a. Native Americans
  - b. African Americans
  - c. Dutch settlers
  - d. French settlers
  - e. Spanish settlers
5. Who was the last royal governor of Virginia?
  - a. William Franklin
  - b. Thomas Gage
  - c. Richard Penn
  - d. Thomas Hutchinson
  - e. John Murray
6. Lord Dunmore's Proclamation granted enslaved persons freedom if they fled Patriot enslavers and
  - a. fought for the British
  - b. worked at Loyalist plantations
  - c. successfully fled to the North
  - d. did not support the Patriot cause
  - e. fled to Europe
7. Who led the Ethiopian Regiment?
  - a. African Americans
  - b. Hessian soldiers
  - c. French officers
  - d. British officers
  - e. American officers
8. Which of the following estimates BEST describes the number of African Americans who served in Continental forces?
  - a. five thousand
  - b. three hundred
  - c. ten thousand
  - d. one thousand
  - e. three thousand
9. Who replaced General Howe in 1778?
  - a. Charles Cornwallis
  - b. Thomas Gage
  - c. Archibald Campbell
  - d. John Burgoyne
  - e. Henry Clinton
10. The Phillipsburg Proclamation extended
  - a. the Coercive Acts
  - b. the Proclamation of Rebellion
  - c. the Proclamation of 1763
  - d. Lord Dunmore's Proclamation of 1775
  - e. the Declaration of Independence
11. Who led British forces that captured Savannah, Georgia?
  - a. William Howe
  - b. Henry Clinton
  - c. Archibald Campbell
  - d. Thomas Gage
  - e. John Burgoyne
12. Who led American forces to recapture Savannah, Georgia?
  - a. Benjamin Lincoln
  - b. Charles Hector
  - c. Horatio Gates
  - d. Robert Howe
  - e. Benedict Arnold

13. Who was the French commander at Savannah, Georgia?
  - a. Charles Hector
  - b. Horatio Gates
  - c. Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur
  - d. François Joseph Paul
  - e. Archibald Campbell
14. Who painted General Sir Henry Clinton in c. 1777?
  - a. Allen Lewis
  - b. John Jones
  - c. John Smart
  - d. Gilbert Stuart
  - e. John Trumbull
15. Which of the following groups was initially rejected from the Continental Army?
  - a. African Americans
  - b. Native Americans
  - c. Spanish soldiers
  - d. southern slaveholders
  - e. French soldiers

1. Which fort's command did Benedict Arnold assume in 1780?
  - a. Fort Henry
  - b. Fort Ticonderoga
  - c. Fort Detroit
  - d. Fort James
  - e. West Point
2. Which of the following facts about Benedict Arnold is NOT true?
  - a. He wanted to become a brigadier general.
  - b. He revealed the locations of many Patriot leaders.
  - c. He wanted 20,000 British pounds
  - d. He gave the British maps of his fort.
  - e. He was negotiating with Henry Clinton.
3. Whose arrest tipped off the Continental Army to Benedict Arnold's treason?
  - a. Charles Grey's
  - b. Frederick Haldimand's
  - c. John André's
  - d. Samuel Hood's
  - e. Richard Howe's
4. Which of the following military officers helped organize the Culper Spy Ring?
  - a. Horatio Gates
  - b. Benjamin Lincoln
  - c. Nathaniel Greene
  - d. Benjamin Tallmadge
  - e. Philip Schuyler
5. Hercules Mulligan had access to British officers though his
  - a. tavern
  - b. tailor shop
  - c. art studio
  - d. jewelry shop
  - e. furniture shop
6. Hercules Mulligan discovered a British scheme to capture George Washington on his way to meet with
  - a. a negotiator for prisoners of war
  - b. his top generals
  - c. his head spy in New York City
  - d. the Continental Congress
  - e. the commander-in-chief of French forces in North America
7. After the loss of Savannah, Benjamin Lincoln withdrew to
  - a. New York
  - b. Savannah
  - c. Boston
  - d. Charleston
  - e. Philadelphia
8. What is one reason that led to diminished Loyalist support in the south?
  - a. British Army's coercive measures against Patriots
  - b. promise of cheap land by the Continental Congress
  - c. recent victories by the Continental Army
  - d. violent tactics of the British Army
  - e. Philipsburg Proclamation
9. British Major Patrick Ferguson's militia units were intended to protect Charles Cornwallis's troops'
  - a. troops' rear
  - b. scouts
  - c. camp
  - d. left flank
  - e. right flank
10. Patriot militias caught up to Ferguson's Loyalist forces at
  - a. Saratoga
  - b. Yorktown
  - c. the Combahee River
  - d. Savannah
  - e. Kings Mountain

11. After fleeing the Patriots, Benedict Arnold went on to lead raids in
  - a. Georgia and Rhode Island
  - b. Virginia and Connecticut
  - c. New York and Pennsylvania
  - d. Maryland and South Carolina
  - e. North Carolina and New Hampshire
12. Which of the following women was a sister of one of the Culper Spy Ring's leaders and an informant during the Revolutionary War?
  - a. Elizabeth Burgin
  - b. Lucy Flucker Knox
  - c. Mercy Otis Warren
  - d. Nancy Hart
  - e. Mary Underhill
13. Charles Cornwallis and his troops moved into North Carolina after the defeat of Horatio Gates at the Battle of
  - a. Cowpens
  - b. Monmouth
  - c. Quebec
  - d. Princeton
  - e. Camden
14. The Siege of Charleston ended with the
  - a. Patriot's conditional surrender
  - b. British Army's unconditional surrender
  - c. Patriots fleeing due to a lack of supplies
  - d. British Army's conditional surrender
  - e. Patriot's unconditional surrender
15. Patrick Ferguson died while
  - a. charging down a hill during battle
  - b. giving orders to his troops
  - c. traveling to New York to give news to Henry Clinton
  - d. negotiating a peace treaty
  - e. planning a raid

1. In 1780, George Washington replaced General Horatio Gates with
  - a. General Thomas Gage
  - b. General Henry Knox
  - c. General Charles Lee
  - d. General Marquis de Lafayette
  - e. General Nathanael Greene
2. Who led American forces at the Battle of Cowpens?
  - a. Nathanael Greene
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. Daniel Morgan
  - e. Henry Knox
3. How long did the Battle of Guilford Courthouse last?
  - a. thirty minutes
  - b. one hour
  - c. ninety minutes
  - d. two hours
  - e. fifteen minutes
4. Defeating American forces in states like North Carolina and Virginia was part of the British plan called the
  - a. "American Attack"
  - b. "European Endeavor"
  - c. "Southern Strategy"
  - d. "Revolutionary Revenge"
  - e. "British Brigade"
5. Which British party leader said, "Another such victory would ruin the British Army"?
  - a. Robert Walpole
  - b. Henry Pelham
  - c. King George III
  - d. William Pitt the Younger
  - e. Charles James Fox
6. Which state was British General Cornwallis determined to conquer in order to have control of the South?
  - a. Mississippi
  - b. North Carolina
  - c. Virginia
  - d. Georgia
  - e. South Carolina
7. Who led the American forces at The Battle of Yorktown?
  - a. Charles Lee
  - b. John Laurens
  - c. George Washington
  - d. Marquis de Lafayette
  - e. Alexander Hamilton
8. Who commanded the French naval vessels that aided the Franco-American forces at Yorktown?
  - a. Marquis de Lafayette
  - b. Comte de Rochambeau
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. Pierre Charles L'Enfant
  - e. Comte de Grasse
9. When did The Battle of Yorktown begin?
  - a. August 27, 1782
  - b. October 17, 1781
  - c. January 10, 1782
  - d. November 4, 1780
  - e. September 28, 1781
10. What ended action the Battle of Yorktown?
  - a. Too many British troops were sick to fight.
  - b. The British forces escaped by sea.
  - c. A British officer waved a white handkerchief to surrender.
  - d. Defeated French forces returned to France.
  - e. American troops retreated to New York.
11. Why did General Cornwallis not attend the surrender at Yorktown?
  - a. He did not want to accept the outcome.
  - b. He had to go back to Britain.
  - c. He was busy planning his next attack.
  - d. His wife died.
  - e. He was ill.
12. What battle was the last major military conflict of the Revolutionary War?
  - a. the Battle of Guilford Courthouse
  - b. the Battle of Yorktown
  - c. the Battle of the Combahee River
  - d. the Battle of Cowpens
  - e. the Battle of Kings Mountain

13. After The Battle of Yorktown, the British public's support for the war
  - a. decreased a small amount
  - b. increased
  - c. essentially vanished
  - d. stayed the same
  - e. became much greater
  
14. When did British Parliament passed a law forbidding the British Army from fighting in North America?
  - a. 1794
  - b. 1782
  - c. 1776
  - d. 1780
  - e. 1801
  
15. American Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens was killed during the
  - a. Battle of Trenton
  - b. Battle of the Combahee River
  - c. Battle of Yorktown
  - d. Battle of Camden
  - e. Battle of Bunker Hill

1. Which of the following modern states was NOT the site of frontier combat between the Americans and British?
  - a. Kentucky
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Indiana
  - e. Ohio
2. A major center of British military activity on the western frontier was
  - a. Fort Knox
  - b. Fort Henry
  - c. Fort Detroit
  - d. Fort Cleveland
  - e. Fort Pitt
3. Why did the Continental Congress support intervention on the western frontier after 1778?
  - a. The Continental Army heavily relied upon the agricultural produce of the frontier.
  - b. The British planned to launch a major naval operation on the Ohio River.
  - c. The settlers on the western frontier faced attacks by British-backed Native Americans.
  - d. The British had begun to transport large numbers of troops to the frontier from western Canada.
  - e. The American command feared that even a minor loss on the frontier would destroy Patriot morale.
4. The Gnadenhutten Massacre took place at a(n)
  - a. American trading outpost
  - b. Quaker meeting hall
  - c. Christian Moravian mission
  - d. Native American religious site
  - e. major British fort
5. Colonel William Crawford's excursion into Native American territory led to
  - a. a stunning victory that elevated him to the status of national hero
  - b. the unaccounted disappearance of all 480 of his men
  - c. the discovery of British battle plans along the Ohio River
  - d. a total defeat and his subsequent capture and execution
  - e. a temporary pact of cooperation between the states and local Native American peoples
6. Which Native American group aided the British in their destruction of Hanna's Town?
  - a. the Seneca
  - b. the Shawnee
  - c. the Miami
  - d. the Wyandotte
  - e. the Delaware
7. American defenders warded off the British and their allies in the August 1782 siege of
  - a. Fort Allen
  - b. Fort Pickering
  - c. Fort Henry
  - d. Fort Stark
  - e. Fort Bedford
8. Which of the following men was NOT part of the American delegation to peace negotiations at the end of the Revolutionary War?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. John Jay
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Henry Laurens
  - e. Benjamin Franklin
9. American diplomacy in Europe during the Revolutionary War led to
  - a. commercial partnerships with Venice
  - b. grain imports from Russia
  - c. loans from the Netherlands
  - d. warships from Portugal
  - e. artillery from Prussia

10. The Comte de Vergennes served as a French
  - a. foreign minister
  - b. minister of commerce
  - c. chancellor
  - d. prime minister
  - e. royal secretary
11. Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the Treaty of Paris?
  - a. Augustus FitzRoy
  - b. William Petty
  - c. George Grenville
  - d. Henry Addington
  - e. Frederick North
12. The French proposed that American territory should extend westwards to the
  - a. Appalachian Mountains
  - b. Missouri River
  - c. Pacific Ocean
  - d. Mississippi River
  - e. Lake Michigan
13. Why were the British lenient in their territorial concessions to the Americans?
  - a. The British hoped to make themselves America's premier European commercial partner.
  - b. The British Parliament secretly received bribes from the American delegation.
  - c. The British wanted to win back the trust of the French crown.
  - d. The British feared reprisal from America's powerful European allies.
  - e. The British negotiators were grossly inept and granted vast concessions to the Americans.
14. To which of the following Canadian natural resources did the British give America access in the Treaty of Paris?
  - a. coal
  - b. iron ore
  - c. fish
  - d. timber
  - e. beaver
15. Which of the following states' militiamen were the first to help defend American settlers on the western frontier?
  - a. Maryland
  - b. Virginia
  - c. New York
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. North Carolina



1. During the Revolutionary War MOST Americans
  - a. helped spread political propaganda
  - b. provided lodging for soldiers
  - c. fought as soldiers
  - d. donated money to political organizations
  - e. continued their livelihoods
2. People loyal to the British government were sometimes called
  - a. Tories
  - b. Patriots
  - c. Yankees
  - d. Continentals
  - e. Whigs
3. Which factor MOST determined political affiliations during the revolutionary period?
  - a. social status
  - b. personal convictions
  - c. family members
  - d. economic conditions
  - e. location
4. Loyalists were LEAST likely to be
  - a. prosperous
  - b. educated
  - c. enslavers
  - d. artisans
  - e. Anglican
5. Benjamin Franklin's son, William Franklin, served as
  - a. an officer for the Continental Army
  - b. a congressman for Pennsylvania
  - c. Royal Governor of Pennsylvania
  - d. Royal Governor of New Jersey
  - e. a congressman for Massachusetts
6. After the Revolutionary War, MOST Loyalists
  - a. sought sanctuary in Great Britain
  - b. remained in the United States
  - c. fled to Canada
  - d. moved to France
  - e. traveled to Spain
7. In the British army there were about 25,000
  - a. African Americans
  - b. Canadians
  - c. immigrants
  - d. Native Americans
  - e. Loyalists
8. After the Revolutionary War, Loyalists were MOST often subjected to
  - a. stoning
  - b. tarring and feathering
  - c. mutilation
  - d. whipping
  - e. drawing and quartering
9. British officers planned military campaigns believing they would have widespread support in
  - a. New Spain
  - b. the midwest
  - c. Canada
  - d. the south
  - e. the north
10. Loyalist support was strong in all of the following areas EXCEPT
  - a. eastern Maryland
  - b. Georgia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. New York City
  - e. the Carolinas
11. Approximately what percentage of the white population in the colonies supported the Revolution?
  - a. seventy to seventy-five
  - b. forty to forty-five
  - c. fifty to fifty-five
  - d. sixty to sixty-five
  - e. thirty to thirty-five
12. Joseph Plum Martin was a
  - a. plantation owner
  - b. lawyer
  - c. merchant
  - d. tailor
  - e. farmer

13. Why did merchants in port cities tend to support the British government?
- a. They feared losing British subsidies on certain goods.
  - b. They relied on British global trade networks.
  - c. They used British ships to carry their goods.
  - d. They relied on the British army to protect their ships.
  - e. They wanted to keep using British Pounds.
14. Of following options, who would be MOST likely to be a Loyalist?
- a. tailors
  - b. plantation owners
  - c. farmers
  - d. shop owners
  - e. lawyers
15. Which of the following Patriots was a merchant?
- a. John Adams
  - b. John Dickinson
  - c. Daniel Shays
  - d. John Hancock
  - e. George Washington

1. Which of the following issues did not threaten the homefront during the American Revolution?
  - a. local unrest
  - b. inflation
  - c. blockades
  - d. crop destruction
  - e. scarce drinking water
2. As part of their boycott of British products, colonists consumed more
  - a. whisky
  - b. coffee
  - c. cotton
  - d. pork
  - e. tea
3. What was the first name of Colonel Henry Knox's wife?
  - a. Margaret
  - b. Catherine
  - c. Mary
  - d. Sarah
  - e. Lucy
4. Colonel Henry Knox received a letter from his wife in 1777 discussing
  - a. crop destruction
  - b. food scarcity
  - c. inflation
  - d. disease
  - e. water scarcity
5. Which of the following women was a Loyalist?
  - a. Mary Hays
  - b. Deborah Sampson
  - c. Catherine Van Cortlandt
  - d. Margaret Corbin
  - e. Abigail Adams
6. After her husband fled to escape arrest, Catherine Van Cortlandt and her children remained in
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. New York
  - c. South Carolina
  - d. New Jersey
  - e. Virginia
7. How many children did Philip and Catherine Van Cortlandt have?
  - a. ten
  - b. three
  - c. nine
  - d. five
  - e. Seven
8. To which of the following colonies did Philip Van Cortlandt flee to avoid arrest?
  - a. Virginia
  - b. New Jersey
  - c. New York
  - d. South Carolina
  - e. Massachusetts
9. Who could speak Iroquoian languages and became an interpreter in the Ohio Valley?
  - a. Sarah Cass McGinn
  - b. Catherine Van Cortlandt
  - c. Martha Washington
  - d. Margaret Corbin
  - e. Mary Hays
10. Which of the following groups would be LEAST likely to be considered a threat during the American Revolution?
  - a. Native Americans
  - b. merchants
  - c. women
  - d. African Americans
  - e. Hessians
11. "Camp followers" were
  - a. soldiers' wives
  - b. officers' wives
  - c. single women
  - d. Native Americans
  - e. enslaved persons
12. What was the first name of George Washington's wife?
  - a. Martha
  - b. Sarah
  - c. Lucy
  - d. Margaret
  - e. Molly

13. Mary Ludwig Hays traveled to bring water for soldiers at the Battle of
  - a. Cowpens
  - b. Saratoga
  - c. Guildford Courthouse
  - d. Yorktown
  - e. Monmouth
14. For which of the following colonies' artillery was Mary Ludwig Hays's husband a gunner?
  - a. South Carolina's
  - b. New Jersey's
  - c. Pennsylvania's
  - d. New York's
  - e. Virginia's
15. All the following women fought or served in the American Revolution EXCEPT
  - a. Deborah Sampson
  - b. Catherine Van Cortlandt
  - c. Margaret Corbin
  - d. Mary Ludwig Hays
  - e. Sarah Cass McGinn

1. Which of the following estimates BEST represents the number of enslaved persons in the American colonies when the American Revolution began?
  - a. 25,000
  - b. 15,000
  - c. 55,000
  - d. 35,000
  - e. 45,000
2. The British MOST likely emancipated some enslaved people in order to
  - a. profit from their labor
  - b. increase Loyalist support
  - c. show their opposition to slavery
  - d. weaken the Patriots
  - e. strengthen their army
3. Boston King was enslaved as a carpenter in
  - a. Maryland
  - b. South Carolina
  - c. North Carolina
  - d. Virginia
  - e. Georgia
4. Which of the following cities was the last British stronghold in the American Revolution?
  - a. New York City
  - b. Yorktown
  - c. Boston
  - d. Savannah
  - e. Charleston
5. British policy granted freedom to enslaved persons who
  - a. had provided supplies for the British
  - b. fled from their plantation any time before the British evacuation
  - c. served in the British Army or Royal Navy
  - d. could read and write
  - e. escaped their plantation before the provisional peace treaty
6. Which of the following colonies had the highest proportion of enslaved people among the New England colonies?
  - a. Connecticut
  - b. New York
  - c. New Hampshire
  - d. Massachusetts
  - e. Rhode Island
7. After the American Revolution, the United States military did not have racially integrated companies again until
  - a. World War I
  - b. the Korean War
  - c. the War of 1812
  - d. World War II
  - e. the Vietnam War
8. Which of the following officers led troops to capture British General Richard Prescott in July 1777?
  - a. Henry Knox
  - b. Richard Prescott
  - c. William Barton
  - d. William Crawford
  - e. Charles Lee
9. Which of the following enslaved people was a Loyalist?
  - a. Crispus Attucks
  - b. Violet King
  - c. James Armistead Lafayette
  - d. Boston King
  - e. Jack Sisson
10. Which of the following formerly enslaved people provided key intelligence at the Battle of Yorktown?
  - a. James Armistead
  - b. Boston King
  - c. Jack Sisson
  - d. Crispus Attucks
  - e. Violet King
11. Which of the following generals' headquarters did James Armistead infiltrate in 1781?
  - a. George Washington's
  - b. John Burgoyne's
  - c. Thomas Gage's
  - d. Charles Cornwallis's
  - e. Charles Lee's
12. The Virginia Act of 1783 emancipated enslaved persons in Virginia who
  - a. spied on the British
  - b. fought in the American Revolution
  - c. had been born to enslaved parents
  - d. sought refuge in Virginia
  - e. escaped from Virginia

13. Which of the following names did James Armistead adopt after his manumission in 1787?
- a. Marquis
  - b. Washington
  - c. Kent
  - d. Lafayette
  - e. Yorktown
14. Who helped James Armistead achieve independence?
- a. Charles Cornwallis
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Charles Lee
  - d. Thomas Gage
  - e. Marquis de Lafayette
15. Which of the following methods was NOT an option for enslaved people to gain independence before 1785?
- a. fighting in the militia in place of their enslaver
  - b. serving in the British Army
  - c. escaping from Patriot enslavers
  - d. serving in Rhode Island's black regiment
  - e. providing intelligence to the Continental Army

1. The Proclamation of 1763 aimed at
  - a. ending the enslavement of Native peoples
  - b. limiting westward colonial expansion into Native American land
  - c. establishing missionaries among the Native Americans
  - d. preventing the spread of diseases to Native Americans
  - e. promoting trade between Native Americans and the colonies
2. Which of the following nations was the last to join the Six Nations of the Iroquois?
  - a. Cayuga
  - b. Mohawk
  - c. Oneida
  - d. Seneca
  - e. Tuscarora
3. Sir William Johnson was born in
  - a. England
  - b. Scotland
  - c. Ireland
  - d. Wales
  - e. Canada
4. Why was Sir William Johnson appointed as the Superintendent of Indian Affairs?
  - a. He was a prominent commercial investor in trade posts throughout the region.
  - b. He understood Iroquois culture and developed friendly relations with Native peoples.
  - c. He was a brutal enforcer of colonial policy and did not hesitate to use violence against Native peoples.
  - d. He was adept at sowing discord among the Six Nations of the Iroquois.
  - e. He came from a wealthy family whose political maneuverings got him the position.
5. How did the Oneida Nation respond to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War?
  - a. joining ranks with the British
  - b. financially backing the Americans
  - c. raiding both American and British camps
  - d. allying with Ohio Valley tribes
  - e. declaring total neutrality
6. The Iroquois Nations proved to be vital British allies in the
  - a. Pequot War
  - b. King Phillip's War
  - c. Seven Years' War
  - d. War of Jenkin's Ear
  - e. Tarrantine War
7. Which of the following nations of the Iroquois Confederacy did NOT have members fight for the British in the Revolutionary War?
  - a. Onondaga
  - b. Seneca
  - c. Mohawk
  - d. Tuscarora
  - e. Cayuga
8. Which of the following states was the site of Joseph Brant's Western education?
  - a. Pennsylvania
  - b. New York
  - c. Massachusetts
  - d. Connecticut
  - e. Rhode Island
9. Native American leader Joseph Louis Cook reached the rank of
  - a. captain
  - b. sergeant major
  - c. brigadier general
  - d. lieutenant colonel
  - e. major
10. Joseph Louis Cook and Joseph Brant were both members of the
  - a. Mohawk Nation
  - b. Seneca Nation
  - c. Cayuga Nation
  - d. Onondaga Nation
  - e. Tuscarora Nation
11. Whom did Joseph Louis Cook accompany on a military campaign in Quebec?
  - a. Israel Putnam
  - b. Horatio Gates
  - c. Nathaniel Greene
  - d. George Washington
  - e. Benedict Arnold

12. Why did Joseph Louis Cook lead the Native American diplomatic delegation in 1780?
- a. He could speak French fluently.
  - b. He received diplomatic training in Britain as a young man.
  - c. He had total American military authority in the region.
  - d. He was a personal friend of Rochambeau.
  - e. He won an election among the Iroquois nations.
13. Creek warriors played an important role in the British siege of
- a. Yorktown
  - b. Charleston
  - c. Greenville
  - d. Savannah
  - e. Charlotte
14. Which of the following European states played the MOST important role in fighting the British on the Gulf Coast?
- a. France
  - b. Spain
  - c. Portugal
  - d. the Netherlands
  - e. Prussia
15. The British response to their Native American allies' contributions following the Treaty of Paris could BEST be described as an act of
- a. servitude
  - b. belligerence
  - c. abandonment
  - d. patronization
  - e. appeasement



1. Why was the Continental Congress frequently unable to supply and pay their armies adequately?
  - a. Rampant corruption among Congress members limited funds available to the war effort.
  - b. British spies were very adept at funneling funds and supplies away from their intended sources.
  - c. Individual states often did not supply Congress with enough funds.
  - d. Factional discord within the Congress typically prevented swift and efficient resource allocation.
  - e. Congress prioritized ensuring cities remained well-provisioned before focusing on their armies in the field.
2. Whom did George Washington defeat in the election for Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army?
  - a. Benedict Arnold
  - b. Samuel Adams
  - c. John Hancock
  - d. Horatio Gates
  - e. Nathaniel Greene
3. George Washington was from the state of
  - a. Virginia
  - b. New York
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. North Carolina
  - e. Maryland
4. Which of the following adjectives BEST describes George Washington's reputation in the Continental Congress?
  - a. erudite
  - b. megalomaniacal
  - c. tender
  - d. selfless
  - e. ruthless
5. John Dickinson was a prominent supporter of
  - a. reconciliation with Britain following tax reform
  - b. a Puritan theocracy in New England
  - c. colonial submission to France
  - d. guerilla warfare against the British
  - e. a highly centralized American republic
6. Which of the following Founding Fathers openly called for independence from Britain in early 1775?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Richard Henry Lee
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. James Monroe
  - e. George Washington
7. The Olive Branch Petition aimed to
  - a. support colonial citizens affected by the quartering of British troops
  - b. prevent prolonged war between Britain and the colonies
  - c. incite British nobles to join the Americans in revolt
  - d. undermine the British economy through a general embargo
  - e. limit the operation of the trans-Atlantic slave trade
8. The Continental Congress addressed the Olive Branch Petition to the
  - a. King
  - b. House of Commons
  - c. Prime Minister
  - d. House of Lords
  - e. Archbishop of Canterbury
9. Who wrote the first version of the Olive Branch Petition?
  - a. Richard Henry Lee
  - b. John Hancock
  - c. James Madison
  - d. John Jay
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
10. The Continental Congress rejected the first version of the Olive Branch Petition because its members
  - a. disagreed with the author's use of religious rhetoric
  - b. viewed the petition as too aggressive
  - c. believed the petition's demands were too vague
  - d. disliked the author's writing style
  - e. hoped for a more fervent statement

11. Which of the following de facto powers of government did the Continental Congress NOT possess?
  - a. issuing currency
  - b. raising armies
  - c. borrowing from other states
  - d. appointing diplomats
  - e. raising taxes
12. Which of the following men did NOT serve on the drafting committee for the Olive Branch Petition?
  - a. Benjamin Franklin
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. Phillip Livingston
  - d. John Rutledge
  - e. John Jay
13. The First Continental Congress collectively agreed to
  - a. raise defensive militias
  - b. boycott British products
  - c. abolish the trans-Atlantic slave trade
  - d. declare American independence
  - e. expand settlement westward
14. Which major American city was under siege when the Second Continental Congress convened?
  - a. New York City
  - b. Charleston
  - c. Boston
  - d. Williamsburg
  - e. Philadelphia
15. The Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms primarily takes aim at
  - a. legislative acts
  - b. bureaucratic regulations
  - c. ecclesiastical strictures
  - d. royal decrees
  - e. societal norms

1. In the summer of 1775, King George III's reaction to the recent events in Boston could BEST be described as
  - a. disappointed
  - b. livid
  - c. pleased
  - d. surprised
  - e. confused
2. After his address to Parliament in October of 1775, King George III
  - a. expanded Great Britain's naval and land forces
  - b. repealed the Intolerable Acts
  - c. issued a Proclamation of Rebellion
  - d. shut down the port of Boston
  - e. increased trade regulations for the colonies
3. Which of the following men were sent to deliver the Olive Branch petition to Great Britain?
  - a. John Dickinson and John Adams
  - b. Samuel Adams and Robert Livingston
  - c. Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin
  - d. Richard Penn and Arthur Lee
  - e. Roger Sherman and Alexander Hamilton
4. Which of the following men tried to give the Olive Branch Petition to King George III?
  - a. the Earl of Cornwallis
  - b. the Earl of Essex
  - c. the Earl of Dartmouth
  - d. the Earl of Jersey
  - e. the Earl of Suffolk
5. Why was the Olive Branch Petition unsuccessful?
  - a. It arrived too late.
  - b. It never reached King George III's palace.
  - c. It was too radical.
  - d. It criticized some of the king's policies.
  - e. It did not apologize for the colonist's actions.
6. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* ended by stating that Americans
  - a. could change history with a new kind of government
  - b. needed to abolish slavery
  - c. had to reconcile with Great Britain
  - d. should come together to fight for independence
  - e. should protest Britain's unfair taxes
7. The first half of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* criticized
  - a. the Continental Congress
  - b. Loyalists
  - c. King George III and Parliament
  - d. the Sons of Liberty
  - e. slaveholders
8. Thomas Paine moved to Philadelphia with the help of
  - a. John Dickinson
  - b. George Washington
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  - e. John Adams
9. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* is MOST similar to a(n)
  - a. speech
  - b. essay
  - c. letter
  - d. novel
  - e. sermon
10. Which of the following men led a pro-independence faction in the Continental Congress along with John Adams and Richard Henry Lee?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Samuel Adams
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  - e. John Dickinson

11. Which of the following facts about the Virginia Convention is NOT true?
  - a. It took place on May 15, 1776.
  - b. It proposed creating a declaration of independence to the Continental Congress.
  - c. It proposed creating a confederation of the states to the Continental Congress.
  - d. It suggested forming foreign alliances to the Continental Congress.
  - e. It suggested creating a Continental Army to the Continental Congress.
12. Thomas Paine was an immigrant from
  - a. Italy
  - b. England
  - c. Scotland
  - d. Ireland
  - e. France
13. Which of the following states' delegates were able to vote immediately on the Lee Resolution without waiting for instructions from their colonial legislature?
  - a. Rhode Island's
  - b. New York's
  - c. Delaware's
  - d. Pennsylvania's
  - e. Maryland's
14. Which of the following congressmen eagerly seconded the Lee resolution?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. John Dickinson
  - d. Samuel Adams
  - e. Benjamin Franklin
15. The Lee Resolution proposed that the colonies
  - a. should create a republican government.
  - b. were completely independent of Great Britain
  - c. were still loyal to the British government
  - d. would be loyal to the king if they received representation in parliament
  - e. should go to war with Great Britain

1. How many representatives were charged with drafting a declaration of American independence?
  - a. five
  - b. fifteen
  - c. ten
  - d. seven
  - e. three
2. Who wrote most of the first draft of the Declaration of Independence?
  - a. Robert Livingston
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. Roger Sherman
3. Who MOST LIKELY assisted the primary writer of the Declaration of Independence?
  - a. Robert Livingston
  - b. Roger Sherman
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  - e. John Adams
4. Historians believe that the writer of the Declaration of Independence borrowed from all the following works EXCEPT
  - a. the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
  - b. England's 1689 Declaration of Rights
  - c. the Virginia constitution
  - d. works of John Locke
  - e. the Virginia Declaration of Rights
5. The author of the Declaration of Independence later stated that "it was intended to be an expression of the American
  - a. dream"
  - b. sentiment"
  - c. quest"
  - d. mind"
  - e. unity"
6. Whose reign ended with England's 1689 Declaration of Rights?
  - a. Charles II's
  - b. James II's
  - c. Edward II's
  - d. William III's
  - e. Mary II's
7. Who drafted the Virginia Declaration of Rights?
  - a. John Smith
  - b. Patrick Henry
  - c. George Mason
  - d. George Washington
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
8. In which of the following colonies was the legislature unable to meet to authorize delegates to vote for independence in June 1776 due to an evacuation?
  - a. South Carolina
  - b. Virginia
  - c. New York
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Massachusetts
9. By the end of June 1776, delegates were authorized to vote for independence in all the following colonies EXCEPT
  - a. Rhode Island
  - b. Delaware
  - c. Connecticut
  - d. New Hampshire
  - e. New Jersey
10. Which of the following statements regarding the assertion that King George III forced slavery on the colonies is true?
  - a. The author removed it from the original draft when Congress was reviewing the document.
  - b. It remained in the final publication despite some opposition from southern colonies.
  - c. Delegates in Congress added the assertion when reviewing the Declaration of Independence.
  - d. John Dickinson suggested the statement be added, but Congress rejected the proposal.
  - e. The committee tasked with writing the statement could not agree on how to word it.

11. Who MOST strongly believed that Congress should wait to declare independence until the Articles of Confederation were drafted and foreign alliances were obtained?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. George Mason
  - c. John Adams
  - d. John Dickinson
  - e. Roger Sherman
12. Who passionately argued that Congress should declare independence as soon as possible?
  - a. George Mason
  - b. Roger Sherman
  - c. John Adams
  - d. John Dickinson
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
13. How many votes did Pennsylvania have in Congress in July 1776?
  - a. five
  - b. four
  - c. two
  - d. one
  - e. three
14. In a letter to his wife on July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1776, John Adams wrote that future generations would celebrate independence the “Day of
  - a. Freedom”
  - b. Liberty”
  - c. Deliverance”
  - d. Independence”
  - e. Liberation”
15. How many days elapsed between the committee’s presentation of the drafted Declaration of Independence to Congress and its approval?
  - a. ten
  - b. eight
  - c. six
  - d. four
  - e. Two

1. How many sections does the Declaration of Independence contain?
  - a. four
  - b. five
  - c. eight
  - d. six
  - e. seven
2. The preamble of the Declaration of Independence states that revolution is justified when a government
  - a. becomes a monarchy
  - b. goes against the will of the people
  - c. harms its subjects
  - d. is ineffective
  - e. threatens natural rights
3. The Declaration of Independence's first twelve charges accuse King George III of
  - a. waging war against his subjects
  - b. abusing his executive power
  - c. ignoring the plights of his American subjects
  - d. punishing the colonists harshly
  - e. subjecting the colonies to unconstitutional measures
4. How many people signed the declaration of independence?
  - a. seventy-nine
  - b. fifty-six
  - c. thirty-seven
  - d. sixty-eight
  - e. forty-five
5. Which of the following printers worked all night to produce two hundred broadsides of the Declaration of Independence?
  - a. C.S. Van Winkle
  - b. John Dunlap
  - c. Moses Cheney
  - d. Mathew Carey
  - e. Benjamin Franklin
6. On July 9, 1776, George Washington had the Declaration of Independence read to his troops in
  - a. Philadelphia
  - b. New York City
  - c. Boston
  - d. Charleston
  - e. Trenton
7. Inspired by the Declaration of Independence, a crowd in New York City pulled down a statue of King George III and
  - a. broke it into pieces
  - b. melted it into lead
  - c. threw it into a river
  - d. replaced the head with George Washington's
  - e. vandalized it
8. In which of the following sections of the Declaration of Independence did Jefferson state that severing the relationship between the colonies and Great Britain was justified and necessary?
  - a. indictment of King George III
  - b. conclusion
  - c. denunciation of the British people
  - d. introduction
  - e. preamble
9. Who was the Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1776?
  - a. Frederick, Lord North
  - b. George Grenville
  - c. Bonar Law
  - d. William Petty
  - e. William Pitt
10. Which of the following Patriots referred to the grievances in the Declaration of Independence as a "Catalogue of Crimes"?
  - a. Benjamin Franklin
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Paul Revere
  - e. Samuel Adams

11. One of the first formal public readings of the Declaration of Independence took place on July 8, 1776 at
  - a. Philadelphia's Independence Hall
  - b. Boston's Old State House
  - c. New York's Fort Ticonderoga
  - d. New York City's Federal Hall
  - e. Boston's Bunker Hill
12. Which of the following documents did 547 Loyalists from New York sign in response to the Declaration of Independence?
  - a. "Arguments against the Independence of these Colonies"
  - b. "The True Interest of America"
  - c. "A Declaration of Dependence"
  - d. "Strictures Upon the Declaration of the Congress of Philadelphia"
  - e. "Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress"
13. The Prime Minister of Great Britain commissioned a rebuttal to the Declaration of Independence titled
  - a. "A Declaration of Dependence"
  - b. "Answer to the Declaration of the American Congress"
  - c. "Strictures Upon the Declaration of the Congress of Philadelphia"
  - d. "The True Interest of America"
  - e. "Arguments against the Independence of these Colonies"
14. The phrase "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" comes from the Declaration of Independence's
  - a. conclusion
  - b. indictment of King George III
  - c. preamble
  - d. introduction
  - e. denunciation of the British people
15. The Declaration of Independence's last five charges against King George III assert that he
  - a. abused his executive power
  - b. ignored the plights of his American subjects
  - c. was harsh in his punishments towards the colonists
  - d. was violent and cruel in waging war against his American subjects
  - e. was working with Parliament to subject the colonies to unconstitutional measures



1. The Articles of Confederation established
  - a. an alliance with the Iroquois Confederacy
  - b. a loose union with state sovereignty
  - c. formal independence from the British
  - d. a strong central government
  - e. each colony as an independent state
2. Who chaired the committee tasked with drafting a constitution in June 1776?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. John Dickinson
  - e. John Rutledge
3. The appointed committee drafted the Articles of Confederation in
  - a. four months
  - b. three months
  - c. two months
  - d. one month
  - e. two weeks
4. All the following issues were controversial when the Articles of Confederation were under debate EXCEPT
  - a. voting procedures
  - b. powers granted to the states
  - c. the necessity of a central government
  - d. adding a judiciary
  - e. handling western land claims
5. Which of the following major events occurred on November 15, 1777?
  - a. The Articles of Confederation were ratified by all the states.
  - b. The first draft of the Articles of Confederation was shown to Congress.
  - c. The Congress of the Confederation ended.
  - d. The Articles of Confederation were completed.
  - e. New York Loyalists signed "A Declaration of Dependence".
6. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could do all the following EXCEPT
  - a. borrowing and printing money
  - b. settling disputes between states
  - c. making treaties
  - d. enforce treaty provisions
  - e. declaring war
7. How many votes did the Articles of Confederation grant to Virginia?
  - a. one
  - b. three
  - c. seven
  - d. ten
  - e. five
8. How many of the thirteen states would have to consent to the Articles of Confederation and any future changes?
  - a. thirteen
  - b. nine
  - c. ten
  - d. twelve
  - e. eleven
9. Which of the following states was the last to ratify the Articles of Confederation?
  - a. South Carolina
  - b. Maryland
  - c. New Hampshire
  - d. North Carolina
  - e. Georgia
10. What MOST significantly caused the delay in the Articles of Confederation's ratification?
  - a. The Articles allowed states to make decisions on western land claims.
  - b. Larger states had more representation.
  - c. The Articles included no judicial system.
  - d. The Articles of Confederation imposed a tax on enslavers.
  - e. Maryland believed the national government would be too strong.

11. What did the Ordinance of 1784 accomplish?
  - a. It created a system for the admission of new states.
  - b. It taxed citizens based on their land holdings.
  - c. It divided the United States into separate states.
  - d. It established the Northwest Territory as the new United States.
  - e. It transferred land claims in the west from the states to the national government.
12. How many inhabitants were needed for a new state when the system for admission of new states was first introduced?
  - a. 35,000
  - b. 50,000
  - c. 80,000
  - d. 100,000
  - e. 60,000
13. Which of the following states was the FIRST created from the Northwest Territory?
  - a. Kentucky
  - b. Maine
  - c. Vermont
  - d. Tennessee
  - e. Ohio
14. Who suggested a ban on slavery in the Northwest Territory in the 1784 Ordinance?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Samuel Adams
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Benjamin Franklin
  - e. Alexander Hamilton
15. Which of the following documents or policies MOST guided the Continental Congress while the Articles were being ratified?
  - a. the Lee Resolution
  - b. the Iroquois Confederacy's policies
  - c. the Declaration of Independence
  - d. British colonial policies
  - e. the Articles of Confederation

1. After the Revolutionary War, the American economy was in shambles for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that America
  - a. had a high amount of debt
  - b. could not trade with the Caribbean Islands
  - c. was experiencing rapid inflation
  - d. could not trade with France and Spain
  - e. had restricted trade with Great Britain
2. Who observed that the conflict around debt relief measures was essentially a struggle between “the class with, and [the] class without, property”?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Alexander Hamilton
  - c. James Madison
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. Benjamin Franklin
3. Before and after the Revolutionary War, most people in rural areas
  - a. practiced ranching
  - b. owned small shops
  - c. were artisans
  - d. owned plantations
  - e. practiced subsistence agriculture
4. Which farmer said, “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”?
  - a. “Pook Sharp”
  - b. “Ol’ Mugs Fridline”
  - c. “Jumbo Ewing”
  - d. “Old Plough Jogger”
  - e. “Skunk Schweyer”
5. Before rebelling, the rural communities in Massachusetts petitioned the state legislature to
  - a. reduce taxes
  - b. subsidize grains
  - c. return their seized property
  - d. issue paper currency
  - e. pass favorable debtor laws
6. Which of the following Patriot leaders noted that the additional property tax in Massachusetts would become “heavier than the People could bear”?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
  - e. John Adams
7. On August 29, 1786, farmers in western Massachusetts prevented a court from opening in
  - a. Worcester
  - b. Boston
  - c. Northampton
  - d. Lenox
  - e. Stockbridge
8. Which of the following former Continental Army Major Generals led about three thousand militiamen to Worcester to stop Shays’ rebellion?
  - a. Horatio Gates
  - b. Benjamin Lincoln
  - c. Henry Knox
  - d. Nathaniel Greene
  - e. Robert Howe
9. How many ringleaders of Shays’ Rebellion were convicted and sentenced to death?
  - a. seventeen
  - b. sixteen
  - c. fifteen
  - d. eighteen
  - e. fourteen
10. Which of the following former Continental Army officers lead Shays’ Rebellion along with Daniel Shays?
  - a. James Reed
  - b. Luke Day
  - c. Anthony Wayne
  - d. George Weedon
  - e. John Nixon

11. Which of the following governors suggested creating a privately funded militia to stop the rebellion?
  - a. John Brooks
  - b. Charlie Baker
  - c. John Hancock
  - d. James Bowdoin
  - e. James Sullivan
12. The Shaysite army tried to seize the federal arsenal at
  - a. Springfield
  - b. Andover
  - c. Danvers
  - d. Malden
  - e. Amherst
13. The leaders of Shays' Rebellion fled to
  - a. Connecticut and Virginia
  - b. Delaware and Rhode Island
  - c. Vermont and New Hampshire
  - d. New York and New Jersey
  - e. Maryland and Pennsylvania
14. Shays' rebellion essentially ended after a militia unit scattered them near
  - a. Pittsfield
  - b. Taunton
  - c. Somerville
  - d. Petersham
  - e. Gloucester
15. Why did the militia not respond when protestors shut down the county court in Worcester, Massachusetts?
  - a. They lacked proper weapons.
  - b. They sympathized with the protestors.
  - c. They were unorganized.
  - d. They received notice too late.
  - e. They had not been payed.

1. Where did delegates from six states meet in 1786 to address the issue of regulating interstate commerce?
  - a. New York City, New York
  - b. Charleston, South Carolina
  - c. Annapolis, Maryland
  - d. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
  - e. Boston, Massachusetts
2. During the meeting of six states in September 1786, which of the following delegates questioned whether the Articles of Confederation supplied a viable form of government?
  - a. Alexander Hamilton
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. John Dickinson
  - d. James Madison
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
3. Where did the Constitutional Convention take place?
  - a. the Virginia State House
  - b. the Pennsylvania State House
  - c. the Maryland State House
  - d. the Massachusetts State House
  - e. the New York State House
4. Why did Rhode Island refuse to send a delegation to the Constitutional Convention?
  - a. They feared the convention would strengthen the national government.
  - b. Their delegates were serving as diplomats abroad.
  - c. They worried that the convention would accept the Virginia plan.
  - d. They disliked the lack of representation at the convention.
  - e. They worried the convention would pass pro-debtor laws.
5. Which of the following groups of people was represented at the Constitutional Convention?
  - a. merchants
  - b. artisans
  - c. tenant farmers
  - d. people from the west
  - e. yeoman farmers
6. The New Jersey Plan proposed that representation should
  - a. be dependent on the state's total population
  - b. stay two votes per state
  - c. be based on how much taxes the state paid
  - d. remain one vote per state
  - e. be determined by the state's free population
7. The delegates at the Constitutional Convention MOST favored
  - a. pro-creditor laws
  - b. limited foreign alliances
  - c. limited immigration
  - d. strong state governments
  - e. a large military
8. Which of the following delegates suggested the Virginia Plan?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Roger Sherman
  - c. James Madison
  - d. George Washington
  - e. John Blair
9. The Virginia Plan was also called the
  - a. Large-State Plan
  - b. Pennsylvania Plan
  - c. Three-Branch Plan
  - d. Wealthy-State Plan
  - e. Large- population Plan
10. How many delegates attended the Constitutional Convention?
  - a. fifty-seven
  - b. fifty-nine
  - c. fifty-eight
  - d. fifty-five
  - e. fifty-six
11. Which of the following delegates was elected to preside over the Constitutional Convention?
  - a. Samuel Adams
  - b. John Dickinson
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. John Hancock
  - e. George Washington

12. The Virginia Plan outlined a government with a
  - a. bicameral legislature
  - b. unicameral legislature
  - c. tricameral judiciary branch
  - d. bicameral judiciary branch
  - e. bicameral executive branch
13. Which of the following delegates did NOT attend the constitutional convention?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Alexander Hamilton
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. James Madison
  - e. George Washington
14. In January 1787, the Confederation Congress directed delegates to
  - a. create proposals for managing international trade
  - b. send militiamen to help fight the British and Native Americans in the west
  - c. create constitutions for each state
  - d. consider revisions to the Articles of Confederation
  - e. discuss ideas for managing public debt
15. During the Constitutional Convention, the delegates decided to
  - a. meet in secret
  - b. make a plan to settle public debt
  - c. revise the Articles of Confederation
  - d. recall all diplomats from Europe
  - e. give each state two votes

1. The Connecticut Compromise settled the debate of
  - a. the capital's location
  - b. states' representation
  - c. a judiciary branch
  - d. slavery
  - e. western land claims
2. For how many days did the committee meet before the Connecticut Compromise was introduced?
  - a. 12 days
  - b. 10 days
  - c. 8 days
  - d. 16 days
  - e. 14 days
3. The Connecticut Compromise was also known as the
  - a. Great Slavery Compromise
  - b. Judiciary Compromise
  - c. Great Compromise
  - d. Large-State Plan
  - e. Small State Plan
4. Who elected Senators for their state according to the Connecticut Compromise?
  - a. the president
  - b. citizens
  - c. Supreme Court justices
  - d. former senators
  - e. members of the House of Representatives
5. Which of the following words never appears in the Constitution's final draft?
  - a. "war"
  - b. "equal"
  - c. "power"
  - d. "land"
  - e. "slave"
6. What fraction of a free person was each enslaved person considered for determining representatives in Congress when the United States Constitution was first established?
  - a. 3/4
  - b. 3/5
  - c. 1/2
  - d. 2/5
  - e. 1/4
7. Who suggested outlawing the transatlantic slave trade at the Constitutional Convention?
  - a. George Mason
  - b. Samuel Adams
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. John Adams
  - e. Benjamin Franklin
8. George Mason represented
  - a. New York
  - b. Virginia
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Maryland
  - e. New Jersey
9. On which of the following issues did southern states concede, in order to convince the New England states to accept the Fugitive Slave Clause?
  - a. judiciary system
  - b. Native American removal
  - c. western land claims
  - d. trade
  - e. international alliances
10. Which of the following states' delegates would be MOST likely to oppose outlawing transatlantic slave trade?
  - a. Rhode Island's
  - b. Pennsylvania's
  - c. Georgia's
  - d. New York's
  - e. Virginia's

11. The Fugitive Slave Clause relied MOST on policies of the
  - a. indenture system
  - b. Declaration of Independence
  - c. Articles of Confederation
  - d. Treaty of Paris
  - e. Northwest Ordinance
12. James Madison wrote that the MOST significant constitutional disputes were between
  - a. northern and southern states
  - b. big and small states
  - c. coastal and inland states
  - d. eastern and western states
  - e. New England and mid-Atlantic states
13. Who elected members of the House of Representatives for their state, according to the Connecticut Compromise?
  - a. members of Senate
  - b. the president
  - c. former House members
  - d. Supreme Court justices
  - e. citizens
14. Which factor MOST influenced the Constitution's granting of powers to quell domestic rebellions to the national government?
  - a. precedents set in the Articles of Confederation
  - b. the Whiskey Rebellion
  - c. Shays' Rebellion
  - d. local Loyalist movements
  - e. uprisings of enslaved persons
15. Which of the following reasons BEST explains protections for slavery present in the original United States Constitution?
  - a. Northern states threatened that they would refuse to ratify the document without protections for slavery.
  - b. Delegates worried that freeing a vast number of enslaved persons would harm the economic system.
  - c. Most of the delegates profited from the transatlantic slave trade.
  - d. A wide majority of the delegates supported slavery.
  - e. Delegates feared that southern states would refuse to ratify the document.



1. How many state's approvals were needed to ratify the Constitution?
  - a. ten
  - b. twelve
  - c. eleven
  - d. eight
  - e. nine
2. The Antifederalists were also called
  - a. Whigs
  - b. Yankees
  - c. Nationalists
  - d. constitutionals
  - e. Localists
3. Which of the following Patriots was a Federalist?
  - a. Richard Henry Lee
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. Patrick Henry
  - d. John Hancock
  - e. Samuel Adams
4. The Antifederalists' most persuasive argument against the Constitution was that it
  - a. lacked an explicit protection of individual rights
  - b. gave too much power to the executive branch
  - c. enabled the federal government to enforce taxes
  - d. gave more power to large states than small states
  - e. allowed the federal government to draft soldiers
5. Which of the following men MOST likely wrote under the pseudonym "Brutus"?
  - a. George Mason
  - b. Robert Yates
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. Patrick Henry
6. Who wrote the majority of the Federalist Papers?
  - a. George Mason
  - b. Alexander Hamilton
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. John Jay
  - e. James Madison
7. The Federalist Papers were written under the pseudonym
  - a. "Brutus"
  - b. "Constantia"
  - c. "Geoffrey Crayon"
  - d. "Mr. Knickerbocker"
  - e. "Publius"
8. The Federalists believed that the BIGGEST threat to the new nation was
  - a. the economic crises
  - b. abuse of federal authority
  - c. lack of centralized power
  - d. foreign threats
  - e. armed rebellion
9. Of the following options, who would be MOST likely to support the Antifederalists?
  - a. a resident of Charleston
  - b. a yeoman farmer
  - c. a resident of Boston
  - d. a lawyer
  - e. a wealthy plantation owner
10. The Constitution was ratified by the
  - a. state governors
  - b. people
  - c. state legislatures
  - d. Continental Congress
  - e. state delegates
11. Who approved the new ratifying procedure for the Constitution?
  - a. Continental Congress
  - b. Confederation Congress
  - c. Constitutional Convention
  - d. state governors
  - e. state legislatures
12. Compared to the Antifederalists, the Federalists were much more
  - a. organized
  - b. determined
  - c. popular
  - d. vocal
  - e. widespread

13. Which of the following groups MOST supported the Federalists?
- a. Congress
  - b. western frontier settlers
  - c. the press
  - d. Southerners
  - e. former loyalists
14. How many essays did the Federalist Papers include?
- a. eighty-five
  - b. eighty
  - c. sixty-five
  - d. seventy-five
  - e. seventy
15. The Federalist Papers did NOT argue that
- a. a strong government was needed to maintain diplomatic relations
  - b. separation of powers would prevent a tyrannical regime from forming
  - c. the United States' diverse interests would prevent a corrupt interest from controlling the others
  - d. without the Constitution, the nation would fall into a tyrannical regime
  - e. the size of the country would prevent local interests from abusing power

1. Which of the following states voted unanimously to ratify the United States Constitution?
  - a. North Carolina
  - b. Connecticut
  - c. Maryland
  - d. Georgia
  - e. Pennsylvania
2. Which of the following states' conventions did NOT approve the United States Constitution by January 1788?
  - a. Delaware's
  - b. New Jersey's
  - c. Pennsylvania's
  - d. Georgia's
  - e. New York's
3. The United States Constitution was ratified in Massachusetts by a margin of
  - a. 23 votes
  - b. 17 votes
  - c. 12 votes
  - d. 7 votes
  - e. 19 votes
4. Many artisans MOST likely supported the United States Constitution in hopes of
  - a. flexibility in craftsmanship styles
  - b. tariffs on British goods
  - c. more government commissions
  - d. national academies for craftsmanship
  - e. increased foreign trade
5. Which of the following politicians was part of a brawl over the ratification of the United States Constitution?
  - a. James Madison
  - b. Elbridge Gerry
  - c. Samuel Adams
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
  - e. John Hancock
6. What fraction of the states had to ratify the United States Constitution?
  - a. two-thirds
  - b. five-sixths
  - c. three-fifths
  - d. three-fourths
  - e. nine-tenths
7. How many months passed between the first state's ratifying the Constitution and the Confederation Congress's certifying its ratification?
  - a. eleven
  - b. five
  - c. five
  - d. nine
  - e. seven
8. In which of the following cities did the first United States Congress meet?
  - a. Washington, D.C.
  - b. New York
  - c. Lexington
  - d. Concord
  - e. Philadelphia
9. How many potential amendments were first introduced to the House of Representatives to explicitly protect individual freedoms?
  - a. ten
  - b. nineteen
  - c. seventeen
  - d. twelve
  - e. fifteen
10. The first three amendments to the United States Constitution are known as the
  - a. safeguards of liberty
  - b. safeguards of justice
  - c. Bill of Rights
  - d. recognition of fundamental rights
  - e. Great Amendments
11. All the following amendments protect the accused EXCEPT the
  - a. Fifth Amendment
  - b. Sixth Amendment
  - c. Eighth Amendment
  - d. Seventh Amendment
  - e. Ninth Amendment
12. Which of the following amendments grants any powers not explicitly granted to the federal government to the states or the people?
  - a. Third Amendment
  - b. Seventh Amendment
  - c. Tenth Amendment
  - d. Fifth Amendment
  - e. First Amendment

13. Who became the first vice president of the United States of America?
  - a. George Washington
  - b. John Adams
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. George Clinton
  - e. Samuel Adams
14. Which of the following states was the LAST to ratify the United States Constitution?
  - a. Maryland
  - b. North Carolina
  - c. Massachusetts
  - d. Georgia
  - e. Rhode Island
15. Which of the following people was a Federalist from Massachusetts?
  - a. Samuel Adams
  - b. James Madison
  - c. Francis Dana
  - d. John Hancock
  - e. Elbridge Garry

1. Which of the following executive precedents did George Washington set?
  - a. the supremacy of states' rights over federal powers
  - b. a two-party system
  - c. involvement in foreign politics
  - d. the inaugural address
  - e. the State of the Union address
2. Who served as George Washington's first Secretary of War?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Henry Knox
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. Edmund Randolph
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
3. All the following leaders supported political parties EXCEPT
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Aaron Burr
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. John Adams
  - e. George Washington
4. Which group grew into the Democratic-Republican Party?
  - a. Whig Party
  - b. Federalist Party
  - c. Friends of Liberty
  - d. Friends of Order
  - e. Free Soil Party
5. After the Revolutionary War, Alexander Hamilton first practiced law in
  - a. New York City, New York
  - b. Annapolis, Maryland
  - c. Boston, Massachusetts
  - d. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
  - e. Hartford, Connecticut
6. Shays' Rebellion is MOST related to the issue of
  - a. immigration
  - b. foreign trade
  - c. banks
  - d. partisan politics
  - e. public credit
7. All the following statements are true regarding Hamilton's proposal to assume the states' debts EXCEPT that
  - a. Hamilton claimed that government debt was "the price of liberty"
  - b. Hamilton's family would benefit from the proposal
  - c. southern states held most of the debt
  - d. Hamilton and his colleagues compromised through the location of the national capital
  - e. states that had already settled their debts opposed Hamilton's proposal
8. The Residence Act of 1790 established the national capital along the
  - a. East River
  - b. Delaware River
  - c. Hudson River
  - d. Potomac River
  - e. Ohio River
9. Which of the following pairs of laws were involved in a compromise?
  - a. Naturalization Act of 1790 and Residence Act of 1790
  - b. Crimes Act of 1790 and Naturalization Act of 1790
  - c. Judiciary Act of 1789 and Naturalization Act of 1790
  - d. Funding Act of 1790 and Residence Act of 1790
  - e. Funding Act of 1790 and Judiciary Act of 1789
10. The policy behind the Whiskey Rebellion is PRIMARILY associated with
  - a. Edmund Randolph
  - b. Henry Knox
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
  - e. Thomas Jefferson

11. The Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 PRIMARILY took place in
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. Maryland
  - c. Pennsylvania
  - d. Virginia
  - e. South Carolina
12. Which of the following statements about the excise on whiskey and the Whiskey Rebellion is TRUE?
  - a. Small-scale distillers favored the tax.
  - b. The response to the rebellion demonstrated appropriate power of the federal government.
  - c. Protestors turned directly to violence.
  - d. The rebellion involved several cases of large-scale violence.
  - e. Washington quelled the rebellion through solely peaceful means.
13. The whiskey tax seemed MOST unfair to
  - a. soldiers
  - b. lawyers
  - c. farmers
  - d. merchants
  - e. government officials
14. Who replaced Thomas Jefferson as Washington's Secretary of State?
  - a. Alexander Hamilton
  - b. John Adams
  - c. John Neville
  - d. Edmund Randolph
  - e. Aaron Burr
15. Under which United States president was the excise on whiskey repealed?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. James Madison
  - d. James Monroe
  - e. George Washington

1. In which year was the first contested presidential election?
  - a. 1796
  - b. 1792
  - c. 1800
  - d. 1789
  - e. 1804
2. Who led the Federalist Party in the 1796 election?
  - a. Edmund Randolph
  - b. John Adams
  - c. Thomas Jefferson
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
  - e. Aaron Burr
3. Which group MOST opposed Hamilton's financial policies?
  - a. Democratic-Republican Party
  - b. Federalist Party
  - c. Whig Party
  - d. Progressive Party
  - e. Free Soil Party
4. In the 1796 election, Democratic-Republicans PRIMARILY criticized Federalists for
  - a. inclinations toward a monarchy
  - b. proposals regarding immigration
  - c. encouraging regionalism
  - d. being "friends of anarchy"
  - e. supporting the French Revolution
5. The 12<sup>th</sup> Amendment addresses
  - a. inherent powers
  - b. presidential elections
  - c. apportionment
  - d. civil trials
  - e. foreign entanglements
6. In the 1796 election, John Adams received the most votes from
  - a. coastal cities
  - b. western states
  - c. Mid-Atlantic Region
  - d. New England states
  - e. southern states
7. Which of the following politicians assisted George Washington with writing his Farewell Address?
  - a. John Adams
  - b. Edmund Randolph
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. Henry Knox
  - e. Thomas Jefferson
8. George Washington directly addressed all the following issues in his Farewell Address EXCEPT
  - a. unity of the nation
  - b. regional interests
  - c. foreign affairs
  - d. political parties
  - e. the presidential election process
9. In dealing with European conflicts in the late-eighteenth century, George Washington
  - a. advocated neutrality
  - b. favored monarchies
  - c. encouraged domestic military buildup
  - d. recommended diplomatic interventions
  - e. supported France
10. The Jay Treaty involved
  - a. the Netherlands
  - b. Germany
  - c. France
  - d. Spain
  - e. Great Britain
11. Which of the following individuals was involved in writing the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions?
  - a. Edmund Randolph
  - b. Thomas Jefferson
  - c. James Monroe
  - d. Alexander Hamilton
  - e. John Jay
12. Congress reestablished the United States Navy in immediate response to the
  - a. Jay Treaty
  - b. Alien Act of 1798
  - c. Sedition Act of 1798
  - d. XYZ Affair
  - e. Quasi-War

13. The Alien and Sedition Acts increased the residence requirement for voting to
  - a. fourteen years
  - b. five years
  - c. twenty-five years
  - d. twenty-three years
  - e. eleven years
14. In emphasizing states' rights, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions later justified actions in the
  - a. Civil War
  - b. Spanish-American War
  - c. Texas Revolution
  - d. Quasi-War
  - e. War of 1812
15. The Sedition Act PRIMARILY violated rights detailed in the
  - a. First Amendment
  - b. Sixth Amendment
  - c. Nineteenth Amendment
  - d. Tenth Amendment
  - e. Thirteenth Amendment



1. Which of the following statements about the election of 1800 is TRUE?
  - a. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both ran as members of the Federalist party.
  - b. The Federalists and Democratic-Republicans were even more divided.
  - c. The candidates in the election of 1800 were very different from those who ran in 1796.
  - d. The Federalists and Democratic-Republicans merged into one political party.
  - e. George Washington was likely to be reelected for his third term.
2. The two most popular Federalist candidates in the election of 1800 were
  - a. Charles C. Pinckney and John Jay
  - b. James Monroe and John Quincy Adams
  - c. John Adams and Alexander Hamilton
  - d. George Washington and Aaron Burr
  - e. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
3. What did the Convention of 1800 do?
  - a. ended the Quasi-War between the US and France
  - b. repealed the Alien and Sedition Acts
  - c. elected the third president of the United States
  - d. established diplomatic relations between Britain and France
  - e. ratified a transatlantic trade treaty
4. Who served as the United States minister to France?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. Alexander Hamilton
  - c. John Adams
  - d. Aaron Burr
  - e. James Madison
5. Which of the following statements regarding Thomas Jefferson is TRUE?
  - a. He viewed relations with France as problematic.
  - b. He owned a series of successful plantations.
  - c. He believed the federal government should have limited power.
  - d. He believed in abolition.
  - e. He was a staunch supporter of federalism.
6. With which country did Alexander Hamilton believe the United States should ally?
  - a. Spain
  - b. Portugal
  - c. France
  - d. Italy
  - e. Britain
7. Which piece of legislation did Thomas Jefferson author?
  - a. Sedition Act
  - b. Alien Act
  - c. Virginia Act for Establishing Religious Freedom
  - d. Navigation Acts
  - e. Townshend Acts
8. As president, Thomas Jefferson designed policies to
  - a. reduce the size of the military
  - b. revoke diplomatic relations with Britain
  - c. improve election security
  - d. increase federal tax revenues
  - e. establish a strong judiciary
9. Who was the running mate of the Federalist candidate for president in the election of 1800?
  - a. Alexander Hamilton
  - b. Aaron Burr
  - c. Richard Henry Lee
  - d. Charles Cotesworth Pickney
  - e. John Jay

10. Where did Aaron Burr study?
  - a. King's College
  - b. Princeton
  - c. Yale
  - d. Harvard
  - e. University of Pennsylvania
11. Which criticism did the Democratic-Republicans levy against the Federalist candidate for president in the election of 1800?
  - a. He was overtly influenced by plantation owners.
  - b. He was an elitist.
  - c. He was too friendly with Britain.
  - d. He did not serve in the Revolutionary War.
  - e. He was poorly educated.
12. How many electoral votes did the winner of the election of 1800 receive?
  - a. 71
  - b. 69
  - c. 73
  - d. 77
  - e. 75
13. The election of 1800 served as the FIRST
  - a. federally managed election
  - b. demonstration of the popular vote
  - c. use of the Ninth Amendment
  - d. election of a Federalist candidate
  - e. peaceful transition of power
14. Which amendment revised the rules for electing presidents and vice presidents?
  - a. Eleventh Amendment
  - b. Tenth Amendment
  - c. Eighth Amendment
  - d. Ninth Amendment
  - e. Twelfth Amendment
15. Which institution broke a tie for the election of president?
  - a. Senate
  - b. House of Representatives
  - c. Supreme Court
  - d. Department of State
  - e. Joint Chiefs of Staff

1. During the Age of Revolutions many governments changed from absolutist monarchies to
  - a. republics
  - b. democracies
  - c. oligarchies
  - d. dictatorships
  - e. aristocracies
2. American revolutionary leaders often viewed the French and Haitian revolutions as too
  - a. unorganized
  - b. small
  - c. idealistic
  - d. conservative
  - e. violent
3. Marquis de Lafayette served as the commander-in-chief of the
  - a. French Naval Forces
  - b. all French forces
  - c. Parisian National Guard
  - d. French North American Forces
  - e. French Cavalry
4. The National Assembly seemed to parallel America's
  - a. Supreme Court
  - b. Constitutional Convention
  - c. state legislatures
  - d. Confederation Congress
  - e. Continental Congress
5. Which of the following men helped write the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen"?
  - a. Marquis de Lafayette
  - b. Casimir Pulaski
  - c. Baron von Steuben
  - d. Maximilian Robespierre
  - e. Napoleon Bonaparte
6. During the French Revolution, the French government did NOT
  - a. provide free and compulsory education
  - b. reduce taxes for the wealthy
  - c. take control of prices
  - d. provide national assistance for the poor and disabled
  - e. execute King Louis XVI
7. Which of the following countries led a coalition of European powers against the new French Republic?
  - a. Prussia
  - b. Italy
  - c. Spain
  - d. Russia
  - e. Great Britain
8. Which of the following men took control of the French government at the end of the first French Revolution?
  - a. Charles Martel
  - b. Napoleon Bonaparte
  - c. Louis XVII
  - d. Charles X
  - e. Henri II
9. Which of the following items did the new French government send to George Washington?
  - a. a key
  - b. a sword
  - c. a book
  - d. a statue
  - e. a diamond
10. Why did the French government support the United States in the American Revolution?
  - a. They wanted to support the formation of another republic.
  - b. They wanted to become the main trading partner of the new United States.
  - c. They wanted to weaken Great Britain.
  - d. They wanted to take over the United States.
  - e. They wanted to distract Great Britain.

11. The white plantation owners in Haiti INITIALLY viewed the French Revolution as a
- way to finally end the oppressive monarchy
  - chaotic and violent mess
  - potential catalyst for a slave uprising
  - disruption of their main trading partner
  - way to take control of the island
12. Which of the following facts about the sugar plantations in the Caribbean islands in the mid-eighteenth century is NOT true?
- Polio was common among enslaved people.
  - Enslaved people suffered high mortality rates.
  - Yellow fever was common among enslaved people.
  - Malaria was common among enslaved people.
  - The conditions for enslaved people were harsh.
13. While under French rule, Haiti was known as
- Bonaire
  - Saint-Domingue
  - Saint-Kitts
  - Antigua
  - Montserrat
14. Which of the following men led the Haitian Revolution?
- Jean-Bertrand Aristide
  - Philippe Sudré Dartiguenau
  - Toussaint Louverture
  - Vibrun Guillaume Sam
  - François Duvalier
15. Which of the following islands led the world in sugar production in the mid-eighteenth century along with Haiti?
- Aruba
  - Barbados
  - Jamaica
  - Puerto Rico
  - Cuba

1. During the colonial period, who had the first authority over an unmarried woman?
  - a. her mother
  - b. her brother
  - c. her fiancé
  - d. herself
  - e. her father
2. During the American Revolution women did NOT
  - a. march for freedom from the British
  - b. support soldiers with medical care
  - c. serve as diplomats
  - d. carry out nonimportation agreements
  - e. fight against the British
3. Which of the following women asserted, “They won’t even allow us liberty of thought, and that is all I want”?
  - a. Abigail Adams
  - b. Margaret Brent
  - c. Emma Willard
  - d. Eliza Wilkinson
  - e. Judith Sargent Murray
4. Which of the following women wrote *On the Equality of the Sexes*?
  - a. Emma Willard
  - b. Eliza Wilkinson
  - c. Margaret Brent
  - d. Abigail Adams
  - e. Judith Sargent Murray
5. Which of the following women asked her husband to “remember the ladies” when establishing the new nation’s laws?
  - a. Eliza Wilkinson
  - b. Emma Willard
  - c. Abigail Adams
  - d. Margaret Brent
  - e. Judith Sargent Murray
6. In 1655, Mary Locker and Jane Goodenow voted in
  - a. Lancaster, Pennsylvania
  - b. Lambertville, New Jersey
  - c. Sudbury, Massachusetts
  - d. Newport, Rhode Island
  - e. Cambridge, Maryland
7. Which of the following states allowed African Americans and single women to vote in the 1790s and early 1800s?
  - a. Rhode Island
  - b. Connecticut
  - c. New Jersey
  - d. New York
  - e. Massachusetts
8. Women’s role as republican mothers earned them all of the following benefits EXCEPT
  - a. having fewer children
  - b. entering female academies
  - c. the rise of companionate marriage
  - d. pursuing individual interests
  - e. directly impacting political decisions
9. Which of the following signers of the Declaration of Independence MOST supported women’s education?
  - a. Abraham Clark
  - b. Josiah Bartlett
  - c. Charles Carroll
  - d. Dr. Benjamin Rush
  - e. Dr. Lyman Hall
10. Judith Sargent Murray believed that women appeared inferior to men PRIMARILY due to their lack of
  - a. education
  - b. leisure time
  - c. physical strength
  - d. rights
  - e. job opportunities

11. Who founded the first female seminary in Troy, New York?
  - a. Emma Willard
  - b. Abigail Adams
  - c. Judith Sargent Murray
  - d. Margaret Brent
  - e. Eliza Wilkinson
12. In 1810, how many children did women in Massachusetts have, on average?
  - a. eight
  - b. five
  - c. four
  - d. six
  - e. seven
13. Which of the following women sought funds from the Maryland General Assembly to pay mercenaries hired to subdue a Protestant insurrection?
  - a. Eliza Wilkinson
  - b. Emma Willard
  - c. Margaret Brent
  - d. Judith Sargent Murray
  - e. Abigail Adams
14. During the colonial period, a married woman was defined as
  - a. *femme sans droit*
  - b. *femme cachée*
  - c. *femme couvert*
  - d. *femme sûre*
  - e. *femme protégée*
15. During which of the following time periods did companionate marriage become an ideal?
  - a. late-seventeenth century
  - b. early seventeenth century
  - c. mid-nineteenth century
  - d. late-eighteenth century
  - e. early eighteenth century

1. Where did enslaved people **FIRST** arrive in the North American colonies?
  - a. Jamestown
  - b. Williamsburg
  - c. New York City
  - d. Port Comfort
  - e. St. Augustine
2. From which of the following states did Methodists declare slavery as “contrary to the Golden law of God” in 1784?
  - a. Maryland
  - b. Massachusetts
  - c. North Carolina
  - d. Pennsylvania
  - e. Virginia
3. All the following reasons were arguments against slavery in the United States **EXCEPT** the
  - a. Declaration of Independence defining all men as equal
  - b. \risk of slave revolts in New England
  - c. declining profitability of tobacco
  - d. revolutionary ideals of equality
  - e. contradiction with Christian theology
4. Which of the following states outlawed slavery in 1777?
  - a. Massachusetts
  - b. New Hampshire
  - c. New Jersey
  - d. Vermont
  - e. Pennsylvania
5. How many enslaved people did George Washington’s will manumit after his wife’s death?
  - a. 151
  - b. 89
  - c. 123
  - d. 107
  - e. 51
6. Slavery in the South increased due to increased cultivation of
  - a. cotton
  - b. sugar
  - c. indigo
  - d. maize
  - e. tobacco
7. Who invented the cotton gin?
  - a. Samuel Slater
  - b. Benjamin Franklin
  - c. John Fitch
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. Eli Whitney
8. Who built the United States’ first textile mill?
  - a. John Fitch
  - b. Eli Whitney
  - c. Benjamin Franklin
  - d. Thomas Jefferson
  - e. Samuel Slater
9. How many pounds of cotton could two or three people produce with the cotton gin?
  - a. 20 pounds
  - b. 30 pounds
  - c. 10 pounds
  - d. 50 pounds
  - e. 40 pounds
10. After 1808, enslavers **MOST** often imported Africans through territory belonging to
  - a. Spain
  - b. France
  - c. the Netherlands
  - d. Britain
  - e. Portugal
11. Which of the following states outlawed marriage between white Americans and persons of African ancestry in 1786?
  - a. South Carolina
  - b. North Carolina
  - c. Maryland
  - d. Massachusetts
  - e. Virginia

12. Formerly enslaved persons who were repatriated were MOST often sent to
  - a. Latin America
  - b. Britain
  - c. Africa
  - d. British Canada
  - e. France
13. Whose congregation grew into the First African Baptist Church of Savannah?
  - a. Richard Allen's
  - b. Absalom Jones's
  - c. Andrew Bryan's
  - d. William Brenton's
  - e. Thomas Paul's
14. Who founded the African Methodist Episcopal Church?
  - a. Absalom Jones
  - b. William Brenton
  - c. Thomas Paul
  - d. Andrew Bryan
  - e. Richard Allen
15. Which of the following reasons BEST explains the formation of Black churches?
  - a. Black churches allowed African Americans to protest for the right to freedom of religion.
  - b. Methodists did not allow Black men to preach.
  - c. Emancipated African Americans adhered to a different sect of Christianity than white congregants.
  - d. Black preachers opposed the racism conveyed by white preachers.
  - e. Black Americans could not participate fully in white congregations.



1. Which of the following laws had the MOST profound effect on Native Americans?
  - a. Residence Act of 1790
  - b. Alien Act of 1798
  - c. Funding Act of 1790
  - d. Sedition Act of 1798
  - e. Land Ordinance of 1785
2. Most conflicts involving the Western Confederacy took place in present-day
  - a. Ohio
  - b. Georgia
  - c. Tennessee
  - d. Michigan
  - e. Virginia
3. All the following events took place in the 1790s EXCEPT
  - a. the formation of the Western Confederacy
  - b. St. Clair's Defeat
  - c. the Battle of Fallen Timbers
  - d. the Treaty of Greenville
  - e. Pontiac's War
4. St. Clair's defeat took place near the source of the
  - a. York River
  - b. James River
  - c. Wabash River
  - d. Potomac River
  - e. Hudson River
5. Which of the following leaders led forces to build Fort Recovery?
  - a. Josiah Harmar
  - b. William Campbell
  - c. Arthur St. Clair
  - d. Meriwether Lewis
  - e. Anthony Wayne
6. How did George Washington respond to St. Clair's Defeat and fears of an alliance?
  - a. sending peace envoys to negotiate with the Western Confederacy
  - b. intimidating the Western Confederacy through seeking alliances with other tribes
  - c. leading soldiers to a position along the Maumee River
  - d. reassuring Americans through a series of essays
  - e. attacking Native American forces at the site of St. Clair's Defeat
7. In the Battle of Fallen Timbers, the Western Confederacy sought help from the
  - a. Germans
  - b. Spanish
  - c. British
  - d. Dutch
  - e. French
8. Which document did the United States cite to treat Britain's Native allies as conquered peoples?
  - a. Olive Branch petition
  - b. Lord Dunmore's Proclamation
  - c. United States Constitution
  - d. Treaty of Paris
  - e. Declaration of Independence
9. All the following people were directly involved in negotiating the Treaty of Greenville EXCEPT
  - a. John Adams
  - b. William Henry Harrison
  - c. Meriwether Lewis
  - d. Anthony Wayne
  - e. William Clark
10. Which law granted Native Americans United States citizenship and voting rights?
  - a. Snyder Act
  - b. Stamp Act
  - c. Alien Act
  - d. Sedition Act
  - e. Sugar Act

11. In which of the following portions or amendments to the United States Constitution authorizes states to determine voter eligibility?
  - a. 3<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
  - b. Article I
  - c. Article VII
  - d. 11<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - e. 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment
12. Which state allowed property-owning women to vote until 1807?
  - a. Pennsylvania
  - b. Massachusetts
  - c. Maryland
  - d. Tennessee
  - e. New Jersey
13. In the 1770s and 1780s, conservatives in the suffrage debate PRIMARILY argued that
  - a. in line with colonial era policies, women should have the right to vote
  - b. all adult men deserve the right to vote
  - c. ordinary people do not have the education to vote wisely
  - d. universal suffrage ensures all people the ability to protect themselves from tyranny
  - e. enslaved people deserve the right to vote
14. Which of the following states established universal manhood suffrage in 1777?
  - a. Rhode Island
  - b. Georgia
  - c. Delaware
  - d. Connecticut
  - e. Vermont
15. In the United States between the colonial era and the Civil War,
  - a. voting rights extended to women
  - b. some enslaved people were granted the right to vote
  - c. Native Americans gained the right to vote
  - d. the number of white men eligible to vote increased
  - e. the proportion of Americans eligible to vote decreased

1. Which of the following acts was passed LAST?
  - a. Declaratory Act
  - b. Stamp Act
  - c. Tea Act
  - d. Alien and Sedition Acts
  - e. Intolerable Acts
2. Which of the following events occurred in 1799?
  - a. George Washington dies.
  - b. The Twelfth Amendment is ratified.
  - c. The Treaty of Greenville is signed.
  - d. Emma Willard founds the Troy Female Seminary.
  - e. John Adams becomes the second president of the United States.
3. Which of the following states ratified the Constitution FIRST?
  - a. Virginia
  - b. New Hampshire
  - c. New York
  - d. Maryland
  - e. Delaware
4. Out of the following Congresses, which occurred SECOND ?
  - a. First Continental Congress
  - b. Albany Congress
  - c. Second Continental Congress
  - d. Stamp Act Congress
  - e. Congress of the Confederation
5. Which of the following declarations or proclamations occurred LAST?
  - a. Royal Proclamation of 1763
  - b. Proclamation of Rebellion
  - c. Oneida Declaration of Neutrality
  - d. Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms
  - e. Declaration of Independence
6. Which of the following battles occurred FIRST?
  - a. Yorktown
  - b. Cowpens
  - c. Kings Mountain
  - d. Lexington and Concord
  - e. Mobile
7. Which of the following two battles occurred closest in time to each other?
  - a. Bunker Hill | Long Island
  - b. Camden | Kings Mountain
  - c. Monmouth | Yorktown
  - d. Assunpink Creek | Princeton
  - e. Saratoga | Trenton
8. Which of the following military actions did NOT occur after Parliament forbade offensive action in North America?
  - a. Battle of Blue Licks
  - b. Battle of Guilford Court House
  - c. raid on Hanna's Town
  - d. Gnadenhutten Massacre
  - e. Battle of the Combahee River
9. The Spanish entered the Revolutionary War MOST directly after the
  - a. capture of Savannah
  - b. adoption of the Article of Confederation
  - c. Battle of Brandywine
  - d. occupation of Philadelphia
  - e. signing of the Treaty of Amity
10. Which of the following treaties was signed in 1795?
  - a. second Treaty of Paris
  - b. Jay Treaty
  - c. first Treaty of Paris
  - d. Treaty of Alliance
  - e. Treaty of Amity and Commerce
11. Which of the following Constitutional amendments was ratified in 1804?
  - a. Twelfth
  - b. Eleventh
  - c. Thirteenth
  - d. Fourteenth
  - e. Fifteenth

12. Which two events occurred CLOSEST in time?

- a. capture of Fort Ticonderoga | British evacuation of Philadelphia
- b. Boston Massacre | XYZ Affair
- c. Washington's second inauguration | Marie Antoinette's execution
- d. Haitian Revolution | ban on importing enslaved Africans to the United States
- e. final ratification of the Constitution | Lord Dunmore's Proclamation

13. Which event directly preceded the Intolerable Acts?

- a. Pontiac's War
- b. Battle of Bunker Hill
- c. Boston Tea Party
- d. Battles of Lexington and Concord
- e. First Continental Congress

14. Which of the following states ratified the Constitution after all the Federalist Papers had been published?

- a. Rhode Island
- b. Georgia
- c. New Jersey
- d. Connecticut
- e. Pennsylvania

15. Which of the following events occurred LAST?

- a. The First African Baptist Church of Savannah is founded.
- b. Haiti declares independence.
- c. The African Methodist Episcopal Church is founded.
- d. Congress abolishes the importation of enslaved Africans.
- e. Massachusetts prohibits racial intermarriage.

1. Which of the following acts was enforced LAST?
  - a. Stamp Act
  - b. Sugar Act
  - c. Currency Act
  - d. Townshend Acts
  - e. Declaratory Acts
2. Which of the following battles occurred before the end of the Seven Years' War?
  - a. Battle of Brandywine
  - b. Battle of Jumonville Glen
  - c. Battle of Lexington
  - d. Battle of Princeton
  - e. Battle of Bunker Hill
3. Which of the following events occurred on the same day?
  - a. Battle of Bunker Hill | the Olive Branch Petition
  - b. Capture of Fort Ticonderoga | the Second Continental Congress convention
  - c. Battle of Trenton | Battle of Assunpink Creek
  - d. Lord Dunmore's Proclamation | Battle of Long Island
  - e. Proclamation of Rebellion | creation of the Continental Navy
4. Which of the following events occurred FIRST?
  - a. Battle of Trenton
  - b. Marquis de Lafayette joins the Continental Army
  - c. Battle of Long Island
  - d. Vermont State Constitution is adopted
  - e. Battle of Saratoga
5. Which of the following events occurred CLOSEST in time to the Battle of Bunker Hill?
  - a. Olive Branch Petition
  - b. Staten Island Peace Conference
  - c. Battle of Concord
  - d. publication of *Common Sense*
  - e. proposal of the Lee Resolution
6. Which of the following events occurred BEFORE the Battle of Saratoga?
  - a. Spanish entrance into the Revolutionary War
  - b. Declaration of Independence approved by Congress
  - c. Philipsburg Proclamation
  - d. American capture of the H.M.S. Drake
  - e. Siege of Savannah
7. Which of the following events did NOT take place in 1778?
  - a. Treaty of Alliance
  - b. Battle of Monmouth
  - c. formation of the Culper Spy Ring
  - d. Treaty of Amity and Commerce
  - e. adoption of the Articles of Confederation
8. Which of the following events occurred LAST?
  - a. capture of John André
  - b. Battle of Camden
  - c. Battle of Kings Mountain
  - d. adoption of the Massachusetts State Constitution
  - e. Battle of St. Louis
9. Which of the following events occurred CLOSEST in time to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation?
  - a. Siege of Pensacola
  - b. raid on Hanna's Town
  - c. Battle of Blue Licks
  - d. Gnadenhutten Massacre
  - e. beginning of Anglo-American peace negotiations
10. Which of the following events occurred BEFORE the Peace of Paris was drafted?
  - a. signing of the Anglo-American Peace Treaty
  - b. Battle of the Combahee River
  - c. beginning of the Constitutional Convention
  - d. closing of the county court in Northampton, Massachusetts
  - e. Virginia Act of 1783

11. Which of the following states ratified the U.S. Constitution LAST?
  - a. Maryland
  - b. Virginia
  - c. New York
  - d. Massachusetts
  - e. South Carolina
12. Which of the following events did NOT occur in 1789?
  - a. storming of the Bastille
  - b. convention of the first U.S. Congress
  - c. approval of the Bill of Rights by Congress
  - d. New Jersey Voting Act
  - e. John Adams becomes the first vice president
13. Which of the following events occurred FIRST?
  - a. approval of the Whiskey Act
  - b. Residence Act
  - c. St. Clair's defeat
  - d. Harmar's defeat
  - e. Funding Act
14. Which of the following events occurred CLOSEST in time to the publication of Washington's Farewell Address?
  - a. signing of the Treaty of Greenville
  - b. invention of the cotton gin
  - c. execution of King Louis XVI
  - d. approval of the Jay Treaty by U.S. Congress
  - e. Battle of Fallen Timbers
15. Which of the following events occurred LAST?
  - a. declaration of Haitian independence
  - b. presidential inauguration of Thomas Jefferson
  - c. approval of the Kentucky Resolution
  - d. death of George Washington
  - e. Alien and Sedition Acts

1. Anglicization refers to the
  - a. division between British Loyalists and American Patriots
  - b. economic and political revolution among the lower class
  - c. widespread conversion of Native Americans to Protestantism
  - d. shared British identity of the North American colonies
  - e. growth of the secular movement in Western Europe
2. Which of the following occupations was NOT considered to be an artisan job during the American Revolution?
  - a. weaver
  - b. shoemaker
  - c. merchant
  - d. blacksmith
  - e. silversmith
3. What BEST characterizes a coup d'état?
  - a. a massacre of upper elites
  - b. guerrilla warfare tactics
  - c. an unconstitutional seizure of government
  - d. economic strikes on big business
  - e. an extreme shift in voting patterns
4. Which of the following activities is NOT considered to be a crowd action?
  - a. parades
  - b. mass meetings
  - c. protests
  - d. elections
  - e. boycotts
5. The term "manumit" MOST often refers to
  - a. artisans
  - b. military generals
  - c. politicians
  - d. enslaved persons
  - e. merchants
6. During the Revolutionary War, mercenaries served as
  - a. merchants that sold paper and ink
  - b. clergy responsible for converting Native Americans
  - c. leaders for Patriot mass meetings
  - d. soldiers hired for foreign armies
  - e. critics for Enlightenment literary works
7. Which of the following laws refers to the unchanging moral principles used as a basis for human conduct?
  - a. realist law
  - b. natural law
  - c. positive law
  - d. moral law
  - e. scientific law
8. Puritanism arose from a religious reform movement in the
  - a. sixteenth century
  - b. eighteenth century
  - c. fourteenth century
  - d. seventeenth century
  - e. fifteenth century
9. The central idea of republicanism is that
  - a. only one ruling branch should exist
  - b. nations should run on conservative ideals
  - c. government comes from the citizen participation
  - d. private enterprise leads to economic growth
  - e. all people have the equal right to vote
10. The early United States legislature system can BEST be described as
  - a. parliamentary
  - b. presidential
  - c. unbalanced
  - d. partisan
  - e. bicameral

11. Which of the following types of currency is the MOST politically and economically stable?
  - a. paper
  - b. hard
  - c. fixed
  - d. commodity
  - e. fiat
12. The supreme legislative body of the United Kingdom is known as the
  - a. Senate
  - b. House of Lords
  - c. House of Commons
  - d. Parliament
  - e. Representative Body
13. Britain's enforcement of salutary neglect meant that the colonies
  - a. lacked proper military resources
  - b. gained full autonomy from Britain
  - c. paid heavy taxes to the crown
  - d. manufactured more advanced weapons
  - e. controlled their own affairs
14. Agriculture in which farmers produce for their families is BEST known as
  - a. pastoral agriculture
  - b. arable agriculture
  - c. subsistence agriculture
  - d. commercial agriculture
  - e. mechanical agriculture
15. Yeoman farmers are those who
  - a. sell their crops to commercial markets
  - b. cultivate water-intensive crops
  - c. rebelled against British rule
  - d. work for the government
  - e. own the land they farm