

All Possible Questions You Will Find in Reading Quiz D

These questions are used as quizzes. These questions are **also** 1/3 of the questions for the objective part of the Exam that ends Unit 2, with the other 2/3rds coming from the two other quizzes in this Unit.

These questions are from Chapter 5 and the Declaration of Independence.

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- D 1. "Virtual" representation held that
- The whole of the American colonies were represented in Parliament although colonists did not vote for any member of Parliament.
 - Members of Parliament were elected to represent a precise geographic district in Britain and a specific area of the British Empire.
 - Members of Parliament elected by the colonists represented their interests.
 - None of the above
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- D 2. The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended a global war for empire between Britain and France, a war that was known in the colonies as the French and Indian War. In the world following the peace, these conditions existed **EXCEPT**:
- Britain acquired a great financial debt from the costs of the war
 - Britain's empire in North America was greatly enlarged because the French surrendered all title to the mainland of North America
 - Britain needed to govern both the Indian and French population in their new territory
 - British leaders had increasing respect for the American colonists
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- D 3. The most significant consequence of the French and Indian War (or the Seven Years' War) was:
- Its virtual destruction of American Indians
 - That it left Britain with an enormous debt and with an enormous territory to administer
 - That France retained a foothold in Quebec
 - The assassination of George II
 - That it made the colonists less eager to go to war with Britain
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- D 4. Nonimportation or the boycott was an effective strategy for the colonists in their struggles with Britain because, during the eighteenth century, British parliamentary leaders were politically dependent on:
- The monarchy
 - The great merchants of England
 - The imperial bureaucracy
 - The leaders of the Anglican Church
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- D 5. Refusals to purchase British goods through nonimportation agreements or boycotts allowed individuals not ready to rebel against Britain to unite in action because refusal to buy (unlike revolution) is not a crime. Boycotts also mobilized colonial women, as the primary consumers, to action. Boycotts worked effectively to block the:
- Sugar Act (or Molasses Act) (although initially not purchasing was localized in Massachusetts and New York)
 - Stamp Act
 - Townshend Duties (or Townshend Revenue Acts)
 - All of the above
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- D 6. These two British laws revealed Britain's *initial* shift from Navigation Acts to regulate trade (a mercantilist principle) to laws to raise revenue:
- Sugar Act (or Molasses Act) and Stamp Act
 - Stamp Act and Declaratory Act
 - Townshend Duties (or Townshend Revenue Acts) and Tea Act
 - Coercive Acts (or Intolerable Acts) and Quebec Act
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- D 7. The radical American group which first emerged during the Stamp Act crisis was known as:
- Loyalists
 - Sons of Liberty
 - Democratic Republicans
 - Federalists
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- D 8. The Stamp Act of 1765 required a fee for documents ranging from newspapers to legal papers. With legal papers for property, failure to have the seal on the document meant confiscation of the property. The Stamp Act:
- Was consistent with past parliamentary efforts to regulate commerce
 - Was never rescinded by Parliament
 - Helped to unite the colonies in opposition to the British government because it applied to multiple colonies and to multiple groups within those colonies
 - Required the consent of the colonial assemblies before going into effect
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- D 9. This law created a widespread, anti-British political movement in the colonies (including a colonial congress). It required a fee for documents ranging from newspapers to legal papers. With legal papers for property, failure to have the seal on the document meant confiscation of the property. This law was:
- Staple Act of 1663
 - Sugar Act (or Molasses Act) of 1764
 - Quartering Act of 1765
 - Stamp Act of 1765
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- D 10. The Stamp Act of 1765 required a fee for documents ranging from newspapers to legal papers. With legal papers for property, failure to have the seal on the document meant confiscation of the property. This law affected:
- Only businessmen and merchants
 - Primarily colonial manufacturers
 - The lives of ordinary people, as well as those of the elite
 - Only those who engaged in direct trade with Great Britain
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- D 11. These two British laws reflect the British misunderstanding of the colonists. The first law was a tax demanding a seal on all documents, a tax the British later rescinded in response to colonial boycotts. The second law was a statement by the British Parliament that it was sovereign (that it had the right to legislate for the colonies "in all cases whatsoever"). These two laws were:
- Sugar Act (or Molasses Act) and Stamp Act
 - Stamp Act and Declaratory Act
 - Townshend Duties (or Townshend Revenue Acts) and Tea Act
 - Coercive Acts (or Intolerable Acts) and Quebec Act
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- D 12. The committees of correspondence:
- Served to publicize grievances against Britain
 - Began in Massachusetts but other colonies followed
 - Resulted in keeping dissent alive through the 1770s
 - All of the above
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- D 13. The first of these two British laws was an attempt to get around the colonial rejection of taxes collected *within* the colonies by collecting taxes at the port for commonly used imports. The second law dealt with one of these imports, was meant to save a financially vulnerable private British company, reduced the price of that import, and angered colonial merchants. These two laws were:
- Sugar Act (or Molasses Act) and Stamp Act
 - Stamp Act and Declaratory Act
 - Townshend Duties (or Townshend Revenue Acts) and Tea Act
 - Coercive Acts (or Intolerable Acts) and Quebec Act
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- D 14. These two British laws reveal the widening gap between the British and the colonists. The first law was the British attempt to force Massachusetts and Boston to back down following the Boston Tea Party by such measures as calling for the quartering of troops by the colonists, reducing the powers of self-government in Massachusetts, and called for royal officers accused of crimes to be tried in Britain. The second law extended Canadian boundaries into the Ohio Valley and recognized civil rights for Roman Catholics. The colonists believed (incorrectly) these laws were interconnected. These two laws were:
- Sugar Act (or Molasses Act) and Stamp Act
 - Stamp Act and Declaratory Act
 - Townshend Duties (or Townshend Revenue Acts) and Tea Act
 - Coercive Acts (or Intolerable Acts) and Quebec Act
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D 15.

At the **START** of the Revolution, the British had all the following advantages over the Americans **EXCEPT**:

- a. The greatest navy in the world
 - b. The best equipped army in the world
 - c. Positive international relationships with the other powers at that time
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D 16.

At the **START** of the Revolution, the Americans possessed these military advantages:

- a. A military alliance with France
 - b. Superior firepower
 - c. A larger army
 - d. None of the above
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D 17. This American served the new nation in many roles, including President. He is best known as the person who wrote the draft of the Declaration of Independence:

- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Tom Paine
 - c. James Madison
 - d. Ben Franklin
 - e. George Washington
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D 18. This American was favored by the French because of his reputation as a scientist and his cleverness in portraying himself as the "noble savage." His relationship with the French helped greatly in negotiation of the French alliance in 1778, and he also was involved in the peace negotiations with the French and British in 1783:

- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Tom Paine
 - c. James Madison
 - d. Ben Franklin
 - e. George Washington
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D 19. This individual was the King of Great Britain at the time of the American Revolution. As a Hanover, he tried to reassert the power of the monarchy that had been lost by his grandfather and father.

- a. Henry VIII
 - b. James II
 - c. George I
 - d. George II
 - e. George III
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D 20.

Among the charges against George III that were drafted by Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence are:

- a. "Imposing taxes without our consent"
 - b. "Taking away our charters" and "altering fundamental forms of government"
 - c. Breaking the social contract with the colonies, including by "declaring us out of his protection and in waging war against us"
 - d. All of the above
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- D 21. The Declaration of Independence expressed these "self-evident truths" previously expressed by Enlightenment authors:
- "All men are created equal."
 - The "Creator" endows them with "unalienable rights," including "life" and "liberty."
 - The reason for the existence of government is to "secure these rights"--rights that were given by the Creator and not by the government.
 - If a government does not secure these rights, the contract between the people and the government is broken and the people have a right and duty to replace it.
 - All of the above

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- D 22.
- The Declaration of Independence:
- Stated that all men "are created equal"
 - Blamed George III for much of the problem between the colonies and Great Britain
 - Was unanimously approved with no alterations
 - Both a and b

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- D 23.
- Each statement about *Common Sense* is true **EXCEPT**:
- Made an impassioned case for independence, emphasizing the colonies' duty to all mankind
 - Gave practical examples of why the relationship with Britain was against the interests of the colonists, including because of Britain's distance, its leading the colonies into its wars, and its interests being contrary to the colonies
 - Regrettably sold few copies because of the disruptions in 1776

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- D 24.
- The American victory that brought about the French alliance occurred at
- Saratoga
 - Yorktown
 - Breed's Hill
 - Trenton

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- D 25.
- In the American south, the Battle of Yorktown:
- Involved the French fleet
 - Combined the French army and American army
 - Resulted in the Patriots' successful end of the war for independence
 - All of the above

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- D 26.
- The Treaty of Paris of 1783:
- Established the American border at the Appalachian Mountains
 - Guaranteed that Loyalists would be compensated for their lands
 - Did not provide a favorable conclusion to the war
 - Allowed Americans the opportunity for an independent nation

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- D 27.
- The terms of the Treaty of Paris of 1783 did **NOT** include:
- Britain formally recognized American independence.
 - The Articles of Confederation Congress agreed to recommend to the states that they restore Loyalists' rights and property.
 - Britain recognized American territory from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Appalachian Mountains.
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These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.

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