

## Quiz C - Check Your Knowledge about French and Indian War PLUS

These questions are from Chapters 3 and 4.

- C 1. Sir Isaac Newton and John Locke
- challenged traditional notions that humans had no role in determining their fate.
  - were part of a movement known as the Enlightenment.
  - denied the existence of God.
  - \*d. both a and b
  - e. both b and c
- C 2. Inventor, scientist recognized in Europe, writer, and political leader, this individual was the greatest symbol of the American Enlightenment:
- \*a. Benjamin Franklin.
  - John Winthrop.
  - John Locke.
  - Jonathan Edwards.
- C 3. The most important and sustained political development in British America during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century was
- a series of popular uprisings against unfair tax systems.
  - the requirement that royal governors be from the colony they administered.
  - \*c. the growing power of the elected lower houses of assembly.
  - a sustained economic depression that led to colonial unrest.
  - e. none of the above
- C 4. Which of the following was true of colonial politics?
- The colonists remained cautious and concerned after the Glorious Revolution of 1688-1689.
  - \*b. The usual structure of colonial government (governor, appointed council, elected lower assembly) resembled the English model of government.
  - The aftermath of the Paxton Boys' Revolt was a renewed sense of political instability.
  - As a result of the Glorious Revolution, Parliament lost its ability to establish colonial courts.
  - e. both b and d
- C 5. The movement leading to waves of religious revivals beginning in the 1730s and spreading throughout the English colonies was:
- the Enlightenment.
  - the Age of Reason.
  - \*c. the Great Awakening.
  - the Glorious Revolution.
- C 6. The practice of impressments involved
- attempts by the British to convince their opponents that the Royal Navy was all-powerful at sea.
  - seizure of American sailors who had defected to the French during the Napoleonic Wars.
  - the French policy of forcing all nations to impress their soldiers into the French army.
  - \*d. seizure of supposed British sailors from colonial ports or merchant ships for service on British ships.
- C 7. The French and Indian War included a battle at Fort Duquesne, an area where two rivers merged to create the Ohio River. The battle represented some of the assumptions, alliances, and goals of the war itself:
- British generals were concerned about their ability to defeat the French and the Native Americans in a frontier war.
  - Native Americans, such as the Algonquians, supported the French as a way to drive out the British colonists.
  - Virginia colonists, including George Washington, were involved because the colony's charter included the land in the fertile Ohio Valley.
  - \*d. both b and c
- C 8. In the French and Indian War,
- The British, as the war continued, allied with some Iroquois.
  - The French allied with most Native Americans, including the Algonquians.
  - The French fought against most Native Americans, including the Algonquians and Iroquois.
  - \*d. both a and b.
- C 9. During the French and Indian War
- a. Native Americans, for the most part, sided with the French against the British.

- b. the war in the colonies became part of the European Seven Years' War.
- c. the French eventually pulled their troops out of the Ohio Valley to protect Quebec and Montreal, allowing the British to take control there.
- \*d. all of the above

C 10. The Appalachian Mountains had been a geographic barrier to settlement of the Ohio Valley; the French and the Indians, the military barrier. With the defeat of the French, which of the following prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains?

- \*a. Proclamation of 1763
- b. Relocation Act of 1764
- c. Navigation Act of 1772
- d. Townshend Acts of 1767

*These questions are in some cases based on questions in the test database for American Passages.*

**WCJC Department:** History – Dr. Bibus  
**Contact Information:** 281.239.1577 or [bibusc@wcjc.edu](mailto:bibusc@wcjc.edu)  
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**WCJC Home:** <http://www.wcjc.edu/>