

The American Yawp

Chapter 5 – The American Revolution

Quiz

1. Where did the ideas of the “country party,” that is the emphasis on the ideology of republicanism, have the most influence?
 - a. In the colonies
 - b. In Great Britain
 - c. The influence was equal
 - d. Both the colonies and Great Britain distrusted this ideology as it was associated with Catholic France
2. Both John Locke and George Whitefield encouraged which of the following values?
 - a. Fear of sin and hell
 - b. Questioning authority
 - c. Power of experience to shape one’s thinking
 - d. Importance of education
3. Why did King George III issue the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and limit settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains?
 - a. To limit wars with the French
 - b. To limit wars with Native Americans
 - c. To make it easier to collect taxes
 - d. All of the above
4. What was the most important difference between the Stamp Act and the Sugar Act?
 - a. The Stamp Act was a direct tax while the Sugar Act modified a pre-existing duty
 - b. The Stamp Act only affected wealthy individuals while the Sugar Act only affected Bostonians
 - c. The Sugar Act was approved by colonial assemblies whereas the Stamp Act was imposed by royal governors
 - d. The Sugar Act raised the prices of sugar, while the Stamp Act decreased the price of postage
5. How did colonists respond to the repeal of the Stamp Act?
 - a. Praising Parliament and King George III
 - b. Denouncing British tyranny and tearing down a lead statue of King George III in New York City
 - c. Continuing the same protests against the Sugar Act
 - d. Creating the Constitutional Congress to coordinate future action
6. How did women participate in protesting the Townshend Acts?
 - a. Refusing to procreate
 - b. Acting as representatives in colonial legislatures
 - c. Spinning homespun clothing to aid the trade boycott

- d. They did not participate
7. Why was the Boston Massacre significant?
- a. Enabled Paul Revere to become an important national leader
 - b. Demonstrated colonial resistance to the Sugar Act
 - c. Tied the colonies together through shared sympathy for Boston
 - d. The execution of the British soldiers indicated the resolve of colonial leaders
8. What was the purpose of the Tea Act?
- a. Raise revenue to pay down the national debt
 - b. Help the East India Company
 - c. Punish Boston merchants
 - d. All of the above
9. The Coercive or Intolerable Acts included four specific laws. The first was the Boston Port Act. The other three are all of the following EXCEPT
- a. Glass Act
 - b. Massachusetts Government Act
 - c. Administration of Justice Act
 - d. Quartering Act
10. The “Declaration of Rights and Grievances,” produced by the Continental Congress included which of the following assertions:
- a. Colonists retained all the rights of native Britons
 - b. Taxes should come only from the colonists' elected representatives
 - c. Colonists should have the right to trials by juries
 - d. All of the above
11. Which delegates opposed the mention of slavery in the Declaration of Independence?
- a. South Carolina
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Various northern delegates who represented slave trading merchants
 - d. All of the above
12. The aid of which European nation proved most helpful to the American cause?
- a. Spain
 - b. Holland
 - c. France
 - d. Prussia
13. Which side was the first to offer freedom to slaves willing to fight for their side?
- a. Americans
 - b. British
 - c. Neither offered freedom to slaves willing to fight
 - d. Both made the same offer in 1775
14. Most members of the Shawnee, Creek, Cherokee, and Iroquois sided with which side during the war?

- a. British
 - b. Americans
 - c. Neither
 - d. Most Shawnee and Creek sided with the Americans while most Cherokee and Iroquois sided with the British
15. What turning point convinced the French to join the war against Britain?
- a. Battle of Saratoga
 - b. Battle of Trenton
 - c. Battle of New York
 - d. Battle of Bunker Hill