

Matching Instructions: Select the single best answer for each question; no answer is used more than once; each answer is used once.

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|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Yorktown | a. first major battle with drawn lines |
| 2. Bunker Hill | b. final battle of the war; Cornwallis surrendered when French blocked his retreat |
| 3. Valley Forge | c. first shots of the Revolutionary War |
| 4. Saratoga | d. Continental Army's winter refuge |
| 5. Lexington | e. Turning point that helped convince French to join the fight |
| 6. Virginia Resolves | a. contributed to the boycott by producing homemade goods |
| 7. Stamp Act Congress | b. protested Southern dominance of the presidency |
| 8. Hartford Convention | c. Declaration of the House of Burgesses |
| 9. Daughters of Liberty | d. aggressive street mobs who intimidated loyalists |
| 10. Sons of liberty | e. inter-colonial gathering that asserted their rights |
| 11. Boston Massacre | a. Rhode Islanders boarded this ship, stole products, and shot the commander |
| 12. Gaspee Affair | b. western farmers in Massachusetts united to fight eastern merchants |
| 13. Boston Tea Party | c. patriots provoked this clash between colonists and locally stationed redcoats |
| 14. Newburgh Conspiracy | d. sons of liberty boarded the Dartmouth and destroyed products |
| 15. Shays' Rebellion | e. Washington suppressed some officers plans to overthrow the government |
| 16. The Whiskey Rebellion | a. gathered followers who rejected American products & customs |
| 17. Shays' Rebellion | b. illustrated the strength of the new federal government |
| 18. Pontiac's Rebellion | c. magnified tensions between the US and France |
| 19. Tecumseh's Rebellion | d. illustrated the weakness of the Articles of Confederation |
| 20. XYZ Affair | e. tried to sustain the French and Indian War, but failed |

Complex Matching Instructions: Select all of the correct answers; each answer may be used repeatedly.

Identify which president's administration was responsible for each of the following actions/events.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 21. Renewed National Bank | 26. War of 1812 | a. Washington |
| 22. XYZ Affair | 27. Louisiana Purchase | b. Adams |
| 23. First Barbary Pirate War | 28. Embargo Act | c. Jefferson |
| 24. Terminated National Bank | 29. Alien & Sedition Act | d. Madison |
| 25. Pickney Treaty | 30. Jay Treaty | |

Identify which elements are included in each of these documents.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 31. national executive | 35. national power to tax | a. Articles of Confederation |
| 32. national judicial | 36. national post office | b. Constitution of the United States* |
| 33. national legislative | 37. power to coerce states | c. both documents had this |
| 34. protected citizens rights to representation & juries | | d. neither document had this |

*NOTE: This question refers to the original Constitution BEFORE any amendments were added

Multiple Choice Instructions: Select the single answer that best answers the question. There is only one correct answer.

38. Marbury vs. Madison. . .
- a. established the Supreme Court's power of judicial review
 - b. rightfully restored four "midnight appointments" to their judicial posts
 - c. demonstrated the aggressive tactics that federalists used to purge the judiciary of anti-federalists
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
39. Benjamin Franklin personifies much of Early America because . . .
- a. he was a plantation owner from Virginia
 - b. his civic contributions and values
 - c. he embraced traditional religion
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above accurately describe Franklin
40. The French and Indian War was caused by. . .
- a. longstanding French and British rivalries
 - b. mercantilist demand for land and resources
 - c. Rivalries between the Iroquois and Algonquian speaking native people
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
41. Which of the following was NOT part of the Coercive Acts?
- a. closure of Boston's Port
 - b. appointment of royalists to the judiciary
 - c. quartering of troops in colonists homes
 - d. suspension of popular government in Massachusetts
 - e. removal of accused royal officials to England for trial
42. The Alien and Sedition Acts
- a. granted the president special powers to deport foreigners
 - b. made it illegal to print scandalous and malicious material
 - c. tried to suppress social tensions at the risk of suppressing constitutional rights
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
43. The Lewis & Clark expedition
- a. discovered the Northwest Passage
 - b. defeated Spanish forts and secured the Southwest for America
 - c. accepted President Adams' charge to scout the West and extend America's claim to the coast
 - d. none of the above
44. Delegates at the First Continental Congress . . .
- a. apologized to England in efforts to reconcile differences
 - b. authored the declaration of independence and appointed Washington as commander
 - c. organized the "association" to enforce a boycott of English goods
 - d. all of the above

45. Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*

- a. encouraged colonists to revolt
- b. encouraged colonists to be loyal
- c. appealed to the French for support
- d. appealed to the Dutch for support
- e. none of the above

46. The French and Indian War. . .

- a. caused Spain to surrender lands to France
- b. united English and Algonquian peoples
- c. drove Britain and France into debt
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

47. Pontiac's rebellion

- a. gathered slaves who fled for Florida
- b. united Native Americans who continued the French and Indian War
- c. organized indentured servants to protest inequality
- d. attempted to unite the colonies to better resist French and Indians
- e. none of the above

48. Stone Rebellion

- a. gathered slaves who fled for Florida
- b. united Native Americans who continued the French and Indian War
- c. organized indentured servants to protest inequality
- d. attempted to unite the colonies to better resist French and Indians
- e. none of the above

49. Albany Plan

- a. gathered slaves who fled for Florida
- b. united Native Americans who continued the French and Indian War
- c. organized indentured servants to protest inequality
- d. attempted to unite the colonies to better resist French and Indians
- e. none of the above

50. Which of the following is NOT a way that Britain asserted control over the colonies in the 1760s?

- a. quartering troops in the colonies
- b. Replacing elected governors with royal appointees
- c. manipulating taxes on tea and other commodities
- d. subverting the authority of local assemblies
- e. Britain used all of the above methods

51. The Stamp Act

- a. placed a tax on tea, glass, lead, paint, and other basic commodities
- b. ended colonial elections for governors
- c. ended because colonials boycotted English merchants
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

52. Federalists believed. . .
- a. a strong central government modeled on Britain would undermine citizens' rights, again
 - b. central banking and currency would empower the wealthy and disadvantage yeoman farmers
 - c. French support of the Revolution and their own assertion of human rights deserved US support
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
53. How did Britain diminish the power of colonial assemblies?
- a. circumvented their management of funds
 - b. dismissed judges and dissolved the colonial judiciaries
 - c. replaced elected governors with royal appointees
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
54. Deism was a religious movement that believed:
- a. The Bible is the source of truth; not clergy
 - b. God is a rational being who can be understood through observation and logic
 - c. Clergy and church leaders receive revelation to guide God's children
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
55. The "new lights" of the Great Awakening. . .
- a. drew more male supports than women
 - b. reasserted the old Congressional (Puritan) and Anglican churches
 - c. reinforced hierarchy and inequality
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
56. Which of the following was NOT central to Hamilton's financial plan:
- a. higher tariffs on foreign goods
 - b. central banking
 - c. promote small scale agricultural production
 - d. federal absorption of state debts
 - e. all of these were elements of Hamilton's financial plan
57. Delegates at the Second Continental Congress:
- a. apologized to England in efforts to reconcile differences
 - b. authored the declaration of independence and appointed Washington as commander
 - c. organized the "association" to enforce a boycott of English goods
 - d. All of the above
 - e. none of the above
58. Which of the following is NOT a reason that Colonists won independence from the British?
- a. British civilian enthusiasm declined
 - b. French and colonial forces outnumbered British
 - c. British officers abused and alienated loyalists
 - d. French naval support
 - e. long supply lines

59. Which of the following is NOT a basic principle in the constitution:
- universal education
 - popular sovereignty
 - separation of powers
 - republicanism
 - all of the above are basic principles in the constitution
60. The Townshend Acts
- placed a tax on tea, glass, lead, paint, and other basic commodities
 - ended colonial elections for governors
 - ended because colonials boycotted English merchants
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
61. The Stamp Act Congress
- Requested voting rights for two colonial representatives in Parliament
 - Won Parliament's approval and support through reconciliatory measures
 - challenged Parliament's right to tax colonies
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
62. At the Constitutional Convention, the Virginia Plan:
- advocated the supremacy of national authority and gave power to veto state laws
 - called for a single executive officer at the head of the government
 - proposed a three tier election system where voters only elect the lower legislative house
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
63. At the Constitutional Convention, the New Jersey Plan:
- advocated the supremacy of national authority and gave power to veto state laws
 - called for a single executive officer at the head of the government
 - proposed a three tier election system where voters only elect the lower legislative house
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
64. Anti-Federalists believed. . .
- a strong central government modeled on Britain would undermine citizens' rights, again
 - central banking and currency would empower the wealthy and disadvantage yeoman farmers
 - French support of the Revolution and their own assertion of human rights deserved US support
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
65. Northwest Ordinance
- forbade colonists from migrating across the Appalachian mountains (Proclamation Line)
 - set the system for converting westward territory into equal states
 - guaranteed the rights of slave owners
 - all of the above
 - none of the above

66. What was "The Crisis of Freehold Society" (discussed in chapter four--not covered in class)?
- a. limited land and large puritan families made it more difficult to be a yeoman farmer
 - b. changing slave laws in the North spawned free African communities in the North
 - c. laws gradually eliminating slavery in some Southern states radically changed the demographics
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
67. The "regulator movement" (discussed in chapter four--hardly covered in class) . . .
- a. demanded more courts, fairer taxation, and greater representation in colonial assemblies
 - b. tightened control of slaves through violence and expanded slave laws
 - c. organized militias to challenge Spanish claims to the Southwest
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

Short Question: Write the answer to this question on the backside of your scantron.

Was the American republic a revolutionary society? How so? How not? Give two examples and briefly explain each.

68. _____

69. _____

What is the name of your History B17A professor this term?

70. _____