**Chapter 8—America Secedes from the Empire, 1775-1783**

**SHORT ANSWER**

*Identify and state the historical significance of the following:*

 1. George Washington

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 2. William Howe

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 3. Nathanael Greene

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 4. Benedict Arnold

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 5. John Burgoyne

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 6. Charles Cornwallis

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 7. Thomas Paine

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 8. George Rogers Clark

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 9. Richard Henry Lee

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 10. Horatio Gates

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 11. John Paul Jones

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 12. Thomas Jefferson

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 13. Marquis de Lafayette

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 14. Patrick Henry

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 15. Comte de Rochambeau

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 16. John Jay

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 17. Ethan Allen

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 18. Abigail Adams

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 19. Richard Montgomery

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 20. George III

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Define and state the historical significance of the following:*

 21. mercenaries

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 22. natural rights

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 23. privateering

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 24. republicanism

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 25. natural aristocracy

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 26. popular consent

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 27. civic virtue

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

*Describe and state the historical significance of the following:*

 28. Second Continental Congress

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 29. *Common Sense*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 30. Declaration of Independence

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 31. Loyalists/Tories

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 32. Patriots/Whigs

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 33. Treaty of Paris of 1783

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 34. Bunker Hill

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 35. Battle of Saratoga

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 36. Battle of Yorktown

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 37. Hessians

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

**COMPLETION**

*Locate the following places by reference number on the map*:



 38. \_\_\_\_ Ticonderoga

ANS: 2

 39. \_\_\_\_ Bunker Hill

ANS: 4

 40. \_\_\_\_ Long Island

ANS: 6

 41. \_\_\_\_ Trenton

ANS: 8

 42. \_\_\_\_ Princeton

ANS: 7

 43. \_\_\_\_ Albany

ANS: 1

 44. \_\_\_\_ Yorktown

ANS: 11

 45. \_\_\_\_ Philadelphia

ANS: 10

 46. \_\_\_\_ Charleston

ANS: 12

 47. \_\_\_\_ Saratoga

ANS: 3

 48. \_\_\_\_ Newport

ANS: 5

 49. \_\_\_\_ Valley Forge

ANS: 9

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 50. When the Second Continental Congress met in 1775

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | its members felt a strong desire for independence. |
| b. | it cut off communications with the British government. |
| c. | it continued to stall on the creation of an army and navy. |
| d. | there was no well-defined sentiment for independence. |
| e. | the conservative element was weakened. |

ANS: D REF: p. 132

 51. Perhaps the most important single action of the Second Continental Congress was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | select George Washington to head the army. |
| b. | draft new appeals to the king. |
| c. | adopt measures to raise money. |
| d. | postpone an immediate demand for independence. |
| e. | support independence. |

ANS: A REF: p. 132

 52. Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) fighting at Lexington and Concord, (B) convening of the Second Continental Congress, (C) publication of *Common Sense*, and (D) adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | B, C, A, D |
| b. | A, B, C, D |
| c. | A, C, D, B |
| d. | C, D, A, B |
| e. | A, B, D, C |

ANS: B REF: p. 132 | p. 135 | p. 137

 53. As commander of America's Revolutionary army, George Washington exhibited all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | military genius. |
| b. | courage. |
| c. | a sense of justice. |
| d. | moral force. |
| e. | patience. |

ANS: A REF: p. 132

 54. All of the following statements are true regarding Washington's selection to head up the Continental army *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | congress strongly perceived his qualities of leadership. |
| b. | his choice was largely political. |
| c. | sections of the country were becoming jealous of New England, and prudence suggested a commander from Virginia. |
| d. | as a man of wealth, he could not be accused of being a fortune-seeker. |
| e. | as an aristocrat, he could be counted on by his peers to check "the excesses of the masses." |

ANS: A REF: p. 132

 55. The Revolutionary War began with fighting in \_\_\_\_; then in 1777-1778, fighting was concentrated in \_\_\_\_; and the fighting concluded in \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the South, the middle colonies, New England |
| b. | the middle colonies, New England, the South |
| c. | New England, the South, the middle colonies |
| d. | New England, the middle colonies, the South |
| e. | the middle colonies, the South, New England |

ANS: D REF: p. 135

 56. In 1775, once fighting between the colonies and Great Britain began

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | America immediately declared its independence. |
| b. | the tempo of warfare diminished. |
| c. | the colonists denounced the Parliament. |
| d. | the colonists affirmed their loyalty to the King. |
| e. | the French declared war on Great Britain. |

ANS: D REF: p. 133

 57. In May 1775, a tiny American force under Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold captured the British garrisons at Ft. Ticonderoga and Crown Point in upper New York. What did the Americans secure as a result of this victory?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The best military unit fighting under the British flag was taken out of commission. |
| b. | A priceless store of gunpowder and artillery for the siege of Boston was secured. |
| c. | A large supply of military clothing and rations |
| d. | This was the event that pushed the French to declare war against the British. |
| e. | It was a strategic victory as the Americans were now in position for their assault on Canada. |

ANS: B REF: p. 133

 58. The colonial army eventually lost the Battle of Bunker Hill because its troops were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | outnumbered. |
| b. | short of gunpowder. |
| c. | poorly organized. |
| d. | poor shots. |
| e. | lacking in courage. |

ANS: B REF: p. 133

 59. King George III officially declared the colonies in rebellion just after

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the armed clash at Lexington and Concord. |
| b. | the First Continental Congress convened. |
| c. | the Battle of Bunker Hill. |
| d. | Benedict Arnold's forces' captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point. |
| e. | hiring Hessian solders to fight in America. |

ANS: C REF: p. 133

 60. The Olive Branch Petition

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was passed by Parliament. |
| b. | was an expression of King George III's desire for peace. |
| c. | promised no treason charges if colonists stopped fighting. |
| d. | was an attempt by the colonists to gain support of Native Americans. |
| e. | professed American loyalty to the crown. |

ANS: E REF: p. 133

 61. Colonists considered the British use of European mercenaries - Hessians - as paid soldiers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a smart strategy. |
| b. | with complete shock that they would enlist outsiders. |
| c. | a pathetic way to build an army. |
| d. | a sign of British desperation. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: B REF: p. 133

 62. With the American invasion of Canada in 1775

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the French Canadians took the opportunity to revolt against British control. |
| b. | Benedict Arnold seized the occasion to desert to the British. |
| c. | contradicted the colonials' claim that they were merely fighting defensively for a redress of grievances. |
| d. | the Revolution became a world war. |
| e. | George III declared the colonies in rebellion. |

ANS: C REF: p. 133

 63. In March 1776, this event is still celebrated today and it is known as Evacuation Day, what happened on this day?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Capture of Ft. Ticonderoga |
| b. | Retreat of Bunker Hill |
| c. | Signing of the Olive Branch Petition |
| d. | Capture of Quebec |
| e. | British evacuation of Boston |

ANS: E REF: p. 134

 64. The colonists delayed declaring their independence until July 4, 1776, for all of the following reasons *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | lack of military victories. |
| b. | support for the tradition of loyalty to the empire. |
| c. | the realization that the colonies were not united. |
| d. | fear of British military reprisals. |
| e. | a continued belief that America was part of the transatlantic community. |

ANS: A REF: p. 134

 65. One purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | warn other nations to stay out of the Revolution. |
| b. | ask for an end to slavery. |
| c. | appeal for fairer treatment by Parliament. |
| d. | explain to the rest of the world why the colonies had revolted. |
| e. | condemn Parliament for its actions. |

ANS: D REF: p. 137

 66. Jefferson was selected to draft the Declaration of Independence because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | he volunteered. |
| b. | he was already recognized as a brilliant writer. |
| c. | the other members of the Continental Congress were all busy with other tasks. |
| d. | he believed the colonies' independence should be celebrated with fireworks each year. |
| e. | he was a renowned Virginia newspaperman. |

ANS: B REF: p. 137

 67. In a republic, power

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | comes from the aristocrats. |
| b. | comes from a select few based on religion. |
| c. | comes from the people themselves. |
| d. | resides in property owners. |
| e. | belongs only to the educated. |

ANS: C REF: p. 135

 68. Thomas Paine's pamphlet, *Common Sense*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was published before any fighting took place between the colonists and the British. |
| b. | remained unpopular for several years before being accepted by the public. |
| c. | called for American independence and the creation of a democratic republic. |
| d. | called on the British people to overthrow the king. |
| e. | led to Paine's eventual arrest and imprisonment in America. |

ANS: C REF: p. 135-136

 69. Thomas Paine argued that all government officials

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were corrupt. |
| b. | should derive their authority from popular consent. |
| c. | should be part of a "natural aristocracy." |
| d. | need not listen to the voice of the uneducated. |
| e. | should not be paid for their service. |

ANS: B REF: p. 135

 70. The resolution that "These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states..." was introduced into the Second Continental Congress by Virginia delegate

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Patrick Henry. |
| b. | Thomas Jefferson. |
| c. | Richard Henry Lee. |
| d. | Thomas Paine. |
| e. | John Adams. |

ANS: C REF: p. 137

 71. The feasibility of representative government had been demonstrated in the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | militia movement. |
| b. | Olive Branch Petition. |
| c. | Declaration of Independence. |
| d. | committees of correspondence. |
| e. | colonial constitutions. |

ANS: D REF: p. 136

 72. Examples of colonial experience with self-governance, which prepared Americans for a republic, included all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | New England town meetings. |
| b. | committees of correspondence. |
| c. | militia service. |
| d. | the relative equality of landowning farmers. |
| e. | the absence of a hereditary aristocracy. |

ANS: C REF: p. 136

 73. Most Americans considered which of the following to be fundamental for any successful republican government?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A wealthy class to govern |
| b. | The primacy of the property rights of individuals |
| c. | Primacy of the interests of individuals |
| d. | Retention of a constitutional monarchy |
| e. | Civic virtue |

ANS: E REF: p. 136

 74. When America became a republic and political power no longer rested with an all-powerful king,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the American colonies were able to gain their independence. |
| b. | England experienced the Glorious Revolution. |
| c. | individuals needed to sacrifice their own self-interest to the public good. |
| d. | chaos gripped the nation. |
| e. | the country had to have a quick and decisive military victory. |

ANS: C REF: p. 136

 75. Which individual privately advocated equality for women?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Betsy Ross |
| b. | Thomas Jefferson |
| c. | Martha Washington |
| d. | Benjamin Franklin |
| e. | Abigail Adams |

ANS: E REF: p. 138

 76. The Declaration of Independence did all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | invoke the natural rights of humankind to justify revolt. |
| b. | catalog the tyrannical actions of King George III. |
| c. | argue that royal tyranny justified revolt. |
| d. | offer the British one last chance at reconciliation. |
| e. | accuse the British of violating the natural rights of the Americans. |

ANS: D REF: p. 137

 77. Patriots responded to Paine's vision of an ultra democratic republic in all of the following ways *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | some enthusiastically embraced this as the ideal form of government. |
| b. | some favored a republic ruled by a "natural aristocracy" of talented elites. |
| c. | some feared the fervor for liberty would overwhelm the stability of the social order. |
| d. | some wanted to see only the lower orders of farmers and workers as the base of political power |
| e. | some worried that a republic would have a radical leveling effect on the social classes. |

ANS: D REF: p. 136

 78. Americans who opposed independence for the colonies were labeled \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_, and the independence-seeking Patriots were also known as \_\_\_\_.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Tories, Whigs, Loyalists |
| b. | Loyalists, Tories, Whigs |
| c. | Whigs, Tories, Loyalists |
| d. | Loyalists, Whigs, Tories |
| e. | Sons of Liberty, Tories, Whigs |

ANS: B REF: p. 138

 79. Like many revolutions, the American Revolution was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a majority movement. |
| b. | a minority movement. |
| c. | started by forces outside the country. |
| d. | one in which little attention was given to those civilians who remained neutral. |
| e. | one that produced a minimum of violence. |

ANS: B REF: p. 139

 80. When it came to supporting the Revolution, most colonists were

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | neutral or apathetic. |
| b. | patriots. |
| c. | loyalists. |
| d. | militiamen. |
| e. | None of these |

ANS: A REF: p. 139

 81. The Patriot militia played a crucial role in the Revolution in all of the following ways *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | taking up the task of political education. |
| b. | raising funds to support the war effort. |
| c. | convincing people that the British army was an unreliable friend. |
| d. | mercilessly harassing small British detachments. |
| e. | as effective agents of Revolutionary ideas. |

ANS: B REF: p. 139

 82. The Americans who continued to support the crown after independence had been declared were more likely to be all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | well educated. |
| b. | from among the older generation. |
| c. | affiliated with the Anglican Church. |
| d. | from New England. |
| e. | wealthy. |

ANS: D REF: p. 139

 83. Many Americans remained loyalists during the Revolution for all of the following reasons *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fear of retribution. |
| b. | they believed a Patriot victory would lead to anarchy. |
| c. | some were promised freedom. |
| d. | they believed the British would preserve religious toleration. |
| e. | they believed in British military superiority. |

ANS: A REF: p. 140

 84. Which of these is *not* a true statement about African Americans' support of the Loyalist cause?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Some believed the British would grant them freedom from slavery. |
| b. | Those who fled to British lines served as soldiers, servants, workers and spies. |
| c. | The British used them in all-black regiments battling the Patriots. |
| d. | Thousands of black Loyalist supporters were promised and given parcels of land in exchange for service. |
| e. | Some were sold back into slavery after the war ended. |

ANS: D REF: p. 140-141

 85. All of the following fates befell Loyalists after the Revolutionary War *except* they

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were arrested or driven out. |
| b. | experienced loss of legal rights. |
| c. | had their property confiscated. |
| d. | were exiled or forced to flee. |
| e. | were given aristocratic status in Canada. |

ANS: E REF: p. 141

 86. Loyalists were least numerous in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | New York. |
| b. | Pennsylvania. |
| c. | Virginia. |
| d. | the middle colonies. |
| e. | New England. |

ANS: E REF: p. 139

 87. To help the British, colonial Loyalists did all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | fight for the British. |
| b. | serve as spies. |
| c. | pay extra taxes to fund the war. |
| d. | keep Patriot soldiers at home to protect their families. |
| e. | incite the Indians. |

ANS: C REF: p. 142

 88. Loyalists made up about \_\_\_\_ percent of the American people.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 8 |
| b. | 16 |
| c. | 28 |
| d. | 39 |
| e. | 52 |

ANS: B REF: p. 139

 89. Emanuel Leutze's 1851 painting *Washington Crossing the Delaware* celebrates what event?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Surprise attack on the Hessians in New Jersey |
| b. | Retreat of American forces after Bunker Hill |
| c. | Capture of Ft. Ticonderoga |
| d. | Canadian retreat of Ft. Quebec |
| e. | American victory at Lexington and Concord |

ANS: A REF: p. 143

 90. After defeat at the Battle of Long Island, Washington's forces escaped to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Boston. |
| b. | New York City. |
| c. | Manhattan Island. |
| d. | Baltimore. |
| e. | Philadelphia. |

ANS: C REF: p. 142

 91. General William Howe did not pursue and defeat George Washington's army after the Battle of Long Island for all of the following reasons *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | he remembered the slaughter of Bunker Hill. |
| b. | the country was rough. |
| c. | supplies were slow in coming. |
| d. | he did not relish the rigors of a winter campaign. |
| e. | he lacked sufficient naval support. |

ANS: E REF: p. 143

 92. \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ revealed "Old Fox" Washington at his military best.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Boston, Bunker Hill |
| b. | Ticonderoga, Crown Point |
| c. | Trenton, Princeton |
| d. | New York, Long Island |
| e. | Saratoga, Charleston |

ANS: C REF: p. 143

 93. In late 1776 and early 1777, George Washington helped restore confidence in America's military by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | defeating the Hessians at Trenton and the British at Princeton. |
| b. | securing the support of France for the American war effort with a victory in New York City. |
| c. | gaining a pay raise for American troops. |
| d. | bringing in Alexander Hamilton as his aide. |
| e. | providing adequate food and clothing for the soldiers. |

ANS: A REF: p. 143

 94. The basic strategy of the British in 1777 was to try to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | control the Delaware Valley. |
| b. | invade the southern colonies. |
| c. | isolate New England. |
| d. | hold the cities and let colonists control the countryside. |
| e. | isolate the South. |

ANS: C REF: p. 143

 95. Match each British general below with the battle in which he was involved.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | William Howe | 1. | Saratoga |
| B. | John Burgoyne | 2. | Yorktown |
| C. | Charles Cornwallis | 3. | Long Island |
| D. | Nathanael Greene |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-1, B-2, C-3 |
| b. | A-3, B-1, C-2 |
| c. | A-3, C-2, D-1 |
| d. | B-1, C-2, D-3 |
| e. | C-1, B-2, D-3 |

ANS: B REF: p. 142 | p. 144 | p. 149

 96. Arrange these battles in chronological order: (A) Trenton, (B) Saratoga, (C) Long Island, and (D) Charleston.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | B, C, A, D |
| b. | C, A, B, D |
| c. | C, B, A, D |
| d. | C, B, D, A |
| e. | A, B, C, D |

ANS: B REF: p. 143-144 | p. 147

 97. The basic principles of the Model Treaty and the new philosophy behind American international affairs contained all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | no political connection. |
| b. | no military connection. |
| c. | only commercial connection. |
| d. | no economic connection. |
| e. | *novus ordo* seculorum - "a new order for the ages." |

ANS: D REF: p. 145

 98. The Battle of Saratoga was a key victory for the Americans because it

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | brought the British to offer recognition of colonial independence. |
| b. | brought the colonists much-needed aid and a formal alliance with France. |
| c. | prevented the fighting from spreading into the southern colonies. |
| d. | prevented the colonial capital from being captured by the British. |
| e. | kept Benedict Arnold from joining the British. |

ANS: B REF: p. 144

 99. The basic principles in the Model Treaty

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | were considered old-fashioned and out-dated. |
| b. | were self-denying restrictions to the Americans. |
| c. | were not popular among most enlightened figures in America. |
| d. | held that military conflict would still determine international relations among countries. |
| e. | infused an element of realism into American attitudes toward international affairs that proved short-sighted and inconsistent. |

ANS: B REF: p. 145

 100. France came to America's aid in the Revolution because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | French officials supported the cause of democracy. |
| b. | it hoped to gain access to the American fur trade. |
| c. | it wanted revenge against the British. |
| d. | it could use America to test new military tactics. |
| e. | its new alliance with Britain would be a surprise to both militaries. |

ANS: C REF: p. 144

 101. America's first entangling alliance was with

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Great Britain. |
| b. | France. |
| c. | Spain. |
| d. | Holland. |
| e. | Russia. |

ANS: B REF: p. 144-145

 102. Who was the American diplomat that negotiated the Model Treaty with France?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | John Adams |
| b. | Thomas Jefferson |
| c. | Thomas Paine |
| d. | Benjamin Franklin |
| e. | Patrick Henry |

ANS: D REF: p. 145

 103. The Armed Neutrality League was started by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Louis XIV of France. |
| b. | Charles V of Spain. |
| c. | Catherine the Great of Russia. |
| d. | King Leopold of Belgium. |
| e. | George III of Britain. |

ANS: C REF: p. 146

 104. When the alliance with France was formalized, the Americans were able to gain all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | access to large sums of money. |
| b. | double the size of their fighting forces. |
| c. | avail themselves of French naval strength. |
| d. | immense amounts of equipment. |
| e. | a negotiated peace treaty with the British. |

ANS: E REF: p. 146

 105. The commander of French troops in America was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Rochambeau. |
| b. | Lafayette. |
| c. | de Grasse. |
| d. | Burgoyne. |
| e. | Howe. |

ANS: A REF: p. 147

 106. French aid to the colonies did all of the following *except*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | greatly aided America's struggle for independence. |
| b. | was motivated by what the French considered to be their own national interests. |
| c. | forced the British to change their military strategy in America. |
| d. | helped them protect their own West Indies islands. |
| e. | allowed American forces to focus only on the southern theater. |

ANS: E REF: p. 149 | p. 151

 107. Shortly after French troops arrived in America, the resulting improvement in morale staggered when

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | America discovered the true reasons motivating France's assistance. |
| b. | General Benedict Arnold turned traitor. |
| c. | General Nathanael Greene lost Georgia to the British. |
| d. | the French began to win battles that the Americans had been unable to win. |
| e. | the Armed Neutrality League sided with Britain. |

ANS: B REF: p. 147

 108. The colonists suffered their heaviest losses of the Revolutionary War at the Battle of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Charleston. |
| b. | Cowpens. |
| c. | Valley Forge. |
| d. | Long Island. |
| e. | Brandywine Creek. |

ANS: A REF: p. 147

 109. Match each individual below with the correct descriptive phrase.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. | George Rogers Clark | 1. | commanded the Patriot invasion of Canada |
| B. | Nathanael Greene | 2. | commanded Patriot troops in the South |
| C. | John Paul Jones | 3. | commanded Patriot troops in the West |
|  |  | 4. | commanded Patriot naval forces |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A-4, B-3, C-l |
| b. | A-2, B-1, C-4 |
| c. | A-3, B-2, C-4 |
| d. | A-1, B-4, C-3 |
| e. | A-4, B-3, C-2 |

ANS: C REF: p. 147-149

 110. Some Indian nations joined the British during the Revolutionary War because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the British threatened them with destruction if they did not help. |
| b. | they believed that a British victory would restrain American expansion into the West. |
| c. | the British hired them as mercenaries. |
| d. | they were bound by treaties. |
| e. | they believed that the British would restore them to their original territorial possessions. |

ANS: B REF: p. 147

 111. The "Fighting Quaker" who cleared most of Georgia and South Carolina was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Charles Cornwallis. |
| b. | Benedict Arnold. |
| c. | Joseph Brant. |
| d. | Benjamin Smith. |
| e. | Nathanael Greene. |

ANS: E REF: p. 147

 112. The Indian chief who fought for the British in New York and Pennsylvania was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Seneca. |
| b. | Pontiac. |
| c. | Joseph Brant. |
| d. | King Philip. |
| e. | Cowpens. |

ANS: C REF: p. 147

 113. The Treaty of Fort Stanwix, the first treaty between the United States and an Indian nation, resulted in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the ceding of most of the Iroquois' land. |
| b. | an end to the practice of scalping. |
| c. | the slowing of the westward movement of pioneers. |
| d. | the renunciation by the Oneidas and the Tuscaroras of their support for the British. |
| e. | turning over the hair buyers for prosecution. |

ANS: A REF: p. 148

 114. During the Revolution, the frontier saw much fighting, which

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | slowed the westward advance of the pioneers. |
| b. | caused most of the Indians to join the colonists' cause against the British. |
| c. | led to George Rogers Clark's downfall as a military leader. |
| d. | failed to stem the tide of westward-moving pioneers. |
| e. | ultimately led Benedict Arnold to go over to the British. |

ANS: D REF: p. 148

 115. The most important contribution of the seagoing privateers during the Revolutionary War was that they

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | gained control of the sea for the colonists. |
| b. | successfully invaded the British West Indies. |
| c. | captured hundreds of British merchant ships. |
| d. | fought the British navy to a standstill. |
| e. | made reliance on the French unnecessary. |

ANS: C REF: p. 149-150

 116. After the British defeat at Yorktown

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the fighting continued for more than a year. |
| b. | the war ended within a month. |
| c. | the French withdrew their assistance as it was no longer needed. |
| d. | King George III decided to end the struggle. |
| e. | Spain finally entered the war on the U.S. side. |

ANS: A REF: p. 149

 117. American diplomats to the peace negotiations in Paris in 1782-1783 were instructed by the Second Continental Congress to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | accept any British offer that would essentially return British-American relations to their pre-1763 status. |
| b. | demand British cession of the trans-Allegheny West to the colonies. |
| c. | get the colonies out of their obligations under the Franco-American alliances. |
| d. | consult with the colonies' French allies and make no separate peace arrangements with the British. |
| e. | follow the lead of Spain, not France. |

ANS: D REF: p. 150

 118. Britain gave America generous terms in the Treaty of Paris because British leaders

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | realized that they had been beaten badly. |
| b. | wanted to help Spain as well. |
| c. | had changed from Whig to Tory. |
| d. | were trying to persuade America to abandon its alliance with France. |
| e. | feared continued war might lead to a loss of their Latin American colonies. |

ANS: D REF: p. 152

 119. Regarding the provisions of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the Revolution

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | America faithfully adhered to each one. |
| b. | France was pleased with the results. |
| c. | America broke the assurances regarding treatment of the Loyalists. |
| d. | Spain gained all it wanted. |
| e. | America followed French instructions to the letter. |

ANS: C REF: p. 151

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

 120. When the Second Continental Congress convened

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | delegates attended from all thirteen colonies. |
| b. | the strongest sentiment was for declaring independence from England. |
| c. | it adopted measures to raise money and create an army and navy. |
| d. | it drafted new written appeals to the king. |
| e. | the conservatives remained a strong force. |

ANS: A, C, D, E REF: p. 146

 121. George Washington was chosen commander of the colonial armies because he

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | was widely recognized as a military genius. |
| b. | had been a successful militia commander in the recent French and Indian war. |
| c. | was from a southern colony. |
| d. | was a colonial aristocrat. |
| e. | was a symbol and rallying point. |

ANS: C, D, E REF: p. 146-147

 122. American colonists had experience with republicanism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | only after the Revolution was over. |
| b. | in New England town meetings. |
| c. | in the committees of correspondence. |
| d. | but turned to representative democracy. |
| e. | but rejected it for democracy. |

ANS: B, C REF: p. 151

 123. New York was chosen as the base of British operations because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | of its splendid seaport. |
| b. | of its central location. |
| c. | of the probability of support there from colonists who opposed independence. |
| d. | New York City was the colonial capital. |
| e. | it was the only seaport they were able to capture. |

ANS: A, B, C REF: p. 157

 124. During the Revolutionary War, the British captured and occupied

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | New York City. |
| b. | Charleston. |
| c. | Philadelphia. |
| d. | Boston. |
| e. | St. Augustine. |

ANS: A, B, C REF: p. 151 | p. 153| p. 156

 125. It is legitimate to claim that the triumph at Yorktown "was no less French than American" because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Washington turned execution of the campaign over to French commanders. |
| b. | the French supplied all the seapower. |
| c. | French troops made up half the besieging army. |
| d. | the British commander agreed to surrender to French officers but not to American troops. |
| e. | France paid the soldiers' salaries. |

ANS: B, C REF: p. 150

 126. The British decided to negotiate an end to the Revolutionary War because

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | they were crushed by the failure of their army at Yorktown. |
| b. | there were indications that the Americans might settle for peace terms short of complete independence. |
| c. | they were suffering heavy military losses against the French and Spanish elsewhere. |
| d. | the new British ministry now in power was more pro-American. |
| e. | the French wanted the war to continue. |

ANS: A, C, D REF: p. 151

 127. The Treaty of Paris in 1783 stipulated

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | British recognition of American independence. |
| b. | establishment of the boundaries of the new United States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River between the Great Lakes and Spanish Florida. |
| c. | that Americans allow British collection of prewar debts from colonists. |
| d. | that Americans cease persecution of Loyalists. |
| e. | that Loyalists should have their confiscated property restored. |

ANS: A, B, C, D, E REF: p. 151-152

**ESSAY**

 128. What qualities in George Washington made him a good choice for commanding the Revolutionary army? What were his most valuable contributions to independence?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 129. The combat of the Revolutionary War began in the spring of 1775. Why did colonists wait until the summer of 1776 to declare independence?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 130. Account for the widespread and enthusiastic colonial reception of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense.*

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 131. Colonists had debated with Parliament and protested its actions since 1763. Why, then, did the Declaration of Independence single out King George III as the tyrant threatening their liberties?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 132. Write your definition of *loyalty.* Then explain why the Loyalists were held in such low regard and treated with abuse during the Revolutionary War.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 133. List the three most important battles of the Revolutionary War. Justify your selections.

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 134. Many historians argue that without French aid, the colonies could never have won their independence. Do you agree or disagree? Why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 135. Thomas Jefferson was a slave owner. Why, then, did he state in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal"?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 136. Explain why the text's authors conclude that the Franco-American alliance was "not prompted by a love for America but by a realistic concern for the interests of France." In what ways did the French contribute to colonial independence?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 137. Assess the validity of the following claim, "the British 'lost' the Revolutionary War more than the Americans 'won' it."

ANS:

Student answers will vary.

 138. Historians have argued for many years over why the Revolution occurred. In your opinion, what school of thought is the most convincing, and why?

ANS:

Student answers will vary.