

# Chapters 7, 8, 9 Study guide

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- T 1. America's great distance from Britain helped the colonists gain a considerable degree of freedom from British control.
- T 2. The theory of mercantilism was based on the idea that colonies existed primarily for the economic benefit of the mother country.
- F 3. British mercantilism forbade the importation of any non-British goods into the colonies.
- T 4. In practice, British mercantilism provided the colonies with substantial economic benefits such as military protection and guaranteed markets for certain goods.
- T 5. The purpose of Grenville's Sugar Act, Quartering Act, and Stamp Act was to make the colonists pay a portion of the high costs of maintaining British troops in America.
- F 6. Americans generally accepted the right of Parliament to tax the colonies to provide money for defense but denied its right to legislate about matters affecting colonial affairs.
- F 7. When Americans cried "no taxation without representation," what they first wanted was to be represented in the British Parliament.
- T 8. The colonies finally forced repeal of the Stamp Act by organizing political protests and enforcing nonimportation agreements against British goods.
- F 9. Colonial resistance to the Townshend Acts' import taxes was even more violent and effective than resistance to the Stamp Act.
- E 10. After the Boston Massacre, the British government pursued even harsher enforcement of the Townshend Acts.
- T 11. Resistance to the tea tax was kept alive by the agitation of the Committees of Correspondence.
- T 12. The colonists considered the Quebec Act especially oppressive because it appeared to extend the domain of Roman Catholicism.
- E 13. The First Continental Congress proclaimed that the colonies would declare independence from Britain unless their grievances were redressed.
- E 14. One fundamental American asset in the impending war with Britain was a well-trained military force of volunteers.
- E 15. A key British advantage was that they did not have to defeat all the American forces but only fight to a draw in order to crush the Revolution.

Ch. 7

## Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- C 1. The British theory of mercantilism, by which the colonies were governed, held that
  - a. the economy should be shaped by market forces, without government interference.
  - b. the colonies should develop by becoming as economically self-sufficient as possible.
  - c. the colonial economy should be carefully controlled to serve the mother country's needs.
  - d. colonists should promote economic growth by free trade with other countries.
- b 2. One of the ways in which mercantilism harmed the colonial economy was
  - a. by prohibiting colonial merchants from owning and operating their own ships.
  - b. by inhibiting the development of banking and paper currency in the colonies.
  - c. by forcing the colonists to fall into debt through the purchase of goods on credit.
  - d. by forcing Virginia tobacco planters to sell their product only in Britain.
- b 3. The mobilization of "nonimportation" policies against the Stamp Act was politically important because
  - a. it aroused the first French support for the American cause.
  - b. it aroused revolutionary fervor among many ordinary American men and women.
  - c. it reinforced the completely nonviolent character of the anti-British movement.
  - d. it helped stimulate the development of colonial manufacturing.
- d 4. The British troops killed in the Boston Massacre had been sent to the city as a result of
  - a. colonial protests against the Stamp Act.
  - b. the illegal activities of the Committees of Correspondence.
  - c. colonial resistance to the Quartering Act of 1767.
  - d. disruptive colonial resistance to the Townshend Acts' tax on tea and other products.
- b 5. The British reacted to the Boston Tea Party by
  - a. shipping the colonial protestors to Britain for trial.
  - b. closing the Port of Boston until damages were paid and order restored.
  - c. passing the Quebec Act prohibiting trial by jury and permitting the practice of Catholicism.
  - d. granting a monopoly on the sale of tea to the British East India Company.
- b 6. American colonists especially resented the Townshend Acts because
  - a. they strongly disliked the British minister, "Champagne Charley" Townshend, who proposed them.
  - b. the revenues from the taxation would go to support British officials and judges in America.
  - c. they called for the establishment of the Anglican church throughout the colonies.
  - d. the taxes were to be imposed directly by the king without an act of Parliament.
- C 7. The passage of the Quebec Act aroused intense American fears because
  - a. it put the French language on an equal standing with English throughout the colonies.
  - b. it involved stationing British troops throughout the colonies.
  - c. it extended Catholic jurisdiction and a nonjury judicial system into the western Ohio country.
  - d. it threatened to make Canada the dominant British colony in North America.
- a 8. The most important action the Continental Congress took to protest the Intolerable Acts was
  - a. the formation of The Association to impose a complete boycott of all British goods.
  - b. the organization of a colonial militia to prepare for military resistance.
  - c. the formation of Committees of Correspondence to unite all the colonies in political opposition to British rule.
  - d. the sending of petitions to the British Parliament demanding repeal of the laws.



### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. The basic economic and political theory by which seventeenth- and eighteenth-century European powers governed their overseas colonies  
*mercantilism*
2. The set of Parliamentary laws, first passed in 1650, that restricted colonial trade and directed it to the benefit of Britain  
*Navigation Laws*
3. The term for products, such as tobacco, that could be shipped only to England and not to foreign markets  
*enumerated*
4. Hated British courts in which juries were not allowed and defendants were assumed guilty until proven innocent  
*admiralty courts*
5. British governmental theory that Parliament spoke for all British subjects, including Americans, even if they did not vote for its members  
*virtual rep. / non representation*
6. The effective form of organized colonial resistance against the Stamp Act, which made homespun clothing fashionable  
*agreements*
7. The item taxed under the Townshend Acts that generated the greatest colonial resistance  
*tea*
8. Underground networks of communication and propaganda, established by Samuel Adams, that sustained colonial resistance  
*Coffee*
9. Religion that was granted toleration in the trans-Allegheny West by the Quebec Act, arousing deep colonial hostility  
*Catholic*
10. British political party opposed to Lord North's Tories and generally more sympathetic to the colonial cause  
*Whigs*
11. German mercenaries hired by George III to fight the American revolutionaries  
*Hessians*
12. Currency authorized by Congress to finance the Revolution and depreciated to near worthlessness  
*Continental*
13. Effective organization created by the First Continental Congress to provide a total, unified boycott of all British goods  
*The Association*
14. Rapidly mobilized colonial militiamen whose refusal to disperse sparked the first battle of the Revolution  
*Minute men*
15. Term for British regular troops, scorned as "lobster backs" and "bloody backs" by Bostonians and other colonials  
*Redcoats*

9. The event that precipitated the first real shooting between the British and American colonists was
  - a. colonial resistance to the Stamp Act.
  - b. the British attempt to seize colonial supplies and leaders at Lexington and Concord.
  - c. the Boston Tea Party.
  - d. the Boston Massacre.
10. The British government at the time of the American Revolution was headed by
  - a. William Pitt.
  - b. "Champagne Charley" Townshend.
  - c. Edmund Burke.
  - d. Lord North.
11. The American rebellion was especially dangerous to the British because they were also worried about
  - a. possible revolts in Ireland and war with France.
  - b. labor unrest in British industrial cities.
  - c. maintaining sufficient troops in India.
  - d. their ability to maintain naval control of the oceans.
12. The British political party that was generally more sympathetic to the American cause was
  - a. the Tory Party.
  - b. the Labor Party.
  - c. the Country Party.
  - d. the Whig Party.
13. One of the advantages the British enjoyed in the impending conflict with the colonies was
  - a. a determined and politically effective government.
  - b. the ability to enlist foreign soldiers, Loyalists, and Native Americans in their military forces.
  - c. a highly motivated and efficiently run military force in America.
  - d. the concentration of colonial resistance in a few urban centers.
14. One of the advantages the colonists enjoyed in the impending conflict with Britain was
  - a. fighting defensively on a large, agriculturally self-sufficient continent.
  - b. a well-organized and effective political leadership.
  - c. a strong sense of unity among the various colonies.
  - d. the ability to provide substantial financial support for the war effort.
15. In the Revolutionary War, African-Americans
  - a. unanimously supported the American patriot cause.
  - b. were generally neutral between the British and American forces.
  - c. fought in both the American patriot and British loyalist military forces.
  - d. took the opportunity to stage substantial slave revolts.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

1. John Hancock	A. British minister who raised a storm of protest by passing the Stamp Act
2. George Grenville	B. Legislation passed in 1765 but repealed the next year, after colonial resistance made it impossible to enforce
3. Stamp Act	C. Body, led by John Adams, that issued a Declaration of Rights and ordered The Association to boycott all British goods
4. Sons and Daughters of Liberty	D. Legislation that required colonists to feed and shelter British troops and led to suspension of the New York legislature upon its refusal to obey
5. "Champagne Charley" Townsend	E. Nineteen-year-old major general in the Revolutionary army
6. Crispus Attucks	F. Wealthy president of the Continental Congress and "King of Smugglers"
7. George III	G. Minister whose clever attempt to impose import taxes nearly succeeded but eventually brewed trouble for Britain
8. Samuel Adams	H. Zealous defender of the common people's rights and organizer of underground propaganda committees
9. Boston Tea Party	I. Harsh measures of retaliation for a tea party, including the Boston Port Act
10. Intolerable Acts	J. Stubborn ruler, justful for power, served by compliant ministers like Lord North
11. Lord Dunmore	K. Alleged leader of radical protesters killed in Boston Massacre
12. First Continental Congress	L. Organizational genius who turned raw colonial recruits into tough professional soldiers
13. Marquis de Lafayette	M. Women and men who enforced the nonimportation agreements, sometimes by coercive means
14. Baron von Steuben	N. British royal governor who encouraged runaway slaves to join his army
15. Quartering Act	O. Event organized by disguised "Indians" to sabotage British support of British East India Company monopoly

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
1. American distance from England and the growth of colonial self-government	A. Prompted the summoning of the First Continental Congress
2. British mercantilism	B. Led Grenville to propose the Sugar Act, Quartering Act, and Stamp Act
3. The large British debt incurred defending the colonies in the French and Indian War	C. Precipitated the Battle of Lexington and Concord
4. Passage of the Stamp Act	D. Were responsible for the Boston Massacre
5. British troops sent to enforce order in Boston	E. Prompted passage of the Intolerable Acts, including the Boston Port Act
6. The British government's attempt to maintain the East India Company's tea monopoly	F. Resulted in the printing of large amounts of paper currency and skyrocketing inflation
7. The Boston Tea Party	G. Fostered restrictions on colonial manufacturing, trade, and paper currency
8. The Intolerable Acts	H. Led to gradual development of a colonial sense of independence years before the Revolution
	I. Spurred patriots to stage Boston Tea Party

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 10.

- Britain attempts to gain revenue by a tax on papers and documents, creating a colonial uproar.
- Britain closes the port of Boston and opens the western frontier to Catholicism.
- Crispus Attucks leads a crowd in an attack on British troops, and eleven people are killed.
- Colonial Minute Men fire "the shot heard around the world" in the first battle of the Revolution.
- A British minister cleverly attempts to gain revenue and dampen colonial protest by imposing an import tax only on certain specialized products.
- A British agency is established with broad but generally ineffective power over colonial commerce.
- Samuel Adams and others organize revolutionary cells of communication and agitation across the colonies.
- Parliament repeals a direct tax in response to colonial protest but declares that it has the right to tax colonies.
- A band of "Indians" dumps the rich cargo of the British East India Company into Boston Harbor, provoking a harsh British response.
- First acts are passed by Parliament to regulate colonial trade based on mercantilist principles.

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# Chapter 8

## A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. George Washington was chosen commander of the American army more for his military abilities than for his personal and political attributes. **F**
2. Following the Battle of Bunker Hill, King George and the Continental Congress made one last attempt at reconciliation. **F**
3. The American army that invaded Canada falsely believed that oppressed French Canadians would join them in revolt and make Canada the fourteenth state. **T**
4. Tom Paine's *Common Sense* was extremely important in pushing the colonies into direct, violent rebellion against the king as well as against Parliament. **F**
5. The Declaration of Independence was especially important because it enabled the Americans to appeal for direct aid from France. **T**
6. American militiamen proved politically very effective in pushing their apathetic or neutral fellow citizens into supporting the Patriot cause. **T**
7. The Loyalists considered the "Patriots" to be the traitors to their country and themselves to be the true patriots. **T**
8. Most Loyalists were executed or driven from the country after the Patriot victory. **F**
9. Loyalists were strongest in New England, while Patriots were strongest in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the South outside Virginia. **F**
10. General Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga in 1777 was critical for the American cause because it led to the alliance with France. **T**
11. French entry into the war turned the American Revolutionary War into a world war, with most of Europe either fighting Britain or arrayed in hostile neutrality. **T**
12. During much of the Revolutionary War, the British controlled cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston, while the Americans conducted their campaigns in the countryside. **T**
13. At Yorktown, the Americans finally showed that they could win an important battle without French assistance. **F**
14. American diplomats were successful in guaranteeing American political independence but failed to gain the territorial concessions they wanted. **F**
15. American success in the Revolutionary War and the peace treaty was due in significant measure to developments in Europe. **T**

## Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. During the period of fighting between April 1775 and July 1776, the colonists claimed to want **B**
  - a. the removal of all British troops from America.
  - b. to restore their rights within the British Empire.
  - c. complete independence from Britain.
  - d. to end the power of King George III to rule them.
2. George Washington proved to be an especially effective commander of American forces in the Revolution because **C**
  - a. he was able to rally previously skeptical New Englanders to the Patriot cause.
  - b. of his exceptionally brilliant military mind.
  - c. of his integrity, courage, and moral forcefulness.
  - d. his humble background inspired the ordinary soldiers in the Revolutionary army.
3. The bold American military strategy that narrowly failed in December 1775 involved **A**
  - a. a two-pronged attack on British forces in New York.
  - b. an invasion of Canada by generals Arnold and Montgomery.
  - c. an attack on British forts in the Ohio country.
  - d. a naval assault on British warships in Boston harbor.
4. Many of the German Hessian soldiers hired by King George III to fight for the British **B**
  - a. hated the American revolutionaries and their cause.
  - b. were primarily loyal to their German princes.
  - c. were ineffective in battle against American militiamen.
  - d. had little loyalty to the British cause and ended up deserting.
5. Thomas Paine's appeal for a new republican form of government was appealing to many Americans because **B**
  - a. they all agreed that social class differences were wrong.
  - b. their own experience with democratic governance and the absence of a hereditary democracy had prepared them for the idea.
  - c. they recognized that Paine was drawing on the best ideas from Plato's *Republic*.
  - d. they were fearful that southern planters like Washington wanted to establish nobility in America.
6. Paine's *Common Sense* convinced many Americans that what they should fight for was **D**
  - a. American representation in the British Parliament.
  - b. an alliance with the French king against Britain.
  - c. the invasion and conquest of Canada.
  - d. an independent and republican America separate from Britain.
7. The Loyalists were particularly strong among **A**
  - a. conservative and well-off Americans.
  - b. the younger generation.
  - c. Presbyterians and Congregationalists.
  - d. citizens of New England.

8. Besides George Washington, the most militarily effective American military commander during the Revolutionary War was

- General Nathaniel Greene.
- General von Steuben.
- General Benedict Arnold.
- General William Howe.

9. The Battle of Saratoga was a key turning point of the War for Independence because

- it prevented the British from keeping control of the key port of New York City.
- it brought about crucial French assistance to the Revolutionary cause.
- it ended the possibility of a peaceful settlement with Britain.
- it effectively destroyed British military power in the middle colonies.

10. The primary French motive in aiding the American cause was

- to weaken the British Empire.
- to promote republican government and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
- to test new forms of military weaponry and tactics.
- to gain the economic advantage of trade with the former British colonies.

11. The British especially relied on the numerous Loyalists to aid them in fighting the Patriots

- in Rhode Island and the rest of New England.
- in the western Illinois country.
- in the warfare at sea.
- in the Carolinas.

12. Most of the Six Nations of the Iroquois under Joseph Brant fought against the American revolutionaries because

- they disagreed with the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
- they believed that a victorious Britain would contain westward American expansion.
- they were paid as mercenary soldiers by the British government.
- they hoped to drive the American colonists off the North American continent.

13. In addition to Washington's army, the British defeat at Yorktown was brought about by

- the French navy under Admiral de Grasse.
- the American navy under John Paul Jones.
- the American militia under George Rogers Clark.
- the Armed Neutrality under Catherine the Great.

14. In the peace negotiations at Paris, the French wanted the Americans

- to stop short of demanding full independence.
- to negotiate a separate peace with Britain.
- to acquire only the territory east of the Appalachian Mountains.
- to achieve political and military domination of North America.

15. The British yielded the Americans a generous peace treaty that included the western territories primarily because of

- the desire of the weak new Whig ministry in London for friendly future relations with the United States.
- the threat of further war with France.
- the military power of the United States.
- the willingness of the Americans to yield on other issues like trade and fishing rights.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

Continental Congress

Canada

Common Sense

Do I

Whigs

Loyalists

Anglican

Armed Neutrality

South

Privateers

Whigs

Miss Rivers

Millican

Holland

1. The body that chose George Washington commander of the Continental Army

2. The British colony that Americans invaded in hopes of adding it to the rebellious thirteen

3. The inflammatory pamphlet that demanded independence and heaped scorn on "the Royal Brute of Great Britain"

4. The document that provided a lengthy explanation and justification of Richard Henry Lee's resolution, approved by Congress on July 2, 1776

5. The term by which the American Patriots were commonly known, to distinguish them from the American "Tories"

6. Another name for the American Tories

7. The church body most closely linked with Tory sentiment, except in Virginia

8. The river valley that was the focus of Britain's early military strategy and the scene of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga in 1777

9. Term for the alliance of Catherine the Great of Russia and other European powers who did not declare war but assumed a hostile neutrality toward Britain

10. The region that saw some of the Revolution's most bitter fighting, from 1780 to 1782, between American General Greene and British General Cornwallis

11. "Legalized pirates," more than a thousand strong, who inflicted heavy damage on British shipping

12. British political party that replaced Lord North's Tories in 1782 and made a generous treaty with the United States

13. The western boundary of the United States established in the Treaty of Paris

14. The irregular American troops who played a crucial role in swaying the neutral civilian population toward the Patriot cause

15. The other European nation besides France and Spain that supported the American Revolution by declaring war on Britain



# 1. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

<u>1</u>	1. George Washington	<u>A</u>	British general who chose to relax in New York and Philadelphia rather than march up the Hudson to battle
<u>2</u>	2. Bunker Hill	<u>B</u>	Brilliant American general who invaded Canada, foiled Burgoyne's invasion, and in 1780 betrayed his country
<u>3</u>	3. Benedict Arnold	<u>C</u>	American naval commander who harassed British shipping
<u>4</u>	4. Thomas Paine	<u>D</u>	Author of an explanatory indictment, signed on July 4, 1776, that accused George III of establishing a military dictatorship
<u>5</u>	5. Richard Henry Lee	<u>E</u>	Shrewd American diplomat who established the French alliance and worked with Jay and Adams to win a generous peace treaty
<u>6</u>	6. Thomas Jefferson	<u>F</u>	Mohawk chief who led many Iroquois to fight with Britain against American revolutionaries
<u>7</u>	7. Loyalists	<u>G</u>	The decisive early battle of the American Revolution that led to the alliance with France
<u>8</u>	8. General Burgoyne	<u>H</u>	Military engagement that, although technically a British victory, cost the redcoats heavily and led the king to declare the colonists in revolt
<u>9</u>	9. General Howe	<u>I</u>	Americans who fought for King George and earned the contempt of Patriots
<u>10</u>	10. Benjamin Franklin	<u>J</u>	A wealthy Virginian of great character and leadership abilities who served his country without pay
<u>11</u>	11. George Rogers Clark	<u>K</u>	The British defeat that led to the fall of North's government and the end of the war
<u>12</u>	12. John Paul Jones	<u>L</u>	Leader whose small force conquered British forts in the West
<u>13</u>	13. Saratoga	<u>M</u>	A radical British immigrant who put an end to American toasts to King George
<u>14</u>	14. Yorktown	<u>N</u>	Fiercy Virginian and author of the official resolution of July 2, 1776, formally authorizing the colonies' independence
<u>15</u>	15. Joseph Brant	<u>O</u>	Blundering British general whose slow progress south from Canada ended in disaster at Saratoga

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## Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 6.

- 5 Lord North's military collapses, and Britain's Whigs take power ready to make peace.
- 2 Thomas Jefferson writes an eloquent justification of Richard Henry Lee's resolution.
- 3 Burgoyne and Howe are defeated both by the generalship of Washington and Arnold and by their own blundering.
- 6 The Treaty of Paris is signed, guaranteeing American independence.
- 4 The British launch a frontal attack on entrenched American forces near Boston and suffer drastic losses in their "victory."
- 1 Washington's army and the French navy trap General Cornwallis, spelling the end for the British.

## F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
1. The Battle of Bunker Hill	<u>A</u> Led to American acquisition of the West up to the Mississippi River
2. Thomas Paine's Common Sense	<u>B</u> Caused King George to proclaim the colonies in revolt and import Hessian troops to crush them
3. Jefferson's Declaration of Independence	<u>C</u> Led to a favorable peace treaty for the United States and the end of French schemes for a smaller, weaker America
4. The Patriot militia's political education and recruitment	<u>D</u> Caused the British to begin peace negotiations in Paris
5. The blundering of Burgoyne and Howe and the superb military strategy of Arnold and Washington	<u>E</u> Inspired universal awareness of the American Revolution as a fight for the belief that "all men are created equal"
6. The Battle of Saratoga	<u>F</u> Caused the British defeat at Yorktown and the collapse of North's Tory government
7. Clark's military conquests and Jay's diplomacy	<u>G</u> Led to the failure of Britain's grand strategy and the crucial American victory at Saratoga
8. The trapping of Cornwallis between Washington's army and de Grasse's navy	<u>H</u> Made France willing to become an ally of the United States
9. The collapse of the North ministry and the Whig takeover of the British government	<u>I</u> Created growing colonial support for declaring independence from Britain
10. Jay's secret and separate negotiations with Britain	<u>J</u> Won neutral or apathetic Americans over to the Patriot cause

### A. True-False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

1. The American Revolution created a substantial though not radical push in the direction of social and political equality. **F**
2. The movement toward the separation of church and state was greatly accelerated by the disestablishment of the Anglican church in Virginia. **F**
3. After the Revolution, Americans made a strong effort to abolish slavery in both the North and the South. **F**
4. Drawing up a written fundamental law in a special constitutional convention and then submitting the document directly to the people for ratification was an important new idea of the Revolutionary period. **F**
5. The state governments after the Revolution stayed mostly under the tight political control of the eastern seaboard elite. **F**
6. The United States experienced hard economic times and some social discontent during the years of the Confederation (1781-1787). **F**
7. The greatest failure of the national government under the Articles of Confederation was its inability to deal with the issue of western lands. **F**
8. The Articles of Confederation were weak because they contained neither an executive nor power to tax or regulate commerce. **F**

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9. The Northwest Ordinance originally attempted to make the western territories permanent colonial possessions of the United States. **F**
10. Shays's Rebellion significantly strengthened the movement for a stronger central government by raising the fear of anarchy among conservatives. **F**
11. The states sent their delegates to Philadelphia in 1787 for the clear purpose of writing a new Constitution with a strong central government. **F**
12. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were a good cross-section of American society at that time. **F**
13. The "Great Compromise" at the convention resulted in a bicameral legislature, with different principles of representation in the House and the Senate. **F**
14. The antifederalists opposed the Constitution partly because they thought it gave too much power to the states and not enough to Congress. **F**
15. The federalists used tough political maneuvering and the promise of a bill of rights to win a narrow ratification of the Constitution in key states. **F**

# Chapter 9

### B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

1. Among the important changes brought about by the American Revolution was **C**
  - a. the abolition of slavery in all the states.
  - b. a strong movement toward equality of property rights.
  - c. the increasing separation of church and state.
  - d. full equality and voting rights for women.
2. A major new political innovation that emerged in the Revolutionary era was **C**
  - a. the election of legislative representatives capable of voting on taxation.
  - b. the shifting of power from the legislative to the executive branch of government.
  - c. the idea of a written constitution drafted by a convention and ratified by direct vote of the people.
  - d. the regulation of land sales by the courts.
3. Despite the Revolution's emphasis on human rights and equality, the Founding Fathers failed to abolish slavery because **C**
  - a. they saw it as necessary to maintain American power.
  - b. they feared black rebellion if slavery were removed.
  - c. of their political fear that a fight over slavery would destroy fragile national unity.
  - d. none of them believed that slavery was wrong.
4. The ideal of "republican motherhood" that emerged from the American Revolution held that **b**
  - a. women should be rewarded politically for having helped establish the American republic.
  - b. women had a special responsibility to cultivate the "civic virtues" of republicanism in their children.
  - c. the government should establish social services to help mothers raise their children.
  - d. mothers should be granted full political and economic rights in the American republic.
5. In the new state constitutions written after the Revolution, the most powerful branch of government was **a**
  - a. the legislative branch.
  - b. the executive branch.
  - c. the judicial branch.
  - d. the military branch.
6. One way that American independence actually harmed the nation's economic fortunes was by **C**
  - a. ending all British trade and investment in America.
  - b. abolishing the stable currency system that had existed under the empire.
  - c. cutting off American trade with the British empire.
  - d. weakening the manufacturing efforts begun under the British.
7. Attempts to establish strong governments in post-Revolutionary America were seriously hindered by **b**
  - a. the lack of strong leadership available in the new nation.
  - b. the revolutionary ideology that preached natural rights and suspicion of all governmental authority.
  - c. the hostility of the clergy toward the idea of separation of church and state.
  - d. the fear that a strong government would suppress economic development.
8. The primary political obstacle to the formation of the first American government under the Articles of Confederation was **a**
  - a. disputes among the jealous states over control of western lands.
  - b. disagreement over the relative power of Congress and the executive branch.
  - c. conflict over the right of Congress to regulate trade and manufacturing.
  - d. conflict over slavery between northern and southern states.
9. The greatest weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation was that **b**
  - a. it was unable to deal with the issue of western lands.
  - b. it had no power to regulate commerce or collect taxes from the sovereign states.
  - c. it had no power to establish relations with foreign governments.
  - d. the legislative branch was unable to cope with the powerful executive branch.



C

10. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided that

- the states should retain permanent control of their western lands.
- money from the sale of western lands should be used to promote manufacturing.
- after sufficient population growth, western territories could be organized and then join the union as states.
- the settlers in the northwest could vote on whether or not they should have slavery.

B

11. Shays's Rebellion contributed to the movement for a new constitution by

- demonstrating the desire of western farmers for a strong government to assist them.
- raising the fear of anarchy and disorder among wealthy conservatives.
- raising the prospect of British or French interference in American domestic affairs.
- demonstrating that the Northwest Ordinance had failed to resolve western land issues.

D

12. Besides George Washington, the most influential figures in the Constitutional Convention included

- Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Shays, and John Hancock.
- Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and Thomas Paine.
- John Adams, Abigail Adams, and Gouverneur Morris.
- Benjamin Franklin, James Madison, and Alexander Hamilton.

D

13. The "Great Compromise" in the Constitutional Convention provided that

- the House of Representatives would be elected by the people and the Senate by the state legislatures.
- the large states would be taxed on the basis of population and the small states on the basis of territory.
- there would be separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of government.
- there would be representation by population in the House of Representatives but equal representation of all states in the Senate.

C

14. Antifederalists generally found their greatest support among

- small states like Delaware and New Jersey.
- the commercial areas of the eastern seaboard.
- the poorer debtors and farmers.
- the wealthy and well educated.

B

15. The crucial federalist successes in the fight for ratification occurred in the states of

- Georgia, Maryland, and Delaware.
- Massachusetts, Virginia, and New York.
- Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Rhode Island.
- Connecticut, South Carolina, and New Hampshire.

### C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

~~Robert R. Livingston~~ Robert R. Livingston name for the Anglican church after it was disestablished and de-Anglicized in Virginia and elsewhere

Republican Methodism 2. The idea that American women had a special responsibility to cultivate "civic virtue" in their children

A of C 3. A type of special assembly, originally developed in Massachusetts, for drawing up a fundamental law that would be superior to ordinary law

Old Northwest 4. The first constitutional government of the United States

Sections 5. The territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi governed by the acts of 1785 and 1787

territory 6. One-square-mile areas, thirty-six of which composed a township, with one area set aside for the support of schools

Shays's Rebellion 7. The status of a western area under the Northwest Ordinance after it established an organized government but before it became a state

8. A failed revolt in 1786 by poor debtor farmers that raised fears of "mobocracy"

large state 9. The plan proposed by Virginia at the Constitutional Convention for a bicameral legislature with representation based on population

small state 10. The plan proposed by New Jersey for a unicameral legislature with equal representation of states regardless of size and population

3/5 Comp. 11. The compromise between North and South that resulted in each slave being counted as 60 percent of a free person for purposes of representation

Amended 12. The opponents of the Constitution who argued against creating such a strong central government

The Federalist 13. A masterly series of pro-Constitution articles printed in New York by Jay, Madison, and Hamilton

President 14. The official under the new Constitution who would be commander in chief of the armed forces, appoint judges and other officials, and have the power to veto legislation

Bill of Rights 15. A list of guarantees that federalists promised to add to the Constitution in order to win ratification

### D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Society of the Cincinnati              | A. Group that failed to block the central government they feared but did force the promise of a bill of rights            |
| 2. Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom | B. Father of the Constitution and author of <i>Federalist</i> No. 10  |
| 3. Articles of Confederation              | C. An exclusive order of military officers that aroused strong democratic opposition                                      |
| 4. Northwest Ordinance of 1787            | D. Wealthy conservatives devoted to republicanism who engineered a nonviolent political transformation                    |
| 5. Dey of Algiers                         | E. Legislation passed by an alliance of Jefferson and the Baptists that disestablished the Anglican church                |
| 6. Daniel Shays                           | F. War veteran who led poor farmers in a revolt that failed but had far-reaching consequences                             |
| 7. George Washington                      | G. North African leader who took advantage of the weakness of the Articles of Confederation to attack American shipping   |
| 8. James Madison                          | H. The only state to allow a direct vote on the Constitution  |
| 9. federalists                            | I. Frustrated foreign affairs secretary under the Articles; one of the three authors of <i>The Federalist</i>             |
| 10. antifederalists                       | J. Legislation that provided for the orderly transformation of western territories into states                            |
| 11. Patrick Henry                         | K. First of key states where federalists won by a narrow margin over the opposition of antifederalist Sam Adams           |
| 12. Alexander Hamilton                    | L. Virginia antifederalist leader who thought the Constitution spelled the end of liberty and equality                    |
| 13. John Jay                              | M. Unanimously elected chairman of the secret convention of "demi-gods"   |
| 14. Massachusetts                         | N. Young New Yorker who argued eloquently for the Constitution even though he favored an even stronger central government |
| 15. New York                              | O. Document of 1781 that was put out of business by the Constitution  |