Second Quarter Exam  
Early American History  
Easy Peasy All-in-One High School

Answers

1. One consequence of the British and American victory in the French and Indian War was:

   a. the American colonies grew closer to Britain  
   b. Americans now feared the Spanish  
   *c. a new spirit of independence arose, as the French threat disappeared  
   d. the Indians were stopped from ever again launching a deadly attack against whites  
   e. the Americans adopted several French customs

2. Parliament's repeal of the Stamp Act:

   a. was carried out at King George's request  
   *b. convinced the colonists that Parliament could be forced to yield to boycotts and mob action  
   c. ended its right to tax the colonies  
   d. led to a collapse of parliamentary power and a revival of the monarchy  
   e. all of the above

3. Colonists reacted to the passage of the Tea Act by:

   a. rejoicing that Parliament had seemingly accepted the American definition of representation  
   *b. suspecting that it was a trick to get them to violate their principle of "No taxation without representation"  
   c. immediately calling the First Continental Congress into session  
   d. avoiding the tax on tea by buying their tea directly from the British East India Company  
   e. voluntarily closing all ports to foreign trade
4. The Boston Tea Party of 1773 was:
   a. an isolated incident
   b. directed only at the British East India Company
   c. one of several similar protests to occur
   d. supported by friends of America in Britain
   e. carried out by the colonists’ Indian allies

5. The Quebec Act:
   a. outlawed Catholicism in British Quebec
   b. denied Quebec a representative assembly
   c. restricted Quebec's boundaries to the area north of the Great Lakes
   d. was generally ignored by the 13 seaboard colonies because it had little effect on their relations with Britain
   e. led to large numbers of French Canadians being relocated to Louisiana

6. The Quebec Act proved especially unpopular in the colonies because it accomplished all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. turn an extensive amount of territory over to Catholic control
   b. apply to all colonies, not just Massachusetts
   c. deny the French the right to retain many of their old customs
   d. alarm land speculators, who saw a huge area snatched from their grasp
   e. convince the colonists their rights as British subjects were at risk

7. The passage of the Stamp Act and the Sugar Act:
   a. led many colonists to believe that the British were expanding colonial freedom
   b. were both accepted by colonists as legitimate laws under mercantilism
   c. resulted in fewer laws being passed by Parliament regarding the colonies
d. exemplified to many colonists the ability of Parliament to correct itself

e. convinced many colonists that the British were trying to take away their historic liberty

8. The relationship between Britain and its American colonies fundamentally changed in 1763 when __________ assumed charge of colonial policy.

a. Charles Townshend
b. George Hanover
c. Lord North
d. William Pitt

e. George Grenville

9. Unlike the __________ Act, the __________ Act and the __________ Act were both indirect taxes on trade goods arriving in American ports.

a. Townshend, Stamp, Sugar
b. Stamp, Sugar, Townshend
c. Stamp, Quartering, Townshend
d. Declaratory, Stamp, Sugar
e. Quebec, Declaratory, Townshend

10. The following image by Paul Revere illustrates:
a. the British perspective of the Boston Massacre

*b. the American Perspective of the Boston Massacre

c. the Battle of Bunker Hill

d. the Stamp Act riots

e. the violence that followed the Boston Tea Party

11. When the British argued in favor of virtual representation, they meant that:

a. practically all British subjects were represented in Parliament

*b. each elected member of Parliament represented all British subjects
c. Parliament could pass virtually every type of law except trade restrictions
d. colonial legislatures’ laws would hold the same power as Parliament’s laws
e. colonists would be able to elect representatives to Parliament

12. **Mercantilism harmed the colonies in which of the following ways?**

- a. By forcing Virginia tobacco planters to sell their product only in Britain
  
  *b. By prohibiting colonial merchants from owning and operating their own ships*

- c. By preventing the creation of paper currency and banking in the colonies
- d. By forcing the colonists to fall into debt through credit purchases from England
- e. By forcing all the colonies to rely on slave labor

13. **The implementation of nonimportation actions in protest of the Stamp Act was important politically because:**

- a. the French began to support the American cause
- b. it stimulated colonial manufacturing
- c. it showed the world the American’s commitment to nonviolence
  
  *d. it aroused revolutionary sentiments among ordinary men and women*

- e. it convinced Parliament it could not tax the colonies without their consent

14. **The British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre had been sent to the colonies because of:**

- a. violent protests against the Stamp Act
- b. resistance to the Quebec Act
- c. colonial protests against the Proclamation of 1763
- d. demands in England to send more troops to the colonies
  
  *e. colonial resistance to the Townshend Act taxes on tea and other products*

15. **The Boston Tea Party caused the British to:**
16. American colonies strongly resented the Townshend Acts because:

- a. they established the Anglican church as the official religion in all colonies
- b. the taxes imposed in America would be far heavier than taxes in England
- c. for the first time Britain would impose direct taxes on the colonies
- *d. the revenues would pay salaries for British judges and officials in America*
- e. Parliament had promised never to impose such taxes on the colonies

17. The most significant action taken by the First Continental Congress to protest the Intolerable Acts was:

- *a. forming The Association to enforce a boycott of British goods*
- b. arming the colonial militia to drive Redcoats out of Boston
- c. sending petitions to Parliament to repeal the act.
- d. sending petitions to King George III to reign in Parliament.
- e. agreeing to meet again in one year if the situation did not improve.

18. Which of the following events directly led to the first real military conflict between the colonists and Redcoats?

- a. the Boston Tea Party
- b. colonists' refusal to follow the Quebec Act
- c. the Intolerable Acts
- d. the Boston Massacre
19. The British government was especially concerned about rebellion in America because they also feared:

   a. losing control of the seas to America
   b. losing trade as America’s industrial base rapidly grew
   c. war with France and a potential revolt in Ireland
   d. maintaining control of India
   e. war with Russia

20. One advantage the colonists enjoyed over Britain as conflict broke out was:

   a. an effective, well-organized government
   b. adequate financial resources to conduct a war
   c. nearly complete unity among the colonies
   d. fighting defensively on a large, mostly self-sufficient continent
   e. superior officers

21. In *Common Sense* Thomas Paine argued:

   a. England should rule America
   b. America would be better off as a French colony
   c. the only way America could win a war with England was to ally with Indian tribes
   d. economic boycotts made the most sense in protesting English actions
   e. an island should not rule a continent

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Part Two
1. The purpose of the First Continental Congress was to:

   a. consider ways of redressing colonial grievances
   b. become a legislative body
   c. write the Declaration of Independence
   d. decide which of Parliament's taxes the colonies would and would not pay
   e. eliminate pro-revolutionary activity

2. As the War for Independence began, Britain had the advantage of:

   a. political and diplomatic unity throughout Europe
   b. an alliance with Spain and Holland
   c. a well-organized and united home government and population
   d. first-rate generals and a well-supplied professional army in North America
   *e. overwhelming national wealth and naval power

3. As the War for Independence began, the colonies had the advantage of:

   a. highly reliable and well-supplied troops
   *b. potential aid from the France and Spain
   c. a well-organized, strongly committed, and united population
   d. many outstanding civil and military leaders
   e. an alliance with Canada

4. The colonists faced all of the following weaknesses in the War for Independence EXCEPT:

   a. poor organization
   b. sectional jealousy, which constantly interfered with the appointment of military leaders
   c. great difficulties in raising money to support the army
5. African Americans during the Revolutionary War:

*a. fought for both the Americans and the British

b. fought only for the British
c. fought only for the Americans
d. supported neither side, as both enslaved them
e. formed wide-scale alliances with Indian groups

6. 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. fail to blame George III for slavery
*e. blame the colonies’ problems on the British Parliament

7. Britain’s generous terms to America in the Treaty of Paris (1783) can best be explained by the fact that Britain:

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. no longer desired to maintain a new world empire

8. Concerning the provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1783), which formally ended the Revolution:

a. America faithfully adhered to each one
9. France failed to provide open assistance to America until after the Battle of Saratoga because the French:

a. had a new government in power that favored assistance
b. had nothing to give the colonies before that time
*c. thought the colonists' chances of winning slim before the victory
d. had previously considered an alliance with Britain
e. were forced to wait for Spain’s approval

10. After the Americans scored a significant win 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. the French decided to provide military aid for the first time

11. The Franco-American alliance allowed the new nation to:

a. gain access to large sums of money
b. double the size of their fighting forces
c. avail themselves of French naval strength
d. improve the morale of the Continental Army
*e. all of the above

12. The most significant result of the Revolution for white women was that they:
a. permanently gained the right to vote
b. were allowed to serve in the national legislature
*c. were elevated to a newly prestigious role as special keepers of the nation's conscience
d. finally gained fully equal status with white males
e. were allowed to serve in several state legislatures

13. Shays' Rebellion led many of the Founding Fathers to believe the nation needed:

a. lower taxes
b. granting long-delayed bonuses to Revolutionary War veterans
c. a vigilante effort by westerners to halt the Indian threat
*d. a stronger central government
e. the vote for women

14. The relationship between the thirteen states under the Articles of Confederation:

a. completely unified the states
b. was good economically but poor politically
c. led to a single currency for all states
*d. led to frequent political and economic disputes
e. ended trade disputes

15. One of the initial sparks that caused Shay’s Rebellion was:

a. fear that the Articles of Confederation government was too strong
b. efforts by wealthy merchants to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new constitution
c. a quarrel over the boundary between Massachusetts and Maine
e. a need for more protection against Indian attacks on the frontier

16. The egalitarian nature of the American Revolution accomplished all of the following EXCEPT:

a. the reduction of property qualifications for voting by most states
b. the growth of trade organizations for artisans and laborers
c. the establishment of the world's first antislavery society
*d. full equality between white women and men

e. the end of established churches in several states

17. The debate between the proponents and opponents of the Articles of Confederation focused on how to:

*a. balance states' rights and strong national government
b. provide equality for new states entering the Union
c. abolish slavery yet preserve national unity
d. balance the power of legislative and executive branches of government
e. limit the power of the national judiciary

18. One of the most enlightened provisions of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787:

a. set aside a section of each township for education
b. abolished slavery in all of the United States
*c. prohibited slavery in the Old Northwest
d. kept power in the national government
e. established the concept of judicial review

19. Unanimous approval of the Articles of Confederation was achieved when:

a. a compromise on slavery was reached
b. states gave up their right to establish tariffs

c. all states claiming western lands surrendered them to the national government

d. the states gave up their power to print money

e. three co-equal branches of government were established

20. Major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation included:

a. the lack of an effective executive branch

b. the lack of a national judiciary

c. the inability to raise taxes

d. the inability to raise an army

e. all of the above

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Part Three

1. The Constitutional Convention was called to:

a. write a completely new constitution

b. allow the most radical Revolutionary leaders to write their ideas into law

c. weaken the power of the central government

d. evaluate a closer relationship with England

e. revise the Articles of Confederation

2. The delegate whose contributions to the Philadelphia Convention were so notable that he has been called the "Father of the Constitution" was:

a. George Washington

b. Benjamin Franklin

c. James Madison
d. Thomas Jefferson
e. George Mason

3. In which branch of the central government did Antifederalists believe that the sovereignty of the people resided?

a. executive
*b. legislative
c. judicial
d. the bureaucracy
e. all of the above

4. One of the key arguments of *The Federalist #10* proposed that it was

a. impossible to safeguard the rights of states from the power of a strong central government
*b. possible to extend a republican form of government over a large territory*
c. inevitable that slavery would be abolished in the new republic
d. illegal to replace the Articles of Confederation with a new constitution
e. illegal to use the policy of judicial review

5. The delegates at the Constitutional Convention provided a system under which the new Constitution was ratified by:

*a. state conventions*

b. majority vote in the Congress
c. popular referendum
d. state legislatures
e. popular referendum

6. Most of the delegates at the Constitutional Convention could best be labeled:

a. states' rightists
b. Antifederalists

c. nationalists

d. ordinary citizens

e. loyalists

7. The Great Compromise resolved the complicated issue of:

a. regulating commerce

b. taxation

*c. congressional representation

d. electing the president

e. slavery

8. Under the Constitution, the president of the United States was to be elected by a majority vote of the:

a. general public

b. Senate

*c. Electoral College

d. House of Representatives

e. original members of the Constitutional Convention

9. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention shared common beliefs in all of the following EXCEPT:

a. government by the consent of the governed

b. checks and balances in government

*c. universal manhood suffrage

d. the sanctity of private property

e. federalism
10. Thomas Jefferson favored a political system in which:
   a. the central government possessed most of the power
   b. cities were the primary focus of political activity
   c. a large standing army ensured peace
   *d. the states retained the majority of political power
   e. farmers were taxed more heavily than manufacturing

11. Alexander Hamilton’s proposed National Bank was:
   a. rejected by Senate
   b. supported by Thomas Jefferson
   c. rejected by George Washington
   *d. based on the "necessary and proper," or "elastic," clause in the Constitution
   e. never implemented

12. The new Constitution did not specifically provide for the creation of a(n):
   a. Electoral College
   b. vice president
   c. Supreme Court
   *d. cabinet
   e. army

13. Hamiltonian Federalists supported:
   a. government interference in private enterprise
   *b. a strong central government
   c. a full-blown democracy
   d. strong ties with France
e. favorable tax policies for yeoman farmers

14. Alexander Hamilton thought a national debt:
   a. would do great damage the nation’s economy
   b. would lead to military weakness
   c. would permanently damage the credit of the United States
   d. was “a blessing”, because people to whom the government owed money would ensure the nation’s success
   e. should be paid off immediately

15. Under the provisions of Jay’s Treaty, the British government:
   a. pledged to stop seizing American ships
   b. released Americans from their pre-Revolutionary War debt obligations to British merchants
   c. promised to evacuate the chain of forts in the Old Northwest
   d. refused to pay damages for seizures of American ships
   e. met all American demands

16. Hamilton expected that the revenue to pay the interest on the national debt would come from:
   a. sales taxes and licensing fees
   b. customs duties and excise tax
   c. income and property taxes
   d. western land sales and foreign loans
   e. income tax and foreign loans

17. Alexander Hamilton’s financial plan for strengthening the economy and bolstering national credit proposed all of the following EXCEPT:
   a. funding the national debt
b. assuming state debts

c. abolishing tariffs

d. establishing a national bank

e. levying an excise tax on whiskey

18. Britain challenged the United States’ neutrality in the 1790s by:

a. granting America numerous trade privileges

b. seizing American merchant ships in the West Indies

c. establishing frontier outposts on American soil

d. helping to relieve tensions between Indians and Americans

e. signing a peace treaty with France

19. Hamilton believed that, together, his funding and assumption programs would:

a. gain the monetary and moral support of the wealthy class for the federal government

b. restore the principles of state sovereignty

c. be the quickest way to pay off the national debt

d. guarantee the fairest treatment of the original holders of government bonds

e. bring immediate support from the French government

20. Jefferson and Madison wrote the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions in response to:

a. the XYZ affair

b. Thomas Jefferson's presidential candidacy in 1800

c. the Alien and Sedition Acts

d. the Citizen Genet affair

e. the establishment of a national bank
21. The primary purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts was to:
   a. capture French and British spies
   b. control the Federalists
   *c. silence and punish critics of the Federalists
   d. prevent Thomas Jefferson from winning the presidency
   e. prevent open war with Britain and France

22. The Spanish provided favorable terms in the Pinckney Treaty dealing with:
   a. the purchase of land in Louisiana
   b. ceding land in Spanish Florida
   *c. the right of navigation on the Mississippi River
   d. loans from the Revolutionary War
   e. Latin American colonization

23. President Adams sought a peaceful solution to the undeclared war with France in order to:
   a. ensure his chances of re-election in 1800
   b. align himself with the Hamiltonian wing of the Federalist party
   c. save the Franco-American alliance of 1778
   *d. prevent the outbreak of a full-scale war
   e. damage Jefferson’s chance to win the presidency in 1800

24. Jeffersonian opposition to Hamilton’s financial plan led to:
   *a. the formation of permanent political parties
   b. Hamilton’s dismissal from the cabinet by George Washington
   c. politics drifting too far out of kilter with the wishes of the people
   d. the rejection of Hamilton’s plan by Washington
e. the Quasi-War

25. In his Farewell Address, President Washington:

a. warmly endorsed the appearance of two contending political parties in America

*b. warned against the dangers of permanent foreign alliances and political parties*

c. delivered it himself to a joint session of Congress

d. proposed a two-term limitation on the presidency

e. actively campaigned for the election of John Adams as President