Chapter 5 Quiz

1. The central element in the Anglo-American debate over governance was known as
2. Divine sovereignty.
3. Laissez faire.
4. Parliamentary sovereignty.
5. Absolute rule.
6. Colonial sovereignty.
7. England passed the Coercive Acts in response to
8. The colonial boycott of the Stamp Act.
9. The Boston Tea Party.
10. The American victory at Saratoga
11. The Declaratory Act.
12. The Tea Act.
13. As a result of the Sugar Act, the duty on molasses was
14. Reduced significantly.
15. Raised dramatically.
16. Removed entirely.
17. Kept at essentially the same level.
18. Replaced with a duty on processed sugar.
19. The Stamp Act of 1765 affected
20. Only businessmen and merchants.
21. Primarily colonial manufacturers.
22. The lives of ordinary people, as well as those of the elite.
23. Only those who engaged in the direct trade with Great Britain.
24. Notaries and other public officials.
25. One consequence off the Townshend Acts was
26. The strengthening of intercolonial unity.
27. The weakening of intercolonial unity.
28. The strengthening of the powers of colonial governors.
29. The strengthening of the presence of the British army.
30. The dissolution of colonial assemblies.
31. The most important responsibility of the Second Continental Congress was to
32. Convince the colonists of the necessity of war.
33. Win loyalty from the Indians.
34. Organize the colonies of war.
35. Find a strong political leader for the nation.
36. Draft the Declaration of Independence.
37. Common Sense
38. Provided the colonists with a rationale for the revolution.
39. Acknowledged the sovereignty of the monarch.
40. Persuaded colonial elites to sever their ties with Great Britain.
41. Had little popularity among the colonist.
42. Did not criticize all monarchs, just George III.
43. During the early months of the Revolutionary War, American soldiers
44. Received excellent training.
45. Despaired of ever defeating the superior British army.
46. Were excessively over confident about their chances of victory.
47. Rebelled against Washington’s leadership.
48. Were mentally prepared for a long, difficult fight.
49. Essential to the establishment of a colonial alliance with the French was the work of
50. Thomas Paine.
51. John Adams.
52. John Dickinson.
53. Thomas Jefferson.
54. Benjamin Franklin.
55. The Treaty of Paris of 1783
56. Established the American borders at the Appalachian Mountains.
57. Ensure Loyalists would not be compensated for their lands.
58. Did not provide a favorable conclusion to the war.
59. Allowed Americans the opportunity for an independent nation.
60. Did not include compensation for Loyalists whose lands had been confiscated.
61. The pamphlet \_\_\_\_\_ presented justification to Americans for their break with Great Britain
62. American Crisis
63. The Prince
64. The Declaration of the Rights of Man
65. Treatise on Government
66. Common Sense.
67. The American victory that brought about the French alliance occurred at
68. Saratoga.
69. Yorktown.
70. Breed’s Hill.
71. Philadelphia.
72. Trenton.
73. Which of the following prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
74. Navigation Act of 1772
75. Proclamation of 1763
76. Sugar Act of 1764
77. Townshend Acts of 1767
78. Settlement Act of 175
79. Massachusetts reacted to passage of the Townshend Acts with the
80. Minute Men.
81. Circular Letter.
82. Virginia Resolves.
83. First Continental Congress.
84. Boston Tea Party.
85. The Suffolk Resolves advocated
86. Forcible resistance to the Coercive Acts.
87. The assassination of British tax collectors.
88. The formation of an American navy.
89. The repeal of the Stamp Act.
90. The formation of the Sons of Liberty.