

Chapter 5 Quiz

- The central element in the Anglo-American debate over governance was known as
 - Divine sovereignty.
 - Laissez faire.
 - Parliamentary sovereignty.
 - Absolute rule.
 - Colonial sovereignty.
- England passed the Coercive Acts in response to
 - The colonial boycott of the Stamp Act.
 - The Boston Tea Party.
 - The American victory at Saratoga
 - The Declaratory Act.
 - The Tea Act.
- As a result of the Sugar Act, the duty on molasses was
 - Reduced significantly.
 - Raised dramatically.
 - Removed entirely.
 - Kept at essentially the same level.
 - Replaced with a duty on processed sugar.
- The Stamp Act of 1765 affected
 - Only businessmen and merchants.
 - Primarily colonial manufacturers.
 - The lives of ordinary people, as well as those of the elite.
 - Only those who engaged in the direct trade with Great Britain.
 - Notaries and other public officials.
- One consequence off the Townshend Acts was
 - The strengthening of intercolonial unity.
 - The weakening of intercolonial unity.
 - The strengthening of the powers of colonial governors.
 - The strengthening of the presence of the British army.
 - The dissolution of colonial assemblies.
- The most important responsibility of the Second Continental Congress was to
 - Convince the colonists of the necessity of war.
 - Win loyalty from the Indians.
 - Organize the colonies of war.
 - Find a strong political leader for the nation.
 - Draft the Declaration of Independence.
- Common Sense
 - Provided the colonists with a rationale for the revolution.
 - Acknowledged the sovereignty of the monarch.
 - Persuaded colonial elites to sever their ties with Great Britain.
 - Had little popularity among the colonist.
 - Did not criticize all monarchs, just George III.
- During the early months of the Revolutionary War, American soldiers
 - Received excellent training.
 - Despaired of ever defeating the superior British army.
 - Were excessively over confident about their chances of victory.
 - Rebelled against Washington's leadership.
 - Were mentally prepared for a long, difficult fight.
- Essential to the establishment of a colonial alliance with the French was the work of
 - Thomas Paine.
 - John Adams.
 - John Dickinson.
 - Thomas Jefferson.
 - Benjamin Franklin.

10. The Treaty of Paris of 1783
- A. Established the American borders at the Appalachian Mountains.
 - B. Ensure Loyalists would not be compensated for their lands.
 - C. Did not provide a favorable conclusion to the war.
 - D. Allowed Americans the opportunity for an independent nation.
 - E. Did not include compensation for Loyalists whose lands had been confiscated.
11. The pamphlet _____ presented justification to Americans for their break with Great Britain
- A. American Crisis
 - B. The Prince
 - C. The Declaration of the Rights of Man
 - D. Treatise on Government
 - E. Common Sense.
12. The American victory that brought about the French alliance occurred at
- A. Saratoga.
 - B. Yorktown.
 - C. Breed's Hill.
 - D. Philadelphia.
 - E. Trenton.
13. Which of the following prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- A. Navigation Act of 1772
 - B. Proclamation of 1763
 - C. Sugar Act of 1764
 - D. Townshend Acts of 1767
 - E. Settlement Act of 175
14. Massachusetts reacted to passage of the Townshend Acts with the
- A. Minute Men.
 - B. Circular Letter.
 - C. Virginia Resolves.
 - D. First Continental Congress.
 - E. Boston Tea Party.
15. The Suffolk Resolves advocated
- A. Forcible resistance to the Coercive Acts.
 - B. The assassination of British tax collectors.
 - C. The formation of an American navy.
 - D. The repeal of the Stamp Act.
 - E. The formation of the Sons of Liberty.