

2nd Quarter Exam

1. Who was fighting whom in the French and Indian War?
 - a. American colonists vs. the British Army
 - b. American colonists vs. the Spanish
 - c. British vs. French
 - d. The French vs. the Indians
2. After the French and Indian War, control of Florida switched from:
 - a. Spain to France
 - b. Spain to Britain
 - c. Britain to Spain
 - d. Florida became an independent country.
3. This act taxed **ALL** goods being imported into the colonies:
 - a. Stamp Act
 - b. Sugar Act
 - c. Declaratory Act
 - d. Townshend Act
4. In 1770, British soldiers and colonists broke out into a fight in Boston, which killed American colonists. Which of the following is the name of this event:
 - a. the Boston Massacre
 - b. the Boston Tea Party
 - c. the American Revolution
 - d. the Battle of Boston
5. Which of the following groups wanted immediate independence from Great Britain after the Boston Massacre:
 - a. all colonists
 - b. Tories (loyalists)
 - c. Patriots/Sons of Liberty
 - d. Native Americans
6. Radical patriots participated in this dramatic act of defiance and destruction at Boston Harbor:
 - a. the Boston Massacre
 - b. the Boston Tea Party
 - c. the American Revolution
 - d. the Battle of Boston
7. This organization was created to protest Britain's treatment of the colonies.
 - a. the Continental Congress
 - b. the Coercive Act
 - c. the House of Burgesses
 - d. Parliament
8. The Ruler of Britain during the American Revolution:
 - a. King George III
 - b. George Washington
 - c. Queen Elizabeth
 - d. King Theodore Petrucciani I

9. This group was sent to destroy the ammunition supply of the colonists in Concord, Mass.
- a. the British Army
 - b. the minutemen
 - c. the colonial militia
 - d. the French Army
10. The first shot of the American Revolution (the “shot heard around the world”) was fired in what Massachusetts city?
- a. Lexington
 - b. Boston
 - c. Ormond Beach
 - d. Charlestown
11. Although the British won this first major battle for the control of Boston, they learned that defeating the Americans would not be easy.
- a. Battle of Bunker Hill
 - b. Battle of Lexington
 - c. Battle of Boston
 - d. Battle of Charlestown
12. The Continental Congress was located in which city?
- a. Philadelphia
 - b. Ormond Beach
 - c. Boston
 - d. New York City
13. This person composed the Declaration of Independence:
- a. John Hancock
 - b. Ralph Smith
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Thomas Jefferson

DIRECTIONS: For questions 14 and 15, match the excerpt from the “Declaration of Independence” with its rephrasing into more simple language (a, b, c, or d).

- a. “Individuals have some basic rights that are obvious and that should not be taken away, freedom, for example, is one of these rights.”
 - b. “Governments are formed to make sure people’s rights are protected. Government power should come for the people.”
 - c. ”We now consider ourselves to be an independent country.”
 - d. “Here is proof that England has interferes with colonial rights: the Kings has not allowed laws that help colonists the most.”
14. “We, therefore...solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States.”
15. “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

16. The Declaration of Independence is divided into a preamble and three main sections. The first main section
- a. details a long list of specific complaints against King George III.
 - b. states some general ideas about society and government.
 - c. declares that the colonies are “free and independent state”.
 - d. outlaws slavery in the colonies
17. What was the main purpose of the Declaration of Independence?
- a. to set forth the structure of the United States government.
 - b. to declare the separation of the United States from Britain.
 - c. to declare the rights of individuals
 - d. to declare war on Great Britain
18. The first general of the Continental Army was
- a. John Hancock
 - b. Joseph Vetter
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
19. Which of the following was an advantage that the Continental army had over the British army?
- a. they were better trained
 - b. they had better supplies
 - c. they were fighting in their homeland
 - d. they had a navy, the British did not
20. Washington’s army suffered through the winter of 1777-1778 at
- a. Boston
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Valley Forge
 - d. St. Augustine
21. Women took on all of the following responsibilities during the war, EXCEPT:
- a. managing family farms
 - b. running family businesses
 - c. caring for wounded soldiers
 - d. serving as fighter pilots
22. During the American Revolution, most Native American groups
- a. remained neutral
 - b. sided with the Spanish
 - c. sided with the British
 - d. sided with the Americans.
23. After winning the Battle of Saratoga, the _____ decided to help the Patriot army defeat the British.
- a. Russians
 - b. French
 - c. Chinese
 - d. Italians

24. How did the fighting between France and Britain in Europe and the Caribbean help the American cause?
- a. It freed Spain to ally with Britain.
 - b. It protected trade between Spain and Britain.
 - c. It left fewer French to help the British.
 - d. It left fewer British troops to fight in North America.
25. The British finally surrendered to the Patriots after the Battle of _____.
- a. Yorktown
 - b. Boston
 - c. New Jersey
 - d. New York City
26. Why were people against the approval of the Constitution?
- a. It did not include protection of individual rights.
 - b. It failed to include checks and balances
 - c. It made slavery illegal
 - d. It created a weak central government
27. One obstacle to approving the Articles of Confederation was that
- a. some states did not want to give up their claims to land west of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - b. most states did not want a one-house legislature.
 - c. most states preferred to stay independent
 - d. most states wanted a monarchy (A King)
28. How did the Bill of Rights become part of the Constitution?
- a. It was agreed upon in the Great Compromise
 - b. It was copied from a number of state constitutions
 - c. It was added through the amendment process
 - d. It was agreed upon in the 3/5 compromise
29. Under the Bill of Rights, which of the following was **NOT** protected?
- a. freedom of speech
 - b. freedom of expression
 - c. freedom of religion
 - d. freedom of military
30. What is one reason so many people called for changes to the Articles of Confederation?
- a. They thought the state governments were too weak.
 - b. They wanted a plan of government made up of two branches.
 - c. They believed that a weak central government was ineffective.
 - d. They believed that the state governments were corrupt

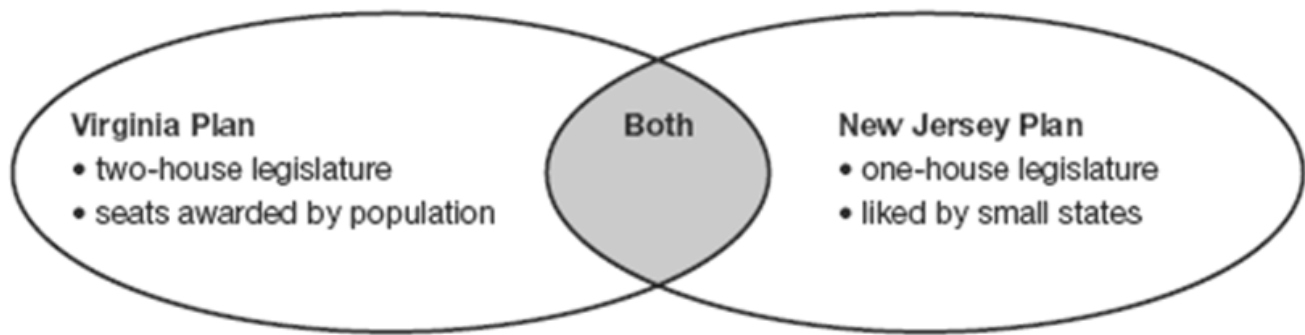
DIRECTIONS: Use the quotation below to answer questions 31.

“So long as any individual state has power to defeat the measures of the other twelve, our pretend union is but a name”.

-Noah Webster, New England school teacher

31. Which statement best shows Noah Webster’s position in the above quotation?
- Smaller states have more power than larger states.
 - Individual states have too much power to form a true union.
 - States in the same region can form unions to defeat the actions of other regions.
 - Larger states should have more power than smaller states
32. The opening phrase of the Constitution, “We, the people,” means that the Constitution gets its power from the
- executive branch.
 - state legislatures.
 - the citizens
 - the president

DIRECTIONS: Use the Venn diagram below to answer questions 33 and 34.



33. Which of the following solved the conflict between the two plans of government shown in the diagram?
- the Great Compromise
 - the Articles of Confederation
 - the Bill of Rights
 - the Declaration of Independence

34. Which of these could appear under the New Jersey Plan in the diagram?
- a. no executive branch of government
 - b. the same number of votes per state
 - c. one branch of government
 - d. federal government based in New Jersey
35. In the Great Compromise, what part of the enslaved people in a state were included when determining representation in Congress?
- a. one quarter
 - b. one half
 - d. one whole
 - c. three fifths