**American History I: Final Exam Review 🡪 Unit 1**

1. Between which two groups did the Treaty of Tordesillas prevent conflict?
   1. Spanish and Portuguese c. Portuguese and Brazilians
   2. Spanish and English d. Catholics and Protestants
2. A major reason for the decline in the Indian populations in the New World after the arrival of Europeans was:
   1. Warfare between Indian tribes increased dramatically
   2. Indians lacked resistance to diseases carried by the Europeans
   3. Europeans practiced widespread genocide of Indians
   4. Indians moved away as soon as Europeans arrived
3. The differences in the economic development of the New England, Middle, and Southern colonies mainly resulted from:
   1. Geographic conditions c. Customs of immigrants who moved there
   2. Methods of governing the colonies d. The extent of education in the colonies
4. The Mayflower Compact was an important precedent for later colonial government in what way?
   1. It established the protection of religious dissenters
   2. It established a policy of rule by the majority
   3. It established a policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs
   4. It established the idea of unalienable rights
5. The early colonists who worked for a specific number of years in exchange for their passage to America were called:
   1. Slaves c. Indentured Servants
   2. Patroons d. Sharecroppers
6. Following the economic theory of Mercantilism, England believed its colonies existed to:
   1. Provide raw materials that could not be found in the home country
   2. Provide English settlers with religious freedom
   3. Provide English settlers with political freedom
   4. Provide prison colonies from dangerous British criminals
7. The French and Indian War resulted from a conflict over:
   1. The French’s relationship with the Indians who were hostile to the British
   2. French and English claims to the fertile Ohio River Valley
   3. France’s refusal to allow English colonists to use the St. Lawrence River
   4. England’s unlawful seizure of the Louisiana territory
8. The creation of the Virginia House of Burgesses and the signing of the Mayflower Compact showed that American colonists:
   1. Supported the abolition of slavery
   2. Practiced elements of self-government
   3. Promoted public education
   4. Demanded immediate independence
9. Which colonies would most likely have staple crops and large plantations?
   1. New Jersey and Maryland c. Virginia and South Carolina
   2. New York and Delaware d. Massachusetts and Connecticut
10. Which colony was established to be a safe-haven for Quakers, and was noted for its friendly relations with Native Americans?
    1. Maryland c. Pennsylvania
    2. Delaware d. Connecticut
11. Who was the author of this quotation, and to what colony does it refer?

*“For we must consider that* ***we shall be a city upon a hill****, the eyes of all people are upon us; so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in the work we have undertaken and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us, we shall be made a story and a byword through the world.”*

* 1. William Bradford referring to Plymouth
  2. James Oglethorpe referring to Georgia
  3. John Smith referring to Virginia
  4. John Winthrop referring to Massachusetts Bay

1. Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams helped establish which principle?
   1. Freedom of the press c. Freedom for slaves
   2. Freedom of religion d. Freedom of assembly
2. The original settlements of the thirteen British colonies were all located:
   1. Along the Gulf Coast c. East of the Appalachian Mountains
   2. On the Great Plains d. West of the Mississippi River
3. Nathaniel Bacon led a rebellion of:
   1. Native Americans against English settlers
   2. Indentured servants against their masters
   3. Frontier colonists against the Virginia government
   4. African field laborers against English landowners
4. Which of the following turned Jamestown into a profitable enterprise?
   1. Gold c. Timber
   2. Corn d. Tobacco
5. As more and more settlers arrived in Jamestown, relations between the settlers and the Powhatan Indians:
   1. Worsened over time c. Improved slightly
   2. Did not change at all d. Improved to a close partnership
6. The Great Awakening causes some colonists to:
   1. Seek religion and spirituality through the use of reason
   2. Shift their loyalty from England to America
   3. Pay more attention to the scientific method
   4. Abandon their Puritan and Anglican beliefs
7. During the French and Indian War, Native Americans fought on the side of:
   1. The British c. Both the French and the British
   2. The French d. Neither the French or the British
8. The picture below refers to which of the following?



* 1. King Philip’s War between the colonists and Native Americans
  2. The Albany Plan proposed during the French and Indian War
  3. The Maryland Toleration Act promising religious freedom
  4. Bacon’s Rebellion seeking land for all males

1. Britain issues the Proclamation of 1763 in an attempt to ban colonial settlement because…
   1. Of the danger posed by the French
   2. The British didn’t want colonists settling in areas outside of Royal control
   3. The land west of the Appalachians were given to Native Americans following the French and Indian War
   4. The Spanish had claims to the territory west of the Appalachians and the British wised to avoid another war
2. Representative government was first introduced in the English colonies by:
   1. The Mayflower Compact
   2. The House of Burgesses
   3. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
   4. The Maryland Toleration Act
3. The founder of the colony of Georgia was:
   1. George Calvert c. James Oglethorpe
   2. John Smith d. William Bradford
4. When the Treaty of Paris of 1763 was signed, how did it affect French colonies in the New World?
   1. The size of French colonies double in North America
   2. The French lost most of their territory in colonial North America
   3. The French gained colonies is South America
   4. There was no change in the number or size of French colonies
5. The King has a good friend whom he wants to reward. For this reason, he gives his friend a charter to establish and govern his own territory in the Americas. This colony will be which of the following?
   1. A royal colony c. A charter/self-governing colony
   2. A proprietary colony d. A joint-stock company
6. A colony ruled directly by the King, usually through an appointed governor, would be known as which of the following?
   1. Royal colony c. Proprietary colony
   2. Charter colony d. Self-governing colony
7. If one wanted to live in colonial American in a place that featured diversity, commerce, and religious tolerance, then one would MOST LIKELY want to live in which region?
   1. New England c. Middle Colonies
   2. Southern Colonies d. Northwest Colonies
8. Which of the following was NOT a motivation for European settlers who founded British colonies in North America?
   1. The hope of wealth c. A chance to escape debtors prison in England
   2. Religious freedom d. The desire to start an independent nation
9. The following quote is MOST LIKELY from whom?

“The institution of slavery is vital to our economy. Why, I bet we have as many African slaves as we do free Europeans… perhaps even more. Without them, we could not begin to produce tobacco for which there is a market in England and elsewhere.”

* 1. A Puritan leader in New England c. A rich landowner in Massachusetts
  2. A Quaker in Pennsylvania d. A plantation owner in Virginia

1. Which choice best explains what caused Puritans and Quakers to come to America?
   1. These groups were looking for a new life
   2. These groups were religious dissenters
   3. These groups felt unwanted in Europe
   4. These groups were following their leaders
2. The colony of Maryland was formed primarily for
   1. Catholics c. Puritans
   2. Quakers d. Free Africans
3. The term “salutary neglect” refers to
   1. Congress’s consideration for slaves serving in the Continental Army
   2. Britain’s treatment of French Canadians until the passage of the Quebec Act
   3. Britain’s treatment of the colonies before the passage of the Royal Proclamation of 1763
   4. Male attitudes toward women and the right to vote prior to 1776
4. How did the British victory in the French and Indian War indirectly contribute to the start of the American Revolution?
5. Great Britain tried to trade western Virginia to the French for Quebec
6. Great Britain tried to sell colonial territory west of the Appalachian Mountains to fund the war
7. Great Britain imposed new taxes on the colonies to pay for the war debt
8. Great Britain forced American colonists to migrate across the Appalachian Mountains
9. Which statement is most accurate about the movement for independence in the American colonies?
10. The independence movement began soon after the founding of Jamestown Colony
11. Protests against British colonial policies gradually led to demands for independence
12. The King of England required the colonists to become economically self-sufficient
13. The movement for independence was equally strong in all of the colonies
14. All of the following were consequences of the Stamp Act *except*
15. Americans protested and even rioted in cities and towns throughout the colonies
16. Tax collectors were hanged in effigy and tarred and feathered
17. Delegates met at the Stamp Act Congress to prepare for war
18. Americans stopped importing certain goods from Britain
19. *“The only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them but by their respective legislatures.”* – Statement by the Stamp Act Congress of 1765

What is a valid conclusion that can be drawn from this quotation?

1. The colonial legislatures should be appointed by the English King with the consent of Parliament.
2. The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
3. Only the colonists’ elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.
4. The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.
5. What was the purpose of the imposition of the Quartering Act?
6. Every month the colonist would have to pay a quarter of their income in taxes
7. Every colonist had to cut his quarters in half by order of the King of England
8. Taxes were placed on a quarter of all supplies purchased in the colonies
9. Every colonist had to feed, clothe, and house British soldiers

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| **1767** | **Colonists protest the Townshend Acts** |
| **1770** | **The Boston Massacre occurs** |
| **1772** | **Committees of Correspondence are formed** |
| **March 1774** | **The British close Boston Harbor** |
| **September 1774** | **The First Continental Congress meets** |

1. Which of the following is the best title for the chart above?
2. The Fight for Independence in the Colonies
3. Events leading to the declaration of the American Revolution
4. Military Conflicts in the Colonial Era
5. Early Crises in American Government
6. What did delegates at the First Continental Congress do?
7. Petitioned King George III and Parliament to repeal the Intolerable Acts
8. Declared the American colonies in a state of rebellion against Great Britain
9. Asked Parliament for home rule
10. Declared the Intolerable Acts null and void
11. What was the nickname for the militia because they needed to be ready to fight at a moment’s notice?
12. Minutemen c. Sons of Liberty
13. Patriots d. Second Soldiers
14. Loyalists mostly drew support from which group of colonists?
15. Bostonians c. Attorneys
16. Wealthy landowners d. Northern manufacturers
17. The Coercive, or Intolerable, Acts were passed in response to
18. The Boston Tea Party c. The Boston Massacre
19. The Stamp Act riots d. The Battle of Lexington and Concord
20. What were the Committees of Correspondence?
21. A loyalist attempt to foster pro-British sentiment throughout the colonies
22. Secret societies that tried to instigate a war
23. Groups of people throughout the colonies who exchanged letters essay containing pro-patriot ideas
24. The groups of men who organized the Boston Massacre and Tea Party
25. The Enlightenment influenced American revolutionary thought by
26. Encouraging people to take up arms
27. Stressing the importance of supporting the monarch
28. Designing a common revolutionary strategy
29. Instilling a belief in the guaranteed rights of all men
30. According to the Declaration of Independence, the people have the right to alter or abolish a government if that government
31. Is a limited monarchy c. Becomes involved in entangling alliances
32. Violated natural rights d. Favors one religion over another
33. What issue almost halted the creation of the Declaration of Independence?
34. Fishing rights in New England c. Abolition of slavery in the colonies
35. Voting rights for women d. The formation of a capitalist economy
36. Which Pennsylvania delegate was adamantly opposed to independence and refused to sign the Declaration of Independence?
37. Thomas Jefferson c. John Dickinson
38. Richard Henry Lee d. Benjamin Franklin
39. The Declaration of Independence had a major influence on peoples throughout the world because it
40. Guarantees universal suffrage
41. Establishes a basic set of laws for every nation
42. Provides justification for revolting against unjust governments
43. Describes the importance of a strong central government
44. Thomas Paine’s pamphlet, Common Sense, was important because it
45. Described a military plan for the defeat of England
46. Convinced many Americans who had been undecided to support independence
47. Contained a detailed outline for a new form of government
48. Argued for the addition of a bill of rights to the Constitution
49. What important contribution did Paul Revere make to the revolutionary effort?
50. He warned the minutemen of the approaching British soldiers
51. He led the minutemen of Boston into the Battle of Bunker Hill
52. He wrote the first draft of the Olive Branch Petition
53. He was the sole creator of the Sons of Liberty

1. The “shot heard round the world” refers to
2. The first shot fired by an unknown soldier at Lexington and Concord
3. Aaron Burr’s lethal bullet that killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel
4. The gunshot that assassinated General George Washington
5. The last shot fired by the American colonists at the Battle of Yorktown
6. The American army in the first years of the war could be characterized as
7. A well-trained army with a strong tradition of bravery under fire
8. Ill fed, ill supplied, and ill trained
9. An army of high morale boosted by many victories
10. Floundering because of a lack of effective, respected leaders
11. Why did many enslaved African Americans side with the British Army?
12. They hoped to move to Britain following the war
13. The admired the loyalist cause
14. They desired to win their freedom
15. They wanted to establish their own colony
16. Why was the Battle of Saratoga considered to be a turning point in the war?
17. It forced the British to abandon their goal of capturing New York City
18. It was the first American victory in the war
19. It convinced the French to align themselves with the colonists against the British
20. It convinced the British commanders that the war was already lost and a waste of time
21. How did many patriotic women, like Abigail Adams, support the American revolutionary effort?
22. Making yarn and homespun goods to send to the troops and upholding the boycotts
23. Serving as soldiers in the Battle of Trenton
24. Taking over the traditionally male roles of business leaders in Boston and Charleston
25. Assuming the role of military advisors to the Continental Army
26. Why was the winter at Valley Forge such a difficult time for the Continental Army?
27. The army lacked protection and supplies
28. The army began to turn against the revolution
29. The army lost several vital battles
30. The army refused to drill and train during the colder months
31. Who was defeated by General Washington’s forces at the Battle of Trenton?
32. British soldiers holding New York City
33. Hessians fighting for German control of the colonies
34. German mercenaries who were fighting for the British
35. Native Americans allied with British
36. At which battle was the British army surrounded by the French fleet and American army leading to the surrender of General Cornwallis’ troops?
37. Battle of Bunker Hill c. Battle of New York City
38. Battle of Saratoga d. Battle of Yorktown

Use the chart below and your knowledge of American history to answer questions 28 and 29.

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|  | England | American Colonies |
| Population | Approximately 12,000,000 | Approximately 2,800,000 |
| Manufacturing | Highly developed and flourishing | Practically none |
| Money | Richest country in the world | No money to support the war effort |
| Army | Large, well-trained army plus mercenary Hessians | All-volunteer forces – willing to fight but poorly equipped |
| Leaders | Many dedicated and able officers | Few officers capable of leading |
| Geography | Strange land with long distance to base of supplies | Familiar land with easy access to limited amounts of supplies |

1. Which conclusion about the American Revolutionary War is most clearly supported by the information in the chart above?
2. England had few advantages in a war with her American colonies.
3. The thirteen colonies had more advantages than disadvantages upon entering the war.
4. England did not believe that the thirteen colonies were worth the expense of a war.
5. The thirteen colonies had few, but important advantages in the war with England.
6. What important information is missing from the chart above?
7. Naval superiority of the colonies c. Control of the railroads and canals
8. Aid from foreign nations d. Greater number of Indian allies
9. What officially marked the end of the American Revolution?
10. Congressional approval of the Treaty of Paris of 1783
11. The 1782 peace talks in Paris
12. The surrender of General Cornwallis at the Battle of Yorktown
13. The signing of the Declaration of Independence