**The American Revolution Test Review: ANSWERS**

1. The French and Indian War was fought between what 2 sides? (140-141)
   1. The French and the Natives fought against the British and the colonists
2. The French and Indian war was fought over disputed land. What was the land? (140)
   1. The Ohio River Valley
3. What was the primary reason the 13 colonies joined with the British to fight this war? (140)
   1. They wanted land in the west
4. Following the French and Indian War, what did King George do in order to pay the debt of the war? (146)
   1. He began to implement taxes on the colonists.
5. What did the Proclamation of 1763 state? (145)
   1. Colonists were prohibited from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Define the following Acts:

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| 1. Tea Act (150): Britain lowered the price of tea, but gave the British East India Company a monopoly on selling British tea in the colonies. This act led to the Boston Tea Party. |
| 1. Stamp Act (147): This act placed a tax on all printed goods by requiring that stamps be placed on newspapers, wills, licenses, insurance policies, land titles, contracts, and other documents. This act led to cries of “no taxation without representation” |
| 1. Quartering Act (147): This act required colonists to quarter, or house, British troops and provide them with food and other supplies. |
| 1. Townshend Act (148): Under these acts, Britain would no longer tax products or activities inside the colonies. It would only tax products brought into the colonies. This act set up writs of assistance – court orders that allowed officials to make searches without saying what they were searching for. |
| 1. Intolerable Acts (151): These acts were passed in response to the Boston Tea Party. Parliament stated:    1. The port of Boston would be closed.    2. The increase of the power of the royal governor    3. Abolished the upper house of Massachusetts legislature    4. Cut the power of town meetings    5. Strengthened the Quartering Act of 1765   These acts led to the First Continental Congress meeting in which the colonists called for a repeal of the intolerable acts. |

1. A Patriot supports the Colonies and a Loyalist supports the King (British). (157)
2. “Give me liberty, or Give me death” was a famous quote but what American patriot? (147)
   1. Patrick Henry
3. The first battles of the American Revolution occurred at which cities? (152-153)
   1. Lexington and Concord
4. What was the **Olive Branch Petition**? (158)
   1. It was an effort by the colonists to call for peace and an end to the fighting between Britain and the Colonists.
5. The Second Continental Congress appointed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to lead the Continental Army. (156)
   1. George Washington
6. When Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence he said that all men had three basic rights – what were those three rights? (172-173)
   1. Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness
7. Which author argued that it was “Common Sense” that the colonies break away from Great Britain: (170)
   1. Thomas Paine
8. Read the following statements and determine if they would be comments made by a loyalist or a patriot.
   1. “Down with the Colonies!” Loyalist
   2. “I’ll support the King until I die.” Loyalist
   3. “These taxes aren’t so bad” Loyalist
   4. “We want representation in Parliament!” Patriot
9. In the Declaration of Independence, how did Jefferson show that King George was unfit to be King? (172)
   1. He made a list of “grievances” or complaints about what he did wrong
10. What was the **real** reason the colonists grew so upset with King George which caused them to write the Declaration of Independence? (Think: “No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”)
    1. The Colonists were being taxed without having representation in Parliament
11. How did the Great Awakening of the mid-1700s affect the British colonies? (121)
    1. The Great Awakening encouraged religious enthusiasm and political independence.
12. Which battle brought the end to the American Revolution in 1781? (192)
    1. The surrender at Yorktown
13. Describe the conditions of patriot soldiers under George Washington at Valley Forge. (184-185)
    1. Soldiers were not well-paid for their services
    2. Soldiers had limited supplies, including food
    3. Soldiers were suffering from disease and sickness
14. Why was the Battle of Bunker Hill so significant? (159)
    1. The Battle of Bunker Hill proved that the Colonists could stand-up to the British forces and would not be easily defeated.
15. All the taxes were repealed except the tax on tea. (150)
16. Who was responsible for the Boston Tea Party? (151)
    1. The Sons of Liberty organized the Boston Tea Party.
17. What was the main purpose of the Declaration of Independence? (172-173)
    1. It made the King and his Parliament aware that the Colonists were officially separating themselves from the British laws.
18. How did the American Revolution effect women? (188)
    1. The war opened up many new opportunities for women. Many took over the male duties of the household. Some women nursed the wounded in the battlefield.
19. Although the British had many advantages when the war began, the colonists were able to win the war. Why? (Think about the advantages the colonists had vs. those of the British)
    1. The colonists had a lot of motivation because they were fighting for rights and complete separation from Britain. They had home-field advantage and received help from the French.
20. Why were colonial boycotts of British goods an effective measure before the Revolutionary War? (150-151)
    1. Colonial boycotts led to a reduced profit for British merchants – causing them to lose money rather than gain money from the taxes.



1. What is the message of the Join or Die image?
   1. Because the message says “join or die,” it indicates that colonists will not survive unless they join the Patriot cause to gain independence from Britain.

**Annotate the following documents and answer the accompanying questions.**

In 1775, Patriots had taken over Virginia. In desperation, Lord Dunmore, the Loyalist governor, sent this declaration to the rebel Patriots in Virginia.

*“[So] that the peace and good order of this colony may be again restored…I do, [by] the authority to me given by His majesty, determine to execute martial law…I do require every person capable of bearing arms to resort to His Majesty’s standard, or be looked upon as traitors to His Majesty’s…government, and [subject to] the penalty…government, and [subject to] the penalty…such as [loss] of life or lands*…”—from Proclamation of Lord Dunmore, November 1775.



1. According to Dunmore, why are the Patriots a danger to the colony?
   1. They are not complying with the law of Britain which is causing a lack of peace and order within the colonies.
2. The series of events shown in the chart to the right led directly to the outbreak of which war?
   1. The American Revolution

*“I would have hanged my brother if he took part with our enemy in this country,” said patriot Sam Adams.*

*Bodies were then piled in the carts and hauled through the streets. The loyalists laughed and hooted as they saw these carts go by. “There goes another load of rebels,” they would say.*

1. Based on these statements, which conclusion can best be drawn about the colonists’ support for independence from England?
   1. The colonists were torn about who they should support – families were being torn apart based on their differing beliefs.

*"It was now evening, and I immediately dressed myself in the costume of an Indian, equipped with a small hatchet, which I and my associates denominated the tomahawk, with which, and a club, after having painted my face and hands with coal dust in the shop of a blacksmith, I repaired to Griffin's wharf, where the ships lay that contained the tea. When I first appeared in the street after being thus disguised, I fell in with many who were dressed, equipped and painted as I was, and who fell in with me and marched in order to the place of our destination.*

*…We then were ordered by our commander to open the hatches and take out all the chests of tea and throw them overboard, and we immediately proceeded to execute his orders, first cutting and splitting the chests with our tomahawks, so as thoroughly to expose them to the effects of the water. In about three hours from the time we went on board, we had thus broken and thrown overboard every tea chest to be found in the ship…*

- George Hewes, *a member of the band of "Indians" that boarded the tea ships that evening.*

1. Which event is referred to in the above account?
   1. The Boston Tea Party
2. What order did Hewes’ commander give to the citizens in the incident described?
   1. Citizens were commanded to dump the tea into the harbor.
3. How was the economy impacted by the protests described above?
   1. The British merchants lost a lot of their profits due the boycott of the British tea.

*“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. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.”*

- Excerpt from the Declaration of Independence

1. Based on the passage above, what does the phrase ‘consent of the governed’ mean?
   1. Consent of the governed refers to the people because they are the ones being governed by the government
2. According to the Declaration of Independence what do the colonists feel they are entitled to as human beings?
   1. Life, liberty, pursuit of happiness
3. People have the right to, “alter or to abolish” government when…
   1. The people have the right to “alter or to abolish” the government when the government takes the right away from its citizens.