

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

PP.2

ASSESSMENT

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

## *The Road to Independence*

### End-of-Unit Content Assessment

1. As a result of the French and Indian War, \_\_\_\_\_ became the dominant power in North America.
  - A. France
  - B. Native American tribes
  - C. Great Britain
  - D. SpainAnswer \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Following the French and Indian War, the British decided to tax the colonists because:
  - A. they wanted to pay the Native Americans who helped them during the war
  - B. they wanted to continue exploring new lands beyond the Americas
  - C. they owed lots of money and felt the colonists should help pay their bills
  - D. they disliked the colonists for living in North AmericaAnswer \_\_\_\_\_

*The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

3. **Part A:** In the following paragraph, what is the meaning of the word *opposition*?

Many of the colonists were proud British subjects. But they also felt that they had rights—rights that the king and his government could not take away. *Opposition* to the Stamp Act spread.

- A. approval
- B. disagreement
- C. understanding
- D. obedience

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B:** The colonists demonstrated their opposition to the Stamp Act in which of the following ways? Type all that apply.

- A. sending petitions to London
- B. crying, “No taxation without representation!”
- C. sending money to London
- D. writing pamphlets

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

4. In the following sentence, what is the meaning of the word *boycott*?

Many establishments agreed to *boycott* British tea.

- A. get rid of
- B. buy and use
- C. serve and sell
- D. refuse to buy or use

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which of the following words describes a person who supports and defends his or her country?

- A. traitor
- B. patriot
- C. ambassador
- D. rebel

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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*The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

6. **Part A:** The Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, and the Intolerable Acts were all examples of:

- A. colonial and British cooperation
- B. British respect for the colonists
- C. increasing British control over the affairs of the colonists
- D. colonial acts of aggression against the British

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B:** These incidents led to a meeting in Philadelphia, where representatives from 12 of the 13 colonies gathered. This meeting is known as:

- A. The First Continental Congress
- B. The Virginia House of Burgesses
- C. The Declaration of Independence
- D. The Sons of Liberty

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

7. Paul Revere and other night riders rode out of Boston on the eve of the:

- A. Battles of Lexington and Concord
- B. Battle of Bunker Hill
- C. Battle of Breeds Hill
- D. Battle of Saratoga

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

8. The American Revolution spans many years, but the actual war began in \_\_\_\_\_ with the “shot heard ’round the world” in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. April 1775; Lexington, Massachusetts
- B. June 1775; Bunker Hill, Massachusetts
- C. October 1781; Yorktown, Virginia
- D. December 1776; Trenton, New Jersey

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

9. While the Battle of Bunker Hill was being fought in Massachusetts, representatives from all 13 colonies attended the Second Continental Congress. Which of the following did they decide to do? Type all that apply.
- A. declare war on Great Britain
  - B. create an army
  - C. write a formal declaration of independence
  - D. set up a postal service

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

10. This patriot's pamphlet, *Common Sense*, influenced the Second Continental Congress' decision to fight for independence.
- A. Samuel Adams
  - B. Isaac Barre
  - C. Thomas Paine
  - D. John Hancock

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

*The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

11. **Part A:** In the following sentence, what is the meaning of the word *declaration*?

Thomas Jefferson, a representative from Virginia, was asked to write an official *declaration* of independence.

- A. a document that contains an official statement
- B. a pamphlet to be distributed to the colonies
- C. a letter to the king of England
- D. a book declaring desires for liberty

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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**Part B:** The declaration of independence that Thomas Jefferson was asked to write:

- A. was never finished
- B. was read only by members of the Second Continental Congress
- C. became a key document in American history
- D. was burned by the king of England

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

12. The Second Continental Congress put this patriot in charge of the Continental Army.

- A. Patrick Henry
- B. George Washington
- C. Thomas Jefferson
- D. John Hancock

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

13. Which of these statements best describes the Continental Army during the first years following the Declaration of Independence?

- A. The Continental Army outnumbered the British troops two to one.
- B. The Continental Army had hundreds of cannons and a large fleet of fighting ships.
- C. The Continental Army had little military training and faced many challenges and defeats.
- D. The Continental Army's knowledge of the land in North America resulted in many early victories.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

14. Number the following events in the order in which they happened, from 1–3.

- 1   Tadeusz Kościuszko, a Polish engineer, helped the Continental Army build defensive walls and forts near Saratoga, New York, forcing the British to surrender their arms.
- 2   Friedrich von Steuben joined Washington's troops at Valley Forge and trained a model company in the use of bayonets and muskets.
- 3   George Washington boosted the morale of his troops by staging a surprise attack, crossing the Delaware River and forcing the surrender of Hessian soldiers in Trenton, New Jersey.

15. Who wrote the following words, and in what context were they written?

“I am now convinced, beyond a doubt that unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place . . . this Army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things. Starve, dissolve, or disperse.”

- A. The British general wrote these words to King George III, describing the state of his army after their defeat at the Battle of Saratoga.
- B. Lord Cornwallis wrote these words to General O’Hara as a sign of defeat at Yorktown.
- C. George Washington wrote these words in a letter to the Continental Congress, seeking help for the Continental Army while camping at Valley Forge.
- D. The Marquis de Lafayette wrote these words in his journal upon seeing the poor condition of Washington’s men at Valley Forge.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

16. The text states that, after the Continental Army’s bleak winter at Valley Forge, “the tide was beginning to turn in their favor.” Which of the following helped turn the tide? Type all that apply.

- A. Foraging parties, sent by Washington, returned with enough food to feed the soldiers at Valley Forge.
- B. Washington convinced the Continental Congress to send more money and recruit more soldiers.
- C. The German military entered the war to fight alongside the Continental Army at Yorktown.
- D. Von Steuben, a German, trained the Continental Army at Valley Forge so they were better prepared to fight as an army.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

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*The following question has two parts. Answer Part A and then answer Part B.*

17. **Part A:** Which one of the following statements describes French involvement in the American Revolution?

- A. The French joined the British in fighting against the colonists.
- B. The French sent military troops to help the colonists fight the British.
- C. The French sent spies to spy on the British and report to the colonists.
- D. The French sent money to help the colonists.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

**Part B:** The French were very important in helping:

- A. the British gain victories throughout the southern states
- B. the colonists defeat the British at Yorktown and win the war
- C. the colonists spy on the British in New York
- D. the French establish settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

18. Which words accurately complete the following sentence?

\_\_\_\_\_ was a longtime \_\_\_\_\_ of Great Britain, so they welcomed the opportunity to assist the colonists in their fight against the British.

- A. Germany; trading partner
- B. France; enemy
- C. Russia; enemy
- D. Spain; competitor

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

19. Number the following events in the order in which they happened, from 1–4.

\_\_\_\_\_ The British signed the Treaty of Paris, ending the Revolutionary War.

\_\_\_\_\_ Continental and French soldiers, together with the French navy, cornered the British at Yorktown.

\_\_\_\_\_ A well-prepared Continental Army marched out of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

\_\_\_\_\_ British troops surrendered to French and Continental troops at Yorktown.

20. The text states, “After the war, Deborah Sampson was recognized by John Hancock for having shown ‘an extraordinary instance of female heroism.’” You may infer from this statement that Deborah Sampson was a:

A. villain

B. spy

C. heroine

D. traitor

Answer \_\_\_\_\_

*End-of-Unit Content Assessment total: \_\_\_\_\_ /20 points.*

*To receive a point for a two-part question (i.e., 3, 6, 11, 17), students must correctly answer both parts of the question.*