

## COLONIALISM

**Virginia House of Burgesses, Town Hall Meetings and Mayflower Compact are the first forms of representative government/ democracy.**

- Only elected representatives can levy taxes or make other decisions for the colonists.

In the Colonial Era, developments such as the New England town meetings and the establishment of the Virginia House of Burgesses represented

- ☐ 1. colonial attempts to build a strong national government
- ☐ 2. efforts by the British to strengthen their control over the colonies
- ☐ **3. steps in the growth of representative democracy**
- ☐ 4. early social reform movements

The Mayflower Compact and the House of Burgesses were important to the development of democracy in colonial America because they

- ☐ 1. expanded freedom of religion
- ☐ **2. promoted self-government**
- ☐ 3. protected private ownership of property
- ☐ 4. granted voting rights to all white males

“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, 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. Only the colonists' elected representatives should have the power to levy taxes.**
- ☐ 3. The English King should have the right to tax the colonists.
- ☐ 4. The colonists should be opposed to all taxation.

The Mayflower Compact is important to the concept of a democratic society because it represents

- ☐ 1. an effort by the colonists to use force to resist the King
- ☒ 2. a clear step toward self-government
- ☐ 3. an early attempt to establish universal suffrage
- ☐ 4. an attempt by the colonists to establish freedom of religion

The Mayflower Compact, House of Burgesses, and Fundamental Orders of Connecticut are all examples of the efforts of colonial Americans to

- ☒ 1. use democratic practices in government
- ☐ 2. protest British land policies
- ☐ 3. establish religious freedom
- ☐ 4. overthrow British royal governors

**Mercantilism: A system of trade which allows the mother country to benefit from products exported by the colonists.**

The British system of mercantilism was opposed by many American colonists because it

- ☐ 1. placed quotas on immigration
- ☐ 2. discouraged the export of raw materials to England
- ☒ 3. placed restrictions on trading
- ☐ 4. encouraged colonial manufacturing

**PROCLAMATION of 1763: Colonists were not permitted to go West of the Appalachian mountains in order to avoid conflicts with the Native Americans.**

The main reason Great Britain established the Proclamation Line of 1763 was to

- ☐ 1. **avoid conflicts between American colonists and Native American Indians**
- ☐ 2. make a profit by selling the land west of the Appalachian Mountains
- ☐ 3. prevent American industrial development in the Ohio River valley
- ☐ 4. allow Canada to control the Great Lakes region

In its economic relationship with its North American colonies, Great Britain followed the principles of 18th-century mercantilism by

- ☐ outlawing the African slave trade
- ☐ **limiting the colonies' trade with other nations**
- ☐ encouraging the development of manufacturing in the colonies
- ☐ establishing laws against business monopolies

During the colonial period, the British Parliament used the policy of mercantilism to

- ☐ **1.limit manufacturing in America**
- ☐ 2.prevent criticism of royal policies
- ☐ 3.deny representation to the colonists
- ☐ 4.force colonists to worship in the Anglican Church

**Thomas Paine's Common Sense: A pamphlet written to convince colonists that the British did not have their best interests in mind. This was a great form of propaganda selling 100,000 copies.**

During the Revolutionary War period, Thomas Paine's Common Sense was important because it

- ☐ 1. described a military plan for the defeat of England
- ☒ 2. convinced many Americans who had been undecided to support independence
- ☐ 3. contained a detailed outline for a new form of government
- ☐ 4. argued for the addition of a bill of rights to the Constitution

The pamphlet Common Sense, by Thomas Paine, aided the American cause in the Revolutionary War because it

- ☐ 1. convinced France to join in the fight against England
- ☐ 2. led to the repeal of the Stamp Act
- ☐ 3. created a new system of government for the United States
- ☒ 4. persuaded individuals who were undecided to support independence

**Declaration of Independence: The representatives of the colonists state their grievances/complaints to King George III and state their independence from Britain.**

- **Founded by John Locke's ideas of Natural Rights**

According to the Declaration of Independence, the people have the right to alter or abolish a government if that government

- ☐ 1. is a limited monarchy
- ☒ **2. violates natural rights**
- ☐ 3. becomes involved in entangling alliances
- ☐ 4. favors one religion over another

Which fundamental political idea is expressed in the Declaration of Independence?

- ☐ 1. The government should guarantee every citizen economic security.
- ☐ 2. The central government and state governments should have equal power.
- ☒ **3. If the government denies its people certain basic rights, that government can be overthrown.**
- ☐ 4. Rulers derive their right to govern from God and are therefore bound to govern in the nation's best interest.

A major argument for American independence found in the Declaration of Independence was that the British

- ☐ 1. stopped participating in the slave trade
- ☐ 2. refused to sell products to Americans
- ☒ **3. deprived Americans of their natural rights**
- ☐ 4. censored American representatives in Parliament

The Declaration of Independence (1776) has had a major influence on peoples throughout the world because it

- ☐ 1. guarantees universal suffrage
- ☐ 2. establishes a basic set of laws for every nation
- ☐ **3. provides justification for revolting against unjust governments**
- ☐ 4. describes the importance of a strong central government

One of the principles stated in the Declaration of Independence is that government should

- ☐ **1. guarantee economic equality among citizens**
- ☐ 2. have unlimited power to rule the people
- ☐ 3. be based upon the consent of the governed
- ☐ 4. be led by educated citizens