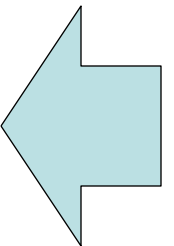


1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40	41	42

Question 1

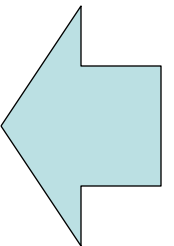
According to the Proclamation of 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War,

British officials reserved the land west of the Appalachian Mountains for American Indians.



Question 2

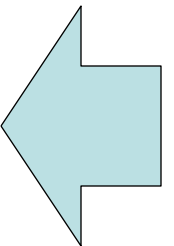
A major reason why the British levied taxes on American colonies after the French and Indian War was to raise money to defend their newly won territory.



Question 3

How were colonial reactions to the Stamp Act, the Townshend Acts, and the Tea Act similar?

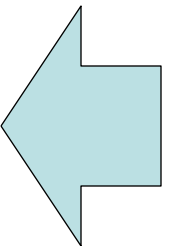
Colonists boycotted certain British goods.



Question 4

In colonial America, who were the Sons of Liberty?

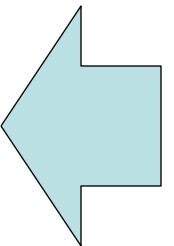
a group of workers and shopkeepers who organized to protest British taxes



Question 5

The English philosopher John Locke wrote that

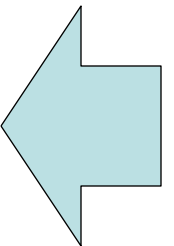
all people have the natural right to life and liberty.



Question 6

How was Crispus Attucks significant during the Revolutionary Era?

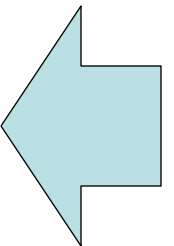
Attucks became a symbol of the colonial cause of liberty after dying in the Boston Massacre.



Question 7

What was one action that was taken by the First Continental Congress?

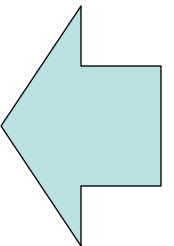
Delegates petitioned the king to repeal the Intolerable Acts.



Question 8

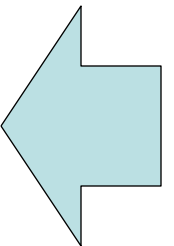
**Who agreed to defend the
British soldiers who killed
five colonists in the Boston
Massacre?**

John Adams



Question 9

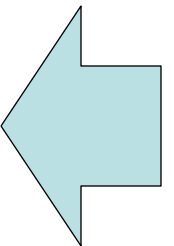
Tension grew in 1775 as British troops controlled Boston. In response, the colonists formed armed militias.



Question 10

What best describes the Albany Plan of Union?

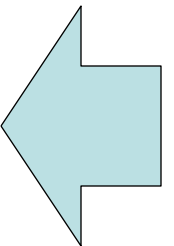
It was a failed plan to unite the American colonies.



Question 11

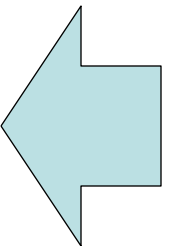
What describes the events of Boston Tea Party in 1773?

Colonists in disguise boarded ships in Boston Harbor and dumped a shipment of tea in the water.



Question 12

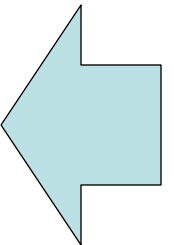
After the French and Indian War, tension between Great Britain and its colonies grew due to increased taxation of the colonists.



Question 13

Why did colonial naval victories inspire colonists during the American Revolution?

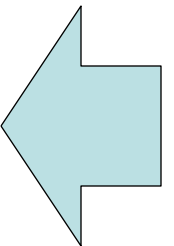
The Continental navy was smaller than Britain's navy.



Question 14

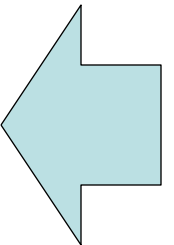
**What was the goal of the
Boston Port Bill, one of the
Intolerable Acts?**

**to isolate Boston by closing
its harbor**



Question 15

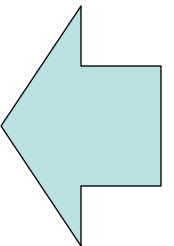
**What prompted France to
sign a formal alliance with
the colonies during the
American Revolution?
the colonial victory at the
Battle of Saratoga**



Question 16

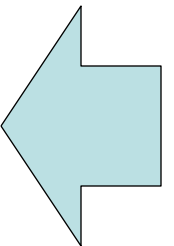
**What document marked the
end of the American
Revolution?**

the Treaty of Paris



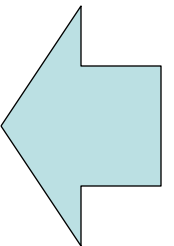
Question 17

The Glorious Revolution of 1688 helped convince American colonists that they had the right to overthrow an unjust government.



Question 18

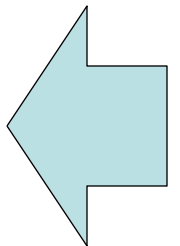
Although the Continental army had many disadvantages, it was similar to British forces in terms of its strong, capable leadership.



Question 19

**Which colonial leader helped
form a Franco-American
alliance in 1778?**

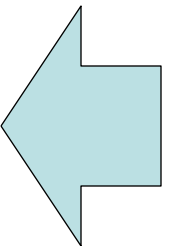
Benjamin Franklin



Question 20

Which battle during the American Revolution boosted colonial morale, even though the victory was reversed a week later?

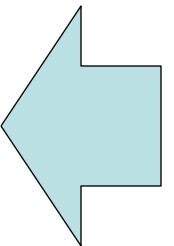
the Battle of Trenton



Question 21

What was the significance of the Battle of Lexington?

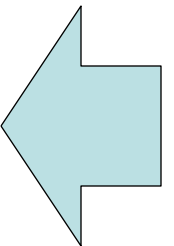
The Battle of Lexington started the American Revolution.



Question 22

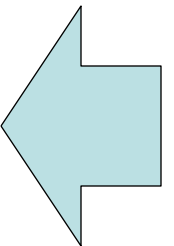
What did both the Continental army and the British army do to help assemble troops for the American Revolution?

offer freedom to enslaved people who enlisted



Question 23

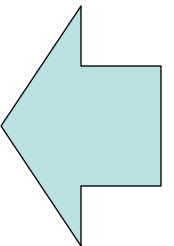
.During the French and Indian War, George Washington fought on the side of the British.



Question 24

Which American Indian groups formed an alliance with the French as the French and Indian War began?

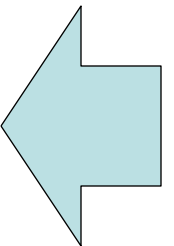
the Algonquin and the Huron



Question 25

Why did Parliament repeal the Stamp Act in 1766?

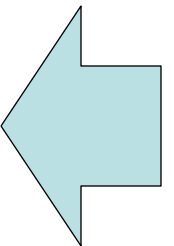
Colonists' boycotts of British goods were hurting British trade.



Question 26

Which colonial leader argued that the Boston Massacre was a fight for American liberty?

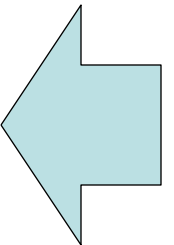
Samuel Adams



Question 27

How did Parliament respond to the protests against the Tea Act?

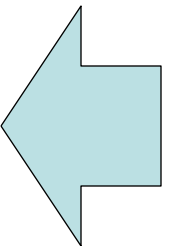
It passed the Intolerable Acts.



Question 28

Thomas Jefferson borrowed an idea from John Locke that he used in the Declaration of Independence. What did Jefferson call this idea?

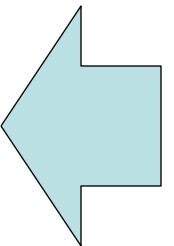
“unalienable rights”



Question 29

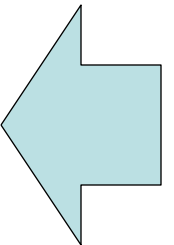
**During the American Revolution,
which colonial officer plotted to
surrender the colonial fort at
West Point to the British?**

General Benedict Arnold



Question 30

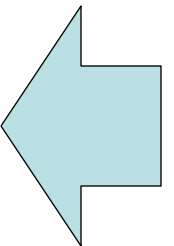
Locke's belief in the social contract between a government and its people meant that citizens should agree to obey their government as long as the government protected their natural rights.



Question 31

Who fired the shot that began the American Revolution?

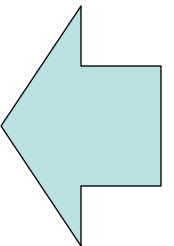
an unknown source



Question 32

What did the Treaty of Paris recognize?

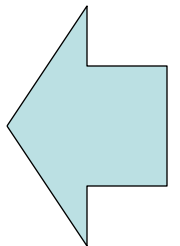
American independence from Great Britain



Question 33

What happened at Concord in April of 1775?

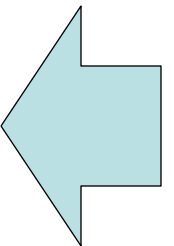
The British retreated from the fierce fighting of the minutemen.



Question 34

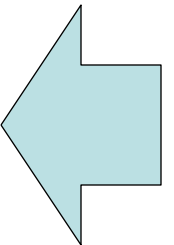
How did the timing of General Washington's attack on Trenton help ensure a colonial victory?

He chose a day when the British would not be expecting to fight.



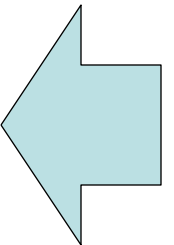
Question 35

How were Continental army defeats under General Greene a rallying point for the colonists? Greene had inflicted heavy losses on General Cornwallis's army.



Question 36

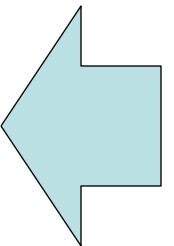
- **According to the Treaty of Paris that ended the French and Indian War in 1763,**
- **The French gave Great Britain their empire in North America.**



Question 37

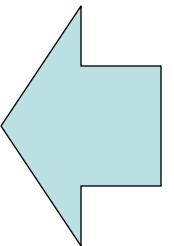
How did the Continental Congress raise money to go to war with Britain?

by selling war bonds and printing more currency



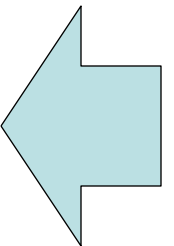
Question 38

In 1766, the British Parliament passed the Declaratory Act to insist it had the right to tax colonists.



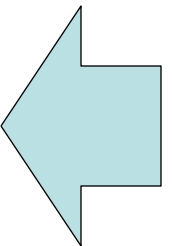
Question 39

A colonial advantage at the beginning of the American Revolution was knowledge of the terrain.



Question 40

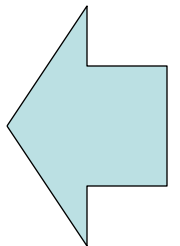
- **Which of the following best describes the events of the Boston Massacre?**
- **Boston townspeople attacked British soldiers, who killed five townspeople.**



Question 41

Which best explains why the Stamp Act of 1765 was significant?

The law was the first direct tax imposed on the American colonists.



Question 42

The protest of the Stamp Act of 1765 by American colonists was an example of which Enlightenment idea?

People must have input into the laws they follow.

