

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Compared with the English colonies, New France was
 - A) more wealthy and successful
 - B) better able to maintain consistently friendly relations with the Indians
 - C) more heavily populated
 - D) more autocratically governed
2. The expansion of New France occurred especially
 - A) in the interior mountain areas
 - B) along the path of lakes and rivers
 - C) in areas already occupied by English settlers
 - D) to the north of the original St. Lawrence River settlement
3. Colonial Americans were unhappy after the peace treaty following the War of Jenkins' Ear because
 - A) it failed to settle the issue that had caused the war
 - B) it gave the Louisbourg fortress they had captured back to France
 - C) it created further conflicts with Spain
 - D) it failed to deal with the issue of Indian attacks on the frontier
4. The original cause of the French and Indian War was
 - A) conflict in Europe between Britain and France
 - B) British removal of the Acadian French settlers from Nova Scotia
 - C) competition between French and English colonists for land in the Ohio River Valley
 - D) a French attack on George Washington's Virginia headquarters
5. The French and Indian War eventually became part of the larger world conflict known as
 - A) The Seven Years' War
 - B) The War of Jenkins' Ear
 - C) the War of the Austrian Succession
 - D) King George's War
6. Benjamin Franklin's attempt to create intercolonial unity at the Albany Congress resulted in
 - A) a permanent cooperative organization of the colonies
 - B) rejection of the congress's proposal for colonial home rule both by London and by the individual colonies
 - C) a sharp increase in Indian attacks on colonial settlements
 - D) a growing colonial sympathy with France in the war against Britain
7. The British forces suffered early defeats in the French and Indian War under the overall command of
 - A) General Braddock
 - B) General Washington
 - C) General Wolfe
 - D) General Montcalm
8. William Pitt's strategy in the assault on New France finally succeeded because
 - A) he was able to arouse more support for the war effort from the colonists
 - B) he gave full support to the commander of the British forces
 - C) he concentrated British forces on attacking the vital strong points of Quebec and Montreal
 - D) he was able to gain the support of the British aristocracy for the war effort
9. The decisive event in the French British contest for North America was
 - A) the British capture of Fort Duquesne
 - B) the British victory in the Battle of Quebec
 - C) The American capture of the Louisbourg fortress
 - D) the British attack on the West Indies

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

10. Among the factors that tended to promote intercolonial unity during the French and Indian War was
 - A) religious unity
 - B) common language and wartime experience
 - C) ethnic and social harmony
 - D) improved transportation and settlement of boundary issues

11. The French and Indian War weakened interior Indian peoples like the Iroquois and Creeks by
 - A) establishing new American settlements on their territory
 - B) eliminating their most effective leaders
 - C) ending their hopes for diplomatic recognition in Europe
 - D) removing their French and Spanish allies from Canada and Florida

12. Pontiac's fierce attack on frontier outposts in 1763 had the effect of
 - A) ending good American Indian relations on the frontier
 - B) reviving French hopes for a new war
 - C) convincing the British to keep troops stationed in the colonies
 - D) stopping the flow of westward movement

13. The British Proclamation of 1763
 - A) was welcomed by most American colonists
 - B) angered colonists who thought that it deprived them of the fruits of victory
 - C) was aimed at further suppressing the French population of Canada
 - D) halted American westward settlement for several years

14. The French and Indian War created conflict between the British and the American military because
 - A) the American soldiers had failed to support the British military effort
 - B) the British regulars had carried the brunt of the fighting
 - C) British officers treated the American colonial militia with contempt
 - D) American soldiers refused to accept orders from British officers

15. The effect on the colonists of the French removal from North America was
 - A) to increase their gratitude to Britain for defending them in the war
 - B) to create new threats to colonial expansion from Spain and the Indians
 - C) to reduce the colonies' reliance on Britain and increase their sense of independence
 - D) to focus colonial energies on trade

16. The British theory of mercantilism, by which the colonies were governed, held that
 - A) the economy should be shaped by market forces, without government interference
 - B) the colonies should develop by becoming as economically self sufficient as possible
 - C) the colonial economy should be carefully controlled to serve the mother country's needs
 - D) colonists should promote economic growth by free trade with other countries

17. One of the ways in which mercantilism harmed the colonial economy was
 - A) by prohibiting colonial merchants from owning and operating their own ships
 - B) by inhibiting the development of banking and paper currency in the colonies
 - C) by forcing the colonists to fall into debt through the purchase of goods on credit
 - D) by forcing Virginia tobacco planters to sell their products only in Britain

18. The mobilization of nonimportation policies against the Stamp Act was politically important because
 - A) it aroused the first French support for the American cause
 - B) it aroused revolutionary fervor among many ordinary American men and women
 - C) it reinforced the completely nonviolent character of the anti British movement
 - D) it helped stimulate the development of colonial manufacturing

19. When British officials decided to enforce the East India Company's tea monopoly and the three pence tax on tea,
 - A) they were successful in landing the tea everywhere except Boston
 - B) colonists were outraged because their favorite beverage would cost more than ever before
 - C) the colonists persuaded friendly Indian tribes to dump the tea into Boston harbor
 - D) colonists were outraged because they saw it as a trick to undermine their principled resistance to the tax

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

20. The British reacted to the Boston Tea Party by
 - A) shipping the colonial protestors to Britain for trial
 - B) closing the port of Boston until damages were paid and order restored
 - C) passing the Quebec Act prohibiting trial by jury and permitting the practice of Catholicism
 - D) granting a monopoly on the sale of tea to the British East India Company
21. American colonists especially resented the Townshend Acts because
 - A) they strongly disliked the British minister, Champagne Charley, Townshend who proposed them
 - B) the revenue from the taxation would go to support British officials and judges in America
 - C) they called for the establishment of the Anglican Church throughout the colonies
 - D) the taxes were to be imposed directly by the king without an act of Parliament
22. The passage of the Quebec Act aroused intense American fears because
 - A) it put the French language on an equal standing with English throughout the colonies
 - B) it involved stationing British troops throughout the colonies
 - C) it extended Catholic jurisdiction and a non jury judicial system into the western Ohio country
 - D) it threatened to make Canada the dominant British colony in North America
23. The most important action the Continental Congress took to protest the Intolerable Acts was
 - A) forming The Association to impose a complete boycott of all British goods
 - B) organizing a colonial militia to prepare for military resistance
 - C) forming Committees of Correspondence to communicate among all the colonies and develop political opposition to British rule
 - D) sending petitions to the British Parliament demanding repeal of all laws
24. The event that precipitated the first real shooting between the British and American colonists was
 - A) the British attempt to seize Bunker Hill and the Old North Church
 - B) the British attempt to seize colonial supplies and leaders at Lexington and Concord
 - C) the Boston Tea Party
 - D) the Boston Massacre
25. The British parliamentary government at the time of the American Revolution was headed by
 - A) William Pitt
 - B) Champagne Charley Townshend
 - C) Edmund Burke
 - D) Lord North
26. The American rebellion was especially dangerous to the British because they were also worried about
 - A) possible revolts in Ireland and war with France
 - B) labor unrest in British industrial cities
 - C) maintaining sufficient troops in India
 - D) their ability to maintain naval control of the oceans
27. The British political party that was generally more sympathetic to the American cause was
 - A) the Tory Party
 - B) the Labor Party
 - C) the Country Party
 - D) the Whig Party
28. One of the advantages the British enjoyed in the impending conflict with the colonies was
 - A) a determined and politically effective government
 - B) the ability to enlist foreign soldiers, Loyalists, and Native Americans in their military forces
 - C) a highly motivated and efficiently run military force in America
 - D) the concentration of colonial resistance in a few urban centers

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

29. One of the advantages the colonists enjoyed in the impending conflict with Britain was
 - A) fighting defensively on a large, agriculturally self sufficient continent
 - B) a well organized and effective political leadership
 - C) a strong sense of unity among the various colonies
 - D) the fact that nearly all Americans owned their own firewarms
30. In the Revolutionary War, African Ameericans
 - A) unanimously supported the American patriot cause
 - B) were generally neutral between the British and American forces
 - C) fought in both the American patriot and British loyalists military forces
 - D) took the opportunity to stage substantial slave revolts
31. During the period of fighting between April 1775 and July 1776, the colonists claimed that their goal was
 - A) the removal of all British troops from America
 - B) to restore their rights within the British Empire
 - C) complete independence from Britain
 - D) to end the power of King George III to rule them
32. George Washington proved to be an especially effective commander of American forces in the Revolution because
 - A) he was able to rally previously skeptical New Englanders to the Patriot cause
 - B) of his exceptionally brilliant military mind
 - C) of his integrity, courage and moral forcefulness
 - D) his humble background inspired the ordinary soldiers in the Revolutionary army
33. The bold American military strategy that narrowly failed in December 1775 involved
 - A) a two pronged attack on British forces in New Jersey
 - B) an invasion of Canada by generals Arnold and Montgomery
 - C) at attack on British forts in the Ohio country
 - D) a naval assault on British warships in Boston harbor
34. Many of the German Hessian soldiers hired by King George III to fight for the British
 - A) hated the American revolutionaries and their cause
 - B) helped draw in the Prussian King Frederick II as a British ally
 - C) were ineffective in battle against American militiamen
 - D) had little loyalty to the British cause and ended up deserting
35. Thomas Paine's appeal for a new republican form of government attracted many Americans because
 - A) they believed that social class differences promoted by monarchy were wrong
 - B) their own experience with local and colonial democratic governance had prepared them for the idea
 - C) they were impressed that Paine was drawing on the best classical ideas from Plato's *Republic*
 - D) they were fearful that wealthy southern planters like Washington wanted to establish nobility in America
36. Paine's *Common Sense* was crucial in convincing many Americans that what they should fight for was
 - A) American representation in the British Parliament
 - B) an alliance with the French against Britain
 - C) a federal constitution and bill of rights
 - D) an independent and republican America separate from Britain
37. The Loyalists were particularly strong among
 - A) conservative and well off Americans
 - B) the younger generation
 - C) Presbyterians and Congregationalists
 - D) citizens of New England
38. Besides George Washington, the most militarily effective American officer in the early campaigns of 1776 and 1777 was
 - A) General Nathanael Green
 - B) General von Steuben
 - C) General Benedict Arnold
 - D) General William Howe

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

39. The Battle of Saratoga was a key turning point of the War for Independence because
- A) it prevented the British from keeping control of the key port of New York City
 - B) it brought about crucial French assistance to the Revolutionary cause
 - C) it ended the possibility of a peaceful settlement with Britain
 - D) it effectively destroyed British military power in the middle colonies
40. The primary reason that Americans were willing to enter a military and diplomatic alliance with France in 1778 was
- A) the practical self interest of needing assistance to defeat the British
 - B) to spread republican government and the principles of the Declaration of Independence among the oppressed French people
 - C) that Benjamin Franklin was able to construct an alliance treaty based completely on revolutionary idealism
 - D) that the French king agreed that the United States could seek a separate peace with Britain if it wanted to
41. The British especially relied on the numerous Loyalists to aid them in fighting the Patriots
- A) in Rhode Island and the rest of New England
 - B) in the Western Illinois country
 - C) in the warfare at sea
 - D) in the Carolinas
42. Most of the Six Nations of the Iroquois under Joseph Brant fought against the American revolutionaries because
- A) they disagreed with the principles of the Declaration of Independence
 - B) they believed that a victorious Britain would contain westward American expansion
 - C) they were paid as mercenary soldiers by the British government
 - D) they hoped to drive the American colonists off the North American continent
43. The British defeat at Yorktown was brought about by George Washington's army and
- A) the French navy under Admiral de Grasse
 - B) the American navy under John Paul Jones
 - C) the American militia under George Rogers Clark
 - D) the Armed Neutrality under Catherine the Great
44. In the peace negotiations at Paris, the French wanted the Americans
- A) to stop short of demanding full independence
 - B) to negotiate a separate peace with Britain
 - C) to acquire only the territory east of the Appalachian Mountains
 - D) to help them regain Quebec from the British
45. The British yielded the Americans a generous peace treaty that included the western territories primarily because
- A) the desire of the weak Whig ministry in London for friendly future relations with the United States
 - B) the threat of further war with France
 - C) the military power of the United States
 - D) the willingness of the Americans to yield on other issues like trade and fishing rights
46. Among the important changes brought about by the American Revolution was
- A) the abolition of slavery everywhere except South Carolina and Georgia
 - B) a strong movement toward equality of property rights
 - C) the increasing separation of church and state
 - D) full equality and voting rights for women
47. A major new political innovation that emerged in the Revolutionary era was
- A) the election of legislative representatives capable of voting on taxation
 - B) the shifting of power from the legislative to the executive branch of government
 - C) the idea of a written constitution drafted by a convention and ratified by direct vote of the people
 - D) the extension of voting rights to indentured servants

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

48. Despite the Revolution's emphasis on human rights and equality, the Founding Fathers failed to abolish slavery because
- A) they saw it as necessary to maintain American power
 - B) they feared black rebellion if slavery were removed
 - C) of their fear that a fight over slavery was wrong
 - D) almost none of them believed that slavery was wrong
49. The ideal of republican motherhood that emerged from the American Revolution held that
- A) women should be rewarded politically for having helped establish the American republic
 - B) women had a special responsibility to cultivate the civic virtues of republicanism in their children
 - C) the government should establish social services to help mothers raise their children
 - D) mothers should be granted full political and economic rights in the American republic
50. In the new state constitutions written after the Revolution, the most powerful branch of government was
- A) the legislative branch
 - B) the executive branch
 - C) the judicial branch
 - D) the military branch
51. One way that American independence actually harmed the nation's economic fortunes was by
- A) ending British trade and investment in America
 - B) abolishing the stable currency system that had existed under the empire
 - C) cutting off American trade with the British empire
 - D) weakening the manufacturing efforts begun under the British
52. Attempts to establish strong governments in post Revolutionary America were seriously hindered by
- A) the lack of strong leadership available in the new nation
 - B) the revolutionary ideology that preached natural rights and suspicion of all governmental authority
 - C) the hostility of the clergy toward the idea of separation of church and state
 - D) the fear that a strong government would suppress economic development
53. The primary political obstacle to the formation of the first American government under the Articles of Confederation was
- A) disputes among the jealous states over control of western lands
 - B) disagreement over the relative power of Congress and the executive branch
 - C) conflict over the right of Congress to regulate trade and manufacturing
 - D) conflict over slavery between northern and southern states
54. The greatest weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation was that
- A) it was unable to deal with the issue of western lands
 - B) it had no power to regulate commerce or collect taxes from the sovereign states
 - C) it had no power to establish relations with foreign governments
 - D) there was no judicial branch to balance the legislative and executive branches
55. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided that
- A) the states should retain permanent control of their western lands
 - B) money from the sale of western lands should be used to promote manufacturing
 - C) after sufficient population growth, western territories could be organized and then join the union as states
 - D) the settlers in the northwest could vote on whether or not they should have slavery
56. Shay's Rebellion contributed to the movement for a new constitution by
- A) revealing that Revolutionary War veterans like Shays wanted a more powerful federal government
 - B) raising the fear of anarchy and disorder among wealthy conservatives
 - C) raising the prospect of British or French interference in American domestic affairs
 - D) showing that state legislatures could effectively resist the demands of radical farmers
57. Besides George Washington, the most influential figures in the Constitutional Convention were
- A) John Jay, Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock
 - B) Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry and Thomas Paine
 - C) John Adams, Abigail Adams, and Governor Morris
 - D) Benjamin Franklin, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

58. The Great Compromise finally agreed to by the Constitutional Convention provided that
- A) the House of Representatives would be elected by the people and the Senate by the state legislatures
 - B) the large states would be taxed on the basis of population and the small states on the basis of territory
 - C) there would be separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of government
 - D) there would be representation by population in the House of Representatives but equal representation of all states in the Senate
59. Antifederalists generally found their greatest support among
- A) small states like Delaware and New Jersey
 - B) the commercial areas of the eastern seaboard
 - C) the poorer debtors and farmers
 - D) the wealthy and well educated
60. The crucial federalist successes in the fight for ratification occurred in the states of
- A) Georgia, Maryland and Delaware
 - B) Massachusetts, Virginia, and New York
 - C) Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Rhode Island
 - D) Connecticut, South Carolina and New Hampshire
61. A key addition to the new federal government that had been demanded by many of the ratifying states was
- A) a cabinet to aid the president
 - B) a written bill of rights to guarantee liberty
 - C) a supreme court
 - D) federal assumption of state debts
62. One immediate innovation not mentioned in the Constitution that was developed by George Washington's administration was
- A) the cabinet
 - B) the military joint chiefs of staff
 - C) the Supreme Court
 - D) the vice presidency
63. The Bill of Rights is the name given to provisions whose actual form is
- A) an executive proclamation of President George Washington
 - B) Article II Section 3 of the U. S. Constitution
 - C) a set of rulings issued by the Supreme Court
 - D) the first ten amendments to the federal Constitution
64. Which of the following sets of rights are not included in the Bill of Rights?
- A) freedom of religion, speech and the press
 - B) rights to freedom of education and freedom of travel within the borders of the United States
 - C) rights to bear arms and to be tried by a jury
 - D) rights to assemble and petition the government for redress of grievances
65. The Ninth and Tenth Amendments partly reversed the federalist momentum of the Constitution by declaring that
- A) the federal government had no power to restrict the action of local governments
 - B) the powers of the presidency did not extend to foreign policy
 - C) all rights not mentioned in the federal Constitution were retained by the states or by the people themselves
 - D) the Supreme Court had no power to rule in cases affecting property rights
66. Hamilton's first financial policies were intended
- A) to finance the new government through the sale of western lands
 - B) to fund the national debt and to have the federal government assume the debts owed by the states
 - C) to repudiate the debts accumulated by the government of the Articles of Confederation
 - D) to create a sound federal currency backed by gold

Chapters 6-10 Multiple Choice

67. The essential disagreement between Hamilton and Jefferson over the proposed Bank of the United States was
- A) whether the Constitution granted the federal government the power to establish such a bank
 - B) whether it would be economically wise to create a single national currency
 - C) whether the bank should be under the control of the federal government or the states
 - D) whether such a bank violated the Bill of Rights
68. The first American political parties developed primarily out of
- A) the disagreement of Jefferson and his states' rights followers with Hamilton's economic policies
 - B) the belief of the Founding Fathers that organized political opposition was a necessary part of good government
 - C) the continuing hostility of the antifederalists to the legitimacy of the new federal constitution
 - D) patriotic opposition to foreign intervention in American domestic affairs
69. The Whiskey Rebellion was most significant because
- A) it showed that American citizens would rise up against unfair taxation
 - B) it showed that the new federal government would use force if necessary to uphold its authority
 - C) it demonstrated the efficiency of the American military
 - D) it showed the strength of continuing antifederalist hostility to the new constitutional government
70. Regarding the French Revolution, most Jeffersonian Democratic Republicans believed that
- A) the violence was regrettable but necessary
 - B) the overthrow of the king was necessary, but the Reign of Terror went much too far
 - C) the Revolution should be supported by American military aid
 - D) the Revolution represented a complete distortion of American ideals of liberty
71. Washington's foreign policy rested on the basic belief that
- A) there should be an end to European colonialism in the Americas
 - B) it was in America's interest to stay neutral in all European wars
 - C) America needed to adhere to its Revolutionary alliance with France
 - D) America ought to enter the French British war only if republican ideas were at stake
72. The United States became involved in undeclared hostilities with France in 1797 because of
- A) fierce American opposition to the concessions of Jay's Treaty
 - B) American anger at attempted French bribery in the XYZ Affair
 - C) French interference with American shipping and freedom of the seas
 - D) President Adams' sympathy with Britain and hostility to Revolutionary France
73. The Alien and Sedition Acts were aimed primarily at
- A) the Jeffersonians and their allegedly pro French activities and ideas
 - B) the opponents of President Adams' peace settlement with France
 - C) Napoleon's French agents who were infiltrating the country
 - D) the Hamiltonian Federalists and their pro British activities and ideas
74. In foreign policy, the Jeffersonians essentially believed that
- A) the United States should seek an international organization that could mediate great power conflicts
 - B) that the Anglo Saxon nations of Britain and the United States shared a common language and political heritage
 - C) the United States should turn westward, away from old Europe, and strengthen democracy at home
 - D) that the United States should pursue an aggressively anti-colonial policy in Spanish owned Latin America
75. The Federalists essentially believed that
- A) most governmental power should be retained by the states
 - B) government should provide no special aid to private enterprise
 - C) the common people could, if educated, participate in government affairs
 - D) there should be a strong central government controlled by the wealthy and well educated