

Chapters 6-10 True False

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

1. French colonization was late developing because of internal religious and political conflict.  
A) True  
B) False
2. The French empire in North America rested on an economic foundation of forestry and sugar production.  
A) True  
B) False
3. Early imperial conflicts in North America often saw the French and their Indian allies engaging in guerrilla warfare against British frontier outposts.  
A) True  
B) False
4. Colonists in British North America managed to avoid direct involvement in most of Britain's "world wars" until the French and Indian War.  
A) True  
B) False
5. In the early seventeenth century, both France and England committed large regular forces to what they considered the crucial struggle for control of North America.  
A) True  
B) False
6. George Washington's battle at Fort Necessity substantially resolved the issue of control of the Ohio Valley.  
A) True  
B) False
7. The Albany Congress demonstrated a strong desire among some English colonists to overcome their differences and control their own affairs.  
A) True  
B) False
8. William Pitt's successful strategy in the French and Indian War was to concentrate British forces and try to capture the strongholds of Louisbourg, Quebec and Montreal.  
A) True  
B) False
9. British regular troops under General Braddock succeeded in capturing the key French forts in the Ohio Valley.  
A) True  
B) False
10. The French and Indian War left France with only Louisiana as a remnant of its once mighty North American empire.  
A) True  
B) False
11. American soldiers gained new respect for British military men after the British success against the French.  
A) True  
B) False
12. The American colonists enthusiastically united in patriotic support of the British cause against the French.  
A) True  
B) False
13. The removal of the French threat made American colonists more secure and therefore less reliant on the mother country for protection.  
A) True  
B) False

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14. A British commander used the harsh tactics of distributing blankets infected with smallpox to suppress Pontiac's Indian uprising.  
A) True  
B) False
15. The British government's attempt to prohibit colonial expansion across the Appalachian Mountains aroused colonial anger and defiance of the law.  
A) True  
B) False
16. The republican idea of a just society in which selfish interests were subordinated to the common good took deep root in Britain's North American colonies.  
A) True  
B) False
17. The theory of mercantilism held that colonies existed primarily to provide the mother country with raw materials as well as a market for exports.  
A) True  
B) False
18. British mercantilism forbade the importation of any non British goods into the colonies.  
A) True  
B) False
19. In practice, British mercantilism provided the colonies with substantial economic benefits such as military protection and guaranteed markets for certain goods.  
A) True  
B) False
20. The fundamental motive behind the steep new taxes in the 1760s was to repay the large debt that Britain had incurred in defending its North American colonies.  
A) True  
B) False
21. Americans generally accepted the right of Parliament to tax the colonies to provide money for defense but denied its right to legislate about colonial affairs.  
A) True  
B) False
22. When Americans first cried "no taxation without representation," what they wanted was to be represented in the British Parliament.  
A) True  
B) False
23. The colonies finally forced repeal of the Stamp Act by organizing political protests and enforcing nonimportation agreements against British goods.  
A) True  
B) False
24. Colonial rebellion against the new Townshend Acts was more highly organized and successful than the earlier Stamp Act protests.  
A) True  
B) False
25. The Boston Massacre provoked outrage because the British troops had been unprovoked when they opened fire on peaceful Boston citizens.  
A) True  
B) False

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26. Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson provoked a crisis in Boston by enforcing the importation of British tea even though he believed that the tea tax was unjust.  
A) True  
B) False
27. The colonists considered the Quebec Act especially oppressive because they thought it would extend the domain of Roman Catholicism.  
A) True  
B) False
28. The First Continental Congress proclaimed that the colonies would declare independence from Britain unless their grievances were redressed.  
A) True  
B) False
29. One fundamental American asset in the impending war with Britain was an extensive stockpile of military weapons and supplies.  
A) True  
B) False
30. A key British advantage was that they did not have to defeat all the American forces but only fight to a draw in order to crush the Revolution.  
A) True  
B) False
31. George Washington was chosen commander of the American army primarily because of his military abilities and experience.  
A) True  
B) False
32. Following the Battle of Bunker Hill, King George and the Continental Congress made one last attempt at reconciliation.  
A) True  
B) False
33. The American army that invaded Canada falsely believed that oppressed French Canadians would join them in revolt and make Canada the fourteenth state.  
A) True  
B) False
34. Tom Paine's *Common Sense* was most important because it pushed the colonies into violent rebellion against the king as well as against Parliament.  
A) True  
B) False
35. The Declaration of Independence was especially important because it enabled the Americans to appeal for direct aid from France.  
A) True  
B) False
36. American militiamen proved politically very effective in pushing their apathetic or neutral fellow citizens into supporting the Patriot cause.  
A) True  
B) False
37. The Loyalists considered the Patriots to be the traitors to their country and themselves to be the true patriots.  
A) True  
B) False

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38. Most Loyalists were executed or driven from the country after the Patriot victory.  
A) True  
B) False
39. The Loyalists were strongest in New England and Virginia.  
A) True  
B) False
40. General Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga in 1777 was critical for the American cause because it led to an alliance with France.  
A) True  
B) False
41. Americans' enlightened revolutionary idealism made them reluctant to enter into a military and political alliance with monarchical France.  
A) True  
B) False
42. During much of the Revolutionary War, the British controlled cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston, while the Americans conducted their campaigns primarily in the countryside.  
A) True  
B) False
43. At Yorktown, the Americans finally showed that they could win an important battle without French assistance.  
A) True  
B) False
44. American diplomats were successful in guaranteeing American political independence but failed to gain the territorial concessions they wanted.  
A) True  
B) False
45. American success in the Revolutionary War and the peace treaty was due in significant measure to political developments in Europe.  
A) True  
B) False
46. The American Revolution created a substantial though not radical push in the direction of social and political equality.  
A) True  
B) False
47. The movement toward the separation of church and state was greatly accelerated by the disestablishment of the Anglican church in Virginia.  
A) True  
B) False
48. After the Revolution, slavery was abolished in New York and Pennsylvania, but continued to exist in New England and the South.  
A) True  
B) False
49. Drawing up a written fundamental law, in a special constitutional convention and then submitting the document directly to the people for ratification was an important new idea of the Revolutionary period.  
A) True  
B) False
50. The state governments after the Revolution stayed mostly under the tight political control of the eastern seaboard elite.  
A) True  
B) False

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51. The United States experienced hard economic times and some social discontent during the years of the Confederation (1781-1787).  
A) True  
B) False
52. The greatest failure of the national government under the Articles of Confederation was its inability to deal with the issue of western lands.  
A) True  
B) False
53. The Articles of Confederation were weak because they contained neither an executive nor power to tax and regulate commerce.  
A) True  
B) False
54. The Northwest Ordinance originally attempted to make the western territories permanent colonial possessions of the United States.  
A) True  
B) False
55. Shay's Rebellion significantly strengthened the movement for a stronger central government by raising the fear of anarchy among conservatives.  
A) True  
B) False
56. The states sent their delegates to Philadelphia in 1787 for the purpose of writing a new Constitution with a strong central government.  
A) True  
B) False
57. The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were all extremely wealthy slaveholders.  
A) True  
B) False
58. The "Great Compromise" between large and small states at the convention resulted in a bicameral legislature with different principles of representation in each.  
A) True  
B) False
59. The antifederalists opposed the Constitution partly because they thought it gave too much power to the states and not enough to Congress.  
A) True  
B) False
60. The federalists used tough political maneuvering and the promise of a bill of rights to win a narrow ratification of the Constitution in key states.  
A) True  
B) False
61. One immediate concern for the new federal government was the questionable loyalty of people living in the western territories of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio.  
A) True  
B) False
62. The passage of the first ten amendments to the Constitution demonstrated the Federalist determination to develop a powerful central government.  
A) True  
B) False

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63. Hamilton's basic purpose in all his financial measures was to strengthen the federal government by building up a larger national debt.  
A) True  
B) False
64. Both funding at par of the federal debt and assumption of state debts were designed to give wealthier interests a strong stake in the success of the federal government.  
A) True  
B) False
65. Hamilton financed his large national debt by revenues from tariffs and excise taxes on products such as whiskey.  
A) True  
B) False
66. In the battle over the Bank of the United States, Jefferson favored a loose construction of the Constitution and Hamilton favored a strict construction.  
A) True  
B) False
67. The first American political parties grew mainly out of the debate over Hamilton's fiscal policies and U.S. foreign policy toward Europe.  
A) True  
B) False
68. The French Revolution's radical political goals were greeted with great approval by both Jeffersonian Republicans and Federalists.  
A) True  
B) False
69. Washington's Neutrality Proclamation was based on a mistaken belief that the United States could not really compete militarily with the major world powers.  
A) True  
B) False
70. The Indians of the Miami Confederacy northwest of the Ohio River were easily defeated by U. S. forces and removed across the Mississippi.  
A) True  
B) False
71. Washington supported John Jay's unpopular treaty with Britain because he feared a disastrous war if it were rejected.  
A) True  
B) False
72. Adams decided to seek a negotiated peace with France in order to unite his party and enhance his own popularity with the public.  
A) True  
B) False
73. The Alien Laws were a conservative Federalist attempt to prevent radical French immigrants and spies from supporting the Jeffersonians and stirring up anti British sentiment.  
A) True  
B) False
74. Jeffersonian Republicans believed that the common people were not to be trusted and had to be led by those who were wealthier and better educated.  
A) True  
B) False

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75. The Jeffersonian Republicans generally sympathized with Britain in foreign policy, while the Hamiltonian Federalists sympathized with France and the French Revolution.
- A) True
  - B) False