

Quiz 2 (for Chapters 5 and 6)

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which Revolutionary War battle is considered the turning point in the war because it led to direct French assistance for the Americans?

(A) Trenton	(D) Yorktown
(B) Bunker Hill	(E) Saratoga
(C) Princeton	
2. The main dispute after 1781 that delayed ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the newly independent states of the United States was

(A) disagreement about the nature and composition of the national legislature.
(B) disagreement about the powers and method of selecting a national president.
(C) the refusal of some states to give up separate treaties made independently between themselves and foreign countries.
(D) the refusal of some states to give up extensive claims to the lands west of the Appalachians.
(E) the reluctance of slaveholding states to join in a union with states.
3. The battles of Lexington and Concord were significant because

(A) they convinced the British that the colonists could not be defeated militarily and led to the British abandonment of the Port of Boston.
(B) they proved the superiority of European military tactics as well as the superiority of British regulars to the ragtag American militias.
(C) they marked the first organized battles between British regulars and colonial militiamen and ended any hopes for a peaceful resolution to the disagreement between England and its colonies.
(D) they marked the turning point of the American Revolution. After Concord, the British were never again able to regain the offensive against the Americans.
(E) they led to Benedict Arnold's betrayal of the American cause when he felt he wasn't given enough recognition for his role in leading the Americans to victory.
4. Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* was significant because

(A) it emotionally aroused thousands of colonists to the abuses of British rule, the oppressiveness of the monarchy, and the advantages of colonial independence.
(B) it rallied American spirits during the bleak winter of 1776, when it appeared that Washington's forces, freezing and starving at Valley Forge, had no hope of surviving the winter, much less defeating the British.

- (C) it called for a strong central government to rule the newly independent American states and foresaw the difficulties inherent within the Articles of Confederation.
 - (D) it asserted to its British readers that they could not beat the American colonists militarily unless they could isolate New England from the rest of the American colonies.
 - (E) it explained the urgent need for a “bill of rights” to expressly guarantee certain freedoms not specifically laid out in the newly adopted United States Constitution.
5. The Virginia Plan presented to the Constitutional Convention by Governor Edmund Randolph on behalf of the Virginia delegation
- (A) urged the delegates to scrap their instructions to revise the Articles of Confederation and to submit an entirely new document to the states.
 - (B) provided for a unicameral national legislature.
 - (C) proposed the election of a “National Executive” by a direct vote of the people.
 - (D) eliminated all property requirements for either voting or holding office.
 - (E) failed to provide for a national judiciary.
6. “We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” is characteristic of which of the following movements?
- (A) the Freedom Movement
 - (B) the Suffragist Movement
 - (C) the Enlightenment
 - (D) the Great Awakening
 - (E) the Progressive Movement
7. During the campaign to ratify the Constitution, the Federalists argued
- (A) for a return to the Articles of Confederation as the framework of federal government.
 - (B) that a bill of rights, to correct flaws in the Constitution, must be in place before the Constitution could be ratified.
 - (C) for rejection of the Constitution and the convening of a new Constitutional Convention to come up with a better framework for government.
 - (D) for ratification of the Constitution, with a possible bill of rights to be discussed after ratification.
 - (E) against a strong national government of any kind and an increase in the powers of states to govern themselves.
8. Which of the following was NOT true of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787?

- (A) It recognized the territorial claims of the various Indian tribes within the Northwest Territory.
 - (B) It guaranteed freedom of religion to settlers in the Northwest Territory.
 - (C) It guaranteed the right to a jury trial to settlers in the Northwest Territory.
 - (D) It prohibited slavery within the Northwest Territory.
 - (E) It specified procedures through which settlers could organize state governments and eventually apply for full statehood.
9. In opposing ratification of the Constitution, Antifederalists
- I. contended that the Constitutional Convention had exceeded its instructions and the document was illegal.
 - II. demanded a bill of rights to protect individuals from the central government.
 - III. stressed that the Constitution was counterrevolutionary because it undermined the prerogatives of state and local government.
 - IV. found the ratification process highly irregular and illegal under the Articles of Confederation.
- (A) I and II only
 - (B) II and III only
 - (C) III and IV only
 - (D) II, III, and IV only
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV
10. The paternalistic view of slavery held that it was which of the following?
- (A) A necessary evil that should be phased out as soon as it was economically possible
 - (B) A totally unjustifiable abuse of humanity demanding immediate abolition
 - (C) An artifact of a more primitive past that would eventually fade out on its own
 - (D) Necessary to protect Blacks from the mistreatment and abuse they would receive if they were freed
 - (E) Necessary to keep Blacks from developing their superior potential and eventually dominating the white race
11. The shaded area of the map below shows the land claims of which of the following in the wake of the Treaty of Paris in 1763?



- (A) The French
- (B) The Spanish
- (C) The Portuguese
- (D) The British
- (E) Native Americans

12. The new state constitutions adopted during the American Revolution

- (A) eliminated all property qualifications for voting.
- (B) generally did not contain a bill of rights.
- (C) abolished the office of governor.
- (D) provided for unicameral legislatures.
- (E) generally protected the people's civil liberties with a bill of rights.

13. The primary issue in dispute in Shays' Rebellion was

- (A) the jailing of individuals or seizure of their property for failure to pay taxes during a time of economic hardship.
- (B) the underrepresentation of western Massachusetts in the state legislature leading to accusations of "taxation without representation."
- (C) the failure of Massachusetts to pay a promised postwar bonus to soldiers who had served in its forces during the Revolution.
- (D) the failure of Massachusetts authorities to take adequate steps to protect the western part of the state from the depredations of raiding Indians.
- (E) economic oppression practiced by the banking interests of eastern Massachusetts.

14. The French and Indian War resulted in all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) new lands in the trans-Mississippi West were opened to the colonists.
- (B) colonists began thinking of themselves as Americans rather than English or British.
- (C) Spain gained control of Louisiana.
- (D) the treaty ending the war eliminated the French from the American colonial frontier.
- (E) the myth of British invincibility was shattered.

15. Which of the following is true of the Stamp Act Congress?

- (A) It was the first unified government for all the American colonies.
- (B) It provided an important opportunity for colonial stamp agents to discuss methods of enforcing the act.
- (C) It was attended only by representatives of Georgia, Virginia, and the Carolinas.
- (D) It provided an important opportunity for colonial leaders to meet and establish ties with one another.

- (E) It rejected the assertion that the colonies ought to protest acts of Parliament deemed to be unconstitutional.