

## 4. Imperial Wars and Colonial Protest, 1754–1774

- Which of the following does NOT express a British criticism of the colonies in 1763?
  - Samuel Adams and other colonial leaders organized opposition to British authority.
  - Many colonists showed disloyalty by failing to support the war effort.
  - The colonial militia was badly trained.
  - Although the colonies benefited from the British victory, they failed to pay their fair share of war costs.
  - The Virginians under George Washington disobeyed orders in attacking a French fort.**
- “After the French and Indian War, the British government tried to make Americans pay for British protection in the colonies.” Each of the following supports this statement EXCEPT the
  - Stamp Act
  - Sugar Act
  - Quartering Act
  - Townshend Acts
  - Quebec Act**
- Pontiac’s Rebellion was a reaction to
  - the building of Fort Duquesne
  - the westward movement of English settlers**
  - French control of the fur trade
  - the Proclamation of 1763
  - the outbreak of the French and Indian War
- Which of the following was NOT a consequence of the Stamp Act?
  - Delegates from different colonies held a protest meeting in New York.
  - The Sons of Liberty threatened tax officials.
  - Colonial war debts were paid.**
  - Colonists boycotted British goods.
  - London merchants suffered from a reduction in trade.
- John Dickinson defended the idea of no taxation without representation by arguing that
  - colonists owed no loyalty to the king
  - Parliament could not regulate trade
  - colonists were too poor to be taxed
  - to tax people without their consent violated English law**
  - colonists did not have to submit to British authority
- The Townshend Acts provoked all of the following colonial reactions EXCEPT
  - the Massachusetts Circular Letter
  - John Dickinson’s *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
  - the Stamp Act Congress**
  - colonial boycotts of British goods
  - the *Gaspee* incident
- The Boston Tea Party had which of the following causes?
  - the Boston Massacre
  - Parliament’s efforts to improve the profits of the British East India Company**
  - the Intolerable Acts
  - the arguments of the committees of correspondence
  - the imperial policies of Lord Grenville
- Which of the following sources would be most useful in studying the philosophical foundations of the American Revolution?
  - John Dickinson’s *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
  - Benjamin Franklin’s *Poor Richard’s Almanack*
  - John Locke’s *Two Treatises of Government***

- (D) Jonathan Edwards' "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
- (E) the Albany Plan of Union

9. Enlightenment philosophers believed in all of the following ideas EXCEPT

- (A) People have the right to revolt against tyranny.
- (B) People have rights simply because they are human.
- (C) Sovereignty resides with the people.
- (D) A fundamental purpose of government is to protect people's rights.
- (E) God is the primary authority for government.

10. Which of the following is a correct statement about the American colonies in the 1770s before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War

- (A) Except for a few radicals, Americans generally accepted the policies of George III's ministers.
- (B) Most Americans resisted the British government's efforts to impose new taxes.
- (C) France encouraged the British colonies to revolt.
- (D) Colonial boycotts failed to have an effect on British policy.
- (E) The 13 colonies had developed a single policy for dealing with Parliament.