

## 5. The American Revolution and Confederation, 1774–1787

- Which of the following sources would be most useful in researching a paper entitled “Arguments for Independence, 1776”?
  - John Dickinson’s *Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania*
  - the Olive Branch Petition
  - John Locke’s *Two Treatises of Government*
  - Treaty of Paris (1783)
  - Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*
- The Battle of Saratoga had all of the following consequences EXCEPT
  - encouraged the British to grant most of the American demands
  - persuaded the French to form an alliance with the United States
  - defeated a British attempt to isolate New England from the other colonies
  - gave a boost to American morale
  - caused the British to adopt a different military strategy
- The First Continental Congress was a reaction to
  - the Declaratory Act
  - fighting at Lexington and Concord
  - passage of the Intolerable Acts
  - the Boston Massacre
  - the British tax on tea
- In his pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine defended the idea of American independence on the grounds that
  - all men are created equal
  - Parliament was dictatorial
  - people should not pledge allegiance to a king and a corrupt government
  - democratic government of, by, and for the people was the only type based on natural law and reason
  - liberty belongs to those who fight for it.
- As a result of the Treaty of Paris, the United States gained all of the following EXCEPT
  - fishing rights off the coast of Canada
  - British recognition of U.S. independence
  - a western boundary on the Mississippi River
  - the territory of Florida
  - a peaceful settlement of the Revolutionary War.
- Which of the following most accurately describes those Americans who fought on the British side in the American Revolution?
  - They came from all groups and classes.
  - They were a majority of the population.
  - They were most numerous in New England.
  - They were generally identified with the Whig party in England.
  - They were motivated by a desire for financial gain.
- Which of the following most accurately describes the change in American public opinion between January 1774 and July 1776?
  - It changed from a desire for reconciliation to a decision for independence.
  - Most people favored independence in 1774 but were willing to fight for it only after the *Declaration of Independence*.
  - Loyalists were in the majority both in 1774 and 1776.
  - By the summer of 1776, only a relatively small number of Americans expressed support for the king’s government.
  - Military support from France encouraged American Patriots.

8. Statement: "The Articles of Confederation succeeded in guiding the United States through its first decade." Each of the following actions supports this statement EXCEPT
- (A) Congress regulated interstate trade.
  - (B) Congress enacted the Land Ordinance of 1785.
  - (C) Congress enacted the Northwest Ordinance.
  - (D) The U.S. government signed a favorable treaty of peace.
  - (E) The U.S. government conducted the war effort that resulted in American independence.
9. Statement: "The new state constitutions enacted during the Revolutionary War reflect the Patriots' emphasis on individual liberty." Each of the following actions supports this statement EXCEPT
- (A) starting each constitution with a bill of rights
  - (B) providing for separation of powers to limit abuses
  - (C) submitting proposed constitutions to the people for ratification
  - (D) the absence of any provision for the abolition of slavery
  - (E) providing for separation of church and state
10. Which of the following is a correct statement about the United States at the end of the Revolutionary War?
- (A) The central government was stronger than any state government.
  - (B) Women received greater political rights.
  - (C) Aristocratic privileges were reduced or eliminated.
  - (D) Slavery was unchallenged.
  - (E) Every state adopted the idea of separation of church and state.