Video Quiz Questions (excluding the Key Concept video quizzes)

Video Quiz – Road to Rev.

1. What major event first led the British government to seek ways to make the colonies bear part of the cost of the empire?
   a. the Declaration of Independence
   b. King Philip’s War
   c. the Seven Years’ War
   d. the Boston Tea Party
   e. the appointment of William Pitt as British prime minister

ANS: C DIF: Easy REF: 185 KEY: The Crisis Begins

2. Virtual representation was the idea:
   a. that only those who were elected by a given population could represent that population in a legislative body.
   b. about representation that most politically-active American colonists in the 1760s and 1770s embraced.
   c. endorsed by the Stamp Act Congress in 1765.
   d. that each member of Britain’s House of Commons represented the entire empire, not just his own district.
   e. that the king should appoint delegates to represent the colonies in the British House of Commons.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 186 KEY: Consolidating the Empire

3. The Sugar Act alarmed colonists, in part because it:
   a. increased the tax on molasses and made rum more expensive to produce.
   b. made sugar, a key consumer good, too expensive.
   c. mandated that violators of the act be tried in a court with a jury.
   d. eliminated the admiralty courts, which colonists had long favored.
   e. threatened the profits of colonial merchants already in economic trouble.

ANS: E DIF: Difficult REF: 187 KEY: Taxing the Colonies

4. The Stamp Act created such a stir in the colonies because:
   a. it raised prices on printed products so much that most colonists no longer could afford to buy books and newspapers.
   b. lawyers were offended that they could be jailed for not using the correct stamp on legal documents.
   c. it was the first direct tax Parliament imposed on the colonies.
   d. none of the revenue raised would be spent within the colonies themselves.
   e. Benjamin Franklin went public with his opposition to it.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 187 KEY: The Stamp Act Crisis

5. What contribution did the Stamp Act episode make to the colonists’ concept of liberty?
a. The elite became more aware of liberty, but the lower classes remained unconcerned, choosing instead just to follow leaders who encouraged them to riot.
b. The Stamp Act Congress insisted that the right to consent to taxation was essential to people’s freedom.
c. It led the Stamp Act Congress to adopt the Declaratory Act, which defined American liberties.
d. It convinced colonists that revolting against Great Britain was the only way to secure their liberties.
e. Requiring everyone freed from jail to wear a stamp reminded colonists that they were prisoners of the British empire.

ANS: B
DIF: Medium
REF: 188
KEY: Taxation and Representation

6. The Declaratory Act:
a. imposed a boycott on all manufactured goods produced in the colonies.
b. declared that colonists had to house British soldiers in their homes.
c. closed the Port of Boston on account of the Boston Tea Party.
d. rejected Americans’ claims that only their elected representatives could levy taxes.
e. proclaimed the colonies’ independence from Great Britain.

ANS: D
DIF: Medium
REF: 190
KEY: Politics in the Streets

7. Which one of the following did NOT specifically provide for direct or indirect taxes on the colonies?
a. the Sugar Act
b. the Townshend Act
c. the Stamp Act
d. the Declaratory Act

ANS: E
DIF: Easy
REF: 190
KEY: Politics in the Streets

8. The Townshend Act did all of the following EXCEPT:
a. impose new import duties on glass and tea.
b. encourage some colonies to boycott British goods.
c. reaffirm Boston’s decision to abide by the Quartering Act.
d. create a Board of Customs Commissioners to catch smugglers.
e. raise revenue to pay the salaries of American governors and judges.

ANS: C
DIF: Easy
REF: 191
KEY: The Townshend Crisis

9. The “Daughters of Liberty” was the name given to:
a. the female children of the Founding Fathers, especially the daughters of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson.
b. New England women who won voting rights in the 1770s.
c. the brave women who cared for wounded soldiers during the early battles of the Revolution.
d. women who spun and wove to create their own clothing rather than buy British goods.
e. the first national women’s patriotic organization, which raised money to provide supplies for the Continental army after Saratoga.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 191  KEY: Homespun Virtue

10. The Boston Massacre occurred when British soldiers:
   a. killed Indians who were raiding frontier towns.
   b. fired into a mob and killed a number of Boston residents.
   c. captured members of the Sons of Liberty involved in the Boston Tea Party.
   d. fired on local minutemen guarding an arsenal.
   e. tried to defend Thomas Hutchinson from an angry mob.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 192  KEY: The Boston Massacre

11. Crispus Attucks:
   a. defended in court the British soldiers who participated in the Boston Massacre.
   b. organized the boycott of British imports following the Townshend Act.
   c. was the first person of mixed race to serve in the Continental Congress.
   d. has been called the first martyr of the American Revolution.
   e. died bravely at the Battle of Concord.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 192  KEY: The Boston Massacre

12. Why did colonists object to the Tea Act?
   a. Because it would aid a different part of the empire than their own, colonists felt that this was the kind of discriminatory action that violated the concept of liberty.
   b. By paying it, they would be acknowledging Great Britain’s right to tax the colonists.
   c. It granted a monopoly, and the colonists opposed all forms of monopoly.
   d. The British East India Company made inferior tea, and colonists preferred not to drink it.
   e. It raised the tax on tea so much as to make tea prohibitively expensive.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 194  KEY: The Tea Act

13. Britain responded to the Boston Tea Party with:
   a. the Townshend Act.
   b. the Intolerable Acts.
   c. a declaration of war.
   d. the Suffolk Resolves.
   e. the Boston Massacre.

14. Which of the following was associated with the Intolerable Acts?
   a. British authorities stationed soldiers in Boston for the first time.
   b. Parliament closed all American ports to all trade until the tea destroyed by the
      Boston Tea Party was paid for.
   c. The Massachusetts Charter of 1691 was changed to curtail town meetings, thereby
      effectively ending true democracy across the entire colony.
   d. The office of governor of Massachusetts became an elected position.
   e. Colonists were prevented from producing items made from glass, paper, or lead.

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 195  KEY: The Intolerable Acts

15. The Quebec Act:
   a. granted religious toleration to Catholics in Canada.
   b. placed a tax on all imported goods from Canada.
   c. removed the Ohio River Valley from the province of Quebec.
   d. called for Canada to join America in the struggle for independence.
   e. created Quebec out of the preexisting provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick.

   ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 195  KEY: The Intolerable Acts

16. What did Lord Dunmore do that horrified many southerners?
   a. He encouraged Indians to conduct raids against backcountry settlements in the
      Carolinas.
   b. He issued a proclamation freeing all slaves south of the Ohio River.
   c. He promised freedom to slaves who joined the British cause.
   d. He confiscated property of Loyalists.
   e. He circulated germ-ridden blankets among frontier towns to spread disease.

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 198  KEY: Independence?

17. The Olive Branch Petition:
   a. was meant to ease tensions among the organized political parties within the
      Continental Congress.
   b. enabled northern and southern colonies to work together.
   c. convinced Thomas Paine that he had enough support to write Common Sense.
   d. was Parliament’s final attempt to explain virtual representation to the colonists.
   e. was addressed to King George III and reaffirmed American loyalty to the crown.

   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 199  KEY: Common Sense

18. Thomas Paine’s Common Sense:
   a. argued that the British governmental system was perfectly good, but that current
      officials had corrupted it.
   b. made highly original arguments in favor of independence.
   c. sold well among the elite, who in turn were able to convey its ideas to the lower
      classes.
d. argued that America would become the home of freedom and “an asylum for mankind.”
e. led to his arrest on charges of treason, but he saved himself by writing another pamphlet taking the opposite position.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 199 | 202  KEY: Common Sense

19. American colonists widely believed that Britain had no authority to tax the colonists since the colonists had no elected representative in Parliament.

ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 187  KEY: The Stamp Act Crisis

20. The Sons of Liberty enforced a boycott of British goods.

ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 189  KEY: Politics in the Streets


ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 192  KEY: The Boston Massacre


ANS: F  DIF: Easy  REF: 199  KEY: Common Sense

24. Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense* was written specifically for the educated elite.

ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 202  KEY: Paine’s Impact

**Video quiz Questions Rev. War**

1. All of the following were advantages enjoyed by the British during the American Revolution EXCEPT:
a. the world’s best navy.
b. a professionally trained army.
c. the ability to recruit German soldiers to fight for the British.
d. an intimate knowledge of the terrain.
e. the ability to lure slaves to fight for the British in exchange for their freedom.


2. Which of the following statements regarding black soldiers during the American Revolution is FALSE?
   a. No southern state allowed blacks to serve in its militia.
   b. A total of approximately 5,000 African Americans served in state militias and in the Continental army and navy.
   c. Rhode Island, which had a relatively high black population for New England, formed a black regiment.
   d. George Washington initially refused to allow black recruits, but later changed his mind.
   e. Blacks and whites served together in racially integrated Continental army units.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 207  KEY: Blacks in the Revolution

3. A key consequence of the Battle of Saratoga in October 1777 was:
   a. France became an ally to the United States.
   b. the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress.
   c. the immediate surrender of all British troops to the Continental army.
   d. British commanders taking the war into the heart of New England for the first time.
   e. General Washington’s decision to retreat to Valley Forge for the winter.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 210  KEY: The Battle of Saratoga

4. During the Revolutionary War, tensions between backcountry farmers and wealthy planters:
   a. enabled the British to turn around their previously unsuccessful performance during the war.
   b. prompted several mutinies within colonial ranks.
   c. gave the British hope that they might be able to enlist the support of southern Loyalists.
   d. led Benedict Arnold to defect to the British.
   e. caused Francis Marion’s eventual defeat at the Battle of Cowpens.

ANS: C  DIF: Difficult  REF: 210  KEY: The War in the South

5. Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown because:
   a. he had no land or water escape route.
   b. he was overwhelmed by Washington’s much larger and better trained army.
   c. General Clinton had withdrawn from Yorktown, leaving Cornwallis vulnerable.
d. most of his troops were cold, starving, and ready to surrender.
e. King George III ordered an end to the war.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 212–214  KEY: Victory at Last

6. The negotiation of the Treaty of Paris of 1783:
   a. ignored those who had been loyal to the British empire.
   b. was a masterful bit of diplomacy by Thomas Jefferson.
   c. gave the new American nation control of Florida.
   d. led to the British government receiving compensation for anything the Continental Congress had taken from British citizens.
   e. began only after the Battle of Yorktown.

ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 214  KEY: Victory at Last

7. British possessions in the West Indies:
   a. were handed over to the new United States in the Treaty of Paris.
   b. issued their own declarations of independence in the late 1770s.
   c. remained loyal to the crown during the American Revolution because their leaders feared slave uprisings.
   d. all fell into the hands of the French, either through conquest or treaty, as a result of the American Revolution.
   e. were divided during the American Revolution: some islands sent regiments to the Continental army, while others proudly fought for the king.

ANS: C  DIF: Difficult  REF: 214  KEY: Victory at Last

8. The Treaty of Paris did NOT:
   a. recognize American independence.
   b. sever the alliance between the United States and France.
   c. give the United States territory between Canada and Florida east of the Mississippi River.
   d. give Americans the right to fish in Atlantic waters off of Canada.
   e. require the restoration of Loyalist property seized by local and state governments.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 214  KEY: Victory at Last

TRUE/FALSE


ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 207  KEY: Blacks in the Revolution

10. Siding with the British offered slaves far more opportunities for liberty than did siding with the pro-independence Americans.

ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 207  KEY: Blacks in the Revolution
11. Washington’s army was demoralized by repeated failures early in the war, and many soldiers simply went home.

ANS: T
DIF: Medium
REF: 208
KEY: The First Years of the War

12. The American victory at Trenton convinced the French to join the American cause.

ANS: F
DIF: Medium
REF: 210
KEY: The Battle of Saratoga

13. The French played a significant role in the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

ANS: T
DIF: Easy
REF: 212–213
KEY: Victory at Last


ANS: F
DIF: Easy
REF: 214
KEY: Victory at Last

15. The idea of American exceptionalism was prevalent in the Revolution.

ANS: T
DIF: Medium
REF: 204
KEY: An

Jamestown Video Quiz questions

1. As a result of British landowners evicting peasants from their lands in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries:
   a. there was an increase in the number of jobless peasants, whom the British government aided with an early form of welfare.
   b. efforts were made to persuade or even force those who had been evicted to settle in the New World, thereby easing the British population crisis.
   c. mass numbers of peasants converted from Protestantism to Catholicism, because the Catholic Church took better care of the poor.
   d. there was a sharp reduction in the number of sheep and other livestock.
   e. the spread of the Black Plague decreased because of the elimination of such cramped living quarters.

ANS: B
DIF: Medium
REF: 58
KEY: The Social Crisis

2. During the seventeenth century, indentured servants:
   a. made up less than one-third of English settlers in America.
   b. had to surrender their freedom for a minimum of ten years to come to the colonies.
   c. had a great deal of trouble acquiring land.
   d. had to pay half of the fare to get them to the New World.
   e. were almost entirely Irish.

ANS: C
DIF: Medium
REF: 60
KEY: English Emigrants
3. How did indentured servants display a fondness for freedom?
   a. They became abolitionists, fighting to end slavery in British North America.
   b. Some of them ran away or were disobedient toward their masters.
   c. They sent letters home telling their fellow Englishmen that the American colonies offered special opportunities for freedom.
   d. They insisted on their right to serve in the militia, because they believed in the right to bear arms.
   e. They published pamphlets criticizing their masters, displaying their love of free speech.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 60  KEY: Indentured Servants

4. In the economic exchanges between the English colonists and eastern Native Americans:
   a. the arrival of new English goods had no impact on how Indians lived.
   b. Native Americans initially welcomed the colonists’ goods.
   c. Native Americans sought to keep English goods from influencing their religious ceremonies.
   d. Native Americans never became integrated into the Atlantic economy.
   e. Native Americans soon saw that the colonists’ goods were shoddier than their own.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 62  KEY: The Transformation of Indian Life

5. Which of the following is NOT a way that colonists undermined traditional Native American agriculture and hunting?
   a. Their freely roaming pigs and cattle trampled Native American cornfields and gardens.
   b. Their need for wood depleted the forests that Native Americans needed for hunting.
   c. Their reliance on the fur trade reduced the population of beaver and other animals important to the Native Americans.
   d. They changed the land to suit their way of life instead of adapting to their new surroundings.
   e. Their refusal to build fences and permanent structures created conflict with Native American hunting methods.

ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 62–63  KEY: Changes in the Land

6. Which of the following statements is true about the early history of Jamestown?
   a. The colony’s problems were due largely to its leadership: the same people remained in charge for the first two decades and refused to change their methods.
   b. The first settlers were farmers and laborers who were so eager to make money that they refused to work and could not be controlled.
   c. The death rate was extraordinarily high.
   d. The supplies from England were excellent, but the colonists wasted them.
7. Why was the death rate in early Jamestown so high?
   a. It lay beside a malarial swamp.
   b. The ample food was full of botulism.
   c. It was not high; most of the colonists survived.
   d. Constant Native American attacks decimated the population.
   e. Many of the colonists committed suicide.

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: 63  KEY: The Jamestown Colony

8. How did the Virginia Company reshape the colony’s development?
   a. It instituted the headright system, giving fifty acres of land to each colonist who paid for his own or another’s passage.
   b. It fired John Smith and brought in a more popular leader.
   c. It gave control back to the king, who straightened out its problems.
   d. It required all settlers to grow tobacco, a highly profitable crop.
   e. It created an executive committee that really ran the colony and a committee of colonists who thought they were running it.

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: 64  KEY: From Company to Society

9. The Native American leader Powhatan:
   a. tried to avoid trade with the colonists because he believed that it would destroy Native American culture.
   b. managed to consolidate control over some thirty nearby tribes.
   c. was the brother of Pocahontas.
   d. invited the colonists to feasts with his tribe and then slaughtered eighty Virginia settlers.
   e. won the respect of the colonists when he defeated John Smith in a wrestling match.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 64  KEY: Powhatan and Pocahontas

10. The marriage between John Rolfe and Pocahontas:
    a. brought unrest and conflict between the English and the Indians.
    b. split the church.
    c. was seen in England as a sign of Anglo-Indian harmony and missionary success.
    d. marked the beginnings of many ethnically mixed marriages between Indians and the English.
    e. caused King James I to denounce John Rolfe.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 65  KEY: Powhatan and Pocahontas
11. It can be argued that conflict between the English settlers and local Indians in Virginia became inevitable when:
   a. the Native Americans realized that England wanted to establish a permanent and constantly expanding colony, not just a trading post.
   b. Pocahontas married John Rolfe.
   c. the House of Burgesses passed a law ordering Native Americans out of the colony.
   d. Powhatan led an attack against the English settlers in 1644.
   e. Spain formed a military alliance with Powhatan.

   ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 65  KEY: The Uprising of 1622

12. What was Virginia’s “gold,” which ensured its survival and prosperity?
   a. cotton
   b. fur
   c. tobacco
   d. indigo
   e. sugar

   ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: 66  KEY: A Tobacco Colony

13. Tobacco production in Virginia:
   a. enriched an emerging class of planters and certain members of the colonial government.
   b. benefited from the endorsement of King James I.
   c. declined after its original success, as Europeans learned the dangers of smoking.
   d. resulted in more unified settlements, thanks to tobacco’s propensity to grow only in certain areas of Virginia.
   e. was under the control of two planters, Walter Winston and the Earl of Kent.

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: 66  KEY: A Tobacco Colony

TRUE/FALSE

14. Jamestown was originally settled only by men.

   ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 54  KEY: Introduction

15. The English increasingly viewed America as a land where a man could control his own labor and thus gain independence.

   ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 59  KEY: Masterless Men


   ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 60  KEY: Indentured Servants
17. Growing connections with Europeans lessened warfare between Indian tribes.

ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 62  KEY: The Transformation of Indian Life

18. Early settlers of Jamestown preferred gold to farming.

ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 63  KEY: The Jamestown Colony

New England Video Quiz questions

1. Why did Puritans decide to emigrate from England in the late 1620s and 1630s?
   a. Because so many of them had become separatists, they had to leave England to save their church.
   b. Charles I had started supporting them, creating conflicts with Catholic nobles.
   c. The Church of England was firing their ministers and censoring their writings.
   d. Puritan leader John Winthrop wanted a high-level position, and leaving England was the only way for him to get it.
   e. The Poor Law of 1623 banned non-Catholics from receiving government aid.

ANS: C  DIF: Easy  REF: 70  KEY: Moral Liberty

2. What was Puritan leader and Massachusetts Bay Governor John Winthrop’s attitude toward liberty?
   a. He saw two kinds of liberty: natural liberty, the ability to do evil, and moral liberty, the ability to do good.
   b. He saw two kinds of liberty: negative liberty, the restricting of freedoms for the sake of others, and positive liberty, the assuring of rights through a constitution.
   c. He believed that individual rights took precedence over the rights of the community.
   d. He believed in a dictatorship, with only himself in charge of it.
   e. He believed “liberty” had a religious but not a political meaning.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 70  KEY: Moral Liberty

3. Why did the Pilgrims flee the Netherlands?
   a. They sought new opportunities after a severe economic downturn in the Netherlands left many of them unemployed.
   b. They felt that the surrounding culture was corrupting their children.
   c. England had gone to war with the Netherlands, and the Pilgrims felt caught in the middle.
   d. The Catholic Church took over the Netherlands under a papal edict in 1617, and the Pilgrims felt that they had no choice but to go.


e. The Dutch government ordered them to leave because of their radical religious ideas

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 70–71  KEY: The Pilgrims at Plymouth

4. Where in the Americas did the Pilgrims originally plan to go?
   a. New Netherland
   b. Plymouth Rock
   c. Boston
   d. Virginia
   e. Pennsylvania

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 71  KEY: The Pilgrims at Plymouth

5. The Mayflower Compact established:
   a. religious toleration and freedom in Massachusetts.
   b. the right to emigrate to America.
   c. a company chartered to settle New England.
   d. a civil government for the Plymouth colony.
   e. peaceful relations between English colonists and Indians in Rhode Island.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 71  KEY: The Pilgrims at Plymouth

6. What good fortune helped the Pilgrims when they landed at Plymouth?
   a. They met a Native American, Opechancanough, who helped them.
   b. It was the late spring, so it was planting season.
   c. Native Americans had recently cleared the fields for planting.
   d. The local Indian leader considered the English to be divine.
   e. John Smith arrived to help organize them.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 71  KEY: The Pilgrims at Plymouth

7. In contrast to life in the Chesapeake region, life in New England:
   a. was more family oriented.
   b. did not involve class-based hierarchies.
   c. was not as deeply religious.
   d. allowed for equal legal rights for women and men.
   e. centered on an economy based on one cash crop.

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: 73  KEY: The Great Migration

8. What does the seal of the Massachusetts Bay Colony imply?
   a. that the Indians wished for the English to come over and help liberate them
   b. that the Puritans were establishing a “city upon a hill” and a religious refuge
   c. that the new colony was prosperous through fur trading, fishing, and timber industries

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 71  KEY: The Pilgrims at Plymouth
d. that the area was filled with hostile Indians that would be subdued through the force of the militia
e. that Massachusetts was the jewel in the British empire’s crown

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: 73  KEY: The Great Migration

9. Puritan women:
   a. could not legally divorce.
   b. were not allowed full church membership.
   c. were said to achieve freedom by embracing subjection to their husbands’ authority.
   d. could become ministers if they were widows of ministers.
   e. married late in life.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 73  KEY: The Puritan Family

10. The Puritans believed that male authority in the household was:
   a. an outdated idea.
   b. to be unquestioned.
   c. so absolute that a husband could order the murder of his wife.
   d. not supposed to resemble God’s authority in any way, because that would be blasphemous.
   e. limited only by the number of children—the more, the better.

ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: 73  KEY: The Puritan Family

11. How did John Winthrop view a woman’s liberty?
   a. A woman was equal to her husband in the eyes of the Puritan faith.
   b. Once a woman married a man, she was his subject.
   c. A woman had no right to choose a husband; the church should choose one for her.
   d. Men and women were equal until they married, then they were one.
   e. He never even mentioned women.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 74  KEY: The Puritan Family

12. In Puritan New England:
   a. it was illegal for a woman to have children after the age of twenty eight, so childbearing began earlier than it did elsewhere.
   b. infant mortality rates were lower than in the Chesapeake colonies, because the environment was healthier.
   c. women married at an older age than their English counterparts.
   d. most women gave birth at least ten times.
   e. men were required by law to become fathers.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 74  KEY: The Puritan Family

13. In early seventeenth-century Massachusetts (and especially one the Plymouth colony was absorbed by the MA Bay colony), freeman status was granted to adult males who:
   a. owned land, regardless of their church membership.
b. had served their term as indentured servants.
c. were freed slaves.
d. were landowning church members.
e. voted.

ANS: D
DIF: Easy
REF: 74
KEY: Government and Society in Massachusetts

14. In New England towns:
   a. there was no local government because Massachusetts Bay leaders feared dissent.
   b. much of the land remained in commons, for collective use or to be divided among later settlers.
   c. there were several churches.
   d. the colony divided up the land because it wanted to keep the settlers from having any role in government.
   e. ministers conducted town meetings, just as they conducted church services.

ANS: B
DIF: Medium
REF: 74
KEY: Government and Society in Massachusetts

15. How did most Puritans view the separation of church and state?
   a. They were so determined to keep them apart that they banned ministers from holding office, fearing that they would enact proreligious legislation.
   b. They allowed church and state to be interconnected by requiring each town to establish a church and levy a tax to support the minister.
   c. The Massachusetts Bay Colony endorsed the Puritan faith but allowed anyone the freedom to practice or not practice religion.
   d. They had never even heard of the concept.
   e. They invented the concept but refused to indulge in it.

ANS: B
DIF: Medium
REF: 75–76
KEY: Puritan Liberties

16. Puritans viewed individual and personal freedom as:
   a. good, because Massachusetts Bay leaders welcomed debate over religion.
   b. dangerous to social harmony and community stability.
   c. important, but they banned neighbors from reporting on one another, because that would breed division that could harm the community.
   d. vital, because they had been discouraged from enjoying these back in England.
   e. dangerous to the individual but good for the community.

ANS: B
DIF: Medium
REF: 76
KEY: New Englanders Divided

16. For most New Englanders, Indians represented:
   a. savagery.
   b. teachers.
   c. curiosities.
   d. culture.
17. In the Pequot War of 1637:
   a. the Pequots defeated the Puritans in a battle that temporarily drove back the Massachusetts Bay settlers to only three coastal towns
   b. Connecticut and Massachusetts soldiers teamed with Narragansett allies to set the main Pequot village afire and kill 500 Pequots.
   c. the Narragansetts joined the Pequots to fight the Puritans, leading to the elimination of both tribes.
   d. the barbarity of the Native Americans surprised the colonists.
   e. the Pequots took over the old Pilgrim colony and made it their own.

   ANS: B
   DIF: Medium
   REF: 81–82
   KEY: The Pequot War

18. In the seventeenth century, New England’s economy:
   a. grew at a very slow rate because few settlers moved to the region.
   b. suffered because most early settlers were poor and could not gain access to land.
   c. centered on family farms and also involved the export of fish and timber.
   d. boasted a significant manufacturing component that employed close to one-third of all men.
   e. relied heavily on indentured servants in the labor force.

   ANS: C
   DIF: Medium
   REF: 82
   KEY: The New England Economy

19. Boston merchants:
   a. challenged the subordination of economic activity to Puritan control.
   b. refused to trade with anyone outside of the Puritan faith.
   c. paid for Anne Hutchinson’s prosecution.
   d. had enjoyed widespread freedom to trade since the establishment of the colony.
   e. controlled John Winthrop.

   ANS: A
   DIF: Medium
   REF: 83
   KEY: The Merchant Elite

20. Puritans believed that the Church of England was not in need of reform.

   ANS: F
   DIF: Easy
   REF: 69
   KEY: The Rise of Puritanism

21. The Pilgrims intended to set sail for Cape Cod in 1620.

   ANS: F
   DIF: Medium
   REF: 70
   KEY: The Pilgrims at Plymouth

22. Like the first Jamestown settlers, the settlers of Massachusetts were mostly families.

   ANS: F
   DIF: Medium
   REF: 73
   KEY: The Great Migration
23. Under English law, married women held many legal rights and privileges.

ANS: F    DIF: Medium    REF: 73    KEY: The Puritan Family

24. Puritans relied on and deeply valued education.

ANS: T    DIF: Easy    REF: 74
KEY: Government and Society in Massachusetts

25. Religious toleration violated the Puritan understanding of moral liberty.

ANS: T    DIF: Medium    REF: 76    KEY: Puritan Liberties

French and Indian War Video Quiz questions

1. “Salutary neglect” meant:
   a. providing little oversight of slaves engaged in the task system.
   b. colonial legislatures were supposed to meet only when absolutely necessary.
   c. failing to salute British officers was a punishable offense for colonists.
   d. the same thing that “child neglect” means today.
   e. British governments left the colonies largely alone to govern themselves.

ANS: E    DIF: Medium    REF: 156    KEY: Colonial Government

2. The French and Indian War began because some American colonists felt that:
   a. the Indians along the frontier finally had to be subdued once and for all.
   b. France was encroaching on land claimed by the Ohio Company.
   c. they had to aid the English, who were fighting Napoleon in Europe.
   d. taxes were too high, so they solicited help from both the French and Indians.
   e. French Jesuits were converting too many Indians to Catholicism, endangering the Protestant majority on the North American continent.

ANS: B    DIF: Medium    REF: 168    KEY: The Seven Years’ War

3. The English finally became successful in defeating the French in the Seven Years’ War under the leadership of:
   b. Edward Braddock.
   c. Robert Carter.
   d. John Locke.
   e. William Pitt.

ANS: E    DIF: Medium    REF: 168    KEY: The Seven Years’ War

4. Neolin, a Delaware Indian and religious prophet, helped inspire ____________ Rebellion in 1763.
   a. Bacon’s
b. the Stono  
c. Pontiac’s  
d. the Yamasee  
e. Leisler’s

ANS: C    DIF: Easy    REF: 170    KEY: Pontiac’s Rebellion

5. What did Neolin tell his people they must reject?  
a. a pan-Indian identity  
b. European technology and material goods  
c. the enslavement of Africans  
d. an alliance with the French  
e. the use of English in trade negotiations  

ANS: B    DIF: Medium    REF: 170    KEY: Pontiac’s Rebellion

6. Pontiac’s Rebellion:  
a. greatly helped the British defeat the French in the Seven Years’ War.  
b. although named for an Ottawa warrior, owed its origins as much to the teachings of a religious prophet.  
c. established the Mississippi River as the western boundary of British North America.  
d. ended with surrender of all the Indian forces only six months after fighting began.  
e. led Britain to adopt the policy of salutary neglect in its American colonies.  

ANS: B    DIF: Medium    REF: 170    KEY: Pontiac’s Rebellion

7. What was the primary purpose of the Proclamation of 1763?  
a. to end the slave trade  
b. to protect the Indians  
c. to open up more land for settlement  
d. to bring stability to the colonial frontier  
e. to prohibit Catholicism in the territory newly acquired from France  

ANS: D    DIF: Medium    REF: 170    KEY: The Proclamation Line

8. What did the Paxton Boys demand?  
a. that liquor not be banned in Georgia  
b. that slave codes be tightened in New York  
c. that the Indians be removed from Pennsylvania  
d. that the French be hanged in Quebec  
e. that John Peter Zenger be tried for treason  

ANS: C    DIF: Medium    REF: 174    KEY: Pennsylvania and the Indians

9. Pontiac’s Rebellion was an Indian revolt against British rule.  

ANS: T    DIF: Medium    REF: 170    KEY: Pontiac’s Rebellion
10. Who drafted the Albany Plan of Union?
   a. George Washington
   b. Benjamin Franklin
   c. William Pitt
   d. John Peter Zenger
   e. Thomas Jefferson

**Articles of Confederation**

1. Which of the following was a characteristic of the federal government under the Articles of Confederation?
   a. Congress was a two-chambered body, with a House of Delegates and a Council.
   b. Congress could not levy taxes or regulate commerce.
   c. Congress could amend the Articles by a two-thirds vote.
   d. There were two branches of government—judicial and legislative—but no executive.
   e. The more populous a state, the more votes it cast in Congress.

   ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 259
   KEY: The Articles of Confederation

2. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress was able to
   a. establish national control over land to the west of the thirteen states.
   b. sign major treaties with France and Spain.
   c. create a new tax policy that would better fund the government.
   d. eliminate a provision giving judges power to reject congressional acts.
   e. block the passage of numerous constitutional amendments.

   ANS: A  DIF: Difficult  REF: 261
   KEY: The Articles of Confederation

3. In the immediate aftermath of independence, how did Congress justify its claim that at least some Indians had forfeited their rights to their lands?
   a. because they did not farm it
   b. because they had never believed that the Indians owned the land
   c. because they were racially inferior
   d. because they had no written title to the land
   e. because they had aided the British during the war

   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 261  KEY: Congress and the West

4. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787:
   a. established the policy whereby a territory can become a state.
   b. regulated western land sales through a policy that was amicable to the Indians.
c. abolished the Articles of Confederation and called for a second Constitutional Convention.
d. was the first step in Alexander Hamilton’s plan for economic growth.
e. declared all Indian land to be the possession of the U.S. government.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 264  KEY: The Land Ordinances

5. With regard to slavery, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787:
   a. allowed for new territorial governments to ban or permit the institution as they saw fit.
   b. allowed the importation of slaves into the Old Northwest for at least another twenty years.
   c. banned slavery in the area north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River.
   d. made no difference, because the U.S. Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional the following year.
   e. gave slaveholders the right to recover slaves who escaped into the area north of the Ohio River.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 264  KEY: The Land Ordinances

6. Shays’s Rebellion was significant because it demonstrated:
   a. that land distribution policies were out of date.
   b. controversies over the emancipation of slaves could turn violent.
   c. that Congress’s attempts to pass pro-debtor laws were unpopular with farmers.
   d. to some influential Americans the need for a stronger central government.
   e. the chaotic nature of Indian policy after the Battle of Fallen Timbers.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 265  KEY: Shays’s Rebellion

7. Shays’s Rebellion:
   a. used the example of the Revolution and the terminology of liberty in organizing.
   b. was aimed at the Vermont government, which was especially hard on debtors.
   c. ended only because the Confederation government used force to put it down.
   d. had the support of George Washington, but not of Thomas Jefferson.
   e. arose from the struggle to ratify the Constitution in 1787–1788.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 265  KEY: Shays’s Rebellion

8. Which of the following persons would have been the most likely supporter of the Articles of Confederation?
   a. a merchant desiring access to British markets
   b.
   c. an urban artisan
   d. a person who owned a bond issued by the Congress
   e. an indebted farmer in western Massachusetts

ANS: E  DIF: Easy  REF: 266  KEY: Nationalists of the 1780s
9. Which two prominent men were not at the Constitutional Convention?
   a. Benjamin Franklin and John Adams
   b. Thomas Jefferson and George Washington
   c. John Adams and George Mason
   d. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams
   e. Benjamin Franklin and George Washington

   ANS: D
   DIF: Difficult
   REF: 267
   KEY: A New Constitution

10. Which of the following does NOT describe those who attended the Constitutional Convention?
    a. Most were better educated than the average American of the time.
    b. Most were prosperous by the standards of the day.
    c. A significant percentage had served in the army during the Revolutionary War.
    d. Most had earned their wealth after rising from humble origins.
    e. A majority had participated in interstate conventions during the 1760s and 1770s.

   ANS: D
   DIF: Easy
   REF: 267
   KEY: A New Constitution

11. How did the Revolutionary War change the meaning of freedom?
    a. It meant that all men now had a legal claim to an equal distribution of property.
    b. It challenged the inequality that had been fundamental to the colonial social order.
    c. It ended colonial society’s legally established hereditary aristocracy.
    d. It ended coverture, under which husbands exercised full legal authority over their wives.
    e. It meant that, for the first time, men were free to pursue whatever occupations they wished.

   ANS: B
   DIF: Medium
   REF: 221
   KEY: The Dream of Equality

12. In his *Thoughts on Government* (1776), John Adams advocated state constitutions that provided for:
    a. a powerful governor and a two-house legislature that reflected the division of society between wealthy and ordinary men.
    b. a legislature elected and controlled entirely by the wealthy, with a weak governor elected by the people so that they would feel that they had a role.
    c. voting rights for all men at least twenty-one years old.
    d. centralizing political power in a one-house legislature and dispensing with the office of governor.
    e. allowing women who owned a certain amount of property to vote, but preventing them from holding political office.

   ANS: A
   DIF: Medium
   REF: 224
   KEY: The New Constitutions

13. The new state constitutions created during the Revolutionary War:
    a. completely eliminated property qualifications for voting.
    b. became far more democratic in the southern states than in the northern states.
c. greatly expanded the right to vote in almost every state.
d. did nothing to change the composition of elite-dominated state legislatures.
e. all retained tax-supported churches as a way of ensuring a virtuous citizenry.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 225  KEY: Democratizing Government

14. The constitution of which state eliminated all property and tax qualifications for voting in 1777?
   a. Vermont
   b. New York
   c. Maryland
   d. Virginia
   e. Massachusetts

ANS: A  DIF: Difficult  REF: 225  KEY: The Right to Vote

15. Which state’s constitution granted suffrage to all “inhabitants” who met a property qualification, allowing property-owning women to vote until an 1807 amendment limited suffrage to males?
   a. New York
   b. Virginia
   c. New Jersey
   d. Massachusetts
   e. Pennsylvania

ANS: C  DIF: Difficult  REF: 225  KEY: The Right to Vote

TRUE/FALSE

1. At the time of independence, the nation was largely urban, with most of its population residing in the large seacoast cities.

ANS: F  DIF: Easy  REF: 258  KEY: Introduction

2. The U.S. Constitution of 1787 was America’s first written constitution.

ANS: F  DIF: Easy  REF: 259  KEY: The Articles of Confederation

3. In the immediate aftermath of independence, Congress took the position that by aiding the British, Indians had forfeited the right to their lands.

ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 261  KEY: Congress and the West

4. Congress nearly passed a clause in the Ordinance of 1784 that would have prohibited slavery throughout the West.

ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 262–263  KEY: The Land Ordinances
5. The Constitutional delegates who met in Philadelphia represented all of American society, as they were a mix of laborers, farmers, merchants, and politicians.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: 267 KEY: A New Constitution

6. Anti-Federalists were concerned that the Constitution severely limited liberty.

ANS: T DIF: Easy REF: 275 KEY: The Anti-Federalists

7. The men who served in the Revolution through militias were empowered and demanded certain rights, thereby establishing the tradition that service in the army enabled excluded groups to stake a claim to full citizenship.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 223 KEY: Expanding the Political Nation

8. Freedom and an individual’s right to vote had become interchangeable by the war’s end.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 225 KEY: Democratizing Government

9. Until New Jersey added the word “male” to its constitutional definition of a voter in 1807, some of the state’s women enjoyed suffrage rights.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 225 KEY: Democratizing Government

**Video Quiz – Adams and Jefferson**

1. The 1796 election pitted John Adams and Thomas Pinckney against:
   b. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr.
   c. Aaron Burr and John Jay.
   d. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.
   e. Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr.

ANS: B DIF: Difficult REF: 306 KEY: The Election of 1796

2. The “quasi-war” was a war of the United States against:
   b. Spain.
c. The Netherlands.
d. France.
e. Canada.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 306 KEY: The Election of 1796

3. The Sedition Act of 1798:
   a. targeted recent arrivals to the United States.
   b. led to the jailing of Federalist editors.
   c. was more stringent and oppressive than similar laws in Europe.
   d. led Jefferson to argue that states, not the federal government, could punish
      seditious speech.
   e. was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court two years later.

ANS: D DIF: Medium REF: 307 KEY: The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

4. The Sedition Act targeted:
   a. Alexander Hamilton’s economic ideas.
   b. Federalists.
   c. the Republican press.
   d. illegal immigrants.
   e. British sympathizers.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 307 KEY: The “Reign of Witches”

5. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions were a response to:
   a. the election of 1800.
   b. Hamilton’s economic plan.
   c. the Alien and Sedition Acts.
   d. Fries’s Rebellion.
   e. impressments of American sailors.

ANS: C DIF: Medium REF: 307 KEY: The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

6. The Kentucky resolution originally stated that:
   a. states could nullify laws of Congress.
   b. militia could be called on to put down rebellion with force.
   c. freedom of the press could be suspended in time of war.
   d. access to the Mississippi River was reserved only for American citizens.
   e. the United States should go to war in 1812 for conquest of Canada.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 307 KEY: The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions

7. Which of the following is NOT true of the presidential election of 1800?
   a. John Adams’s acceptance of defeat established the precedent of the peaceful
      transfer of power in the United States.
b. The importance of slavery and the three-fifths compromise was demonstrated: without slaves counted as part of the South’s population, Thomas Jefferson would have lost.
c. The election demonstrated the importance of mobilizing large numbers of voters with more modern campaign techniques, which the Republicans effectively employed.
d. The controversy surrounding who would be president led to the passage of the Twelfth Amendment, which changed the operation of the electoral college.
e. Thomas Jefferson’s victory in the New England states proved to be key to his election.

ANS: E  DIF: Difficult  REF: 308  KEY: The “Revolution of 1800”

8. Which of the following is true of the American response to Toussaint L’Ouverture’s slave uprising, which led to the establishment of Haiti as an independent nation in 1804?
   a. John Adams opposed it because it was a threat to the established order.
   b. Thomas Jefferson welcomed Haitian independence as another example of what he had advocated in the Declaration of Independence.
   c. Most white Americans were glad to see France, which had turned politically radical, suffer the loss of Haiti.
   d. Most enslaved Americans opposed L’Ouverture’s success because they believed it might inspire a white crackdown on their behavior.
   e. Many white Americans considered L’Ouverture’s uprising to be evidence of blacks’ unfitness for republican freedom.

ANS: E  DIF: Difficult  REF: 310  KEY: The Haitian Revolution

9. After becoming president, how did Thomas Jefferson deal with the Federalists?
   a. He followed through on his inauguration speech’s statement (“We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists”) and treated them as equals.
   b. He courted their support because he knew that he could never win approval for his policies without them.
   c. He tried to roll back almost everything they had done by cutting taxes and the size of government.
   d. Until just before leaving office, he used the Sedition Act to shut down Federalist newspapers critical of his administration.
   e. He led a successful effort to impeach and remove from office all Federalist judges, whom he then replaced with Republicans.

ANS: C  DIF: Difficult  REF: 311  KEY: Jefferson in Power

10. What was the significance of the case of Marbury v. Madison?
    a. It was John Marshall’s first case as chief justice.
    b. The Supreme Court asserted the power of judicial review.
c. The Supreme Court declared that presidential power was greater than congressional power.
d. The decision gave states important new powers to block a too-powerful federal government.
e. Marbury’s win meant that he became the new chief justice, a post he held for twenty-one years.

ANS: B DIF: Medium REF: 312 KEY: Judicial Review

11. The land involved in the Louisiana Purchase:
   a. had been claimed by France from the 1600s until the United States acquired it.
   b. included all of what is now Texas and the American Southwest.
   c. was considered by Jefferson to be practically worthless, yet he did not want it to fall into British hands.
   d. stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada and from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains.
   e. consisted only of what is today the state of Louisiana and the southern half of Arkansas.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 313 KEY: The Louisiana Purchase

12. Which of the following is true of the Louisiana Purchase?
   a. The slave rebellion in Haiti almost persuaded Napoleon to keep Louisiana as a base from which to attack the island if necessary.
   b. France had guaranteed the United States commercial access to New Orleans, but Jefferson feared that a British victory over France would deprive the United States of that access.
   c. Jefferson believed that the Constitution explicitly and fully authorized this land deal.
   d. Jefferson expected the land acquisition to make possible the spread of agrarian republicanism.
   e. Ironically, a majority of Republican congressmen opposed the Purchase, so Federalist votes ultimately made its approval possible.

ANS: D DIF: Difficult REF: 314 KEY: The Louisiana Purchase

13. Which of the following is NOT true about the expedition of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark?
   a. They never reached the Pacific coast.
   b. They found global markets had already touched the trans-Mississippi West.
   c. It took them two years to complete their journey.
   d. They brought back numerous plant and animal specimens.
   e. They were seeking a water route to the Pacific Ocean.

ANS: A DIF: Medium REF: 315 KEY: Lewis and Clark

14. Sacajawea was:
   a. an elderly Indian woman whom Lewis and Clark enslaved during their journey.
b. born to a French-Canadian fur trapper and his Native wife during Lewis and Clark’s journey.

c. a guide and interpreter for the Lewis and Clark expedition.

d. the only member of the Lewis and Clark expedition to return safely to St. Louis.

e. the young Shoshone woman whom William Clark married during his winter in North Dakota.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 315  KEY: Lewis and Clark

15. Which of the following statements is true of New Orleans under Spanish rule?
   a. Men and women enjoyed complete legal equality, which was unheard of in the United States.
   b. Slavery was illegal.
   c. Slave women had the right to go to court for protection against cruelty or rape by their owners.
   d. An owner could not free his or her slaves without special permission from the Spanish monarch.
   e. Native Americans had been considered full citizens, with all of the rights and privileges associated with that status.

ANS: C  DIF: Difficult  REF: 315  KEY: Incorporating Louisiana

16. Jefferson’s Embargo Act:
   a. was successful in restoring freedom of the seas.
   b. stopped the policy of impressment.
   c. severely hurt the economies of France and England.
   d. provoked war with France.
   e. caused economic depression within the United States.

ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 317  KEY: The Embargo

17. What was unusual about the Embargo Act of 1807?
   a. It was in response to a British embargo imposed after a British ship sank an American ship—an odd set of circumstances, to say the least.
   b. The Republican majority in Congress passed it and Jefferson vetoed it, but he was overridden for the only time in his presidency.
   c. It stopped all American vessels from sailing to foreign ports—an amazing use of federal power, especially by a president supposedly dedicated to a weak central government.
   d. It would hurt France more than Great Britain, and Jefferson was ardently pro-French.
   e. It persuaded the British to agree to American terms, even though Great Britain had not been a target of the Embargo Act.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 317  KEY: The Embargo
18. John Adams’s acceptance of defeat in 1800 established the vital precedent of a peaceful transfer of power from a defeated party to its successor.

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 309 KEY: The “Revolution of 1800”

19. The journey from 1804 to 1806 of Lewis and Clark did not produce much valuable information.

ANS: F DIF: Easy REF: 315 KEY: Lewis and Clark

20. Louisiana’s slaves enjoyed far more freedom under the liberty-loving United States than under the rule of tyrannical Spain.

ANS: F DIF: Medium REF: 315 KEY: Incorporating Louisiana

**Video Questions - Washington**

1. All of the following men held a high executive or judicial office during George Washington’s presidency EXCEPT
   a. John Adams.
   b. Thomas Jefferson.
   c. James Madison.
   d. Alexander Hamilton.
   e. John Jay.

ANS: C DIF: Difficult REF: 295 KEY: Politics in an Age of Passion

2. Alexander Hamilton’s long-term goal was to:
   a. build up the Republican Party’s political power.
   b. assure that the United States would be a primarily agrarian nation.
   c. promote the power of state governments.
   d. make the United States a major commercial and military power.
   e. succeed George Washington as president.

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 295 KEY: Hamilton’s Program

3. Which of the following was NOT part of Alexander Hamilton’s financial program?
   a. creating a new national debt, thereby giving bondholders a stake in the nation’s future
   b. the Bank of the United States, modeled on the Bank of England
   c. a tax on whiskey producers as a means of raising revenue
   d. taxes and subsidies to promote American manufacturing
   e. a national capital city with experimental manufacturing
4. Which of the following was NOT an objection raised by critics of Hamilton’s proposals?
   a. Creating a standing army would threaten individual liberty.
   b. A whiskey tax would unfairly target backcountry farmers used to distilling their grain.
   c. Hamilton’s program would create a corrupt alliance between government and large commercial interests.
   d. The proposals would prevent the development of manufacturing, and manufacturing was vital to America’s future.
   e. Hamilton’s plan for new government bonds would unfairly reward speculators.
   ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: 296
   KEY: The Emergence of Opposition

5. Opponents of Hamilton’s economic plan:
   a. included George Washington.
   b. were mostly northerners who had supported ratification of the Constitution.
   c. believed future growth was to be found through close ties with Britain.
   d. agreed to a compromise that included placing the national capital in the South.
   e. were simply jealous of Hamilton’s close relationship with Washington.
   ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 297
   KEY: The Jefferson-Hamilton Bargain

6. “Strict constructionists” believed:
   a. Jay’s Treaty should be construed or interpreted to put more restrictions on Indians.
   b. freedom of speech and of the press should be restricted if the president believed that to be necessary.
   c. the federal government could only exercise powers specifically listed in the Constitution.
   d. the “general welfare” clause of the Constitution gave the federal government power to create a national bank.
   e. the creation of new western settlements should be strictly limited in order to avoid Indian wars.
   ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 297
   KEY: The Jefferson-Hamilton Bargain

7. How did Americans respond to the French Revolution?
   a. Almost everyone supported it at first, because the French seemed to be following in Americans’ footsteps.
   b. Hamilton supported the creation of a standing army to prepare the nation should French radicalism spread across the Atlantic.
   d. They blocked passage of Jay’s Treaty, which showed preference for Great Britain.
   e. President Washington immediately spoke out against French radicals and dispatched American warships to assist England.
8. With whom did Alexander Hamilton and his supporters believe that the United States needed to cultivate a firm relationship in order to survive as a nation?
   a. the Indians
   b. the Spanish
   c. the French
   d. the West Indies
   e. the British
   
   ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 297
   KEY: The Impact of the French Revolution

9. Edmond Genet was a French diplomat who:
   a. was also a British spy, which led to his arrest in the United States.
   b. commissioned American ships to fight the British.
   c. sought refuge in America as soon as the French Revolution began in 1789.
   d. became a key advisor to President Washington on European affairs.
   e. sought unsuccessfully to convince the Democratic-Republican Societies to support the French Revolution.

   ANS: B  DIF: Difficult  REF: 298
   KEY: The Impact of the French Revolution

10. Which of the following led directly to the formation of an organized political party opposed to the Federalist Party?
    a. Hamilton-Burr duel
    b. election of 1800
    c. Shays’s Rebellion
    d. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
    e. Jay’s Treaty

    ANS: E  DIF: Medium  REF: 299
    KEY: The Impact of the French Revolution

11. The French Revolution:
    a. was very conservative compared to the American Revolution.
    b. reinforced the Republicans’ sympathy toward the French.
    c. brought American troops to France to fight for liberty.
    d. had very little impact on American foreign policy.
    e. had the support of the American Federalist Party.

    ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 300
    KEY: The Republican Party

12. Which of the following is true of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794?
    a. The “rebels” largely blamed the Republican Party for their troubles.
b. The Rebellion ended after a battle in which the “rebel” leader, Rufus King, was killed.
c. It represented the first major challenge to the administration of President John Adams.
d. It was the only time in U.S. history that the president commanded an army in the field.
e. The Rebellion demonstrated that North-South divisions over slavery could turn violent.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium  REF: 300  KEY: The Whiskey Rebellion

13. The Democratic-Republican Societies of the 1790s:
   a. criticized the Washington administration.
   b. spoke out against the French Revolution.
   c. formed only about a dozen chapters in various cities.
   d. strongly supported Hamilton’s economic program.
   e. broke up and created the Democratic and Republican parties by 1797.

ANS: A  DIF: Medium  REF: 301  KEY: The Democratic-Republican Societies

14. Newspapers and pamphlets were a primary vehicle for political debate in the early republic.

ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 301  KEY: The Expanding Public Sphere