**Quiz 3**

Question 1

Mercantilism involved:

 a commitment to absolute free trade

 government’s attempt to maintain a favorable balance of trade

 encouraging colonists to develop manufacturing

 one of the earliest experiments in socialism

 allowing Americans the ability to govern themselves

Question 2

The Navigation Act of 1651:

 was a free trade agreement between England and Holland

 was repealed once Cromwell came to power

 required all goods imported into Britain or the colonies to be shipped in British vessels

 was contrary to mercantilist principles

 was mainly an attempt to wrest the colonial trade from the French

Question 3

The Navigation Act of 1660 specified “enumerated” goods that:

 could only be shipped to England or its colonies

 could be sold at discount prices

 could only be purchased with gold or silver

 Americans were not allowed to export

 would not be taxed once imported into the mother country

Question 4

During the period of salutary neglect:

 new and efficient trade regulations were introduced

 Americans developed a powerful desire for independence

 William and Mary ruled Britain

 the British government took less of a role in governing the American colonies

 a new trade board, the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, was introduced

Question 5

In 1678, a defiant Massachusetts legislature declared the Navigation Acts:

 had no legal standing in the colony

 only applicable to the southern colonies

 in violation of international law

 an insult to the colonists

 an act of treason by Britain

Question 6

The right to vote for members of the colonial assemblies was:

 based on the same property qualifications as required to vote for Parliament in Britain

 greatly restricted because of high property qualifications

 extended to a greater proportion of the population than anywhere else in the world

 given to all adult males as a result of the Glorious Revolution

 open to women in most colonies

Question 7

Virtual representation was the idea:

 that only those who were elected by a given population could represent that population in a legislative body.

 that each member of Britain’s House of Commons represented the entire empire, not just his own district.

 endorsed by the Stamp Act Congress in 1765.

 that the king should appoint delegates to represent the colonies in the British House of Commons.

 about representation that most politically active American colonists in the 1760s and 1770s embraced.

Question 8

The Dominion of New England:

 marked an attempt to bolster the authority of the Crown

 was created by Oliver Cromwell

 led to the bloody overthrow of James II

 delayed the American Revolution by seventy-five years

 was limited to the colonies founded by the Puritans

Question 9

John Locke’s contract theory of government argued that:

 government’s chief duty is to wage war against other nations

 kings have a divine right to rule their subjects as long as their subjects prosper

 men have certain rights in the state of nature, including the right to life, liberty, and property

 the only legitimate governments are ones that allow all adults, regardless of sex and race, to vote

 governments were formed when strong men seized authority as kings to protect natural rights

Question 10

The French and Indian War was triggered by:

 religious tension between French Catholics and English Protestants

 conflicting French and English claims to the Ohio Valley

 French anger over English restrictions on trade and shipping

 the expansionist policies of Louis XIV

 the desire of both sides to pull their economies out of depression

Question 11

At the Albany Congress:

 Americans seriously discussed independence for the first time

 the English and the French tried to negotiate a peace settlement

 delegates rejected the idea of seeking Indian allies against the French

 colonists criticized plans for war against France

 Benjamin Franklin and others drafted a plan for a united colonial government

Question 12

The triumph of what Britain called the Great War saw Americans:

 very nervous about their own future

 celebrating as joyously as Londoners

 turn their anger on the king

 jealous of British military power

 compassionate toward the French

Question 13

The immediate consequence of Pontiac’s Rebellion was most Americans believing that:

 they could now live in harmony with the Native Americans

 victory against the French was at best a mixed blessing

 all Indians must be removed

 they should abandon their forts and move east

 Pontiac was too strong to be defeated

Question 14

Which major event first led the British government to seek ways to make the colonies bear part of the cost of the empire?

 King Philip’s War

 the appointment of William Pitt as British prime minister

 the Seven Years’ War

 the Boston Tea Party

 the Declaration of Independence

Question 15

In the years immediately before the American Revolution, the concept of natural rights:

 prompted Thomas Jefferson to support independence before the war even began.

 led to Parliament’s passage of the Declaratory Act of 1766.

 caused many American colonists to call for the abolition of the monarchy.

 contradicted the argument for colonial resistance.

 greatly influenced Thomas Jefferson’s early writings.

Question 16

One of the chief objectives of policy under George Grenville was to:

 challenge the authority of the king

 give colonial assemblies more power

 reduce Britain’s enormous debt

 require jury trials for American smugglers

 continue the practice of “salutary neglect”

Question 17

The Stamp Act created such a stir in the colonies because:

 it was the first direct tax Parliament imposed on the colonies.

 none of the revenue raised would be spent within the colonies themselves.

 Benjamin Franklin went public with his opposition to it.

 it raised prices on printed products so much that most colonists no longer could afford to buy books and newspapers.

 lawyers were offended that they could be jailed for not using the correct stamp on legal documents.

Question 18

Perhaps the most radical of the American rebels was Bostonian:

 Samuel Adams

 John Adams

 Paul Revere

 John Dickinson

 James Otis

Question 19

The Boston Massacre occurred when British soldiers:

 captured members of the Sons of Liberty involved in the Boston Tea Party.

 fired into a mob and killed a number of Boston residents.

 fired on local minutemen guarding an arsenal.

 tried to defend Thomas Hutchinson from an angry mob.

 killed Indians who were raiding frontier towns.

Question 20

Crispus Attucks:

 has been called the first martyr of the American Revolution.

 defended in court the British soldiers who participated in the Boston Massacre.

 organized the boycott of British imports following the Townshend Act.

 was the first person of mixed race to serve in the Continental Congress.

 died bravely at the Battle of Concord.

Question 21

As a result of the Boston Massacre:

 Americans now quietly paid their taxes

 the Sons of Liberty adopted peaceful methods

 all but two of the British defendants were acquitted

 dozens of Americans were killed by the British

 Samuel Adams defended the British soldiers

Question 22

The major objective of the Tea Act of 1773 was to:

 enrich Lord North and his cronies

 reduce tea prices for Americans

 bail out the East India Company

 stimulate England’s home economy

 punish American tea importers

Question 23

Britain responded to the Boston Tea Party with:

 the Suffolk Resolves.

 a declaration of war.

 the Intolerable Acts.

 the Townshend Act.

 the Boston Massacre.

Question 24

The purpose of the Coercive Acts was to:

 make Americans drink more tea

 abolish the colonial assemblies

 outlaw any public criticism of British policy

 arrest the leaders of the Sons of Liberty

 punish Boston for the Tea Party

Question 25

What were the Suffolk Resolves?

 a group of anti-Tea Act petitions from Boston merchants to the Massachusetts royal governor

 the resolutions pledging the Continental Congress’s loyalty to King George III in 1775

 a list of demands addressed to landlords, made in 1772 by New York tenant farmers

 the peace treaty that ended the Regulator movement in North Carolina

 a set of resolutions made in 1774, urging Massachusetts citizens to prepare for war

Question 26

The Olive Branch Petition:

 enabled northern and southern colonies to work together.

 convinced Thomas Paine that he had enough support to write Common Sense.

 was addressed to King George III and reaffirmed American loyalty to the crown.

 was meant to ease tensions among the organized political parties within the Continental Congress.

 was Parliament’s final attempt to explain virtual representation to the colonists.

Question 27

In April 1775, the British marched to Concord, Massachusetts, in an effort to:

 collect taxes

 prevent a town meeting

 shut down a rebellious newspaper

 seize a stockpile of weapons, ammunition, and powder

 arrest Paul Revere

Question 28

Thomas Paine’s Common Sense:

 led to his arrest on charges of treason, but he saved himself by writing another pamphlet taking the opposite position.

 made highly original arguments in favor of independence.

 sold well among the elite, who in turn were able to convey its ideas to the lower classes.

 argued that the British governmental system was perfectly good, but that current officials had corrupted it.

 argued that America would become the home of freedom and “an asylum for mankind.”

Question 29

What was one important legacy of the Declaration of Independence?

 It inspired future revolutions against despotic governments.

 Spain welcomed the document, printing multiple copies for its citizens.

 It led to an immediate alliance with France.

 It immediately resulted in Great Britain granting independence to its colonies.

 It weakened the resolve of British military commanders fighting against the Patriots.

Question 30

In the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson’s biggest influence with regard to natural rights came from?

 Lord Dunmore

 Thomas Paine

 Joseph Galloway

 John Locke

 John Adams