**Quiz 4**

Question 1

The state militia units that made up the initial American military force and later came to augment the Continental army:

 often seemed to appear at crucial moments and then evaporate

 were highly successful as organized units even though they refused to wear uniforms

 frequently mutinied and joined the British

 provided the most seasoned troops of the war because of their past experience fighting the Indians

 generally refused to ambush the British or to engage in hand-to-hand combat

Question 2

Which of the following was NOT true of the expedition against Canada in 1775–1776?

 It made Americans see the long-term nature of their struggle.

 Smallpox was perhaps their greatest adversary on that campaign.

 It had as its main goal the expulsion of Indian tribes in the area.

 It was led in part by General Benedict Arnold.

 It resulted in an important American victory and set the tone for the coming campaign.

Question 3

In the winter of 1776–1777, Washington won important victories that improved American morale. These battles were at:

 Saratoga and Albany, New York.

 Morristown and East Orange, New Jersey.

 Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.

 Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey.

 Long Island and White Plains, New York.

Question 4

The main point of The American Crisis is:

 a prediction that the war would end unhappily for supporters of independence.

 to inspire American soldiers to continue to fight despite demoralizing military losses.

 that the Continental Congress should agree to peaceful reunification with Britain.

 to encourage European powers to provide military assistance to the cause of American independence.

 that independence was too costly a goal for the colonies.

Question 5

Benedict Arnold became notorious late in the war by:

 defecting to the British

 recruiting slaves into the American army

 questioning Washington’s fitness for command

 selling weapons to Indians

 trying to become a military dictator

Question 6

During the war, Tories:

 controlled large areas for an extended time

 refused to take prisoners

 generally lived at peace with their Whig neighbors

 probably outnumbered Patriots

 came from all classes of society

Question 7

The American victory at Saratoga resulted in:

 France’s entry on the American side

 a new invasion of Canada

 Dutch entry on the American side

 a huge increase in the size of the Continental army

 serious peace negotiations with the British

Question 8

In its winter camp at Valley Forge, Washington’s army was decimated by all of the following EXCEPT:

 enemy attack

 desertion

 hunger

 resignations

 brutal cold

Question 9

The baron von Steuben’s contribution to the American cause was to:

 drill American soldiers

 instruct Washington in military strategy

 supply the army with weapons

 train the American cavalry

 use his fortune to pay the troops

Question 10

The Marquis de Lafayette served the American cause during the war as:

 France’s ambassador to Congress

 leader of the attack on the British in Canada

 chief fundraiser in Europe

 Washington’s most trusted aide

 commander of the French navy

Question 11

The British shifted their military effort to the South:

 to utilize the strength of their navy

 to destroy rebel plantations

 to utilize the strength of local Tories

 to protect their settlements in Florida

 to fight in a milder climate

Question 12

The war in the South was characterized by:

 conventional military tactics

 massive civilian casualties

 killing of prisoners by both sides

 massive use of slave soldiers by the Americans

 an unbroken series of British victories

Question 13

The American victory at Yorktown would have been impossible without:

 British incompetence

 French assistance

 divine intervention

 favorable weather

 superior weapons

Question 14

Cornwallis was defeated at Yorktown because:

 most of his troops were cold, starving, and ready to surrender.

 he had no land or water escape route.

 General Clinton had withdrawn from Yorktown, leaving Cornwallis vulnerable.

 King George III ordered an end to the war.

 he was overwhelmed by Washington’s much larger and better trained army.

Question 15

The news of Yorktown inspired the British to:

 replace George III

 sign a peace treaty with France

 recruit more soldiers

 replace their commanders

 end the war

Question 16

The treaty with Britain that ended the Revolutionary War:

 protected the rights of Loyalists

 gave Florida to the United States

 gave America a claim to Newfoundland

 imposed war damages on the British

 recognized American independence

Question 17

How did the Revolutionary War change the meaning of freedom?

 It ended coverture, under which husbands exercised full legal authority over their wives.

 It meant that all men now had a legal claim to an equal distribution of property.

 It challenged the inequality that had been fundamental to the colonial social order.

 It meant that, for the first time, men were free to pursue whatever occupations they wished.

 It ended colonial society’s legally established hereditary aristocracy.

Question 18

The Revolution did all of the following EXCEPT:

 establish American independence

 lower property requirements for the vote

 limit opportunities to acquire land in the West

 encourage greater participation in politics

 foster a spirit of social equality

Question 19

The new state constitutions created during the Revolutionary War:

 completely eliminated property qualifications for voting.

 greatly expanded the right to vote in almost every state.

 became far more democratic in the southern states than in the northern states.

 did nothing to change the composition of elite-dominated state legislatures.

 all retained tax-supported churches as a way of ensuring a virtuous citizenry.

Question 20

Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress:

 combined legislative and executive power

 was largely a debating society with no clear areas of authority

 shared power with a supreme court

 was superior to the various state governments

 would elect the president

Question 21

In regards to voting for the states, what was a contentious issue?

 owning property

 being a Native American

 not owning slaves

 being an Anglican

 being a woman

Question 22

The constitution of which state eliminated all property and tax qualifications for voting in 1777?

 Maryland

 Virginia

 New York

 Massachusetts

 Vermont

Question 23

The Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom was written by:

 John Adams

 Thomas Paine

 Alexander Hamilton

 Thomas Jefferson

 Patrick Henry

Question 24

The Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom marked the general trend away from:

 revivalism

 state-supported churches

 belief in God

 public prayer

 religious diversity

Question 25

Elite Virginians despised Lord Dunmore because of his:

 offer of freedom to slaves who would join the British

 harsh treatment of captured rebels

 belief in true racial equality

 abolition of the slave trade

 arrogant British manners

Question 26

Virtually every founding father owned at least one slave at some point in his life. Who was a notable exception?

 Thomas Jefferson

 Benjamin Franklin

 George Washington

 James Madison

 John Adams

Question 27

In the era of the Revolution, the northern states:

 gave free blacks full equality

 sent many former slaves to Canada

 took steps to abolish slavery

 outlawed racist language

 elected a number of free blacks to office

Question 28

Abigail Adams’s appeal to her husband, John, to “remember the Ladies”:

 showed her rejection of women’s domestic role

 revealed her political ambitions

 resulted in more rights for women

 proved her subordinate nature

 was basically ignored

Question 29

Immediately after the end of the Revolution, the most popular public ritual in the United States became:

 Thanksgiving

 Independence Day

 Washington’s birthday

 Christmas

 Lexington and Concord

Question 30

With the end of the war, many Americans viewed the United States as a:

 temporary expedient until it could reunite with Britain

 leader in science and technological innovation

 nation with a special destiny

 future imperial power

 North American extension of Europe