**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