The American Revolution

Name:

Date:

1. Great Britain’s Proclamation of 1763 forbade what?
2. Catholicism
3. The sale and transportation of alcohol
4. The importation of slaves
5. The publication of official documents in either French or Spanish
6. Colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
7. What mid-1760s law required British colonials in North America to affix a proof of tax payment to a wide variety of goods?
8. The 1765 Stamp Act
9. The 1765 Proof of Purchase Act
10. The 1765 Penny Tax
11. The 1765 Income Tax
12. The 1765 Grocery Tax
13. Why did the British Parliament pass the above-mentioned tax?
14. To punish the colonials for their revolt
15. To pay down debts from the 7 Years’ War
16. To pay for the costs for importing slaves
17. Both A and C
18. Many colonials believed that the British Parliament had no authority to tax the colonies directly.
19. True
20. False
21. What became of this 1765 tax?
22. It remained in effect until the 13 colonies achieved independence
23. It remained in effect until the 13 colonies declared independence
24. It was repealed in 1766
25. It was declared unconstitutional by King George III
26. From 1765 to 1774, the relationship between Great Britain and 13 of her colonies in North America did what?
27. Improved
28. Got worse
29. Existed in a state of total war
30. There was no relationship
31. In 1774, what did certain colonies organize that moved them towards war with Great Britain?
32. First Continental Congress
33. The American Soviet
34. The American Parliament
35. First Continental Soviet
36. On April 19, 1775 where did British and colonial troops initially fight?
37. Yorktown
38. Bunker Hill
39. Lexington & Concord
40. Stratford on the Avon
41. Gettysburg
42. What did the Second Continental Congress adopt on July 4, 1776?
43. The U.S. Constitution
44. The 95 Theses
45. The Wilmot Proviso
46. The Declaration of Independence
47. The Westminster Confession of Faith
48. Which of the following was NOT one of the 13 Colonies mentioned in the document adopted on July 4, 1776?
49. New Hampshire
50. Massachusetts
51. Rhode Island
52. Connecticut
53. Illinois
54. New York
55. New Jersey
56. Delaware
57. Maryland
58. Pennsylvania
59. Virginia
60. North Carolina
61. South Carolina
62. Georgia
63. What British colony did NOT declare independence?
64. British West Florida
65. New York
66. Rhode Island
67. Maryland
68. Who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence?
69. John Adams
70. Benjamin Franklin
71. George Washington
72. John Hancock
73. Thomas Jefferson
74. The Declaration of Independence created an American nation, provided a blueprint for American government, freed the slaves, and established democracy.
75. True
76. False
77. From the British perspective, the 13 Colonies had entered into what?
78. Nation-building
79. A consortium
80. A state of rebellion
81. A state of nirvana
82. A state of mind
83. What is a major reason why the North American colonials were able to win independence from Great Britain?
84. The 13 colonies were spread out over thousands of square miles
85. The Continental Army only had to survive and NOT lose
86. George Washington’s army did not have to defeat the British
87. George Washington’s army did survive
88. Great Britain is separated from the 13 colonies by many miles of ocean
89. All of these
90. In 1778, what country came in on the American side?
91. France
92. China
93. Japan
94. Scotland
95. What country conquered Mobile in 1780?
96. France
97. Great Britain
98. The United States of America
99. Spain
100. The Dutch Republic
101. The Holy Roman Empire
102. In 1781, near Mobile, where did the British experience defeat?
103. Gulf Shores
104. Dauphin Island
105. Spanish Fort
106. Biloxi
107. Chunchula
108. In October 1781, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fleet trapped, by sea, a British Army.
109. Spanish
110. French
111. Dutch
112. Russian
113. Who commanded the British Army at Yorktown, Virginia in October 1781, and ultimately surrendered?
114. George Washington
115. Admiral DeGrasse
116. Lord Cornwallis
117. Benedict Arnold
118. John Paul Jones
119. On land, at Yorktown in October 1781, which country had troops who fought alongside George Washington’s American forces?
120. Haitian forces
121. Chinese forces
122. Arabian forces
123. French forces
124. Japanese forces
125. The British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia largely ended the fighting in what?
126. The French Revolution
127. The American Revolutionary War
128. The War of Jenkins’ Ear
129. The Seven Years’ War
130. The War of Spanish Succession
131. What formally ended the end of the American Revolutionary War?
132. The American takeover of Great Britain
133. The Treaty of Paris of 1783
134. The Treaty of Utrecht
135. The Camp David Accords
136. The Peace of Augsburg
137. Under the terms of the above-mentioned agreement, what did Great Britain acknowledge?
138. The United States as the ruler of Great Britain
139. The independence of each of the 13 States (former colonies)
140. The supremacy of the United States in the Western Hemisphere
141. The right of the United States to be the world’s only superpower
142. What made American independence real, actual, and undisputed?
143. The Declaration of Independence
144. The U.S. Constitution
145. The Articles of Confederation
146. The Treaty of Paris of 1783
147. The Camp David Accords
148. The Peace of Augsburg
149. After achieving independence, what was unclear for the United States of America?
150. The nature of the American union
151. The nature of the American map
152. The nature of the English language
153. The foundational governmental document that created a weak union of 13 American states (1781-1788) was what?
154. The U.S. Constitution
155. The Confederate States of America
156. The Articles of Confederation
157. The Westminster Confession and Catechism
158. What had ruled the United States from 1789 to the present?
159. The U.S. Constitution
160. The Confederate States of America
161. The Articles of Confederation
162. The Westminster Confession and Catechism
163. Which of the following is NOT one of the three branches of the U.S. government?
164. Legislative
165. Executive
166. Military
167. Judicial
168. The U.S. Congress is manifests what branch?
169. Legislative
170. Executive
171. Military
172. Judicial
173. The U.S. Congress is made up of two chambers, The House of Representatives and The Senate.
174. True
175. False
176. Which chamber is apportioned by the population of the states?
177. The Pentagon
178. The State Department
179. The House of Representatives
180. The Senate
181. Which branch makes law?
182. Legislative
183. Executive
184. Military
185. Judicial
186. The President of the United States is manifests which branch of government?
187. Legislative
188. Executive
189. Military
190. Judicial
191. The U.S. Supreme Court and the other federal courts manifest what branch?
192. Legislative
193. Executive
194. Military
195. Judicial

1. Who became the U.S. President on April 30, 1789?
2. George Washington
3. John Adams
4. Thomas Jefferson
5. James Madison
6. James Monroe
7. John Quincy Adams
8. Andrew Jackson
9. Martin Van Buren
10. William Henry Harrison
11. John Tyler
12. James K. Polk
13. Zachary Taylor
14. Millard Fillmore
15. Franklin Pierce
16. James Buchanan
17. Abraham Lincoln
18. Andrew Johnson
19. Ulysses S. Grant
20. Rutherford B. Hayes
21. James Garfield
22. Chester A. Arthur
23. Grover Cleveland
24. Benjamin Harrison
25. Grover Cleveland
26. William McKinley
27. Theodore Roosevelt
28. William Howard Taft
29. Woodrow Wilson
30. Warren G. Harding
31. Calvin Coolidge
32. Herbert Hoover
33. Franklin D. Roosevelt
34. Harry S. Truman
35. Dwight D. Eisenhower
36. John F. Kennedy
37. Lyndon B. Johnson
38. Richard M. Nixon
39. Gerald R. Ford
40. Jimmy Carter
41. Ronald Reagan
42. George H.W. Bush
43. William Jefferson Clinton
44. George W. Bush
45. Barack Obama
46. What event confirmed the United States was not just a weak union of states, but rather an indivisible nation-state?
47. The Secession of eleven southern states
48. The Union victory in the Civil War
49. The Confederate victory in the Civil War
50. The Battle of Bull Run in July 1861
51. Which of the following was NOT one of the eleven secessionist states in 1860-1861?
52. South Carolina
53. Mississippi
54. Florida
55. Alabama
56. Georgia
57. Louisiana
58. Illinois
59. Texas
60. Virginia
61. Arkansas
62. Tennessee
63. North Carolina
64. In 1861, seven secessionist states formed what, in Montgomery, Alabama?
65. The Articles of Confederation
66. The League of the South
67. The Confederate States of America
68. The Southern Cross
69. All of these
70. Who led the United States as president during the Civil War?
71. Robert E. Lee
72. Stonewall Jackson
73. Queen Victoria
74. Emperor Franz Josef
75. Abraham Lincoln
76. The northern victory in the Civil War meant, essentially, that the American union of states was what?
77. Temporary
78. Permanent
79. Weak
80. Porous