

#3



Colonial Unrest

- The British government throughout the American colonies
 - never developed an effective, centralized government.
 - was strongly centralized from its very beginning.
 - became less effective and centralized from 1660 to 1776.
 - was, in most cases, dominated by the Crown-appointed governor.
- One of the few advantages a colonial governor had in conflicts with colonists was his
 - permanent tenure of office.
 - complete freedom to act without restrictions imposed on him by the Crown.
 - financial independence from the colonial legislature.
 - power to summon and dismiss the colonial assembly.
- The Board of Trade's power to recommend disallowance of colonial laws was
 - theoretical only since the Crown seldom accepted its recommendations.
 - implemented against a significant amount of measures which it reviewed.
 - ended in 1696 by royal order because of colonial dissatisfaction.
 - used against only a small percentage of the laws which it reviewed.
- A fundamental goal of the economic practice of mercantilism was to
 - transport products aboard foreign vessels in order to reduce the expense of building and maintaining a sizeable merchant fleet; most shipbuilding finances could then be focused on military warships to protect the empire.
 - concentrate on manufacture of goods for export while limiting importation of manufactured items.
 - eliminate obstacles to free commerce, thus allowing colonies to trade with European nations other than Great Britain.
 - import manufactured products from America because of the colonies' cheap labor supply.
- Which was most highly valued by British mercantilists?
 - New England markets.
 - Sugar from Barbados.
 - Manufactured imports from North America.
 - Importation of New World fish, wheat, and corn.
- During the 1650s, in an effort to address stiff commercial competition of the _____, Parliament initiated a series of laws known collectively as the Navigation Acts.
 - Spanish.
 - Dutch.
 - French.
 - Portuguese.

7. The “enumeration” principle in the Navigation Act of 1660 required that
- at least three-fourths of the total value of colonial products had to be shipped in English vessels.
 - certain commodities like indigo, sugar, and indigo could not be shipped outside the British Empire.
 - European goods bound for the colonies had to pass through England on the way.
 - all colonial commodities had to be sold to British merchants.
8. In theory, the British mercantile system was intended to enrich the entire British Empire in a somewhat equal fashion. However, in practice, whenever an economic disparity arose,
- the colonies’ interests were protected despite possible setbacks in the mother country.
 - colonies with thriving port cities, such as New York City and Boston, were often granted special consideration.
 - the mother country’s interests invariably took precedence over those of the colonies.
 - concerns of the New England Colonies were usually favored over those of other regions.
9. The restrictions imposed by English mercantilism on the colonial economies
- were especially unbearable in the western regions of the Middle Colonies.
 - practically destroyed the thriving southern cotton plantations by prohibiting importation of slaves.
 - were greatly lessened by governmental inefficiency.
 - bankrupted many New England shipbuilders.

Volume of American Colonies’ Exports to England and Imports from England (value in pounds sterling)

Year	New England		New York		Pennsylvania		Virginia and Maryland		Year
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
1743	63,185	172,461	15,067	135,487	9,596	79,340	657,821	328,195	1743
1742	53,166	148,899	13,536	167,591	8,527	75,295	427,769	264,186	1742
1741	60,062	198,147	21,142	140,430	17,158	91,010	577,109	248,582	1741
1740	72,389	171,981	21,498	118,777	15,048	56,761	341,997	281,428	1740

10. According to the theory of mercantilism, and in light of Britain’s pattern of trade with colonial America during the years shown in the table above, the mother country’s most valuable colony or group of colonies was
- New York.
 - New England.
 - Virginia and Maryland.
 - Pennsylvania.
11. The greatest source of trouble between the French in Canada and the British in New England was
- navigation routes on the Great Lakes.
 - control of the fur trade.
 - disputes regarding location of the border between Canada and New England.
 - conflict over rights to harvest timber and collect minerals.
12. The first three colonial wars (King William’s, Queen Anne’s, King George’s) were similar in that
- they started over fundamentally colonial issues and generated relatively little European interest.
 - they arose due to essentially European concerns and involved minor colonial participation.
 - the English realized considerable territorial gains.
 - the French acquired sizeable land additions.

13. After Eunice Williams was captured by Mohawk warriors in Deerfield, Massachusetts, she
- A) escaped by killing one of her captors with his own knife.
 - B) was ransomed for three horses, two bags of grain, and a partridge in a pear tree.
 - C) married within the Mohawk tribe and refused to return to her biological family.
 - D) was rescued by militia led by the young George Washington.
14. The main objective of the Albany Conference of 1754 was to
- A) create an alliance in the South to guard against potential Spanish attacks waged from Florida against Georgia and the Carolinas.
 - B) protest the increasingly harsh Navigation Acts and formally warn the colonies of New England that British military action against them was a very real possibility.
 - C) formulate a plan for colonies to repel uprisings, whether by western settlers displeased with policies established by colonial assemblies or frontier Indian tribes which might threaten hostility against some of the more populated eastern precincts.
 - D) promote general colonial unity and secure the allegiance of the Iroquois Confederation against the French.
15. The French and Indian War resulted because of skirmishes between French and British colonists in present-day
- A) western Pennsylvania and Virginia.
 - B) Vermont.
 - C) upstate New York.
 - D) Kentucky and Tennessee.
16. In 1758, _____ took over British leadership of the French and Indian War.
- A) George Grenville
 - B) Charles Townshend
 - C) Robert Walpole
 - D) William Pitt
17. The map “British Successes, 1758-1763” shows that the route General James Wolfe followed in launching his successful attack on Quebec
- A) crossed the Appalachian Mountains.
 - B) penetrated the Ohio River Valley.
 - C) navigated Lake Champlain.
 - D) followed the St. Lawrence River.
18. Under the Treaty of Paris (1763) ending the French and Indian War,
- A) Great Britain retained all the conquests that she had made of French and Spanish possessions.
 - B) France kept Canada but lost her sugar islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique.
 - C) England lost all her possessions in the Western Hemisphere except for North America.
 - D) France forfeited all her North American mainland possessions.
19. The British victory in the French and Indian War was derived largely from
- A) Britain’s Indian allies.
 - B) colonial militia.
 - C) British troops.
 - D) foreign assistance from French enemies, such as the Spanish Armada and German mercenaries.

20. In governing their American empire after 1763, the new problem which faced the British was
- A) colonial reluctance to expand into the Ohio River Valley.
 - B) greatly increased expenses of administering a far larger and more complex empire.
 - C) strong American support for a rudimentary colonial union expressed in the popular Albany Plan.
 - D) colonial resentment for failure of the British to aid them during the French and Indian War.
21. One last effort to push colonists back across the Appalachians occurred in 1763 by
- A) rogue French fur traders, unwilling to accept the Treaty of Paris provisions ending the French and Indian War.
 - B) the new British Prime Minister, George Grenville, as the Crown's first measure to increase its regulation over the thirteen colonies.
 - C) Spanish conquistadors, hoping to extend New Spain's already vast western landholdings by acquiring territory vacated by the French.
 - D) a loose confederation of several Ohio Valley tribes, including the Ottawa under Chief Pontiac.
22. According to Garraty/Carnes, the Proclamation of 1763 seemed to be a sensible way for Britain to accomplish all of the following objectives EXCEPT
- A) monitor colonial trade with France.
 - B) soften the outcome of the French and Indian War on the treasury.
 - C) prevent trouble with frontier Indians.
 - D) maintain control over western colonists.
23. American colonists were most alarmed by the Sugar Act of 1764 because it
- A) was an attempt by Great Britain to impose regulations on colonial trade.
 - B) ended the successful mercantilist relationship between Britain and her North American colonies.
 - C) opened colonial trade in sugar to the vessels of France and Spain.
 - D) asserted Parliament's right to tax Americans for revenue purposes.
24. The theory that every member of Parliament stood for the interests of the entire British Empire was referred to as _____ representation.
- A) virtual
 - B) direct
 - C) actual
 - D) whole
25. The British reasoned that either Parliament was sovereign in the colonies or not and therefore distinction between tax laws and other forms of legislation was
- A) contrary to political tradition.
 - B) well-established by judicial rulings over the years.
 - C) founded in colonial self-interest.
 - D) legally justifiable but simply not practical.
26. One reason that American protests against the Stamp Act were vehement was that it
- A) was a new form of taxation, having no precedent in England.
 - B) greatly increased the cost of all articles imported into America.
 - C) taxed influential and articulate groups such as lawyers and newspaper editors.
 - D) prohibited hiring of colonists to print and distribute the required stamps, a huge employment prospect.

27. The Stamp Act was repealed in 1766 primarily because of
- A) pressure from British merchants who had been hurt by the American boycott.
 - B) its failure to match the success of a similar measure in England in raising revenue.
 - C) petition sent from the Stamp Act Congress.
 - D) riots and disturbances in the colonies protesting the measure.
28. Garraty/Carnes emphasizes colonial resentment with the Stamp Tax by describing energetic protest in all of the following colonies EXCEPT
- A) Massachusetts.
 - B) Connecticut.
 - C) Virginia.
 - D) Maryland.
29. On the same day it repealed the Stamp Act, Parliament passed the _____ stating that the colonies were “subordinate” to its biddings.
- A) Coercive Acts
 - B) Supremacy Act
 - C) Intolerable Acts
 - D) Declaratory Act
30. The Stamp Act crisis was important in the coming of the American Revolution for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A) colonists demonstrated willingness to use violence rather than legal means to frustrate British policy.
 - B) the crisis coincided with a British decision to garrison regular troops in various American cities.
 - C) colonists realized that British inflexibility made revolution virtually inevitable.
 - D) the British maintained that the colonies had no right to independence from parliamentary authority.
31. The American colonists’ understanding of “constitution” emphasized the
- A) totality of laws, customs, and institutions developed over time.
 - B) specific written document spelling out and limiting the powers of government.
 - C) constitutionality of all laws passed by legislative bodies.
 - D) guarantee of certain fundamental liberties, such as the right of all adults to vote.
32. Which statement most accurately describes the English government’s position on the concept of sovereignty?
- A) Parliament was sovereign over the external affairs of the colonies; the Crown was sovereign over Parliament and the colonies’ internal affairs.
 - B) Sovereignty was indivisible and rested ultimately with Parliament.
 - C) Parliament was sovereign over the colonies’ external affairs; the colonial legislatures were sovereign over their internal affairs.
 - D) Sovereignty was indivisible and rested ultimately with the colonial legislatures.
33. From a historical perspective, Paul Revere’s rendition of the Boston Massacre is most accurately described as
- A) “interpretation of an event.”
 - B) “creative artwork.”
 - C) “political propaganda.”
 - D) “conveyance of news.”

34. Parliament's main goal in the Tea Act of 1773 was to
- A) repeal the tea tax portion of the Townshend Duties.
 - B) aid the British East India Tea Company.
 - C) force a new tax upon the colonies.
 - D) prohibit the production of tea in America.
35. The most important American objection to the Tea Act of 1773 was that it
- A) made tea prohibitively expensive for American consumers.
 - B) was coupled with the arrival of British regiments in Boston to enforce the trade laws.
 - C) seemed to be a trick to trap Americans into paying the Townshend duty on tea.
 - D) closed all colonial ports which refused to import English tea.
36. Which statement comparing the Boston Massacre and Boston Tea Party is true?
- A) Both were strategically planned events calculated to produce a desired result.
 - B) Both episodes support the fact that the colony of Massachusetts was the hotbed of colonial protest against Britain.
 - C) Both incidents represented courageous, patriotic demonstrations against an oppressive government.
 - D) Both events would likely have been avoided had not Parliament imposed the Coercive Acts.
37. Which was NOT included in the so-called Intolerable Acts?
- A) Closed the port of Boston until citizens paid for the dumped tea.
 - B) Strengthened the power of the governor of Massachusetts.
 - C) Allowed transfer of court cases out of Massachusetts when reasonable trial seemed impossible.
 - D) Placed leaders of the Sons of Liberty under temporary arrest.
38. The most significant aspect of the Coercive Acts was that they
- A) showed Great Britain's desire to decrease its control of the colonies.
 - B) made it clear that Britain was preparing for military action to keep the colonies under firm control.
 - C) indicated a shift in British policy from persuasion to punishment.
 - D) caused greater economic harm to rural farmers than urban merchants.
39. Of the four outspoken colonists listed below who challenged British policies in the years leading to the Revolutionary War, which assemblyman did NOT fit the description of "an especially forceful and confrontational agitator against parliamentary legislative authority in colonial America" during the 1770s?
- A) James Otis of Massachusetts.
 - B) Patrick Henry of Virginia.
 - C) John Dickinson of Pennsylvania.
 - D) Samuel Adams of Massachusetts.
40. Robert Walpole is historically credited with
- A) applying the policy of "salutary neglect" to enforcement of the Navigation Acts.
 - B) implementation of general search warrants called "writs of assistance."
 - C) proposing the Dominion of New England as a way of unifying royal control among several of the northernmost colonies.
 - D) the practice of restricting certain "enumerated items" to trade within the British Empire only.

41. The source of the idea popularly expressed by the statement “no taxation without representation” is
- the Albany Conference.
 - the Stamp Act Congress.
 - Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*.
 - the Declaration of Independence.
42. The first clear act of tyranny committed by Great Britain over its North American colonies was
- the decision to place a substantial number of troops, to act as enforcers of Crown policy, in the colonies.
 - refusal to allow actual colonial representation in Parliament.
 - barring “enumerated items”—such as molasses, rice, and tobacco—from trade outside the British Empire.
 - enactment of several laws, collectively known as the Intolerable Acts, in response to the Boston Tea Party.
43. The Massachusetts “Circular Letter” objected to the
- Proclamation of 1763.
 - increase in British soldiers stationed throughout the colonies after 1763.
 - Townshend Duties.
 - unfair actions of Governor Thomas Hutchinson regarding the *Gaspee* affair.
44. The most significant outcome of the First Continental Congress in the fall of 1774 was the
- demand for colonial representation in Parliament.
 - colonies’ hopes for a peaceful re-establishment of relations with England on the same basis as before the Stamp Act crisis.
 - formation of the Continental Army with George Washington as commander.
 - realization that drastic changes must be made in the colonies’ relationship with England.



45. The political cartoon above resulted from the
- Albany Conference.
 - Stamp Act Congress.
 - Gaspee* incident.
 - First Continental Congress.

46. "The New England governments are in a state of rebellion. Blows must decide whether they are to be subject to this country or independent." Which caused King George III to issue such an audacious statement?

- A) The Stamp Act Congress.
- B) Actions of the First Continental Congress.
- C) Military confrontation between British Redcoats and colonial Minutemen at Lexington and Concord.
- D) Endorsement of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress.

47. House of Commons member Edmund Burke is remembered as

- A) suggesting that arresting certain rabble-rousers, such as Samuel Adams and John Hancock, would douse the rebellious flames throughout the colonies.
- B) proposing harsh conditions to shift the colonies' actions from defiance to obedience.
- C) describing the colonists' viewpoint regarding collective actions against Parliament as either "liberty" or "death."
- D) advocating conciliation with the American colonies.

48. The capital of North Dakota is

- A) Bismarck.
- B) Fargo.
- C) Minot.
- D) Atlanta.