TEST: The American Revolution & the Constitution

Part A: Multiple Choice: **Instructions:** Choose the answer the best completes the sentence or answers the questions.

1. The _________________________________ attempted to force colonists to remain in the eastern coastal region of North America.
   a. The Stamp Act of 1765
   b. Boston Massacre
   c. Intolerable Acts
   d. The Proclamation line of 1763

2. All of the following were reasons why many colonists wanted to move west past the Appalachian Mountains EXCEPT:
   a. They wanted access to more land
   b. They wanted to force the Spanish out the area permanently
   c. They wanted more resources
   d. They wanted to expand their economic opportunities

3. In explaining why they felt they had the power to tax the Colonies without giving them representation, Britain asserted they had protected the Colonies during the _______________________________ and, thus, could tax them to pay off the war debt.
   a. American Revolution
   b. Napoleonic Crusades
   c. French and Indian War
   d. War of 1812

4. The ___________________________ taxed wills, newspapers, playing cards, and other printed materials.
   a. Stamp Act
   b. Intolerable Act
   c. Coercive Act
   d. Townshend Act

5. What is the best explanation for why the group, the Sons of Liberty, formed?
   a. To support the British against the French in the French and Indian War
   b. To demand Native Americans leave lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
   c. To demand the French once and for all leave Fort Duquesne.
   d. To petition the unfair taxes Britain was placing on the Colonies

6. Why did Paul Revere ride warning the British were approaching in 1775?
   a. The British were coming to burn the Constitution.
   b. The British were about to invade the capital, Washington D.C.
   c. The British were trying to kidnap George Washington and extradite him to Britain.
   d. The British were trying to take the weapons built up in Concord.
7. What is the best explanation for why Thomas Paine wrote his book *Common Sense*?
   a. He wanted to explain that the new nation of the USA must be related to the religious ideas of the Great Awakening.
   b. He wanted to stress that the actions of King George the 3rd were oppressive.
   c. He wanted to explain that the 13 Colonies could never win the revolution unless France joined them.
   d. He wanted to assert that the colonies could never defeat the British and needed to use common sense to see that the British would crush them if they rose up.

8. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
   a. Benjamin Franklin
   b. George Washington
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. John Adams

9. Who led the Continental Army in the American Revolution?
   a. Benjamin Franklin
   b. George Washington
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. John Adams

10. Which description below best describes the opinions of a Loyalist?
    a. The British taxes were so great that the Colonies had to break away from Britain.
    b. The Colonies should not break away from Britain because treason is wrong.
    c. The Colonies will never be free unless Britain allows them to become their own nation.
    d. Britain deserved a revolt for the Intolerable Acts.

11. Who were the Hessians?
    a. Men who were ready at a “minute’s” notice to fight the British
    b. Britain’s most elite cavalry regiment
    c. The secret French spies sent to determine if America could defeat Britain
    d. The German soldiers hired by the British to fight the Americans

12. What best explains why Cornwallis surrendered in Virginia?
    a. King George the 3rd was paid a large bribe by Benjamin Franklin to surrender and ordered Cornwallis to return to Britain.
    b. The Declaration of Independence was already in effect.
    c. The Spanish Armada attacked the mainland of Britain.
    d. The French had united with the USA and surrounded the British troops.

13. What best explains why the Battle of Saratoga was a turning point in the American Revolution?
    a. The minutemen force had reached a population of over two million participants.
    b. The Hessians agreed to serve the USA in exchange for land in Canada.
    c. The French realized the USA might win and joined to help them afterward.
    d. The British proved they could take the capital, Philadelphia, thus weakening the USA.

14. What is the best description for Washington’s time in Valley Forge from 1777-1778?
    a. A triumphant victory
    b. A strategic conquest
    c. A devastating experience
    d. All of the above
15. What movement, that stressed the right of the people to govern and have their rights protected, influenced the desire of the Colonies to revolt and become their own nation?
   a. The Renaissance
   b. The Market Revolution
   c. The Enlightenment
   d. The Industrial Revolution

16. What treaty ended the American Revolutionary War?
   a. The Treaty of Philadelphia in 1783
   b. The Treaty of London in 1783
   c. The Treaty of Paris in 1783
   d. The Treaty of Boston in 1783

17. What was the first document that formed the basis of how the federal government of the USA would operate?
   a. The Constitution
   b. The Articles of Confederation
   c. The Judiciary Act of 1789
   d. The Bill of Rights

18. All of the following were weakness of the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT:
   a. It was weak because there was no clear way to address rebellions
   b. It hurt the small states because representation was based on population
   c. There was no way to raise federal money
   d. There was only one vote given to each state

19. What type of government did many colonists want for the new USA?
   a. A monarchy
   b. A dictatorship
   c. A republic
   d. A theocracy

20. What weakness were displayed in the Articles of Confederation due to Daniel Shays’ rebellion?
   a. It did not give Native Americans citizenship
   b. It displayed the hypocrisy of not allowing slaves to be free
   c. It showed that America could never defeat Britain if they returned
   d. It displayed the federal government had no plan to address violent uprisings

21. ____________________ created the Virginia Plan.
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. James Madison
   c. Thomas Gage
   d. George Washington

22. How did Roger Sherman bring compromise to large and small states in the pursuit to form a federal government?
   a. He forced the North to recognize the slave trade of the South.
   b. He designed the Senate and the House of Representatives.
   c. He convinced Virginia to pay the largest portion of the national debt that came about from the Revolutionary War.
d. He suggested moving the capital to Washington D.C. to be in-between Northern and Southern States.

23. How do you see the influence of Montesquieu in the United States Constitution?
   a. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech.
   b. The Constitution develops three branches in the government.
   c. The Constitution protects religious freedom.
   d. The Constitution has a Bill of Rights.

24. What best explains why Antifederalists did not want the new Constitution?
   a. They felt it made the Federal government too powerful.
   b. They felt the Articles of Confederation needed more time to prove its effectiveness.
   c. They wanted to rejoin Britain for economic opportunities.
   d. They felt it made the Federal government too weak

25. Which figure below contributed to the Federalist Papers?
   a. William Pitt
   b. John Jay
   c. John Adams
   d. Thomas Jefferson

26. The Bill of Rights includes the Freedom of Speech. Which Enlightenment thinker strongly urged the government protection of this particular freedom?
   a. Locke
   b. Voltaire
   c. Montesquieu
   d. Rousseau

27. Any changes to the Constitution are added to the ________________.
   a. Conclusion
   b. Preamble
   c. Articles
   d. Amendments

28. Roger ________________ created a compromise in which small states and large states got fair representation.
   a. Jefferson
   b. Adams
   c. Smith
   d. Sherman

29. The legislative, judicial, and ________________ branches were created by the Constitution.
   a. Republic
   b. Democratic
   c. Populist
   d. Executive

30. The Bill of Rights protect the rights of ________________.
   a. States
   b. Governors
   c. Senators
   d. Individuals
Part B: Open Response: Instructions: Answer the questions below.

1. What caused the American Revolution? How did the conflict end? Within your answer you MUST include these terms: the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, the Declaration of Independence, George Washington, Charles Cornwallis, & Treaty of Paris in 1783

___________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

2. When the Articles of Confederation proved too weak to guide the federal government, other plans were suggested to create a more effective government system. The three plans included Madison’s Virginian Plan, William Patterson’s Plan, and Roger Sherman’s plan. Explain these three plans. In your answer, explain which plans gained the support of the small states. Likewise, explain which plans gained the support of large states. Finally, explain which plan was actually adopted and why.

___________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________
_______________________________________________________________________________

Copyright, © USHistoryTeachers.com  All Rights Reserved.
TEST: The American Revolution & the Constitution

Part A: Multiple Choice

Instructions: Choose the answer the best completes the sentence or answers the questions.

1. The _______________________________ attempted to force colonists to remain in the eastern coastal region of North America.
   a. The Stamp Act of 1765
   b. Boston Massacre
   c. Intolerable Acts
   d. The Proclamation line of 1763

2. All of the following were reasons why many colonists wanted to move west past the Appalachian Mountains EXCEPT:
   a. They wanted access to more land
   b. They wanted to force the Spanish out the area permanently
   c. They wanted more resources
   a. They wanted to expand their economic opportunities

3. In explaining why they felt they had the power to tax the Colonies without giving them representation, Britain asserted they had protected the Colonies during the __________________________ and, thus, could tax them to pay off the war debt.
   a. American Revolution
   b. Napoleonic Crusades
   c. French and Indian War
   d. War of 1812

4. The _____________________ taxed wills, newspapers, playing cards, and other printed materials.
   a. Stamp Act
   b. Intolerable Act
   c. Coercive Act
   d. Townshend Act

5. What is the best explanation for why the group, the Sons of Liberty, formed?
   a. To support the British against the French in the French and Indian War
   b. To demand Native Americans leave lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
   c. To demand the French once and for all leave Fort Duquesne.
   d. To petition the unfair taxes Britain was placing on the Colonies

6. Why did Paul Revere ride warning the British were approaching in 1775?
   a. The British were coming to burn the Constitution.
   b. The British were about to invade the capital, Washington D.C.
   c. The British were trying to kidnap George Washington and extradite him to Britain.
   d. The British were trying to take the weapons built up in Concord.
7. What is the best explanation for why Thomas Paine wrote his book *Common Sense*?
   a. He wanted to explain that the new nation of the USA must be related to the religious ideas of the Great Awakening.
   b. He wanted to stress that the actions of King George the 3rd were oppressive.
   c. He wanted to explain that the 13 Colonies could never win the revolution unless France joined them.
   d. He wanted to assert that the colonies could never defeat the British and needed to use common sense to see that the British would crush them if they rose up.

8. Who wrote the Declaration of Independence?
   a. Benjamin Franklin
   b. George Washington
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. John Adams

9. Who led the Continental Army in the American Revolution?
   a. Benjamin Franklin
   b. George Washington
   c. Thomas Jefferson
   d. John Adams

10. Which description below best describes the opinions of a Loyalist?
    a. The British taxes were so great that the Colonies had to break away from Britain.
    b. The Colonies should not break away from Britain because treason is wrong.
    c. The Colonies will never be free unless Britain allows them to become their own nation.
    d. Britain deserved a revolt for the Intolerable Acts.

11. Who were the Hessians?
    a. Men who were ready at a “minute’s” notice to fight the British
    b. Britain’s most elite cavalry regiment
    c. The secret French spies sent to determine if America could defeat Britain
    d. The German soldiers hired by the British to fight the Americans

12. What best explains why Cornwallis surrendered in Virginia?
    a. King George the 3rd was paid a large bribe by Benjamin Franklin to surrender and ordered Cornwallis to return to Britain.
    b. The Declaration of Independence was already in effect.
    c. The Spanish Armada attacked the mainland of Britain.
    d. The French had united with the USA and surrounded the British troops.

13. What best explains why the Battle of Saratoga was a turning point in the American Revolution?
    a. The minutemen force had reached a population of over two million participants.
    b. The Hessians agreed to serve the USA in exchange for land in Canada.
    c. The French realized the USA might win and joined to help them afterward.
    d. The British proved they could take the capital, Philadelphia, thus weakening the USA.

14. What is the best description for Washington’s time in Valley Forge from 1777-1778?
    a. A triumphant victory
    b. A strategic conquest
    c. A devastating experience
    d. All of the above
15. What movement, that stressed the right of the people to govern and have their rights protected, influenced the desire of the Colonies to revolt and become their own nation?
   a. The Renaissance
   b. The Market Revolution
   c. The Enlightenment
   d. The Industrial Revolution

16. What treaty ended the American Revolutionary War?
   a. The Treaty of Philadelphia in 1783
   b. The Treaty of London in 1783
   c. The Treaty of Paris in 1783
   d. The Treaty of Boston in 1783

17. What was the first document that formed the basis of how the federal government of the USA would operate?
   a. The Constitution
   b. The Articles of Confederation
   c. The Judiciary Act of 1789
   d. The Bill of Rights

18. All of the following were weakness of the Articles of Confederation EXCEPT:
   a. It was weak because there was no clear way to address rebellions
   b. It hurt the small states because representation was based on population
   c. There was no way to raise federal money
   d. There was only one vote given to each state

19. What type of government did many colonists want for the new USA?
   a. A monarchy
   b. A dictatorship
   c. A republic
   d. A theocracy

20. What weakness were displayed in the Articles of Confederation due to Daniel Shays’ rebellion?
   a. It did not give Native Americans citizenship
   b. It displayed the hypocrisy of not allowing slaves to be free
   c. It showed that America could never defeat Britain if they returned
   d. It displayed the federal government had no plan to address violent uprisings

21. ______________________ created the Virginia Plan.
   a. Thomas Jefferson
   b. James Madison
   c. Thomas Gage
   d. George Washington

22. How did Roger Sherman bring compromise to large and small states in the pursuit to form a federal government?
   a. He forced the North to recognize the slave trade of the South.
   b. He designed the Senate and the House of Representatives.
   c. He convinced Virginia to pay the largest portion of the national debt that came about from the Revolutionary War.
   d. He suggested moving the capital to Washington D.C. to be in-between Northern and
Southern States.

23. How do you see the influence of Montesquieu in the United States Constitution?
   a. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech.
   b. **The Constitution develops three branches in the government.**
   c. The Constitution protects religious freedom.
   d. The Constitution has a Bill of Rights.

24. What best explains why Antifederalists did not want the new Constitution?
   a. They felt it made the Federal government too powerful.
   b. They felt the Articles of Confederation needed more time to prove its effectiveness.
   c. They wanted to rejoin Britain for economic opportunities.
   d. They felt it made the Federal government too weak.

25. Which figure below contributed to the Federalist Papers?
   a. William Pitt
   b. John Jay
   c. John Adams
   d. Thomas Jefferson

26. The Bill of Rights includes the Freedom of Speech. Which Enlightenment thinker strongly urged the government protection of this particular freedom?
   a. Locke
   b. Voltaire
   c. **Montesquieu**
   d. Rousseau

27. Any changes to the Constitution are added to the _____________.
   a. Conclusion
   b. Preamble
   c. Articles
   d. Amendments

28. Roger ________________ created a compromise in which small states and large states got fair representation.
   a. Jefferson
   b. Adams
   c. Smith
   d. Sherman

29. The legislative, judicial, and ____________ branches were created by the Constitution.
   a. Republic
   b. Democratic
   c. Populist
   d. **Executive**

30. The Bill of Rights protect the rights of ________________.
   a. States
   b. Governors
   c. Senators
   d. **Individuals**
1. What caused the American Revolutionary War? How did the conflict end? Within your answer you MUST include these terms: the Stamp Act, the Boston Massacre, the Declaration of Independence, George Washington, Charles Cornwallis, & Treaty of Paris in 1783

The Colonies were angry about being taxed without representation. The Stamp Act taxed printed materials and was one example of the taxes the Colonies disliked. A protest broke out in Boston and British soldiers killed several colonists, this was called the Boston Massacre. This further angered the Colonies. Eventually, the Colonies issued the Declaration of Independence and broke away from Britain. Britain sent troops to attack the Colonies and force them to remain a part of their empire. Charles Cornwallis was a British general who was defeated by George Washington in Virginia. He had to surrender. After this, the nation of Britain signed the Treaty of Paris in 1783. This ended the American Revolution and Britain recognized the USA as an indecent nation.

2. When the Articles of Confederation proved too weak to guide the federal government, other plans were suggested to create a more effective government system. The three plans included Madison’s Virginian Plan, William Patterson’s Plan, and Roger Sherman’s plan. Explain these three plans. In your answer, explain which plans gained the support of the small states. Likewise, explain which plans gained the support of large states. Finally, explain which plan was actually adopted and why.

James Madison proposed the Virginia Plan. It called for a two-house legislative “law making” body based on population. Large states liked it because it was based on population. Small states did not like it because they had smaller populations and would have less power.

Small states wanted William Paterson’s plan of one legislative body in which all states got the same amount of representation instead of the Virginia Plan. Large states felt this gave too much power to small states and did not like it.

The Great Compromise of Roger Sherman suggested having a Senate of equal representation and a House of Representatives based on population. Small and large states felt this was a good compromise that gave them equal power in the Senate but based the power of the House on population. Therefore, this plan became the one that was actually adopted.