1. All of the following are reasons the thirteen Atlantic seaboard colonies sought independence EXCEPT
(A) the erosion of the policy of salutary neglect.
(B) the Parliamentary challenge to the colonies’ right to self-government.
(C) dissatisfaction with virtual representation.
(D) resentment of British religious dictates.
(E) the appearance of a recognizably American way of life.

2. One feature common to all of the eventually rebellious colonies was their
(A) relatively equal wealth.
(B) economic organization.
(C) similar social structures.
(D) rapidly growing populations.
(E) support of religious freedom.

3. As a result of the rapid population growth in colonial America during the eighteenth century
(A) a momentous shift occurred in the balance of power between the colonies and the mother country.
(B) the British government was pleased that more workers would be available to fill an increasing need for laborers in Britain.
(C) the need for slave labor declined.
(D) the colonists became more dependent on Britain for the goods that they needed to survive.
(E) the British government granted greater autonomy to colonial governments.

4. Identify the statement that is false.
(A) The population of the thirteen colonies, mainly Anglo-Saxon, was the least mixed to be found anywhere in the world.
(B) The South held about 90% of all the slaves in the colonies.
(C) New England, mostly staked out by the original Puritan migrants, showed the least ethnic diversity.
(D) The Middle Colonies received the bulk of later white immigrants and boasted the most variety of peoples.
(E) In 1775, outside of New England, about one-half the population was non-English.

5. How did George Washington start the global war in 1754 that would later come to be known as the Seven Years’ War?
(A) Washington forcibly relocated thousands of French Acadians from the area known as Nova Scotia to other French territories.
(B) Washington claimed, for his family, the same Ohio territory where the French had built Fort Duquesne.
(C) Washington’s men killed a French military leader on the outskirts of Fort Duquesne.
(D) Washington recklessly attacked French forces without a battle plan.
(E) Washington sent an insulting letter to French leaders in the Ohio territory.

6. Prompted by the British to promote greater intercolonial unity and defense during the French and Indian War, the Albany Congress failed in its attempts to establish colonial home rule because
(A) not all colonies sent representatives to Albany.
(B) the colonists felt it did not offer an effective plan for independence.
(C) the British authorities deemed such efforts illegal.
(D) the colonists were unwilling to fund the venture.
(E) the colonists wanted to preserve their individuality and did not see the need for union.

7. How did British leader William Pitt earn the nickname “Organizer for Victory”?
(A) He shifted the failing British military strategy toward Québec and Montréal.
(B) He relied on the experience of older generals to lead.
(C) He forced France to hand over its southernmost territories to Spain.
(D) He trained colonists for military service.
(E) He convinced colonists to donate funds for the war.

8. The intercolonial disunity that prevailed during the French and Indian War was caused by all of the following conditions EXCEPT
(A) the prevalence of conflicting religions.
(B) an enormous sense of geographic distance from one colony to the next.
(C) varied nationalities.
(D) differences about the continuation of slavery.
(E) class tensions.

9. The Proclamation of 1763
(A) exacted burdensome taxes from the colonists to finance Britain’s war debts.
(B) granted some frontier territory to Native Americans.
(C) prohibited colonists from settling beyond the Appalachians.
(D) established royal governors in the colonies.
(E) made Florida a British territory.
10. Which of the following circumstances did NOT influence Americans’ attitudes about rights and the nature of government by the 1750s?
(A) The aristocracy that was common in Britain never took hold in the colonies.
(B) Property ownership and political participation were more easily accessible in the colonies.
(C) Colonists had become accustomed to running things themselves, with little interference from the crown.
(D) They universally embraced religious toleration.
(E) The vast ocean expanse that distanced Britain from the colonies also weakened Britain’s ability to exert its authority.

11. To raise money to cover debts incurred in the Seven Years’ War and to reassert its authority over its North American colonies, Britain passed all of the following measures EXCEPT the
(A) Navigation Acts.
(B) Sugar Act.
(C) Intolerable Acts.
(D) Quartering Act.
(E) Stamp Act.

12. Americans responded to Britain’s many new taxes in the 1760s with the line, “No taxation without representation.” What did this mean exactly?
(A) That Americans wanted to have representatives in Parliament before they would accept tax legislation passed there
(B) That only colonial legislatures could tax the colonies
(C) That the colonists would accept virtual representation in fiscal matters
(D) That Parliament put the needs of citizens in England above those of its colonists
(E) That the king was the ultimate representative, and therefore exclusively held the power to tax

13. British colonists were outraged by the Townshend Acts for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
(A) it sought to skirt the issue of taxation by imposing “duties” instead.
(B) it taxed many of their favorite imported goods.
(C) monies collected under the act would pay the salaries of royal officials.
(D) it included a provision to close any colonial port that did not pay the duties.
(E) it was yet another example of taxation without representation.

14. What was the most significant role of the committees of correspondence?
(A) Writing broadsides
(B) Encouraging women’s participation in boycotts and rebellions
(C) Building momentum for a complete break with Britain
(D) Seeking every colony’s participation in the first American Congress
(E) Organizing local letter-writing campaigns to fortify colonial resistance to British policies

15. Why did tea become the focus of protests against British policies that ended with the Boston Tea Party in 1773?
(A) The price of tea had skyrocketed under the British East India Company’s trade monopoly.
(B) Colonists resented England’s attempt to force only one tea source on them.
(C) Tea touched the lives of colonists from every social class.
(D) Tea was England’s leading export.
(E) Colonists could easily go without tea.

16. The First Continental Congress met in 1774 principally to
(A) strategize ways to redress colonial grievances.
(B) declare the colonies’ independence from Britain.
(C) outline a new national government for the future United States.
(D) organize a colonial army.
(E) enlist the support of other countries in its conflict with Britain.

17. Both Britain and Spain pressured their colonies with new taxes to help pay their share of the Seven Years’ War; but reaction to these policies led to a war for independence only among British colonists for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
(A) Britain had rich and powerful enemies that colonists could tap for assistance.
(B) Spanish colonies were far more ethnically and racially divided.
(C) British settlers were accustomed to more liberal local governments than those in Spain and its colonies.
(D) rights were a central component of British vs. Spanish notions of citizenship.
(E) British colonists had established local militias from the earliest days of settlement.

18. What was the principal reason that the Second Continental Congress selected George Washington to head the army in 1775?
(A) It valued his leadership abilities.
(B) He had an impressive military track record.
(C) It wanted to squelch tensions between the colonies.
(D) He was willing to serve without pay.
(E) He was an aristocrat.
19. The Olive Branch Petition was
(A) Britain’s attempt to end the war with the colonies.
(B) Britain’s contract to hire German soldiers—called Hessians by the Americans—to halt the colonial rebellion.
(C) a last-ditch effort by the Continental Congress to urge King George to end the hostilities.
(D) German soldiers shifting their sympathies from the British to the Americans.
(E) an agreement between Britain and Native Americans that the latter would remain neutral.

20. Even as they engaged in battles in 1775 and 1776, Americans continued to resist total independence from Britain for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
(A) their loyalty to Britain was deeply ingrained.
(B) they enjoyed their status as part of a transatlantic community in which Britain was a leader.
(C) there was little colonial unity.
(D) they feared repercussions from Great Britain.
(E) they needed British protection from other potential invading nations.

21. What does Thomas Paine mean by “a natural aristocracy of talent” as he advocates in Common Sense?
(A) That only men of noble birth should lead
(B) That only the best educated and socially situated men were qualified to lead
(C) That through hard work, anyone could get ahead
(D) That the good of the majority mattered more than the welfare of individuals
(E) That republican forms of government should replace monarchies

22. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson listed all of the following as reasons for severing ties with England EXCEPT
(A) imposing taxes without consent.
(B) eliminating trial by jury.
(C) establishing a military dictatorship.
(D) granting religious tolerance to Roman Catholics and others.
(E) cutting off trade.

23. Which of the following could NOT be said about Loyalists, who did not want to break from England?
(A) They were wealthy elites who considered Patriots to be lawless brutes.
(B) They believed that no army could surpass the might of the British military.
(C) Some were British veterans of the Seven Years’ War who had relocated to America.
(D) They included new immigrants who resented the plantation elite.
(E) A large majority were African American current and former slaves.

24. What is the military significance of Washington crossing the Delaware on Christmas Day in 1776 and later surprising the Hessians at Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey?
(A) It was the Patriots’ first victory.
(B) He was able to pick up new recruits and keep fighting because of the victory.
(C) It proved a turning point in the Revolution.
(D) It led to the capture of British General Howe.
(E) It enabled the Patriots to keep New England from being attacked and isolated by the British.

25. The battle of Saratoga proved vitally important to the American cause because
(A) it encouraged France to provide much-needed military aid.
(B) the impressive British General Burgoyne perished in combat.
(C) Britain surrendered, and the Revolution was won.
(D) it boosted the morale of the Patriots.
(E) it brought France, Spain, and Germany into the conflict on the side of the Americans.

26. Which of the following was NOT among America’s goals for revolutionizing international affairs after its battle for independence?
(A) Ending colonialism
(B) Ending mercantilism
(C) Promoting free trade
(D) Instituting freedom of the seas
(E) Forging military alliances

27. During the fifty years after the Glorious Revolution, the British policy of salutary neglect of the colonial economy
(A) dissipated as the kings reasserted their power in the British government.
(B) was lessened by the capabilities of royal officials in America.
(C) was sustained by some Parliamentary leaders who believed relaxation of restrictions would spur commerce.
(D) was lessened as officials in London learned more about the colonial economies.
(E) caused the colonists to feel more American than English.
28. A conference of colonial leaders gathered in Albany, New York in 1754 to discuss a proposal by Benjamin Franklin to
(A) declare war on the French and Indians.
(B) negotiate a treaty with the French.
(C) expand a system of intercolonial roads.
(D) extend the operation of the colonial postal service.
(E) establish "one general government" for all the colonies.

29. The English decision to reorganize the British Empire after 1763 was the result of
(A) colonial demands for more efficient government.
(B) problems in the merchant community and their desire for regulation.
(C) colonial unrest, which the British government planned to put down before it became serious.
(D) enormous war debts and large increases in territory.
(E) the accession of George III to the English throne.

30. George III influenced the growing strain between the colonies and Great Britain through
(A) his alliance with the Whigs led by William Pitt.
(B) his psychological illness during the 1760s and 1770s.
(C) his willingness to defer while Parliament dictated increasingly harsh terms to the colonies.
(D) his insecure personality, which contributed to the instability of the British government during these years.
(E) his throwing the Boston Tea Party.

31. In an effort to keep peace between frontiersmen and Indians and provide for a more orderly settlement of the West, the British government
(A) granted the Indian confederations sovereign recognition.
(B) gave Indian tribes and confederations colonial status.
(C) allowed interior settlement only if settlers bought land from the tribes.
(D) put forts in the Ohio Valley to protect settlers there.
(E) forbade settlers from crossing the mountains that divided the Atlantic coast from the interior.

32. British policies after 1763
(A) destroyed the economy of the American colonies.
(B) stripped colonial assemblies of their authority.
(C) created a deep sense of economic unease, particularly in colonial cities.
(D) actually helped the colonial economy.
(E) inspired greater colonial loyalty to the crown.

33. Colonists argued that the Stamp Act was not proper because
(A) it affected only a few people, so the burden was not shared.
(B) the money raised would not be spent in the colonies.
(C) colonies could be taxed only by their provincial assemblies.
(D) the tax was too high.
(E) it violated freedom of the press.

34. British authorities decided to repeal the Stamp Act primarily because of the
(A) passage of the "Virginia Resolves."
(B) well-reasoned petitions of the Stamp Act Congress.
(C) intimidation tactics employed by the Sons of Liberty.
(D) passage of the Declaratory Act.
(E) economic pressure caused by a colonial boycott of English goods.

35. Townshend believed his taxes on the colonists would not be protested because they were
(A) "external" taxes—taxes on goods brought from overseas.
(B) not going to be strictly enforced.
(C) lower than the Stamp Act taxes.
(D) to support colonial projects.
(E) creating more government jobs for colonists.

36. The Boston Massacre
(A) drove the American resistance underground.
(B) reversed the calming trend that had occurred after the repeal of the Townshend Acts.
(C) made John Adams a leader of the resistance.
(D) killed over thirty members of the resistance.
(E) was probably the result of panic and confusion.
37. American complaints concerning lack of representation made little sense to the English, who pointed out that
(A) over eighty percent of the population of Great Britain was entitled to vote for members of Parliament.
(B) each colony was represented by an agent and a designated member of Parliament.
(C) each member of Parliament represented the interests of the whole empire rather than a particular individual or geographical area.
(D) American participation in parliamentary discussions would bind them to unpopular decisions.
(E) American colonists were eligible to vote for members of Parliament.

38. The Coercive or Intolerable Acts
(A) seriously strained relations between the colonies.
(B) made Massachusetts a martyr in the eyes of other colonies.
(C) created no concern among any group other than merchants.
(D) increased the power of colonial assemblies.
(E) led to the impressments of American merchant seamen into the British navy.

39. Which of the following was NOT a step taken by the First Continental Congress?
(A) It adopted a plan for a colonial union under British authority.
(B) It endorsed a statement of grievances.
(C) It called for military preparations.
(D) It called for a series of boycotts.
(E) It demanded the abdication of the king.

40. After Lexington and Concord,
(A) independence immediately became an American war aim.
(B) Congress rejected the "Olive Branch Petition" that was an effort at reconciliation with Britain.
(C) the minutemen advanced on Montreal and Quebec.
(D) people immediately viewed independence as a war aim, but it took Congress over a year to concur.
(E) it took almost a year for independence to become a primary war aim.

41. Thomas Paine's Common Sense is an important work because it
(A) helped Americans reconcile their differences with England.
(B) persuaded Americans that no reconciliation with Britain was possible.
(C) supported the concept of the English constitution.
(D) argued that Parliament, not the King, was the enemy.
(E) argued that William Pitt could be reasonably dealt with.

42. Britain enjoyed all of the following advantages in the Revolution EXCEPT
(A) the greatest navy and the best-equipped army in the world.
(B) superior industrial resources.
(C) greater commitment to the conflict.
(D) a coherent structure of command.
(E) well-trained, experienced soldiers and mercenaries.

43. The choice of George Washington as commander in chief was a good one because of his
(A) knowledge of military affairs.
(B) Masonic connections with European grand lodges.
(C) successful military experience in the Great War for the Empire.
(D) relaxed, informal way with his men.
(E) image among the people, who trusted and respected him.

44. John Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga
(A) convinced the French that they should help the Americans.
(B) caused the British to consider giving up the fight.
(C) made George Washington a military hero.
(D) had little effect on the war in the long run.
(E) led the British to concede New England to the Americans.

45. After 1777, the British decided to focus their efforts in the South because
(A) there was less population there.
(B) they believed there were more Loyalists there.
(C) they thought slaves would help them.
(D) they had more Indian allies there.
(E) they believed the terrain to be more favorable to conventional tactics.
46. The British were forced to surrender at Yorktown because
(A) Clinton ordered Cornwallis to surrender.
(B) Washington was able to defeat the British in the field.
(C) Americans were finally better trained than the British.
(D) the British commander underestimated the size of Washington's army.
(E) French troops and a French fleet helped trap the British.

47. During the Revolution, women took on new responsibilities. After the war,
(A) things generally went back to the way they were before and no changes occurred in the status of women.
(B) women were able to translate wartime gains into peacetime reforms.
(C) women were recognized and honored for their contributions with new careers.
(D) women got the right to vote in most northern colonies.
(E) the idea of “republican motherhood” enhanced their status, particularly in the home as educators.

48. The ultimate outcome of the Albany Plan is evidence that the American colonies:
(A) were beginning to develop a sense of nationalism
(B) did not have very strong bonds of unity with one another immediately following the French and Indian war
(C) no longer felt the Indians to be a serious threat to their survival
(D) were ready to subordinate their differences and unite for common defense
(E) mistakenly decided that the French were not a serious threat

49. Parliament's response to the colonial agitation against the Stamp Act was to:
(A) lower the tax
(B) give in completely to the colonial position
(C) repeal the Stamp Act but pass the Declaratory Act
(D) raise the amount of the tax
(E) ignore the violence and boycotts by keeping the tax in place

50. The idea that the members of Parliament spoke for the interests of all English subjects rather that for the interests of only the district that elected them is known as:
(A) proportional representation
(B) territorial representation
(C) salutary neglect
(D) virtual representation
(E) vicarious representation

51. The most important purpose of the Tea Act of 1773 was to:
(A) prevent the smuggling of tea into the colonies
(B) reinstate the tax on tea that had been abolished in 1770
(C) punish Massachusetts for the loss of revenue at the Boston Tea Party
(D) raise more revenue in the colonies in order to defray the costs of defense
(E) help the East India company out of its financial difficulties

52. The opening passages of the Declaration of Independence borrowed heavily from the writings of:
(A) Tom Paine
(B) John Locke
(C) Edmund Burke
(D) Jean Jacque Rousseau
(E) John Wilkes

53. The Northwest Ordinance included all of the following except
(A) a prohibition on slavery.
(B) a division of the territory into three to five future states.
(C) the prohibition on African Americans moving into the territory.
(D) provisions for the territories to enter the confederation on equal footing with those already in existence.
(E) protection for civil liberties.

54. The idea of the republican mother argued that women were
(A) equal to men in the fight for political authority.
(B) the true educators of patriotism for their children.
(C) guaranteed the same property rights as men.
(D) subordinate to men in all ways.
(E) required to fight in the military.
55. Which of the following was NOT a common feature of the first state constitutions?
(A) guarantees of basic civil rights 
(B) three separate branches of government 
(C) bicameral legislatures 
(D) elections every four years 
(E) popular sovereignty

56. Which of the following was the main reason that the British government issued the Proclamation of 1763?
(A) to raise money by taxing the colonies 
(B) to warn the French to stay out of British colonial territory 
(C) to stabilize the frontier by avoiding conflict with the Indians 
(D) to penalize colonists for their lack of support in the French and Indian War 
(E) to penalize Indians for their alliances with French settlers