

Chapter 10: *The Road to Independence*

Part I: Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the **BEST** response for each of the following items.

- _____ 1. What was the time period when people began to have new ideas about science, government, and society called?
- A. Mercantilism
 - B. Enlightenment
 - C. Great Awakening
 - D. Salutary Neglect by King George III

Use the information below to answer the following question.

A student makes the following claim in a class discussion.

“European monarchs felt supported by the works of John Locke and Jacques Rousseau.”

- _____ 2. Is this claim true or false? What evidence supports your answer?
- A. False – Their works challenged the monarch’s claim to power.
 - B. False – Their works focused on science and not on government.
 - C. True – Their works supported the monarchs’ position of power.
 - D. True – Their works explained why people needed a hereditary leader.
- _____ 3. What was the result of the Great Awakening?
- A. Colonists became divided into Loyalists and Patriots.
 - B. Colonists began to question the form of government in the colonies.
 - C. Colonists began to revolt against their own churches and ministers.
 - D. Colonists realized that they needed to increase their support of the monarch.
- _____ 4. How did the Navigation Acts protect the system of mercantilism in the British colonies?
- A. They promoted trade between the colonies and England by reducing the price of goods.
 - B. They made buying goods from other countries illegal, so colonists were forced to buy British-made goods.
 - C. They limited the number of ships that could dock in ports so that raw materials could only be sent to England.
 - D. They forced colonists to continue only buying British goods by placing a high tariff on imports from other countries.

- _____ 5. How did salutary neglect contribute to the American Revolution?
- A. It allowed colonists to travel to other countries.
 - B. It gave colonists a sense of self-rule and freedom.
 - C. It made colonists question the claim to power of the monarch.
 - D. It forced colonists to pay high taxes on goods imported from England.
- _____ 6. Which of the following statements BEST describes how the French colony of Canada was different from the 13 British colonies?
- A. The climate was colder, and the Canadian colonists focused on growing cash crops.
 - B. The climate was warmer, and the Canadian colonists focused on growing cash crops.
 - C. The climate was colder, and the Canadian colonists were dependent on the fur trade with the Native Americans.
 - D. The climate was warmer, and the Canadian colonists were dependent on the fur trade with the Native Americans.
- _____ 7. Why was control of the Ohio River important to the British and French?
- A. Travel by canoe or raft was much faster, and the Ohio River eventually joined the Mississippi River.
 - B. The area around the Ohio River had very fertile farmland and was considered the “Breadbasket” of the 13 colonies.
 - C. Colonists wanted to build a large dam on the Ohio River to create a water reservoir for use during times of drought.
 - D. The Native Americans that lived along the Ohio River were very involved with the fur trade and were looking to form new trade alliances.
- _____ 8. Which of the following was one of the causes of the French and Indian War?
- A. control of the fur trade
 - B. control of the Ohio River
 - C. control of the Great Lakes
 - D. control of fertile land in the “Breadbasket” of the colonies
- _____ 9. What was the result of the French and Indian War?
- A. The British won and gained control of Canada.
 - B. The French won and gained control of Canada.
 - C. The British won and gained valuable control of the fur trade along the Ohio River.
 - D. The French won and gained valuable control of the fur trade along the Ohio River.
- _____ 10. How did the French and Indian War impact Louisiana’s history?
- A. The British gained control of Louisiana during the war.
 - B. The French gave control of Louisiana to Spain during the war.
 - C. The British launched several attacks on Louisiana during the war.
 - D. The French lost control of Louisiana as part of the Treaty of Paris of 1763.

- _____ 11. Which of the following was a negative result of the French and Indian War for the British?
- A. increased debt
 - B. increased trade
 - C. decreased territory
 - D. decreased support in the colonies
- _____ 12. What was the purpose of the Proclamation Line of 1763?
- A. to prevent Native Americans from attacking colonists in the thirteen colonies
 - B. to stop smuggling in the colonies by reducing tariffs placed on imported molasses
 - C. to create new trade alliances with Native Americans and reduce smuggling in the Appalachian Mountains
 - D. to avoid future conflicts by not allowing colonists to settle on land west of the Appalachian Mountains
- _____ 13. Why were colonists upset by the passage of the Stamp Act?
- A. It dramatically increased the price of all imports in the thirteen colonies.
 - B. It was the first time the colonists had been taxed, and the people were not given a chance to vote on it.
 - C. It dramatically changed life in the colony and forced colonists to have all boxes of tea stamped before unloading ships.
 - D. It was the first time the British government placed tariffs on imported goods in the colonies, which hurt trade with other countries.

Use the information below to answer the following question.

“No taxation without representation”

- _____ 14. The quote above is a reaction to which of the following acts by the British Parliament?
- A. Tea Act
 - B. Sugar Act
 - C. Stamp Act
 - D. Quartering Act
- _____ 15. Who were the Sons of Liberty?
- A. a group of colonists that wanted to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - B. a group of colonists that harassed and threatened British officials in the colonies
 - C. a group of colonists that supported the British government and were pleased with the new taxes
 - D. a group of colonists that threatened to impose high taxes on the British to pay off the war debt

Use the information below to answer the following question.

- attempted to pay off war debt
- placed tariffs on imported goods from England
- led to the Boston Massacre

_____ 16. Which act of Parliament do the statements in the box describe?

- A. Stamp Act
- B. Deregulatory Act
- C. Townshend Acts
- D. Quartering Act

Use the information in the illustration below to answer the following question.



_____ 17. What led to the event in the illustration?

- A. Stamp Act
- B. Boston Tea Party
- C. Townshend Acts
- D. Intolerable Acts

- _____ 18. How was the Tea Act different from other acts, like the Stamp Act and Townshend Acts?
- A. It was meant to raise money to pay off the war debt.
 - B. It was meant to help the British East India Company.
 - C. It was meant to force the colonists to grow their own tea.
 - D. It was meant to encourage more people to buy Dutch imported tea.

Use the information in the image below to answer the following question.



- _____ 19. Which of the following newspaper headlines BEST describe the image?
- A. "Murder in Boston!"
 - B. "Indian Attack in Boston!"
 - C. "Fight the Sons of Liberty!"
 - D. "Destruction of Tea in Boston!"
- _____ 20. What is a boycott?
- A. self-government in the colonies
 - B. increasing the price of imported goods
 - C. using naval forces to stop shipping
 - D. refusing to buy goods as a form of protest

- _____ 21. Which of the following was a result of the Boston Tea Party?
- A. Coercive Acts
 - B. Townshend Acts
 - C. Boston Massacre
 - D. First Continental Congress
- _____ 22. What was the purpose of the First Continental Congress?
- A. for delegates from the colonies to create the Declaration of Independence
 - B. for delegates from the colonies to create a proposal to raise money to pay off the war debt
 - C. for delegates from the colonies to discuss forming an alliance and trade relationship with the French
 - D. for delegates from the colonies to discuss how to respond to the Coercive Acts and other events in Massachusetts
- _____ 23. What was the result of the First Continental Congress?
- A. The delegates agreed to sign the Declaration of Independence.
 - B. The delegates agreed to a new treaty and trade deal with the French.
 - C. The delegates agreed to boycott all British goods until the Coercive Acts were repealed.
 - D. The delegates agreed to begin sending colonists to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- _____ 24. What was the purpose of the Committees of Correspondence?
- A. to build relationships between the New England and Southern colonies
 - B. to share information between the colonies and help the colonies oppose the British
 - C. to create an alliance between the colonies to help encourage trade with the French
 - D. to strengthen the treaty between colonies and discuss ideas on how to reduce the war debt

Part II: Constructed Response

- _____ 25. Two of the most famous quotes from the time leading up to the American Revolution are “No taxation without representation” and “Give me liberty or give me death.” Explain how each quote led to the American Revolution.