

## Chapter 6 and 7 Homework

Choose the letter of the best answer.

- Great Britain's monarch King George III
  - wanted to keep peace with Britain's Native American allies.
  - wanted Parliament to repeal the Sugar Act.
  - secretly supported a ban on trade with the colonies.
  - tried to convince Samuel Adams to oppose the Stamp Act.
- The purpose of the Quartering Act was to require the colonies to
  - pay for the salaries of British soldiers.
  - buy only goods that were made in Great Britain.
  - provide housing and supplies for British soldiers.
  - stop making their own coins and use British money instead.
- The revenue that Great Britain hoped to raise in the colonies
  - was required to have an official tax stamp on it.
  - was needed by the British government to pay its debts.
  - was used to help colonists expand onto more land.
  - was collected by British soldiers stationed in the colonies.
- The British law that directly taxed the colonists was the
  - Sugar Act.
  - Proclamation of 1763.
  - Stamp Act.
  - Declaratory Act.
- Who was Patrick Henry?
  - the British prime minister responsible for the Sugar Act
  - a colonist who protested taxation without representation
  - a British leader who called for the repeal of the Stamp Act
  - a Virginia leader who called for resistance to the Stamp Act
- A group that staged protests against the Stamp Act was the
  - House of Burgesses.
  - Parliament.
  - Sons of Liberty.
  - Continental Congress.
- Why might a boycott be a good way for people to protest a law or other action that they do not like?

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

- Crispus Attucks
  - Boston Massacre
  - Townshend Acts
  - Boston Tea Party
  - Samuel Adams
  - writs of assistance
  - John Adams
- In 1767, the \_\_\_ attempted to raise money to pay the salaries of British governors and other officials in the colonies.

Chapter 6 and 7 Homework

9. One of the colonists who organized protests and urged other colonists to resist British control was \_\_\_\_, a leader of the Boston Sons of Liberty.
10. In 1770, an incident that the Sons of Liberty called the \_\_\_\_ was used as propaganda to arouse the colonists' resistance to British authority.
11. The \_\_\_\_ permitted British officers to enter colonists' homes and businesses to search for smuggled goods.
12. A colonial lawyer named \_\_\_\_ was criticized for defending several British soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre.
13. One night, in an event that became known as the \_\_\_\_, a group of colonists dressed as Native Americans boarded three British ships docked in Boston harbor and threw their cargoes overboard.
14. Among the colonists killed in the Boston Massacre was \_\_\_\_, a sailor of African and Native American ancestry.
15. Explain why the committees of correspondence were helpful in organizing colonial resistance to British policies.

Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

16. What did the colonists call the hated Coercive Acts? \_\_\_\_\_
  
17. What two villages outside of Boston were the scene of the first battles between the British and the colonists? \_\_\_\_\_
  
18. What term was used to describe a colonist who resisted the British tax laws?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
19. What were the groups of private citizens who pledged to defend their communities called?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 6 and 7 Homework

20. What was the special name for citizen-soldiers who were trained to be ready at a moment's notice? \_\_\_\_\_
  
21. What group first met in 1774 to uphold colonial rights in opposition to the Intolerable Acts?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
22. Which Son of Liberty, along with William Dawes and Samuel Prescott, rode through the towns outside of Boston to warn of the approaching British? \_\_\_\_\_
  
23. Why do you think many colonists remained Loyalists after the first fighting with British troops broke out?

If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

24. In May 1775, the Green Mountain Boys led by George Washington captured a British fort on Lake Champlain in New York.
25. The artillery that the Green Mountain Boys seized from Fort Ticonderoga was later used by Patriots to drive the British from Quebec.
26. Benedict Arnold, an officer who had played a key role in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, later helped lead the Patriots' invasion of Canada.
27. The Second Continental Congress began to act as a government for the colonies by forming an army and authorizing the printing of paper money to pay the troops.
28. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Paine wrote that people had a right to "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."
29. The Declaration of Independence is based on the idea that people have certain inalienable rights, which the government cannot take away.

Chapter 6 and 7 Homework

30. Why did the Second Continental Congress wait for more than a year after the fighting began to declare the colonies independent from Great Britain?

Choose the letter of the best answer.

31. How did George Washington help the Patriots in the American Revolution?
- A. He defeated the British at the Battles of Saratoga.
  - B. He organized and commanded the Continental Army.
  - C. He convinced Native Americans not to support the British.
  - D. All of the above
32. Which of the following is an example of a strategy?
- A. Patriot women try to help the Continental Army.
  - B. A Patriot lends the new government more than \$600,000.
  - C. Patriot victories begin to attract new army recruits.
  - D. The British plan to cut off New England from the other states.
33. Which of the following is true about Americans' support for the Revolutionary War?
- A. Most Americans strongly supported the war.
  - B. About half the Americans were Loyalists.
  - C. Very few Americans were neutral.
  - D. Most Americans did not support the war.
34. An example of a rendezvous planned during the Revolution was
- A. Thomas Paine's pamphlet to encourage the Patriots to keep fighting.
  - B. a British attempt to seize the Hudson River Valley.
  - C. a meeting of three British armies at Albany, New York.
  - D. to enlist African Americans as soldiers in the British army.
35. The turning point of the American Revolution was
- A. Washington's victory over the Hessians at Trenton, New Jersey.
  - B. the defeat of the British army at the Battles of Saratoga.
  - C. the alliance of the Iroquois nations with the Patriots.
  - D. the announcement of the Declaration of Independence.
36. Colonial women played a key role in the boycott of British goods by:
- A. buying all the British cloth and other goods they could afford.
  - B. Throwing British food and cloth into the Boston Harbor.
  - C. Buying French food and cloth instead.
  - D. Making cloth and other necessary goods at home.
37. Colonial women played a key role in the boycott of British goods by:
- A. buying British cloth and other goods they could afford.
  - B. throwing British food and cloth into the harbor.
  - C. buying French food and cloth instead.
  - D. making cloth and other necessary goods at home.

## Chapter 6 and 7 Homework

38. The colonists who participated in the Boston Tea Party
- A. disguised themselves as Indians
  - B. were caught and sent to prison
  - C. apologized to the British government
  - D. disguised themselves as British officers
39. The writs of assistance
- A. allowed colonial women to buy British cloth at reduced prices
  - B. allowed tax collectors and soldiers to search for smuggled goods
  - C. helped colonists pay for imported tea
  - D. helped each colony make its own government and laws
40. The British sent troops to Concord to :
- A. fight the American army there.
  - B. capture George Washington
  - C. seize the local militia's weapons that were stored there.
  - D. hold the town under siege.
41. Explain why some African Americans were Loyalists while others were Patriots during the American Revolution.

If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

42. The main ally of the United States in the American Revolution was Benjamin Franklin.
43. The Marquis de Lafayette was a teenage French nobleman who came to America to fight for the Patriots' cause.
44. James Forten was a teenage Patriot sailor of German descent who was captured by the British and later became famous for his efforts to end slavery.
45. George Rogers Clark was an American naval commander who became famous for his hard-fought victory over a more heavily armed British warship.
46. One reason for becoming a deserter was the profit that could be made from capturing enemy merchant ships and selling their cargoes.
47. A German officer trained the inexperienced American soldiers how to fight with bayonets, the long knives that were attached to the ends of their guns.
48. What do you think made some Patriots desert the army, while others chose to remain?

## Chapter 6 and 7 Homework

Choose the letter of the best answer.

49. Which is NOT true of guerrillas in the American Revolution?
- A. They were small bands of fighters who made hit-and-run attacks.
  - B. Both sides used guerrillas during the Revolution.
  - C. They were professional soldiers hired from the Spanish colonies.
  - D. One guerrilla band had a leader who was called the Swamp Fox.
50. The British army whose surrender signaled Great Britain's defeat in the American Revolution was led by
- A. General Rochambeau.
  - B. Baron de Kalb.
  - C. General Clinton.
  - D. Lord Cornwallis.
51. The fighting that marked Great Britain's defeat in the Revolution was named the
- A. Battle of Yorktown.
  - B. Battle of Kings Mountain.
  - C. Battle of Charles Town.
  - D. Battles of Saratoga.
52. A person who is opposed to war is called a
- A. mercenary.
  - B. pacifist.
  - C. privateer.
  - D. deserter.
53. What advantages did the British hope to gain by shifting the fighting from New England and the Middle Colonies to the Southern Colonies?

If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

54. The Treaty of Paris established the Pacific Ocean as the western boundary of the United States.
55. The idea of republicanism held that the church possessed the sole power to rule.
56. Under the form of republicanism adopted by Americans after the Revolution, only some men were allowed to vote.
57. The British ignored the term of the Treaty of Paris that required them to return any enslaved African Americans that they held.
58. The Treaty of Paris required that Congress ask the states to return any property that they had seized from Native Americans.

## Chapter 6 and 7 Homework

59. Explain how the idea of republicanism made Americans' new government different from the system of government they had under British rule.