

Chapter 5 Quiz A

1. As a result of the Treaty of Paris of 1763,
 - a. France was allowed to maintain its control over the North American fur trade
 - b. France ceded its major North American possessions to Great Britain
 - c. France was allowed to keep Louisiana
 - d. Spain was stripped of all land holdings in North America
2. In light of the major problem confronting the British government in 1763, what decision did Prime Minister George Grenville make concerning Britain's North American colonies?
 - a. He decided that the colonies should assume a greater share of the cost of running the empire
 - b. He decided that the aim of British policies should be to encourage the development of colonial manufacturing
 - c. He decided that colonial militia units should be permanently stationed along the crest of the Appalachians
 - d. He decided that representative assemblies in the colonies should be disbanded
3. Which of the following posed the greatest threat to the British colonies in North America in the early 18th century?
 - a. The Dutch
 - b. The French
 - c. The Iroquois Confederacy
 - d. The Spanish
4. The primary intent of the Sugar Act was to
 - a. Regulate colonial manufacturing
 - b. Regulate trade
 - c. Regulate colonial shipping
 - d. Raise a revenue
5. Which of the following questions best expresses the ideological dilemma that faced the colonists from 1765-1774?
 - a. How can we justify our resistance to unpopular acts of Parliament when we do not resist unpopular acts of our own assemblies?
 - b. How can we claim that Parliament has limited power over us when each colonial charter was issued by Parliament?
 - c. How can we justify our opposition to certain acts of Parliament without questioning Parliament's authority over us?
 - d. How can we challenge the authority of Parliament without also challenging the authority of our colonial assemblies?
6. Parliament's intent in passing the Coercive Acts was to
 - a. Do away with the right of a trial by jury in the American colonies
 - b. Punish Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay for the Boston Tea Party
 - c. Dissolve self-government in the British colonies
 - d. Make the Catholic Church the established church in the American colonies
7. Which of the following is true of William Pitt's policies toward the colonies during the Seven Years War?
 - a. They called for the Quartering of Troops in private homes
 - b. They allowed Americans to have battlefield command positions
 - c. They placed recruitment of troops from the colonies in local hands
 - d. They encouraged British army personnel to confiscate supplies from colonists
8. Great Britain issued the proclamation of 1763 to
 - a. Prevent the French from re-establishing themselves in North America
 - b. Maintain the dominance of the large colonial landholders
 - c. Restrict the power of colonial assemblies
 - d. Prevent clashes between colonists and Indians
9. Which of the following was the most pressing problem facing Great Britain at the end of the Seven Years War?
 - a. Hostile Indian tribes in the Ohio country
 - b. The government's war debt
 - c. Economic hard times and unemployment in England
 - d. Establishing legal authority over French settlers along the St. Lawrence
10. Which of the following is true of the Stamp Act?
 - a. It subjected violators to a trial without jury
 - b. It had little or no impact on ordinary colonists
 - c. It had to be approved by the colonial assemblies before it went into effect
 - d. It applied to only legal documents such as contracts, deeds, and wills

11. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the concept of representative government held by colonial Americans in 1763?
 - a. An assembly is not representative unless all people 21 years of age and older have the right to vote
 - b. A person elected to a colonial assembly represents only the people from the area in which the voters had a chance to vote for him directly
 - c. A person elected to a colonial assembly represents the whole colony, not just the people from his district
 - d. The population must be approximately equal in each district from which an assembly's representatives are chosen
12. How did leaders of the colonial resistance movement view the passage of the Tea Act?
 - a. As a sign that Parliament was willing to compromise on the major issues of disagreement between itself and the American colonies
 - b. As the first step toward Parliament's eventually granting a monopoly on all colonial trade to the British East India Company
 - c. As an indication that Parliament intended eventually to prohibit the sale of all tea in the American colonies
 - d. As proof that Parliament would respond positively to colonial assemblies if they presented their grievances in a respectful way
13. Why did American colonists protest Parliament's passage of the Sugar and Currency Acts?
 - a. The colonists did not believe that Parliament had the power to regulate trade
 - b. These acts placed a financial burden on many colonists who were already suffering from the effects of a depressed colonial economy
 - c. These acts placed restrictions on the type of legislation that could be enacted by colonial assemblies
 - d. The colonists contended that Parliament had no legislative power in the colonies
14. To protest the Stamp Act, colonial merchants
 - a. Refused to sell any British-made products in the American colonies
 - b. Created non-exportation associations to help stop the flow of raw materials to England
 - c. Hired privateers to harass British merchant ships in the Atlantic and Caribbean
 - d. Created non-importation associations to put pressure on British exporters
15. Which of the following is true of the Boston Massacre?
 - a. A group of Boston citizens was attacked by British soldiers without provocation
 - b. A group of off-duty British soldiers took revenge against several Boston laborers who had insulted them
 - c. A Boston mob goaded (provoked) British soldiers into firing into a crowd
 - d. Several leading resistance leaders in Boston were taken into custody and summarily executed
16. Public rituals were important to the resistance movement because they
 - a. Ensured that the dominant elite in the colonies could maintain control over the movement
 - b. Conveyed to ordinary, illiterate colonists the ideas on which the movement was based
 - c. Diverted the minds of the colonists from problems within their colonies
 - d. Intimated people into joining the movement
17. Imposition of the Tea Act would have meant which of the following for colonial consumers?
 - a. Cheaper tea
 - b. Tea of inferior quality
 - c. A scarcity of tea
 - d. Higher taxes
18. The non-importation movement was called to protest the Townshend duties was
 - a. Endorsed by most of the colonial assemblies
 - b. Inspired by colonial merchants who sought economic gain
 - c. Supported by all colonists from all classes
 - d. Effective in reducing colonial imports from England
19. After the Townshend duties were repealed, Patriots
 - a. Continued to speak of impending tyranny and of a deliberate plot against American liberties
 - b. Called for negotiations with George III to prevent future problems
 - c. Praised Parliament for having the political courage to admit its mistakes
 - d. Called for the election of representatives to an inter-colonial legislature
20. The most important reason for repeal of the Stamp Act was the
 - a. Formal protests made by colonial assemblies
 - b. Replacement of Greenville as prime minister by Lord Rockingham
 - c. Non-importation movement
 - d. Threat of even more violence and destructive mob action