

Chapter 7

The Road to Revolution, 1763-1775

A. True or False

Where the statement is true, mark T. Where it is false, mark F, and correct it in the space immediately below.

- ___ 1. The republican idea of a just society in which selfish interests were subordinated to the common good took deep root in Britain's North American colonies.
- ___ 2. The theory of mercantilism held that colonies existed primarily to provide the mother country with raw materials as well as a market for exports.
- ___ 3. British mercantilism forbade the importation of any non-British goods into the colonies.
- ___ 4. In practice, British mercantilism provided the colonies with the substantial benefits of economic subsidies, military protection, and guaranteed markets for certain goods.
- ___ 5. The fundamental motive behind the steep new taxes in the 1760s was to repay the large debt that Britain had incurred in defending its North American colonies.
- ___ 6. Americans generally accepted the right of Parliament to tax colonies to provide money for defense but denied its right to legislate about matters affecting colonial affairs.
- ___ 7. When Americans first cried "no taxation without representation," what they wanted was to be represented in the British Parliament.
- ___ 8. The colonies finally forced repeal of the Stamp Act by organizing political protests and enforcing nonimportation agreements against British goods.
- ___ 9. Colonial rebellion to the Townshend Acts' import taxes was more highly organized and successful than the earlier Stamp Act protests.
- ___ 10. The Boston Massacre provoked outrage because the British troops had been unprovoked when they opened fire on peaceful Boston citizens.
- ___ 11. Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson provoked a crisis in Boston by enforcing the importation of British tea even though he believed that the tea tax was unjust.
- ___ 12. The colonists consider the Quebec Act especially oppressive because they thought it would extend the domain of Roman Catholicism.

- ___ 13. The First Continental Congress proclaimed that the colonies would declare independence from Britain unless their grievances were redressed.
- ___ 14. One fundamental American asset in the impending war with Britain was an extensive stockpile of military weapons and supplies.
- ___ 15. A key British advantage was that they did not have to defeat all the American forces but only fight to a draw in order to crash the revolution.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided.

- ___ 1. The theory of mercantilism, by which the colonies were governed, held that
 - a. the economy should be shaped by market forces, without government interference.
 - b. the colonies should develop by becoming as economically self-sufficient as possible.
 - c. the colonial economy should be carefully controlled to serve the mother country's needs.
 - d. colonists should promote economic growth by free trade with other countries.
- ___ 2. One of the ways in which mercantilism harmed the colonial economy was
 - a. by prohibiting colonial merchants from owning and operating their own ships.
 - b. by inhibiting the development of banking and paper currency in the colonies.
 - c. by forcing the colonists to fall into debt through the purchase of goods on credit.
 - d. by forcing Virginia tobacco planters to sell their product only in Britain.
- ___ 3. The mobilization of "nonimportation" policies against the Stamp Act was politically important because
 - a. it aroused the first French support for the American cause.
 - b. it aroused revolutionary fervor among many ordinary American men and women.
 - c. it reinforced the completely nonviolent character of the anti-British movement.
 - d. It helped stimulate the development of colonial manufacturing.
- ___ 4. When British officials decided to enforce the East India Company's tea monopoly and the three-pence tax on tea
 - a. they were successful in landing the tea everywhere except Boston.
 - b. colonists were outraged because their favorite beverage would cost more than ever before.
 - c. the colonists persuaded friendly Indian tribes to dump the tea into Boston harbor.
 - d. colonists were outraged because they saw it as a trick to undermine their principled resistance to the tax..
- ___ 5. The British reacted to the Boston Tea Party by
 - a. shipping the colonial protestors to Britain for trial.
 - b. closing the Port of Boston until damages were paid and order restored.
 - c. passing the Quebec Act prohibiting trial by jury and permitting practice of Catholicism.
 - d. granting a monopoly on the sale of tea to the British East India Company.

- ___ 6. American colonists especially resented the Townshend Acts because
- they strongly disliked the British minister, “Champagne Charley” Townshend, who proposed them.
 - the revenues from the taxation would go to support British officials and judges in America.
 - the legislation called for the establishment of the Anglican church throughout the colonies.
 - the taxes were to be imposed directly by the king with out an act of Parliament.
- ___ 7. Although aimed primarily at French-speaking Canada, the Quebec Act aroused intense American fears because
- it would put the French language on an equal standing with English throughout the colonies.
 - it involved stationing British troops throughout the colonies.
 - it extended Catholic jurisdiction and a non-jury judicial system into the western Ohio country.
 - it threatened to make Canada the most favored British colony in America.
- ___ 8. The most important action the Continental Congress took to protest the Intolerable Acts was
- the formation of the Association to impose a complete boycott of all British goods.
 - the organization of a colonial militia to prepare for military resistance.
 - the formation of Committees of Correspondence to unite all the colonies in political opposition to British rule.
 - the sending of petitions to the British Parliament demanding repeal of laws.
- ___ 9. The event that precipitated the first shooting between the British and the colonists was
- the British attempt to seize Bunker Hill and the Old North Church.
 - the British attempt to seize colonial supplies and leaders at Lexington and Concord.
 - the Boston Tea Party.
 - the Boston Massacre.
- ___ 10. The British government at the time of the American Revolution was headed by
- William Pitt.
 - Charles Townshend
 - Edmund Burke
 - Lord North
- ___ 11. The American rebellion was especially dangerous to the British because they were also worried about
- possible revolts in Ireland and war with France.
 - labor unrest in British industrial cities.
 - maintaining sufficient troops in India.
 - their ability to maintain naval control in oceans.
- ___ 12. The British political party that was generally more sympathetic to the American cause was
- the Tory Party.
 - the Labor Party.
 - the Country Party.
 - the Whig Party.

- ___ 13. One of the advantages the British enjoyed in the impending conflict with the colonies was
 - a. a determined and politically effective government.
 - b. the ability to enlist foreign soldiers, Loyalists, and Native Americans in their military forces.
 - c. a highly motivated and efficiently run military force n America.
 - d. the concentration of colonial resistance in a few urban centers.

- ___ 14. One of the advantages the colonists enjoyed in the impending conflict with Britain was
 - a. fighting defensively on a large, agriculturally self-sufficient continent.
 - b. a well-organized and effective political leadership.
 - c. a strong sense of unity among the various colonies.
 - d. the fact that nearly all Americans owned their own firearms.

- ___ 15. In the Revolutionary War, African Americans
 - a. unanimously supported the American patriot cause.
 - b. were generally neutral between the British and American forces..
 - c. fought in both the American patriot and British loyalist military forces.
 - d. took the opportunity to stage substantial slave revolts.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. The basic economic and political theory by which seventeenth- and eighteenth-century European powers governed their overseas colonies.

- _____ 2. The set of Parliamentary laws, first passed in 1650, that restricted colonial trade and directed it to the benefit of Britain.

- _____ 3. The term for products, such as tobacco, that could be shipped only to England and not to foreign markets.

- _____ 4. Hated British courts in which juries were not allowed and defendants were assumed guilty until proven innocent.

- _____ 5. British governmental theory that Parliament spoke for all British subjects, including Americans, even if they did not vote for its members.

- _____ 6. The effective form of organized colonial resistance against the Stamp Act, which made homespun clothing fashionable.

- _____ 7. The product taxed under the Townshend Acts that generated the greatest colonial resistance.

- _____ 8. Underground networks of communication and propaganda, established by Samuel Adams, that sustained colonial resistance.

- _____ 9. Religion that was granted toleration in the trans-Allegheny West by the Quebec Act, arousing deep colonial hostility.
- _____ 10. British political party opposed to Lord North’s Tories and generally more sympathetic to the colonial cause.
- _____ 11. German mercenaries hired by George III to fight the American revolutionaries
- _____ 12. Paper currency authorized by Congress to finance the Revolution depreciated to near worthlessness.
- _____ 13. Effective organization created by the First Continental Congress to provide a total, unified boycott of all British goods.
- _____ 14. Rapidly mobilized colonial militiamen whose refusal to disperse sparked the first battle of the Revolution.
- _____ 15. Term for British regular troops, scorned as “lobster backs” and “bloody backs” by Bostonians and other colonials.

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ___ 1. John Hancock ___ 2. George Grenville ___ 3. Stamp Act ___ 4. Sons and Daughters of Liberty ___ 5. Charles Townshend ___ 6. Crispus Attucks ___ 7. George III ___ 8. Samuel Adams ___ 9. Boston Tea Party ___ 10. Intolerable Acts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. British minister who raised a storm of protest by passing the Stamp Act B. Legislation passed in 1765 but repealed the next year, after colonial resistance made it impossible to enforce. C. Body, led by John Adams, that issued a Declaration of Rights and organized The Association to boycott all British good. D. Legislation that required colonists to feed and shelter British troops and led to suspension of the New York legislature upon its refusal to obey. E. Nineteen-year-old major general in the Revolutionary army. F. Wealthy president of the Continental Congress and “King of Smugglers.” G. Minister whose clever attempt to impose import taxes nearly succeeded but eventually brewed trouble for Britain. H. Zealous defender of the common people’s rights and organizer of underground propaganda committees. I. Harsh measures of retaliation of a tea party, including the Boston Port Act. J. Stubborn ruler, lustful for power; served by compliant ministers like Lord North. |
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| ___ 11. Thomas Hutchinson | K. Alleged leader of radical protesters killed in Boston Massacre. |
| ___ 12. First Continental Congress | L. Organizational genius who turned raw colonial recruits into tough professional soldiers |
| ___ 13. Marquis de Lafayette | M. Women and men who enforced the nonimportation agreements, sometimes by coercive means. |
| ___ 14. Baron von Steuben | N. British governor of Massachusetts whose stubborn policies helped provoke the Boston Tea Party. |
| ___ 15. Quartering Act | O. Event organized by disguised "Indians" to sabotage British support of British East India Company monopoly. |

E. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column.

- | <u>Cause</u> | <u>Effect</u> |
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| ___ 1. American distance from England and the growth of colonial self-government. | A. Prompted the summoning of the First Continental Congress |
| ___ 2. British mercantilism | B. Led Grenville to propose the Sugar Act, Quartering Act, and Stamp Act |
| ___ 3. The large British debt incurred defending the colonies in the French and Indian War | C. Precipitated the Battle of Lexington and Concord |
| ___ 4. Passage of the Stamp Act | D. Fired on colonial citizens in the Boston Massacre |
| ___ 5. British troops sent to enforce order in Boston | E. Prompted passage of the Intolerable Acts, including the Boston Port Act |
| ___ 6. The British government's attempt to maintain the East India Company's tea monopoly | F. Resulted in the printing of large amounts of paper currency and skyrocketing inflation |
| ___ 7. The Boston Tea Party | G. Enforced restrictions on colonial manufacturing, trade, and paper currency |
| ___ 8. The Intolerable Acts | H. Led to gradual development of a colonial sense of independence years before the Revolution |
| ___ 9. A British attempt to seize the colonial militia's gunpowder supplies. | I. Spurred patriots to stage Boston Tea Party |
| ___ 10. Continental Congress's reluctance to tax Americans for war | J. Was greeted in the colonies by the nonimportation agreements, the Stamp Act Congress, and the forced resignation of stamp agents. |