

## › Review Questions

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- William Pitt was able to convince the colonies to fight in the Seven Years' War by
  - threatening military reprisals by the British army
  - threatening to make the colonists fight the French by themselves
  - putting the recruiting of troops in the colonies totally in the hands of the colonies themselves
  - paying colonial soldiers generous bonuses to fight against the French
- The Stamp Act created great fury in the colonies because
  - it imposed massive duties on the colonies
  - it was the first time Parliament had imposed a duty on the colonies
  - it took badly needed revenue away from colonial legislatures
  - this was the first time that Parliament imposed a direct tax on the colonies
- The statement “taxation without representation is tyranny” was first proclaimed by
  - Benjamin Franklin
  - John Hancock
  - Samuel Adams
  - Patrick Henry
- After the Seven Years' War, resentment between the British and the colonists existed for all of the following reasons *except*
  - The British resented the fact that few colonists had actually helped them in the war against the French.
  - British soldiers had been quartered in colonial homes.
  - The British resented the fact that some colonists continued to trade with the French at the beginning of the war.
  - Colonial militiamen felt the British exhibited a patronizing attitude toward them.
- Most delegates at the First Continental Congress of 1774
  - felt that there should be a total boycott of British goods by the colonies
  - felt that the colonies should firmly resist measures to tax them without their consent
  - felt that it was time to seriously consider military measures against the British
  - wanted the British to totally refrain from regulating trade to the colonies

## › Answers and Explanations

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- C.** Pitt put the recruiting of colonial troops totally in local hands and agreed to reimburse the colonies for all their expenses during the war.
- D.** All previous taxation of the colonies had been self-imposed.
- C.** This statement was first made by Adams in 1768 in an article he wrote opposing the Townshend Acts.
- A.** The colonies contributed nearly 24,000 men to the war effort—while the British contributed 25,000.
- B.** Although some, including Sam Adams, wanted a boycott of all British goods, John Adams crafted a compromise that called for the colonies to oppose “taxation without representation.”

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1. The purpose of the Olive Branch Petition was to
  - A. rally colonial support for war against Great Britain
  - B. petition the king for redress of economic grievances suffered by the colonies
  - C. ask the king to craft a solution to end the tensions between Great Britain and the colonies
  - D. ask the king to grant independence to the colonies
2. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, the British were extremely confident of victory because all of the following reasons *except*
  - A. They had outstanding generals that would be commanding British forces in the Americas.
  - B. There were many Loyalists throughout the American colonies.
  - C. The Continental army suffered from poor discipline.
  - D. The British had an outstanding navy.
3. All of the following were contained in the Treaty of Paris of 1783 *except*
  - A. Territory west of the Appalachian Mountains was ceded to the Americans.
  - B. American independence was recognized by Great Britain.
  - C. Quebec and the area immediately surrounding it was ceded to the Americans.
  - D. Former Loyalists in the colonies could retrieve property seized from them during the Revolutionary War.
4. Women were important in the war effort because they
  - A. provided much of the financial backing for the colonial cause
  - B. wrote influential articles in colonial newspapers urging the colonies to resist the British
  - C. provided clothing and blankets for the frozen troops at Valley Forge
  - D. maintained economic stability in the colonies by managing households across the colonies while men were off fighting the British
5. The weakness of the national government created by the Articles of Confederation was demonstrated by the fact that it was *not given the power to*
  - A. mediate disputes between states
  - B. raise an army
  - C. conduct foreign relations
  - D. print money

## > Answers and Explanations

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1. **C.** Although the Second Continental Congress began to prepare the colonies for war against Great Britain, the delegates also voted to send this petition to George III, asking him to create harmony between Great Britain and the colonies.
2. **A.** Several of the main generals commanding British troops in the Revolutionary War proved early on to be quite ordinary in tactical and leadership skills.
3. **C.** None of the British territory in Canada was taken from them as a result of the treaty.
4. **D.** Although women assisted the war effort in many ways, they made an important contribution by managing estates and farms while their husbands were serving in the colonial militias or in the Continental army.
5. **B.** The national government was not given the power to issue taxes, regulate commerce, or raise an army.

- Many critics viewed the Alien and Sedition Acts of John Adams as gross overextensions of the power given to the federal government by the Constitution.

### Time Line

- 1787: Constitutional Convention ratifies U.S. Constitution  
 1788: U.S. Constitution ratified by states  
 1789: Washington sworn in as first president  
 1790: Hamilton issues plans proposing to protect infant U.S. industries  
 1791: Establishment of First National Bank  
       Ratification of the Bill of Rights  
 1793: Democratic-Republican clubs begin to meet  
 1794: Whiskey Rebellion begins  
 1795: Jay's Treaty with England/Pinckney's Treaty with Spain  
 1796: John Adams elected president, Thomas Jefferson, vice president (each from  
       a different political party)  
 1798: XYZ Affair  
       Sedition Act of John Adams issued  
       Kentucky and Virginia Resolves  
 1800: Convention of 1800  
       Thomas Jefferson elected president

## > Review Questions

- The Connecticut Plan presented to the Constitutional Convention of 1787:
  - Proposal for a two-house legislature based on proportional representation.
  - Proposal for a one-house legislature based on proportional representation.
  - Proposal for a two-house legislature, with one house based on proportional representation.
  - Proposal for a balance of power between executive, legislative, and judicial branches.
- The Kentucky and Virginia Resolves
  - expressed support for the new U.S. Constitution
  - stated that individual states do not have to enforce laws the states consider unconstitutional
  - were written to support John Adams's support of the Sedition Act
  - were written in opposition to the economic policies of Alexander Hamilton
- Many in America felt that the English and the French failed to treat the United States as a major power in this era. All of the following are evidence of that *except*
  - the Convention of 1800
  - Jay's Treaty
  - the treatment of American ships by the British during the 1790s
  - the XYZ Affair
- Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton had different views on all of the following *except*
  - the amount of power the federal government should have
  - the tariff policy of the United States
  - the importance of a national bank
  - their belief in the power of the U.S. Constitution
- Under the Electoral College system
  - voters directly elect the president of the United States
  - voters approve electors, who elect the president of the United States
  - it is possible to win the popular vote and lose the election in the Electoral College
  - B and C above

## › Answers and Explanations

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- 1. C.** The Connecticut Plan, also called the Great Compromise, was ratified by the delegates. Under this plan, representation in the House of Representatives would be by population, while all states would have equal representation in the Senate.
- 2. B.** After the passage of the Sedition Act, legislatures in Kentucky and Virginia passed resolutions stating that states do not have to enforce laws they consider to be unconstitutional.
- 3. A.** As a result of the Convention of 1800, the French agreed to compensate the United States for ships seized during the previous decade. Events mentioned in all of the other choices demonstrate that the French and English had little respect for American rights in diplomatic matters and on the high seas during this era.
- 4. D.** Both believed in the power of the Constitution, although their interpretations of the Constitution were different. Jefferson believed in a strict interpretation of the Constitution, while Hamilton believed in a broad interpretation.
- 5. D.** As demonstrated in the presidential election of 2000, it is possible to get the most number of votes nationwide but to lose the presidential election in the Electoral College. This also occurred in the presidential elections of 1876 and 1888.