

ROAD TO THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

TEST

1. What was the group that symbolized the first time the colonies united against the mother country?
 - a) Regulators
 - b) Lords Proprietors
 - c) Sons of Liberty
 - d) First Continental Congress
2. Who was the British monarch leading up to the American Revolution?
 - a) Anthony Ashley Cooper
 - b) George Washington
 - c) Charles II
 - d) George III
3. Goods brought into a country for sale
 - a) Exports
 - b) Cash Crops
 - c) Imports
 - d) Tariffs
4. Why did Parliament choose to raise taxes on the American colonies beginning in 1763?
 - a) To build a new home for the Royal Governor
 - b) To buy a surplus of rice and indigo
 - c) To help pay the French and Indian War Debt
 - d) To increase subsidies to Indigo plantation owners
5. What was the purpose of the Intolerable Acts?
 - a) A response to the Boston Tea Party
 - b) To put a duty on lead, paint, and tea
 - c) Prevent smuggling of French goods
 - d) To allow colonists to move into the Cherokee Territory
6. The colonist were upset with the British after the French and Indian War for all of the following EXCEPT...
 - a) The British gave up their policy of salutary neglect.
 - b) The British started to enforce their mercantilist policies.
 - c) The British became allies with the Cherokee against them.
 - d) The British taxed them without giving them a voice in Parliament.
7. Which of the following statements best summarizes the impact of the French and Indian War on South Carolina? (8-2.1)
 - a) South Carolina experienced a significant decline in population.
 - b) The French and Indian War contributed to the Cherokee War.
 - c) French settlers migrated out of South Carolina and back to their homeland.
 - d) The Native Americans regained territory that was lost to the English settlers.

8. Which of the following correctly identifies the sides during the French & Indian War?
- a) Spanish, French and Indians against the British
 - b) French and Indians against British**
 - c) British against the Cherokee
 - d) French against the Indians
9. What caused an end to the peaceful relationship between the Cherokee and the British during the French and Indian War?
- a) the British failed to prevent the French from taking land from the Cherokee
 - b) the demise of the fur trade between the British and Cherokee
 - c) the British failed to protect the Cherokee from the French and its Indian allies when they attacked them**
 - d) the British forced the Cherokees back to Spanish Florida
10. How did the colonists plan to address the problem of the Intolerable Acts?
- a) They begged the king for forgiveness
 - b) They asked Parliament to rewrite the document
 - c) Sent delegates to the Continental Congress**
 - d) They attacked British forts and began a war
11. A tax that the British Parliament placed on newspapers and official documents sold in the American Colonies.
- a) Stamp Act**
 - b) Townshend Duties
 - c) Continental Congress
 - d) Sugar Act
12. This struggle between the British and the French in the colonies of North America was part of a worldwide war known as the Seven Years' War
- a) Civil War
 - b) War of 1812
 - c) American Revolution
 - d) French and Indian War**
13. In 1774, what did the colonists establish to govern the colonies instead of the Royal Governor?
- a) Asked the Lord Proprietors to resume control of South Carolina
 - b) Held an election for President
 - c) Appointed representatives to the Committee of 99**
 - d) Elected their own Royal Governor
14. To refuse to buy products, goods or use the services of a merchant or country.
- a) Smuggle
 - b) Mercantilism
 - c) Picket
 - d) Boycott**
15. A tax on imported goods, also known as a tariff
- a) Boycott
 - b) Duty**
 - c) Subsidy
 - d) Tariff

16. Vice Admiralty Courts....
- a) Were used to capture smugglers illegally buying sugar from France.
 - b) Were a problem because they did not use juries.
 - c) Were created by the king in the backcountry
 - d) Helped to ease tensions between the colonists and parliament
17. How did the Sons of Liberty play a significant role in enforcing boycotts of British products?
- a) Through persuasion and intimidation
 - b) They represented the wealthy who were buying the products.
 - c) By not allowing British ships into colonial ports
 - d) By advertising the boycotts in the local paper
18. What were colonists trying to express with the phrase "No taxation, without representation!" (8-2.2)
- a) Colonists thought that the king should replace the General Assembly.
 - b) Colonists believed that every man should think for himself.
 - c) Colonists thought that it was unfair that they had no voice in Parliament.
 - d) Colonists did not agree with the taxes, but were going to accept them.
19. What did the Tea Act create? (8-2.2)
- a) A law against exporting tea to the Caribbean
 - b) An alliance of the colonists with Asian tea markets
 - c) A monopoly on tea sales to the colonists through the British East India Company
 - d) Tax on imported tea that the colonists paid weekly
20. The lawmaking body of British government
- a) Senate
 - b) Congress
 - c) King
 - d) Parliament
21. What was the result of the Cherokee War?
- a) The French assisted the Cherokees to defeat the British
 - b) The French defeated the Cherokees
 - c) The British defeated and took Cherokee territory
 - d) The colonists in the Backcountry lost their land
22. Which two battles started the American Revolution in the colonies?
- a) Charles Town and Boston
 - b) Philadelphia and Boston
 - c) Lexington and Concord
 - d) Georgetown and Charles Town
23. Bring goods into a country illegally without paying taxes or recording the shipment
- a) Export
 - b) Smuggle
 - c) Boycott
 - d) Import

24. What led to the repeal of the Stamp Act? (8-2.2)
- a) The King of England was forced to focus his efforts on a war with Spain.
 - b) Parliament was disrupted by a change in leadership.
 - c) The governor wanted to reward the colonists for supporting taxes.
 - d) Colonists boycotted and protested until the tax was removed.
25. What problem did the British have following the French & Indian War?
- a) The Natives were upset with the British treatment of them
 - b) They were defeated by the French
 - c) They had a large war debt
 - d) They did not have any territory west of the Mississippi River
26. How did the French and Indian War directly impact South Carolina?
- a) Officially raised the SC militia
 - b) Caused the Cherokee War
 - c) Provided training of SC for future wars
 - d) Caused the Yemassee War
27. What significant role did the Sons of Liberty have prior to the American Revolution? (8-2.2)
- a) They enforced boycotts through persuasion and intimidation.
 - b) They created laws that forbid taxing imports.
 - c) They formed and trained a militia.
 - d) They drafted the Declaration of Independence.
28. During the French and Indian War, which tribe of Native Americans were South Carolinians fighting?
- a) Edisto
 - b) Cherokee
 - c) Catawba
 - d) Yemassee
29. What happened to the relationship between the British and colonists after the French and Indian War?
- a) It strengthened their trading relationship.
 - b) It became stronger.
 - c) Tensions would escalate
 - d) It grew distant.
30. How did the French and Indian War indirectly cause the American Revolution? (8-2.1)
- a) Native Americans created an alliance against Great Britain.
 - b) It was difficult for the British to control their newly acquired land.
 - c) Americans believed they could overtake the weakened British army.
 - d) The colonists began to rebel against the tax increases following the war.
31. The French & Indian War was part of a larger war called
- a) The Seven Years War
 - b) The Revolutionary War
 - c) The American Revolution
 - d) The Civil War

32. Even though the Continental Congress established a non-importation and non-exportation agreement, South Carolina delegates successfully argued for what cash crop to be traded?
- a) Cotton
 - b) Tea
 - c) Rice
 - d) Indigo
33. How did the French and Indian War lead to tension between the Cherokee and British?
- a) British failed to pay for the land they purchased
 - b) British exposed the Cherokee to smallpox
 - c) British sold the Cherokee as slaves to the French
 - d) British failed to protect the Cherokee
34. Where did the French and Indian War take place?
- a) Africa
 - b) England
 - c) North America
 - d) France

ANSWER KEY

1	C	1	21	C	1
2	D	1	22	C	1
3	C	1	23	B	1
4	C	1	24	D	1
5	A	1	25	C	1
6	C	1	26	B	1
7	B	1	27	A	1
8	B	1	28	B	1
9	C	1	29	C	1
10	C	1	30	D	1
11	A	1	31	A	1
12	E	0	32	C	1
	D	1	33	D	1
13	C	1	34	C	1
14	D	1			
15	B	1			
16	E	0			
	B	1			
17	A	1			
18	C	1			
19	C	1			
20	D	1			