

ADDITIONAL READING EXERCISE TWO

Instructions: For this exercise, students will read a variety of documents relating to the American Revolution and final years of the eighteenth century (1763-1801). Links to online versions of these documents are provided on the professor's website at http://profbutler.watermelon-kid.com/students/reading/1301_reading.htm#2. Referring to this material, students will answer the following questions on a Scantron Form 882-E.

1. In his *Proclamation of 1763*, King George III decreed:
 - a) That the western lands were open for settlement by the American colonists
 - b) That the inhabitants of Quebec were required to return to France
 - c) That the western lands were closed to settlement by the American colonists
 - d) That the Spaniards living in Florida would have to become members of the Church of England

2. The *Revenue (or Molasses or Sugar) Act of 1764*:
 - a) Lowered the tax on molasses
 - b) Raised the tax on molasses
 - c) Required more stringent enforcement of the law
 - d) Both A and C above

3. The *Currency Act of 1764*:
 - a) Required the colonies to mint only coins
 - b) Prohibited the issuance of colonial currency
 - c) Established the Spanish milled dollar as the medium of exchange in the British colonies in America
 - d) All the above

4. What was the purpose of the *Stamp Act*?
 - a) To raise money to pay for the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the American colonies
 - b) To raise money to pay for a new palace for King George III
 - c) To raise money to increase the size of the Royal Navy
 - d) All the above

5. On what date was the *Stamp Act* due to take effect?
 - a) March 22, 1765
 - b) November 1, 1765
 - c) July 4, 1776
 - d) On the King's birthday

6. True (A) or False (B): Under the *Stamp Act*, playing cards and dice were also taxed.
7. Section LIV of the *Stamp Act* stated the purpose of the act, which was:
- To raise money to pay for the expenses of defending, protecting and securing the American colonies
 - To raise money to pay for a new palace for King George III
 - To raise money to increase the size of the Royal Navy
 - All the above
8. What did the *Virginia Resolves* declare?
- That the original colonists brought with them all the “privileges and immunities” enjoyed by the people of Great Britain
 - That the charters granted by King James I gave the people of Virginia all the “privileges and immunities” enjoyed by the people of Great Britain
 - That the people of Virginia had never given up their right to be taxed and governed by their own assembly
 - That taxes imposed on Virginians by any body but the House of Burgesses was illegal and unconstitutional
 - All the above
9. What did the Stamp Act Congress’ *Declaration of Rights* state?
- That Americans were entitled all the rights and privileges of the people of Great Britain
 - That the Americans were not represented in the British Parliament
 - That the Americans could not be taxed without their consent
 - All the above
10. The *1765 New York Merchants Non-Importation Agreement* stated that New York merchants would refuse to import British goods until:
- All British troops were withdrawn from the colonies
 - King George III abdicated
 - The *Stamp Act* was repealed
 - Americans were allowed to send representatives to Parliament
11. What was the **effective** date of the *Stamp Act repeal*?
- November 1, 1765
 - March 18, 1766
 - May 1, 1766
 - The King’s Birthday
12. Which one of these statements is **NOT** true about the *Declaratory Act*?
- It was passed by Parliament the same day as the repeal of the Stamp Act
 - It called for American representation in Parliament
 - It stated that the American colonies were subordinate to Parliament
 - It stated that Parliament had the right to pass laws for America in all cases

13. The *Quartering Act of 1765* allowed for the billeting of British soldiers in:
- Barracks provided by the colonies
 - Inns
 - Alehouses
 - All the above
14. What was the purpose of the *1767 Townshend Revenue Act*?
- To prevent the clandestine running of goods
 - Defray the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the colonies
 - To raise money for the defense of the West Indies
 - All of the above
 - Both A and B above
15. The *1767 Townshend Revenue Act* taxed which commodities?
- Paint
 - Glass
 - Lead
 - Tea
 - All the above
16. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *1768 Massachusetts Circular Letter*?
- The letter said Parliament had no authority to tax the colonies because Americans were not represented in Parliament
 - The letter expressed the hope that the separate colonial assemblies would harmonize with one another
 - The letter claimed that the American colonists enjoyed the same rights and protections under the British constitution as people who lived in Britain
 - That Parliament had unlimited authority to tax the colonies
17. What events immediately preceded the sending of British troops to Boston in 1768? (See *Boston Massacre Trials Chronology*)
- The royal governor of Massachusetts was lynched by a mob
 - British troops already present were attacked by a mob
 - Customs officials were attacked by a mob
 - Colonists prevented the collection of customs duties
 - Both C and D above
18. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the so-called “Boston Massacre”? (See *Boston Massacre Trials Chronology*)
- The “Massacre” occurred on March 5, 1770
 - Five American civilians were killed in the “Massacre”
 - The soldiers who took part in the “Massacre” were never brought to trial
 - All but two soldiers were acquitted on a charge of murder

19. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *repeal of the Townshend Acts*?
- All the duties (taxes) were repealed
 - All duties *except* the tax on tea were repealed
 - Lord North called for repeal on the same day the “Boston Massacre” occurred
 - The repeal was passed April 12, 1770
- 20: Passage of the 1773 Tea Act:
- Gave the East India Company a monopoly on the tea trade to America
 - Led to lower prices for tea in America
 - Placed no new tax on tea
 - All the above
21. What did the *New York Sons of Liberty* resolve in 1773?
- That anyone who allowed the import of British tea into the colonies as long as it taxed was for the purpose of raising revenue in America was an “enemy to the liberties of America”
 - That anyone who sold British tea as long as it was taxed for the purpose of raising revenue in America was an “enemy to the liberties of America”
 - That anyone who bought British tea as long as it was taxed for the purpose of raising revenue in America was an “enemy to the liberties of America”
 - All the above
22. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *1774 Boston Port Act*?
- The act was effective June 1, 1774
 - The act closed the port of Boston
 - The act opened the port of Boston
 - The act required “satisfaction” (payment) for the tea destroyed in December 1773
23. The *1774 Massachusetts Government Act* required whose consent if the colonists wanted to hold other than an annual meeting?
- The King’s
 - Parliament’s
 - The Governor’s
 - The Board of Trade
24. The *1774 Administration of Justice Act* gave the Governor the authority to direct that anyone accused of committing a capital crime in Massachusetts:
- Be tried in Massachusetts
 - Be tried in another colony
 - Be tried in Great Britain
 - Either B or C above

25. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *1774 Quebec Act*?
- It extended the boundaries of Quebec west to the Mississippi River
 - It provided for religious toleration of the Roman Catholic Faith
 - It required the inhabitants of Quebec to become members of the Church of England
 - It allowed the King to promote the Protestant religion
26. What did the *First Continental Congress* declare in 1774?
- That the American colonists had all the rights and liberties of Englishmen
 - That only the colonial legislatures had the authority to tax the colonists
 - That a standing army in America was unlawful
 - All the above
27. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *Second Continental Congress' 1775 Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms*?
- The colonists took full responsibility for starting hostilities
 - The colonists blamed British troops for starting hostilities
 - The colonists said that Parliament had ignored their written entreaties (protests)
 - The colonists said they believed the governor of Canada was encouraging the Indians to attack them
28. What was the purpose of the so-called "Olive Branch Petition?"
- To ask the king to restore peace in the colonies by withdrawing troops
 - To ask the king to bring about a reconciliation between the colonies and Britain
 - To ask the king to punish members of Parliament for mistreating them
 - All the above
 - Both A and B above
29. In his pamphlet *Common Sense*, Thomas Paine argued:
- Against the concept of hereditary monarchy
 - In favor of declaring colonial independence
 - In favor of a republican form of government
 - All the above
30. Which one the following statements are **NOT** true about the *Declaration of Independence*?
- Thomas Jefferson wrote most of it
 - The Continental Congress adopted it on July 4, 1776
 - The engrossed copy was signed on July 4, 1776
 - The engrossed copy was not signed until August 1776

31. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Treaty of Alliance with France?
- Both the U.S. and France agreed to not lay down their arms until the independence of the United States had been achieved
 - The U.S. agreed that France had the right to re-claim territories in North America lost as a result of French and Indian or Seven Years War
 - Benjamin Franklin signed this document
 - Both France and the U.S. agreed not to make a treaty with Great Britain without the consent of the other
32. In the *1783 Treaty of Paris*, the British agreed:
- To recognize the independence of the United States
 - That the western boundary of the United States was the Mississippi River
 - That Americans could continue to fish off the coast of Newfoundland
 - All the above
 - Only A and C above
33. The *Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom* declared:
- No man would be compelled to attend religious services
 - No man would be punished for his personal religious beliefs
 - All men were free to profess their own personal religious beliefs
 - All the above
34. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the *Articles of Confederation*?
- The Articles were the law of the land from 1781 to 1789
 - The Articles gave each state one vote in Congress, regardless of population size
 - The United States government consisted only of Congress (no executive or judicial branches)
 - The Congress had the power to levy taxes
35. For what did the *1787 Northwest Ordinance* provide?
- The division of the Northwest Territory into from three to five states
 - A three-stage method of admitting new states
 - A bill of rights for territorial inhabitants
 - All the above
 - Only A and B above
36. True (A) or False (B): The *Virginia Plan* formed the basic outline for the *United States Constitution*.
37. True (A) or False (B): Under the *Constitution*, as originally written, three-fifths of the slaves (“all other persons”) were counted for representational purposes.

38. Under the *Constitution*, which one of the following is **NOT** a requirement for serving as a United States Representative?
- Must be at least 25 years old
 - Must be a citizen
 - Must be a college graduate
 - Must reside in the state represented
39. Under the *Constitution*, which one of these serves the longest?
- Representative
 - Senator
 - President
 - Supreme Court Justice
40. Among the powers granted to Congress, which is the first listed?
- Power to declare war
 - Power to levy taxes
 - Power to set uniform weights and measures
 - Power to regulate interstate commerce
41. Who or what has the power of approval (or disapproval) of any appointments made by the President?
- The Senate
 - The House of Representatives
 - The Vice-President
 - The Supreme Court
42. Which one of the following is **NOT** a Constitutional power or responsibility of the President?
- Issue pardons
 - Declare war
 - Give a State-of-the-Union message
 - Make treaties with foreign countries and Indian tribes
43. True (A) or False (B): As provided for in the *Constitution*, the Presidential oath of office concludes with the words “So help me God.”
44. True (A) or False (B): Slavery is not mentioned by name in the *Constitution*. (When answering this question, reference only the original *Constitution*, **NOT** the amendments.)
45. In what city did President George Washington deliver his first inaugural address?
- New York
 - Philadelphia
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Boston

46. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** true about the Bill of Rights? (To answer this question, it might be helpful to compare the linked document to the Bill of Rights in the back section of your textbook.)
- There were originally twelve proposed amendments
 - The present first amendment was originally the third
 - The present first amendment gives citizens the right to bear arms
 - The present first amendment protects freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly.
47. True (A) or False (B): In his *Farewell Speech*, Washington advised against permanent foreign alliances.
48. True (A) or False (B): The *1796 Barbary Pirate treaty* states that the United States was **NOT** founded upon the Christian religion.
49. Which one of the following was **NOT** a provision of the so-called “Jay Treaty?”
- British troops would be withdrawn from the United States by June 1, 1796
 - British vessels could enter the Mississippi River
 - The United States would take care of unpaid debts to British creditors
 - American ships could freely carry contraband of war to Britain’s enemies without risk of seizure
50. True (A) or False (B): The *Sedition Act of 1798* gave the federal government the authority to fine or imprison anyone who spoke out against, or printed any criticism of, the President or federal law.