

Directions: Answer the following question(s).

Section

- 1 During the American Revolution, which of the following governing bodies established an Army to unify the colonies?
- A. 1st Continental Congress
  - B. 2nd Continental Congress
  - C. House of Burgesses
  - D. Mayflower Compact
- 2 Which important event was a direct outcome of the 2nd Continental Congress?
- A. publication of “Common Sense”
  - B. approval of the “Declaration of Cause and Necessity of Taking Up Arms”
  - C. election of George Washington as President of the United States
  - D. the arrival of Benjamin Franklin in France
- 3 What document did the 2nd Continental Congress send to Britain as a final attempt for peaceful resolution?
- A. Common Sense
  - B. Olive Branch Petition
  - C. Declaration of Independence
  - D. Articles of Confederation
- 4 On July 4th, 1776, the 2nd Continental Congress adopted what document to unify the colonies?
- A. The Constitution
  - B. The Articles of Confederation
  - C. The Declaration of Independence
  - D. Mayflower Compact

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The writing desk above belonged to the **MAIN** author of the Declaration of Independence. Who was he?

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. George Washington
- C. Thomas Paine
- D. John Adams

6 Which colonial leader helped lead colonists to revolution by gaining the support of the French?

- A. George Washington
- B. Thomas Paine
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. Thomas Jefferson

7 Which colonial leader led colonists to independence by publishing *Common Sense*?

- A. George Washington
- B. Thomas Paine
- C. Benjamin Franklin
- D. Thomas Jefferson

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- 8 What did colonists believe was the purpose of government?
- A. to spread religion
  - B. to colonize new lands
  - C. to protect individual rights
  - D. to collect taxes
- 9 The King declares **colonists** shall have no say in Parliament. What right is being taken away from the colonists?
- A. Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness
  - B. Consent of the governed
  - C. Common Good
  - D. Limited Government
- 10 Which *right* was taken away from the colonists when the King declared war against them?
- A. Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness
  - B. Consent of the Governed
  - C. Equality
  - D. Limited Government
- 11 The King declares **citizens of England** have a right to a jury trial, but colonial citizens do not. What right is being taken away from the colonists?
- A. Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness
  - B. Consent of the governed
  - C. Equality
  - D. Limited Government

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The picture above depicts British General Burgoyne surrendering to George Washington after the Battle of Saratoga. Why was the Battle of Saratoga a turning point in the American Revolution?

- A. It allowed shipments of food to reach Americans at Valley Forge.
- B. The Hessian fighters could no longer wage war for Great Britain.
- C. It persuaded France to give military assistance to the Americans.
- D. The British military was forced to surrender the city of Boston.

13 What was the last major battle of the American Revolution?

- A. Battle of Saratoga
- B. Battle of Valley Forge
- C. Battle of Yorktown
- D. Battle of Trenton

14 What was the role of the French in the Battle of Yorktown?

- A. The French completely surrounded Yorktown on land and cut off their supplies.
- B. The French Navy blockaded the harbor and cut off British supplies.
- C. The French negotiated British surrender with Lord Cornwallis.
- D. The French Army did not arrive at Yorktown in time to assist the Americans.

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The picture above depicts the conditions at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778. Due to their ability to survive through the winter at Valley Forge, colonial soldiers were able to

- A. eat and gain strength to fight the British.
- B. grow stronger and recruit more soldiers to fight.
- C. develop a plan for surrender.
- D. train to become better soldiers and build confidence.

16 Which of the following is NOT commonly identified as a role women played in the American Revolution?

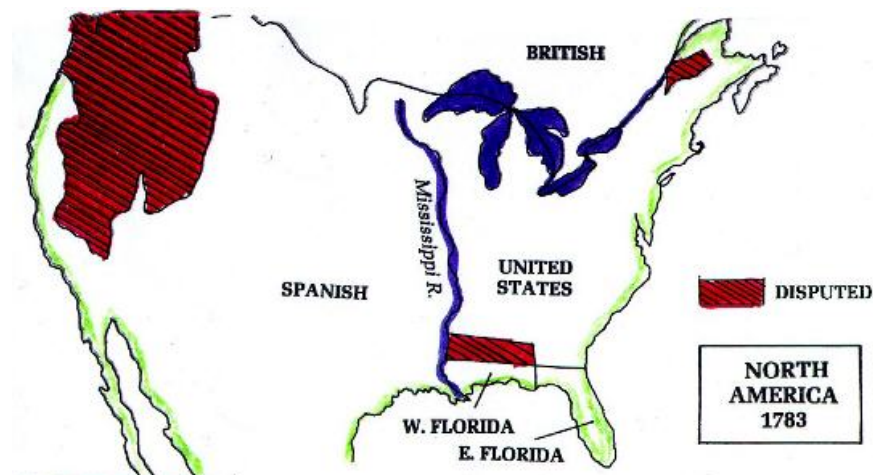
- A. served as government leaders
- B. ran farms and businesses
- C. supported their husbands in battles
- D. brought supplies to the soldiers

17 Why did many African Americans support the colonists during the American Revolution?

- A. They wanted to gain the right to vote.
- B. They expected to get land when the war was over.
- C. They believed they would gain their freedom.
- D. They hoped to earn free passage to Africa.

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- 18 Which of the following groups chose to help the colonists during the American Revolution in hopes of getting their land back?
- A. Native Americans
  - B. Hessians
  - C. African Americans in the South
  - D. African Americans in the North
- 19 The official end to the American Revolution came after the
- A. Declaration of Independence in 1776
  - B. Battle of Saratoga in 1777
  - C. Battle of Yorktown in 1781
  - D. Treaty of Paris in 1783
- 20 What was the **most important** outcome of the Treaty of Paris **shown in this map**?



- A. It gave the American colonists freedom.
  - B. It defined the United States borders.
  - C. It brought peace to several nations.
  - D. It brought the end of British occupation.
- 21 What countries signed the Treaty of Paris in 1783?
- A. England and France
  - B. France and The United States
  - C. The United States and England
  - D. The United States and Spain

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22 What did England agree to as a condition of the Treaty of Paris?

- A. Immediately remove soldiers from American soil.
- B. Recognize the United States as an independent country.
- C. Assist Americans in rebuilding cities and towns.
- D. Surrender all land holdings in North America.

23 Which of the following people was the leader of the Continental Army?

- A. Benjamin Franklin
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. George Washington
- D. John Hancock

24 Imagine you are a colonist during the America Revolution. Describe 4 complaints you might have against the King's actions toward the colonies. Provide details in your explanation.

Write your answer in the space below.