

Chapter 06—The Revolutionary Republic, 1776-1789

1. During the Revolutionary War, about ____ slaves fled their masters.

- a. 10,000
- b. 25,000
- c. 50,000
- d. 75,000
- e. 100,000

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Loyalists, Black and White

2. Early settlers in Kentucky vied for control of the region with

- a. Several different Indian groups.
- b. the French.
- c. the Spanish.
- d. slave owners.
- e. land speculators.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

3. British policy regarding the loyalists was

- a. well planned and executed.
- b. very important to the British war effort.
- c. poorly planned and implemented.
- d. nonexistent.
- e. based on the assumption that they were all spying for the Americans.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Loyalists, Black and White

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4. After 1779, most fighting took place in
- a. the western frontier.
 - b. the middle states.
 - c. New England.
 - d. the South.
 - e. Canada.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive in the South; Britain's Southern Strategy

5. By 1800, the largest concentration of free African Americans was in
- a. Philadelphia.
 - b. New York.
 - c. Boston.
 - d. Charleston.
 - e. Newport.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The First Emancipation

6. The final major battle in the Revolutionary War was fought at
- a. Yorktown.
 - b. Jamestown.
 - c. Saratoga.
 - d. Charleston.
 - e. Concord.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

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7. The peace treaty ending the war between Britain and America was the Treaty of
- a. London.
 - b. Paris.
 - c. Lisbon.
 - d. Versailles.
 - e. Ghent.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

8. The church that suffered most from the revolutionary conflict was the
- a. Congregational Church.
 - b. Methodist Church.
 - c. Catholic Church.
 - d. Baptist Church.
 - e. Anglican Church.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Religious Transformations

9. The first state to end the institution of slavery through a gradual abolition law was
- a. Massachusetts.
 - b. New York.
 - c. Delaware.
 - d. Pennsylvania.
 - e. Georgia.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The First Emancipation

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10. All except which one of the following were important gains in women's rights in the post- revolutionary era?
- a. Female academies educated most of the native-born women of the Northeast.
 - b. The common law rule of coverture was abolished.
 - c. New Jersey briefly gave voting rights to female tax-paying heads of household.
 - d. Increasingly, popular novels cast women as main characters.
 - e. The ideal of "Republican" wife and mother gave women an expanded role within the family.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Challenge to Patriarchy

11. The Northwest Ordinance included all of the following except
- a. a prohibition on slavery.
 - b. a division of the territory into three to five future states.
 - c. the prohibition on African Americans moving into the territory.
 - d. provisions for the territories to enter the confederation on equal footing with those already in existence.
 - e. protection for civil liberties.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Northwest Ordinance

12. Cornwallis and the British army were pinned down at Yorktown Port by a French navy under the command of
- a. Marquis de LaFayette.
 - b. Pierre de Beaumarchais.
 - c. Charles DeGaulle.
 - d. Marquis de LaFitte
 - e. François de Grasse.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

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13. Many slaves earned their freedom during the Revolutionary War
- a. by fighting for the British.
 - b. by running away.
 - c. by fighting for the Americans.
 - d. through court decisions and legislative actions.
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Loyalists, Black and White; The First Emancipation

14. The idea of the republican mother argued that women were
- a. equal to men in the fight for political authority.
 - b. the true educators of patriotism for their children.
 - c. guaranteed the same property rights as men.
 - d. subordinate to men in all ways.
 - e. required to fight in the military.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Challenge to Patriarchy

15. Congress first contemplated how to forge a union in 1776; the states ratified the document that outlined the terms of that union -- Articles of Confederation -- in
- a. 1777.
 - b. 1778.
 - c. 1779.
 - d. 1780.
 - e. 1781

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Articles of Confederation

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16. Public virtue is closely related to

- a. morality.
- b. patriotism.
- c. militarism.
- d. anarchy.
- e. capitalism.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: John Adams and the Separation of Powers

17. The state governments set up during the Revolution reflected the American belief in the

- a. British tradition of unwritten political precedents and customs.
- b. necessity for a written constitution to define citizens' rights and to limit the government's power.
- c. importance of a strong executive with compulsory powers.
- d. division of political power between economic classes.
- e. importance of strong courts to interpret law.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Early State Constitutions

18. The central government under the Articles of Confederation raised money by

- a. enacting a national sales tax.
- b. passing import/export tariffs.
- c. attacking British merchant ships.
- d. imposing an income tax.
- e. requisitioning funds and printing currency.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Articles of Confederation

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19. The Articles of Confederation

- a. gave the central government complete and compulsive power over the states and the citizens.
- b. included an independent executive branch.
- c. never went into effect because it was never ratified.
- d. created a strong court system.
- e. created a central government that was weaker than the individual states.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Articles of Confederation

20. Most loyalists

- a. strongly rejected the American ideals of liberty and self-government.
- b. remained neutral during the American Revolution.
- c. sided with England because it seemed less risky than supporting an untried American union.
- d. patriotically participated in the fight for American independence.
- e. joined the Indian tribes.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Loyalists, Black and White

21. George Washington is best described as

- a. a dignified, determined leader who often despaired over his disorganized, poorly equipped army.
- b. the greatest field commander in U.S. history, who almost single-handedly won the American Revolution, wrote the Constitution, and created the United States.
- c. a strong leader but an often inept military strategist.
- d. a devout Calvinist who led his men into battle with the cry "God is an American."
- e. a consistent supporter of the Revolutionary ideals of liberty and equality for all.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The British Offensive; French Intervention: The Challenge to Patriarchy

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22. In the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution,
- a. New Englanders lost fishing rights off the Coast of Newfoundland.
 - b. the English retained their forts in the Ohio territory.
 - c. France acquired Florida.
 - d. the Mississippi River was recognized as the western boundary of the United States.
 - e. the Appalachian Mountains were recognized as the western boundary of the United States.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

23. In the Virginia Plan, James Madison proposed
- a. that the president and senators serve lifetime terms of office.
 - b. a two-house legislature with representation based on population.
 - c. that all public officials be elected by popular vote.
 - d. a one house legislature based on the principle of one state, one vote.
 - e. separation of church and state.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

24. The Connecticut Compromise of the Constitution
- a. defined the status of slaves for taxation purposes.
 - b. was proposed by Alexander Hamilton.
 - c. created the Bill of Rights.
 - d. established proportional representation in one house and state equality in the other.
 - e. determined how slaves were to be counted.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

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25. The Constitution of 1787 provided that the president would be
- a. chosen by popular vote.
 - b. permitted to serve no more than three terms.
 - c. selected by an electoral college.
 - d. given the power to decide whether a territory would allow slavery.
 - e. selected by the House of Representatives.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

26. The central government created by the Constitution of 1787 had the power to
- a. tax.
 - b. control foreign trade.
 - c. pass and enforce laws.
 - d. regulate interstate trade
 - e. all of these choices

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

27. The framers of the Constitution of 1787 established it would be ratified by
- a. the unanimous consent of the state legislatures.
 - b. a majority vote from all eligible adult white males.
 - c. its acceptance by at least nine states in special conventions.
 - d. the governors of three-fourths of the states.
 - e. the Confederation Congress.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention; Ratification

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28. The most serious criticism of the Constitution during ratification was the
- a. establishment of a standing army.
 - b. lack of a specific list of individual rights.
 - c. absence of references to God.
 - d. failure to designate a national capital.
 - e. undemocratic nature of the electoral college.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

29. The protection of state sovereignty included in the Articles of Confederation was the brainchild of
- a. North Carolina.
 - b. South Carolina.
 - c. Virginia.
 - d. Georgia.
 - e. Rhode Island.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Articles of Confederation

30. The chief architect of the Massachusetts constitution was
- a. Samuel Adams.
 - b. John Adams.
 - c. Patrick Henry.
 - d. George Washington.
 - e. Thomas Jefferson.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: John Adams and the Separation of Powers; Massachusetts Redefines Constitutionalism

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31. In 1776, most political leaders in Pennsylvania were

- a. conservative.
- b. anarchists.
- c. radical.
- d. monarchists.
- e. none of these choices

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Early State Constitutions

32. British ally Joseph Brant was a

- a. Shawnee.
- b. Mohawk.
- c. Oneida.
- d. Cherokee.
- e. Apache

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Indian Struggle for Unity and Survival

33. Shawnee and Delaware leaders who pursued friendly relations with the Americans but refused to fight other Indians included all of the following except

- a. Joseph Brant.
- b. White Eyes.
- c. Killbuck.
- d. Corn planter.
- e. none of these choices

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Indian Struggle for Unity and Survival

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34. Americans expected a quick victory in the war after which of the following events?

- a. The victory at Trenton
- b. Franklin's trip to London
- c. The French signing a treaty with them
- d. The Spanish joining the war
- e. Victory at Lexington and Concord

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: French Intervention; The Crisis of the Revolution, 1778–1783

35. The idea of proportional representation in one house and state equality in the other was proposed by

- a. New Hampshire.
- b. Rhode Island.
- c. Maryland.
- d. Connecticut.
- e. New York.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

36. In his efforts to persuade the French to ally with the Americans, Benjamin Franklin

- a. threatened the use of military force against them.
- b. identified strongly with the aristocratic elements of French society.
- c. lived in France for a time.
- d. alienated most Frenchmen.
- e. learned to speak French.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: French Intervention

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37. In contrast with those who enlisted in the Continental Army, militia troops tended to be
- a. loyal to the British.
 - b. willing to sign up for longer periods of time.
 - c. less likely to attend church.
 - d. from the more secure sector of their communities.
 - e. those who could not find work anywhere else.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Loss of Philadelphia

38. Long before agreeing to a formal alliance, the French secretly aided the American rebellion against Britain.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: French Intervention

39. During the war, women participated in food riots to get merchants to lower prices and stop hoarding food.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Challenge to Patriarchy

40. The Revolutionary War officially came to a close with the Treaty of Paris (1783).
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

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41. An attempted *coup d'etat* of Continental Army officers was put down by George Washington at Yorktown.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

42. The Northwest Ordinance (1787) prohibited slavery in the Northwest (Ohio) Territory.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Northwest Ordinance

43. Ratification of the Constitution was a relatively easy and quick affair once the document had been written.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Ratification

44. In *Federalist #10*, James Madison argued for the greater stability of a large republic over a small one.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Ratification

45. The British victory at Saratoga convinced France to stay out of the American war for independence.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Saratoga

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46. The greatest opposition to the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 came from the South over the institution of slavery.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Northwest Ordinance

47. Before 1787, most of the land in the Northwest Territory was purchased by independent settlers.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

48. Benedict Arnold attempted to undermine the revolutionary cause by betraying New York City to the British.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Britain's Southern Strategy

49. Most Indians hoped that the colonies would be victorious in the Revolutionary War.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Indian Struggle for Unity and Survival

50. American exports to Britain in 1784 were less than forty percent the level of 1774.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Commerce, Debt, and Shays's Rebellion

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51. The Massachusetts constitution that was ratified in 1780 is still in effect and is the oldest constitution in the world.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Massachusetts Redefines Constitutionalism

52. The Articles of Confederation were ratified quickly and easily.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Articles of Confederation

53. Southern delegates to Congress all opposed the Northwest Ordinance.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Northwest Ordinance

54. The British never had a realistic chance to win a decisive military victory during the Revolution.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Crisis of the Revolution, 1778–1783; The British Offensive in the South

55. The Revolutionary War demonstrated the weakness of Congress.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Mutiny and Reform

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56. George Washington's attack on Trenton resulted in substantial patriot losses.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Trenton-Princeton Campaign

57. The most significant victory for George Washington was Philadelphia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Trenton-Princeton Campaign; The Loss of Philadelphia

58. After the Battles of Trenton and Princeton, Congress promised a cash bonus to all soldiers who served for the duration of the conflict.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Loss of Philadelphia

59. French aid to the Americans during the Revolution was insignificant.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: French Intervention

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60. The Spanish allied with England.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Spanish Expansion and Intervention

61. John Adams presided over the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

62. Most slaves who reached British units during the Revolution won their freedom.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Loyalists, Black and White

63. Massachusetts slave Elizabeth Freeman sued her master in 1781 and won her liberty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The First Emancipation

64. After 1778, political opposition in England to the war in America had disappeared.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Attrition

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65. By 1780, military leaders on both sides believed that events in Virginia would decide the war.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

66. Kentucky was heavily populated by Native Americans.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

67. In the 1780s, the US had a thriving economy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Constitution: A More Perfect Union; Commerce, Debt, and Shays's Rebellion

68. Indians who had supported the Americans during the Revolution suffered the most from land seizures after 1783.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

69. When land was first offered for sale in Kentucky, there were few buyers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

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70. No southern state supported the 1786 treaty that John Jay negotiated with Spain.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cosmopolitans versus Localists

71. Rhode Island refused to participate in the Philadelphia Convention.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

72. Most Indians and slaves hoped that Britain would win the Revolution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Introduction; The Crisis of the Revolution, 1778–1783; Loyalists, Black and White; Conclusion

73. During their winter at Valley Forge, George Washington's troops became much more soldierly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Loss of Philadelphia

74. British military strategy was generally poor in 1777.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: The Campaigns of 1777 and Foreign Intervention

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75. France declared war on England after the treaties with the United States were signed in early 1778.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: French Intervention

76. All Anglican churchmen supported the Revolution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Religious Transformations

77. Thomas Jefferson wrote *Thoughts on Government* in 1776.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: John Adams and the Separation of Powers

78. The commander of British troops at the Battle of Saratoga was John _____.

ANSWER: Burgoyne

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Saratoga

79. The _____ linked the American states together before the Constitution of 1787 was written.

ANSWER: Articles of Confederation

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Articles of Confederation

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80. _____ led most of the Iroquois to Canada in the 1780s.

ANSWER: Joseph Brant

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

81. The war for American independence was ended with the Treaty of _____.

ANSWER: Paris

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

82. Along with Francis Marion, _____ devised a masterful strategy of partisan warfare that wore out the British.

ANSWER: Nathanael Greene

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Partisan War

83. _____ closed the Mississippi River to travel in 1784.

ANSWER: Spain

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

84. The only state that refused to send delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 was _____.

ANSWER: Rhode Island

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Cosmopolitans versus Localists

85. The _____ compromise of the Constitution established the ratio for counting slaves for the purposes of taxation and representation.

ANSWER: three-fifths

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

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86. The supporters of the Constitution of 1787 during the ratification process were called _____.

ANSWER: Federalists

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

87. George Washington refused to accept a letter from brothers William and Richard Howe about discussing peace terms in the summer of 1776 because it did not address him as _____.

ANSWER: General

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The British Offensive

88. Those against the ratification of the Constitution were called _____.

ANSWER: Antifederalists

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Ratification

89. _____ headed the series of Spanish missions in California.

ANSWER: Junípero Serra

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Spanish Expansion and Intervention

90. Shays' Rebellion occurred in the state of _____.

ANSWER: Massachusetts

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Commerce, Debt, and Shays's Rebellion

91. The only Indians in the Deep South to fight on the American side during the Revolution were the _____.

ANSWER: Catawbas

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Indian Struggle for Unity and Survival

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92. Philadelphia merchant _____ helped to organize the Bank of North America.

ANSWER: Robert Morris

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Mutiny and Reform

93. The American victory at _____ brought down the British government.

ANSWER: Yorktown

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

94. _____ authored Virginia's Statute on Religious Freedom.

ANSWER: Thomas Jefferson

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Religious Transformations

95. _____ of Maryland was the first Roman Catholic bishop in the United States.

ANSWER: John Carroll

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Religious Transformations

96. In the 1780s, the Church of England in the United States reorganized itself as the Protestant _____ Church.

ANSWER: Episcopal

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Religious Transformations

97. The first military setback for Americans came in _____.

ANSWER: Canada

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The British Offensive

Chapter 06—The Revolutionary Republic, 1776-1789

98. The Tennessee settlers who seceded from North Carolina called their separate state _____.

ANSWER: Franklin

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

99. _____ drafted the large state plan discussed at the Constitutional Convention.

ANSWER: James Madison

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

100. The first hotly contested state in ratifying the Constitution was _____.

ANSWER: Massachusetts

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Ratification

101. The British believed that the _____ was the most likely recruiting ground for armed loyalists.

ANSWER: Deep South

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Britain's Southern Strategy

102. During the Revolution, about _____ percent of slaves fled their owners.

ANSWER: 10

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 1

REFERENCES: Loyalists, Black and White

103. Virginia's _____ thwarted an attempted all-out Indian offensive along the frontier with his capture of Vincennes.

ANSWER: George Rogers Clark

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Indian Struggle for Unity and Survival

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104. _____ enacted the modern world's first gradual emancipation statute in 1780.

ANSWER: Pennsylvania

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: The First Emancipation

105. The _____ state constitution of 1776 allowed women to vote if they headed a household and paid taxes.

ANSWER: New Jersey

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: The Challenge to Patriarchy

106. _____ led many settlers into Kentucky.

ANSWER: Daniel Boone

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 3

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

107. After their defeat in 1776, _____ ceded a large tract of land in Tennessee.

ANSWER: Cherokees

POINTS: 1

DIFFICULTY: 2

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

108. **Charles Lord Cornwallis**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Trenton-Princeton Campaign; Britain's Southern Strategy; The Partisan War; From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

109. **Statute for Religious Freedom (1786)**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Religious Transformations

110. **Daniel Boone**

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Western Expansion, Discontent, and Conflict with Indians

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111. Shays's Rebellion

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Commerce, Debt, and Shays's Rebellion

112. New Jersey Plan

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

113. Benedict Arnold

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive; Saratoga; Britain's Southern Strategy; From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

114. Robert Morris

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Mutiny and Reform

115. *The Federalist Papers*

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention; Ratification

116. Gnadenhutten massacre

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Indian Struggle for Unity and Survival

117. Land Ordinance of 1785

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Northwest Ordinance

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118. Describe the role of loyalists in the American Revolution.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive; The Trenton-Princeton Campaign; French Intervention; Loyalists, Black and White; Attrition

119. Compare and contrast the Virginia and New Jersey Plans that were debated at the Constitutional Convention.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention

120. Explore the implications of the American Revolution for black Americans.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The First Emancipation

121. Describe the failure of the British military strategy in the war for American independence.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Saratoga; Loyalists, Black and White; Britain's Southern Strategy; The Partisan War; From the Ravaging of Virginia to Yorktown and Peace

122. Describe the internal civil war that commenced with the beginning of hostilities in 1775.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Crisis of the Revolution, 1778–1783; Loyalists, Black and White; The Indian Struggle for Unity and Survival

123. Examine the provisions and significance of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Northwest Ordinance

124. Describe John Adams's ideas regarding the separation of powers.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: John Adams and the Separation of Powers

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125. Examine the British strategy of 1776 and 1777 that attempted to bring the war to a close. Why did this strategy fail?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The British Offensive; The Trenton-Princeton Campaign; The Campaigns of 1777 and Foreign Intervention; The Loss of Philadelphia; Saratoga

126. Describe the major debates and points of tension at the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Philadelphia Convention; Ratification

127. Explore the implications of the American Revolution for both women and black Americans.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The First Emancipation; The Challenge to Patriarchy

128. Discuss the Confederation era and analyze the state constitutions and the government created by the Articles of Confederation. How did the central government deal with the major issues of the period?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: American Constitutionalism; John Adams and the Separation of Powers; Early State Constitutions; Massachusetts Redefines Constitutionalism; Articles of Confederation