

TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE: VOLUME 3

*On the Road  
to Independence*

**TEST ANSWERS**

## *Teacher...*

These tests have been designed to give the teacher several options:

**Option I:** No essay. Student takes only the “Identify” section of the test.

**Option II:** Use of essay question. Allow up to 30 points for the essay and distribute points to each test question accordingly.

The teacher should feel free to modify the test or the grading standards to suit his or her needs. For a more challenging test, the teacher might give the student a term and ask the student to define or describe it, rather than merely asking the student to remember the term.

We recommend the use of essay questions for more advanced students because it will provide good training in recognizing key concepts, organizing data logically, and communicating effectively.

We have avoided the more traditional True-False and Multiple-Choice questions because they encourage guessing. Asking the student to provide the answer is a better test of what has been learned.

**TEST 11 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 31 – 33)****Identify:**

- William Wilberforce:* 1. He was a driving force in abolishing the practice of slavery in England without war or bloodshed.
- Battle of the Maps:* 2. The continual disputes between France and England over territory that took place after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and before the French and Indian War.
- Deerfield Massacre:* 3. A raid of the Abenaki Indians on the English colonists during Queen Anne's War that resulted in the murder of many settlers and the capture of a hundred.
- James Fenimore Cooper:* 4. Author of Leatherstocking Tales: The Last of the Mohicans.
- Catechize:* 5. To teach the principles of Christian dogma, discipline, and ethics in a question and answer format.
- French and Indian War:* 6. The English colonists' name for a war over territory that began in America between the French and English colonists and spread to Europe from 1754-1763.
- Colonel William Pepperell:* 7. English commander during the battle at Fort Louisbourg who defeated the strongest fort in North America after he ordered a day of fasting and prayer and a weekly evening of special prayer to God.
- George Whitefield:* 8. An English preacher who effected a turning point of the Great Awakening with his revival messages.
- Queen Anne's War:* 9. The American counterpart to the War of Spanish Succession, that was fought over the alliance of France and Spain.
- Ecclesiastical tax:* 10. A tax that Massachusetts required of all citizens to support the Congregational churches.
- James Wolfe:* 11. British commander who led his troops to victory in the Battle of Quebec.
- Great Awakening:* 12. A series of religious revivals among Protestants in the American colonies that took place from 1725-1750.
- Highland Clearances:* 13. The purge of Scottish clans from 1746-1766, which forced many to leave Scotland for other countries.
- Rogers' Rangers:* 14. A company of woodsmen organized by Governor William Shirley that served as the eyes and ears of the regular British army.
- King William's War:* 15. A war between the French colonists and the English colonists that was fought over religious differences, land disputes, and the fur trade.
- Sir Robert Walpole:* 16. English Prime Minister who believed in free trade laws between England and the colonies.
- David Brainerd:* 17. One of the most well-known missionaries to evangelize the Indians and colonists living on the frontier.
- George Washington:* 18. He was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to tell the French to leave the Ohio Valley
- Albany Plan of Union:* 19. A plan forged by Benjamin Franklin and others which would enable Britain and the British colonies to combine their manpower and resources to win the French and Indian War.

- Rev. Timothy Cutler:* 20. Anglican rector in Boston who was a leading opponent of the Great Awakening, believing that it was reckless zeal and would bring nothing but ill to the Anglican church and to all true religion.
- Marquis Duquesne:* 21. Canadian governor who, in 1752, ordered that a series of forts be built at strategic points in the Ohio Valley region.
- Dissenters:* 22. People who hold to a different opinion from the majority on religious and political issues.
- Count Frontenac:* 23. Most influential governor of New France who subdued the Iroquois and encouraged expanding fur trade.
- Salutary neglect:* 24. Promotion of lax external trade relations to stimulate commerce.
- John Witherspoon:* 25. A Scottish Presbyterian minister and academic, who became president of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University.
- Iroquois:* 26. A Native American confederacy inhabiting New York that made an alliance with the English.
- Battle of Great Meadows:* 27. The initial confrontation between Washington's forces and French armies on May 28, 1754 that began the French and Indian War.
- Louis XIV:* 28. French monarch who had the longest reign in European history and fostered the myth of himself as the Sun King.
- Treaty of Paris:* 29. Document that formally ended the French and Indian War.
- William Pitt:* 30. Prime Minister of Britain who managed the Seven Years' War and believed that the best way to defeat French power and influence was to take away her colonies rather than try to defeat her army in Europe.
- William Shirley:* 31. Governor of Massachusetts who became commander of the British army in America and showed better military judgment than the first three commanders.
- Port Royal:* 32. A French fort in Acadia that was surrendered to Sir William Phips in an intercolonial invasion of Canada, giving the English control of the peninsula of Acadia during King William's War.
- Albany Congress:* 33. A meeting that took place in Albany, New York in 1754 between colonial leaders and Iroquois chiefs to plan a common strategy against the French.
- Fort Necessity:* 34. A fort that was hastily built by Washington and his troops in an attempt to stop the French at the Battle of Great Meadows.
- Jonathan Edwards:* 35. A Congregationalist pastor and author of a famous sermon titled, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."

### *Essay Question*

*What strategies did William Pitt employ in the French and Indian War? How were they different from the strategies used in prior wars, and were they successful?*

William Pitt, who as the prime minister of Britain during the French and Indian War, believed that the best way to defeat French power and influence was to take away her colonies. The attempt to defeat the powerful French army in Europe had been unsuccessful in the past. Taking away her colonies would put the main focus of the war in America, rather than in Europe. Pitt also replaced ineffective commanders and rebuilt the English navy. He sent an enormous army of 22,000 to America to strengthen and defend the English colonies. The colonists were so encouraged by Pitt's enthusiasm and the steps he had taken to defeat France, they voted to raise money and troops to form a strong colonial militia. Pitt's strategies were successful and Britain won the war. The Treaty of Paris gave Britain most of the defeated territory.

**TEST 12 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 34 – 36)****Identify:**

- Classical:* 1. Relating to the Ancient Greeks and Romans, especially their art, architecture and literature.
- Crispus Attucks:* 2. He was one of the five colonists killed in the Boston Massacre.
- Declaration of Rights and Resolves:* 3. Provided justification for the colonists' demands to live in peace under the provisions of their initial agreement with the Crown.
- David Rittenhouse:* 4. A respected scientist, astronomer, and mathematician who had almost no formal education.
- Townshend Duties:* 5. A tax passed in 1767 on all glass, paint, paper, lead, and tea that American imported from England.
- Daniel Boone:* 6. Helped build the Wilderness Road that became the main route westward for pioneers.
- Mercantilism:* 7. To unify and increase the monetary wealth of a nation by strict governmental regulation of the entire economy.
- Patrick Henry:* 8. Patriot orator whose "Call to Arms" caused many to embrace the cause of liberty and prepare for war with Britain.
- Despotism:* 9. A government or political system in which the ruler exercises absolute power.
- Phillis Wheatley:* 10. Known as the "African Poetess."
- Paul Revere:* 11. He produced a widely-circulated engraving entitled, *The Fruits of Arbitrary Power or The Bloody Massacre*, which incited the colonists to action
- Virginia Convention:* 12. A meeting in Richmond at St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry put forward a motion for Virginia to take defensive measures against the British.
- Garrison:* 13. Military post.
- Charles Thomson:* 14. He is credited with creating the final design of the Great Seal of the United States.
- Chief Pontiac:* 15. Chief of the Ottawa Indians who led the attack on Fort Detroit that was the beginning of an uprising of many tribes against the British colonists.
- Stamp Act Congress:* 16. A meeting held in Massachusetts in October of 1765, which would coordinate a combined colonial resistance to parliamentary taxation.
- Galloway Plan:* 17. It would provide for a separate American legislature called the Grand Council.
- Adam Smith:* 18. Economist who coined the term "mercantilism" and authored *The Wealth of Nations*.
- George Grenville:* 19. Prime Minister who introduced the Currency Act, the Revenue Act, or Sugar Act, the Stamp Act, and the Quartering Act to Parliament.
- Townshend Duties:* 20. A tax passed in 1767 on all glass, paint, paper, lead, and tea that America imported from England.
- Legal tender:* 21. Legally valid currency that may be offered in payment of a debt and that a creditor must accept.

- Edmund Burke:* 22. One of two distinguished British statesmen who called on colleagues to repeal the Intolerable Acts and abandon schemes to tax the colonies.
- Joseph Galloway:* 23. He offered a less extreme approach from the Suffolk Resolves that would still have Britain involved in colonial governmental affairs.
- Tea Act:* 24. A tax that enabled Britain to collect taxes on tea coming directly from India without being unloaded in England first.
- Samuel Adams:* 25. Organized the Sons of Liberty and wrote newspaper articles that attacked British policies and officials.
- Coercive Acts:* 26. Four laws passed by Parliament in 1774 to discipline Boston for being the center of rebellion against England.
- Sugar Act or Revenue Act:* 27. It put new duties on sugar, indigo, coffee, pimento, wine, and textiles, and those accused of violating these resolutions would be tried in British Admiralty courts rather than by colonial juries.
- Almanac:* 28. An annual publication including calendars with weather forecasts, astronomical information, tide tables, and other related tabular information.
- Suffolk Resolves:* 29. Resolutions directing resistance to the Intolerable Acts and stating that Massachusetts' taxes should be withheld from the Crown until the colony's government had been "placed upon a constitutional foundation."
- Boston Tea Party:* 30. Protest response to the Tea Act by the Sons of Liberty.
- Stamp Act:* 31. It stated that all printed matter could only be printed on stamped paper which had to be bought from tax officials.
- Free Market:* 32. An economic market in which supply and demand are not regulated by civil governments.
- First Continental Congress:* 33. A meeting of colonial delegates who met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, to draft a list of grievances and to form the Continental Association, which boycotted British goods and banned American exports to Britain.

## Essay Question

*Who organized the Sons of Liberty, what was the organization's purpose, and what were some of the tactics they employed in the fight for American freedom? Were they successful in helping the cause for American independence?*

Samuel Adams secret organization, the Sons of Liberty, was formed in response to Parliament's refusal to repeal its oppressive laws against the colonists. It was a proactive organization whose members used many tactics in their fight for liberty. The tactics of the Sons of Liberty, which were very successful in aiding the cause for American independence, included intimidation and abuse of British agents, the organization of mob revolts, literature, including the *Independent Advertiser*, published to garner support for their cause and attack British policies and officials, and the Boston Tea Party, which was a protest against the Tea Tax. They took advantage of any circumstances, including the Boston Massacre, as a means to incite action against the British. Also, they were instrumental in warning John Hancock and Samuel Adams that the British were on their way to arrest them.

**TEST 13 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 37 – 39)****Identify:**

- Election Day Sermon:* 1. Delivered yearly in the presence of the governor and newly elected members of the legislature, reminding them of their duties to act virtuously and justly in their public office.
- Colonel Henry Knox:* 2. A Boston bookseller who became Washington's artillery commander.
- Common Sense:* 3. A pamphlet published by Thomas Paine that provided Biblical arguments for independence.
- Numbers 4-8: The 5 men appointed by Congress to draft a declaration of Independence.
4. *John Adams*
5. *Benjamin Franklin*
6. *Thomas Jefferson*
7. *Robert Livingston*
8. *Roger Sherman*
- George Washington:* 9. Unanimously appointed commander in chief of the Continental Army at the Second Continental Congress.
- Olive Branch Petition:* 10. One last attempt by the Second Continental Congress to appeal to King George III to intercede for his colonies against the evil designs of Parliament.
- Magna Charta:* 11. A "Great Charter," forged in 1215, whose political theory was included in the Patriots' arguments for independence.
- Thomas Jefferson:* 12. Author of the first draft of the Declaration of Independence.
- Numbers 13-14: Coauthors of the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms that was presented at the Second Continental Congress.
13. *Thomas Jefferson*
14. *John Dickinson*
- Ethan Allen:* 15. Leader of the Green Mountain Boys.
- Proclamation of Rebellion:* 16. A document, issued by King George in 1775, that declared that the colonists were in open rebellion and were to be suppressed by royal officials.
- Nullity:* 17. An act having no legal validity
- Benjamin Rush:* 18. Served as army surgeon general, set up America's first free medical clinic, and created the finest medical school in the country at the University of Pennsylvania.
- War for Independence:* 19. The war fought between the American colonies and Britain so that the colonies could become independent states.
- Second Continental Congress:* 20. A meeting of Congress in 1775 where the delegates realized that they had to declare independence from Britain and prepare for war.
- Dorchester Heights:* 21. The location near Boston where American troops placed 50 cannons and gained full control of the city.
- Declaration of Independence:* 22. A document declaring that the "colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

- Inalienable/unalienable:* 23. Incapable of being transferred.
- Numbers 24-26: Three English generals, veterans of the Seven Years' War, who were sent to aid General Gage in the war to defeat the colonists. (Answers may be in any order.)
24. *William Howe*
25. *John Burgoyne*
26. *Henry Clinton*
- John Montagu:* 27. Britain's Earl of Sandwich and First Lord of the Admiralty.
- General Charles Lee:* 28. Led American Patriots against Loyalists at Moore's Creek Bridge.
- William Prescott:* 29. American colonel authorized by the Committee of Safety to secure Bunker Hill and Breed's Hill from the British.
- Green Mountain Boys:* 30. An unruly bunch of Patriot roughnecks whose bad behavior gave the British the ammunition they needed to paint the Americans as a savage mob.
- Irregular militia:* 31. Not belonging to a permanent, organized military force.
- Benedict Arnold:* 32. Leader of the offensive forces that marched against Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which gave them control of the entire Champlain Valley.
- Interposition:* 33. The doctrine that a lesser civil government may oppose the action of a higher governmental authority if it violates the terms of their agreement.
- Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms:* 34. A document, presented at the Second Continental Congress, that listed the excesses of Parliament and left the colonists no alternative but armed resistance.
- Revocation:* 35. To repeal or annul.

## Essay Question

*What four documents were issued during the Second Continental Congress, who were they issued by, and what role did they play in convincing the delegates that they had to declare independence from Britain?*

The four documents issued during the Second Continental Congress were the Mecklenburg Resolves, the Olive Branch Petition, the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms, and the Proclamation of Rebellion. The Mecklenburg Resolves was a document issued by colonial leaders from North Carolina and it stated, "that all laws and commissions confirmed by, or derived from the authority of the king or Parliament are annulled..." It demonstrated that the North Carolina colony was supportive of independence from Britain. The Olive Branch Petition was a last-ditch effort by the Second Continental Congress to appeal to King George III to intercede for his colonies against the evil designs of Parliament, and his response, the Proclamation of Rebellion, ordered royal officials to suppress the rebellion of the colonists. The Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms, written by John Dickinson and Thomas Jefferson, listed the excesses of Parliament that left the colonists no alternative but armed resistance.

**TEST 14 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 40 – 42)****Identify:**

- Land Ordinance of 1785:* 1. Ordinance that divided the Northwest Territory into townships and ranges.
- Valley Forge:* 2. Where Washington's army remained during the terrible winter of 1777-1778, after the British capture of Philadelphia.
- General Horatio Gates:* 3. American general who defeated the British at the Battle of Saratoga and became a contender for the position of commander in chief.
- Enlightenment:* 4. Philosophic movement of the 18th century that elevated human reason above everything else.
- Charles Cornwallis:* 5. His defeat at Yorktown started negotiations to end the War for Independence.
- Shays' Rebellion:* 6. An uprising of Massachusetts farmers in response to increased taxation imposed by the state to pay off war debts.
- Thomas Jefferson:* 7. He wrote the Land Ordinance of 1784 that was adopted by Congress but never implemented.
- Hessian:* 8. A German mercenary in the British army in America during the War for Independence.
- Public domain:* 9. Large area of land beyond the Appalachian Mountains that was turned over to Congress to sell off and help the United States pay her war debts.
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787:* 10. Statute that appointed a governor, secretary, and three judges to control the land west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Joseph Brant:* 11. A Mohawk chief who was commissioned as a British officer and led troops of loyalists and Indians at the Battle of Oriskany.
- General Nicholas Herkimer:* 12. Defeated the British at the Battle of Oriskany and prevented them from reaching his rendezvousing with other British armies.
- King's Mountain:* 13. A mountain on the border of North and South Carolina where 900 mountain men trapped General Cornwallis, giving the Americans time to organize an effective southern campaign.
- Battle of Virginia Capes:* 14. This battle between the French and British fleets was one of the most decisive battles of the War for Independence.
- Articles of Confederation:* 15. A document presented to Congress that expressed that the national government was not to rule over the people directly, but would only administer the actions of the states.
- John Dickinson:* 16. He penned nearly every important document of the Colonial and Continental Congress up to the Declaration of Independence.
- Mount Vernon Conference:* 17. A meeting in 1785 between Maryland and Virginia that was successful in resolving disputes.
- George Rogers Clark:* 18. Sometimes called the "Washington of the West," he led troops into western lands claimed by Virginia and easily took forts Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.
- Treaty of Paris:* 19. The official document ending the War for Independence that acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.

- The Crisis:* 20. A pamphlet written by Thomas Paine that defended Washington's cause against political adversaries and made the case for Americans to persevere and look forward to their future of freedom.
- Annapolis Convention:* 21. Meeting in 1786, led by Alexander Hamilton, at which only five states sent representatives and it was decided that a meeting of all states' representatives would be called for next year in Philadelphia.
- Alexander Hamilton:* 22. Wrote two anonymous pamphlets, displaying his mature grasp of the principles of constitutional government, entitled *A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress*, and *The Farmer Refuted*.
- Benjamin West:* 23. Successful American artist who founded the Royal Academy in London and assisted three generations of American artists.
- Francis Marion:* 24. He was the leader of a band of guerillas who made hit-and-run raids and then hid out in the swamps.
- Casimir Pulaski:* 25. A Polish nobleman who was posthumously named, "The Father of American Cavalry."
- Baron Von Steuben:* 26. A Prussian military commander who became drill master to the Continental Army.
- Battle of Trenton:* 27. Fought on Christmas Eve of 1776, Washington's troops, under cover of a severe snowstorm, surprised a garrison of Hessian troops and defeated them.
- Manumission:* 28. The freeing of slaves.
- Battle of Cowpens:* 29. A battle between the Americans and the British that took place at a cattle corral.
- Nancy Hart:* 30. A female spy who was the only woman to have a Georgia county named after her.
- Inflation:* 31. An increase in the money supply that results in the decrease of the value of currency and an eventual rise in prices.
- Daniel Shays:* 32. The farmer who led a rebellion in Massachusetts protesting recently raised taxes.
- Marquis de Lafayette:* 33. French commander who successfully led troops against Cornwallis in the South, making surprise raids and then fleeing Cornwallis' more numerous troops.
- Yorktown:* 34. The decisive battle between the Patriot forces and British General Cornwallis that took place from September 28 to October 17, 1781, at Yorktown Peninsula in Virginia.

## Essay Question

*Explain how Washington's use of spies helped in the War for Independence.*

Washington used spies to penetrate enemy lines and find information that might be useful in winning the war. One of his spies, Nathan Hale, was hung by the British when he was caught with information about the movement of Howe's forces. After his death, Washington assigned Major Benjamin Tallmadge as chief of intelligence to the newly centralized intelligence operations. Tallmadge's agents carried messages to Washington, which he read using "sympathetic fluid" to decipher. One of the agents stole the top-secret signals of the British fleets, an action that may have helped the French win several battles.

**TEST 15 ANSWERS (CHAPTERS 43 – 45)****Identify:**

- New Jersey Plan:* 1. The “Small State Plan” called for amendment of the Articles of Confederation and granted Congress the additional powers of levying taxes and regulating commerce, but kept the unicameral legislature of the Articles in which each state would have equal representation.
- Patrick Henry:* 2. Refused to attend the Constitutional Convention because he had doubts about its true purpose.
- Reign of Terror:* 3. French revolution in which the God of Revelation was replaced with the Goddess of Reason.
- Whiskey Rebellion:* 4. Protest by farmers who were outraged over the excise tax on whiskey.
- Eli Whitney:* 5. Inventor of the first cotton engine in 1793 that increased cotton production.
- Thomas Jefferson:* 6. He drafted the Kentucky Resolutions in protest of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- Quasi War:* 7. An Undeclared Naval War with France in response to the insult of the XYZ Affair and in response to the seizure of American vessels by the French.
- Jay Treaty:* 8. Drawn up in response to British violation of the Treaty of Paris, this agreement between America and Britain was unpopular with Americans, because it conceded too much to Britain.
- Checks and Balances:* 9. A system within the Constitution that was set up to ensure that no president could abuse his authority while in office.
- Roger Sherman:* 10. Presented the Great Compromise to the Constitutional Convention.
- Report on Public Credit:* 11. A plan proposed to Congress by Alexander Hamilton which would provide money to run the new government and establish the credit of the United States.
- Battle of Fallen Timbers:* 12. Battle in 1794 between the Indians and Americans in the Northwest Territory where General “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians and opened the door for the purchase of land and pioneer settlement.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau:* 13. He was the author of *Social Contract*, which became the textbook of the French Revolution.
- Alien and Sedition Acts:* 14. Four laws violating American civil liberties that were passed by the ruling Federalist Party as a security measure to prevent possible revolution from undermining the unity of the nation.
- Great Compromise:* 15. Also known as the “Connecticut Compromise,” this proposal called for a two-house legislative branch for the new government known as the United States Congress.
- Electoral College:* 16. A method of electing the president in which each state chooses electors equal in number to the total of their senators and representatives.
- Charles de Talleyrand:* 17. French foreign minister who amassed a fortune through bribes.
- Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen:* 18. French proclamation that declared that rights are defined and determined by the state.

- Virginia Plan:* 19. The “Large State Plan” called for scrapping the Articles of Confederation and replacing them with a bicameral legislature with both houses having representation based on population.
- Virginia Resolutions:* 20. Written by James Madison, this statement labeled the Alien and Sedition Acts as “alarming infractions of the Constitution” but did not accept the idea that a single state could overturn a federal law.
- John Marshall:* 21. One of three envoys sent to France to repair the breach, between America and France that resulted from the Jay Treaty and served as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- Republic:* 22. A nation in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who are entitled to vote for officers and representatives responsible to them.
- Deism:* 23. The belief—based solely on reason—in a God who created the universe and then abandoned it.
- House of Representatives:* 24. One of two houses of Congress that would base state representation on population and would favor the states with the largest populations.
- Robespierre:* 25. One of the leaders of the French Revolution, his idealism and sincerity gained him a large following, but led to the deaths of thousands of innocent people.
- Thomas Jefferson:* 26. The first Secretary of State under Washington who was the original leader of the political party that eventually became known as the Republican Party.
- Kentucky Resolutions:* 27. Drafted by Jefferson in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, the document gave a state the right to nullify any federal law that interfered with the rights of a state or its citizens.
- Senate:* 28. One of two houses of Congress in which state representation was equal.
- Democracy:* 29. Government by the people where the majority rules.
- Napoleon Bonaparte:* 30. French general who overthrew the French republic and eventually became emperor.
- Alexander Hamilton:* 31. Federalist who tried to rig the voting in the Electoral College in the elections of 1796 and 1800.
- John Adams:* 32. Signed the commissions of the sixteen new “midnight judges” that he appointed as his last act as president.
- XYZ Affair:* 33. French response to the Jay Treaty of 1795 where three French agents demanded a bribe from American envoys.
- Gouverneur Morris:* 34. Representative from Pennsylvania at the Constitutional Convention who was given the task of putting the Constitution into its final literary form.
- Bill of Rights:* 35. The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution that protect specific rights of states and citizens.

## Essay Question

*Why did so many people believe that the Sedition Act was a violation of the rights of the American people?*

The Sedition Act made the publication of “false, scandalous, and malicious writing” against the president or Congress a federal crime. Many people believed it was a clear violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution, which states that the people have the right to freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly.

## FINAL EXAM

### Identify:

- Great Awakening:* 1. A series of religious revivals among Protestants in the American colonies that took place from 1725-1750.
- Patrick Henry:* 2. His famous “Call to Arms” caused many to embrace the cause of liberty and prepare for war with Britain.
- Crispus Attucks:* 3. He was one of the five colonists killed in the Boston Massacre.
- Election Day Sermon:* 4. A sermon preached every year in the New England colonies in the presence of the governor and newly elected members of the legislature, reminding them of their duties to act virtuously and justly in their public office.
- General Horatio Gates:* 5. American general who defeated the British at the Battle of Saratoga and became a contender against Washington for his position as commander in chief.
- Reign of Terror:* 6. The period during the French revolution where more than 30,000 were killed, including the king and queen.
- French and Indian War:* 7. The English colonists’ name for a war over territory that began in America between the French and English colonists and spread to Europe.
- Declaration of Rights and Resolves:* 8. Approved by Congress, it provided justification for the colonists’ demands to live in peace under the provisions of their initial agreement with the Crown, which did not include taxation and regulation by Parliament.
- Coercive Acts:* 9. Otherwise known as the Intolerable Acts, these four laws were passed by Parliament in 1774 to discipline Boston for being the center of rebellion against England.
- War for Independence:* 10. The war fought so that the American colonies could be free from British rule
- Northwest Ordinance of 1787:* 11. Statute passed by the Continental Congress that appointed a governor, secretary, and three judges to control the territory.
- Charles de Talleyrand:* 12. French foreign minister who was the author of the XYZ Affair.
- David Brainerd:* 13. One of the most well-known missionaries to evangelize the Indians and colonists living on the frontier.
- Electoral College:* 14. A method of electing the president in which each state chooses electors equal in number to the total of their senators and representatives.
- James Fenimore Cooper:* 15. Author of *Leatherstocking Tales: The Last of the Mohicans*.
- Rogers’ Rangers:* 16. A company of woodsmen organized by Governor William who served as the eyes and ears of the regular British army.
- Louis XIV:* 17. French monarch who had the longest reign in European history and fostered the myth of himself as the Sun King.
- Fort Necessity:* 18. A fort that was hastily built by Washington and his troops in an attempt to stop the French at the Battle of Great Meadows.
- Townshend Duties:* 19. A tax passed in 1767 on all glass, paint, paper, lead, and tea that America imported from England.

*Stamp Act:*      20. It stated that legal documents, newspapers, diplomas, playing cards, and all other forms of printed matter could only be purchased on stamped paper which had to be bought from tax officials.

Numbers 21-25: The 5 men appointed by Congress to draft a declaration of Independence.

21. *John Adams*
22. *Benjamin Franklin*
23. *Thomas Jefferson*
24. *Robert Livingston*
25. *Roger Sherman*

*Declaration of Independence:*      26. A document that declared that the “colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.”

*Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms:*      27. A document that listed the excesses of Parliament and left the colonists no alternative but armed resistance.

*Thomas Jefferson:*      28. Appointed by Congress to draw up the plans for settling the Northwest Territory.

*Articles of Confederation:*      29. A document presented to Congress stating that the national government was not to rule over the people directly, but would only administer the actions of the states.

*Alexander Hamilton:*      30. At the age of 17, wrote two anonymous pamphlets, displaying his mature grasp of the principles of constitutional government.

*Marquis de Lafayette:*      31. French commander who successfully led troops against Cornwallis in the South, making surprise raids and then fleeing.

*Checks and Balances:*      32. A system within the Constitution that was set up to ensure that no president could abuse his authority while in office.

*Report on Public Credit:*      33. A plan proposed to Congress by Alexander Hamilton which would provide money to run the new government and establish the credit of the United States.

*Alien and Sedition Acts:*      34. Four laws violating American civil liberties that were passed by the ruling Federalist Party as a security measure to prevent possible revolution from undermining the unity of the nation.

*House of Representatives:*      35. One of two houses of Congress that would base state representation on population and would favor the states with the largest populations.

*XYZ Affair:*      36. French response to the Jay Treaty of 1795 in which three French agents demanded a bribe from American in exchange for an audience with French Foreign Minister.

*Bill of Rights:*      37. The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution added in 1791 to protect specific rights of states and citizens

*Jay Treaty:*      38. Drawn up in response to British violation of the Treaty of Paris, this agreement was unpopular with Americans because it conceded too much to Britain.

*Yorktown:*      39. The decisive battle between the Patriot forces and British General Cornwallis at Yorktown Peninsula in Virginia.

## 16 Final Exam Answers TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE: *On the Road to Independence*

- Treaty of Paris:* 40. This document signed September 3, 1783, acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.
- Valley Forge:* 41. Where Washington's discouraged army wintered during the twinter of 1777-1778, after the British capture of Philadelphia.
- Interposition:* 42. The doctrine that a lesser civil government may oppose the action of a higher governmental authority if it violates the terms of their agreement.
- Second Continental Congress:* 43. A meeting of Congress in 1775 where the delegates declared independence from Britain.
- Magna Charta:* 44. A "Great Charter," forged in 1215, whose political theory was included in the Patriots' arguments for independence.
- Boston Tea Party:* 45. Protest response to the Tea Act by a group of the Sons of Liberty.
- John Witherspoon:* 46. A Scottish Presbyterian who became president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University).
- Legal tender:* 47. Legally valid currency that may be offered in payment of a debt and that a creditor must accept.
- Adam Smith:* 48. Economist who coined the term "mercantilism" and authored *The Wealth of Nations*.
- Stamp Act Congress:* 49. A meeting held in Massachusetts in October of 1765, which coordinated a combined colonial resistance to parliamentary taxation.
- Phillis Wheatley:* 50. She was known as the "African Poetess."
- David Rittenhouse:* 51. An astronomer and mathematician, who worked out the system of integral calculus and was the first to use crosshairs in a telescope for more precise aiming.
- Jonathan Edwards:* 52. A Congregationalist pastor during the Great Awakening who authored the famous sermon titled, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."
- Albany Congress:* 53. A meeting that took place in Albany, New York in 1754 between colonial leaders and Iroquois chiefs to plan a common strategy against the French in the French and Indian War.
- Treaty of Paris:* 54. Document that formally ended the French and Indian War in 1763.
- William Shirley:* 55. Governor of Massachusetts who was commander of the British army in America and organized Roger's Rangers.
- Albany Plan of Union:* 56. A plan that would enable Britain and the British colonies to combine their manpower and resources to win the French and Indian War but was rejected because neither side wanted to relinquish authority.
- William Wilberforce:* 57. He was a driving force in abolishing the practice of slavery in England without war or bloodshed.
- Colonel William Pepperell:* 58. English commander who defeated the strongest fort in North America after he ordered a day of fasting and prayer and a weekly evening of special prayer to God.
- Battle of the Maps:* 59. Continual disputes between France and England over territory that took place after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and before the French and Indian War.

- Dissenters:* 60. People who hold to a different opinion from the majority on religious and political issues.
- John Witherspoon:* 61. Presbyterian minister who was one of the leading voices supporting the cause for independence and the only minister to sign the Declaration of Independence.
- Declaration of Rights and Resolves:* 62. Provided justification for the colonists' demands to live in peace under the provisions of their initial agreement with the Crown, which did not include taxation and regulation by Parliament .
- Charles Thomson:* 63. He is credited with creating the final design of the Great Seal of the United States.
- Samuel Adams:* 64. He was a master strategist who organized the Sons of Liberty.
- Suffolk Resolves:* 65. They urged direct resistance to the Intolerable Acts and stated that Massachusetts' taxes should be withheld from the Crown and urged the colony to prepare to resist British invasion.
- Colonel Henry Knox:* 66. A Boston bookseller who became Washington's artillery commander.
- Olive Branch Petition:* 67. One last attempt by the Second Continental Congress to appeal to King George III to intercede for his colonies against the evil designs of Parliament.
- Proclamation of Rebellion:* 68. A document, issued by King George in 1775, that declared that the colonists were in open rebellion and were to be suppressed by royal officials.
- Ethan Allen:* 69. Leader of the Green Mountain Boys.
- Numbers 70–71: Coauthors of the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms that was presented at the Second continental Congress.
70. *Thomas Jefferson*
71. *John Dickinson*
- Numbers 72–74: Three English generals, veterans of the Seven Years' War, who were sent to aid General Gage in the war to defeat the colonists.
72. *William Howe*
73. *John Burgoyne*
74. *Henry Clinton*
- Enlightenment:* 75. Philosophic movement of the 18th century that rejected traditional social, religious, and political ideas.
- Joseph Brant:* 76. Mohawk chief who was commissioned as a British officer and led troops of loyalists and Indians at the Battle of Oriskany.
- Thomas Paine:* 77. He encouraged Americans to persevere during their darkest hours and look forward to freedom in his pamphlet, entitled *The Crisis*.
- Baron Von Steuben:* 78. A Prussian military commander who became drill master to the Continental Army.
- Nancy Hart:* 79. A woman who spied for the American militia and was the only woman to have a Georgia county named after her.
- Eli Whitney:* 80. Inventor of the first cotton engine that increased cotton production.

- New Jersey Plan:* 81. Known as the “Small State Plan,” it granted Congress the additional powers of levying taxes and regulating commerce but kept a unicameral legislature in which each state would have equal representation.
- Francis Marion:* 82. Known as the “Swamp Fox,” he was the leader of a band of guerillas who made hit-and-run raids and then hid out in the swamps.
- Quasi War:* 83. An Undeclared Naval War with France in response to the insult of the XYZ Affair and to the seizure of American vessels by the French.
- Battle of Fallen Timbers:* 84. Battle in 1794 in the Northwest Territory where General “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians and opened the door for the purchase of land and pioneer settlement.
- Senate:* 85. One of two houses of Congress in which state representation was equal.
- John Adams:* 86. In 1796, he signed the commissions of the sixteen new “midnight judges” that he appointed as his last act as president.
- Queen Anne’s War:* 87. The American counterpart to the War of Spanish Succession that was fought over the alliance of France and Spain.
- King William’s War:* 88. A war between the French colonists and the English colonists that was fought over religious differences, land disputes, and the fur trade.
- Marquis Duquesne:* 89. Canadian governor who ordered that a series of forts be built at strategic points in the Ohio Valley.
- Count Frontenac:* 90. Governor of New France who encouraged expanding fur trade rather than farming and settlement.
- Daniel Boone:* 91. He helped build the Wilderness Road in 1775 that became the main route westward for pioneers.
- Virginia Convention:* 92. A gathering of leading men in Richmond at St. John’s Church where Patrick Henry put forward a motion for Virginia to take defensive measures against the British.
- Tea Act:* 93. It enabled Britain to collect taxes on tea that came directly from India without being unloaded in England first.
- Galloway Plan:* 94. Suggested a union of the colonies that would provide for a separate American legislature called the Grand Council, whose members would be elected by the colonial assemblies.
- First Continental Congress:* 95. A September 5, 1774 meeting in Philadelphia of delegates from twelve colonies where a list of grievances and a declaration of the rights of the colonies were drafted.
- Common Sense:* 96. A pamphlet published by Thomas Paine that made biblical arguments for independence.
- Benjamin Rush:* 97. He served as army surgeon general, set up America’s first free medical clinic, and created the finest medical school in the country at the University of Pennsylvania.
- Charles Cornwallis:* 98. Defeated at Yorktown, his capture started negotiations to end the War for Independence.

*Mercantilism:*    99. To unify and increase the monetary wealth of a nation by strict governmental regulation of the entire economy.

*Jean-Jacques Rousseau:*    100. Considered a forebear of modern socialism and communism, he was the author of *Social Contract*, which became the textbook of the French Revolution.