CHAPTER 7
The Road to Revolution, 1763–1775

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives
After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Explain the beliefs of republicanism and radical Whigs that Britain’s American colonists had adopted by the eighteenth century.
2. Describe the theory and practice of mercantilism, and explain why Americans resented it.
3. Explain why Britain adopted policies of tighter political control and higher taxation of Americans after 1763 and how these policies sparked fierce colonial resentment.
4. Describe the first major new British taxes on the colonies and how colonial resistance forced repeal of all taxes, except the tax on tea, by 1770.
5. Explain how colonial agitators kept resistance alive from 1770–1773.
7. Assess the balance of forces between the British and the American rebels as the two sides prepared for war.

B. Multiple Choice
Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. The British theory of mercantilism, by which the colonies were governed, held that
   a. a nation’s economy should be entirely shaped by free market forces, without government interference.
   b. the colonial economy should be carefully controlled to serve the home country’s needs.
   c. colonists could develop economic growth by trading with whatever country offered the best profits.
   d. the mother country and the colonies should each specialize in producing goods where they had a comparative economic advantage.

2. One of the ways in which mercantilism harmed the colonial economy was by
   a. prohibiting colonial merchants from owning and operating their own ships.
   b. inhibiting the development of banking and paper currency in the colonies.
   c. forcing the colonists to fall into debt through the purchase of goods on credit.
   d. taxing colonial goods at a higher rate than the same goods produced in Britain.

3. The mobilization of nonimportation policies against the Stamp Act was politically important because it
   a. aroused the first French support for the American cause.
   b. aroused revolutionary fervor among many ordinary American men and women.
   c. reinforced the completely nonviolent character of the anti-British movement.
   d. helped stimulate the development of colonial manufacturing.

4. When British officials decided to enforce the East India Company’s tea monopoly and the three-pence tax on tea,
   a. colonists were outraged because their favorite beverage would cost more than ever before.
   b. the colonists persuaded friendly Indian tribes to dump the tea into Boston harbor.
   c. colonists were outraged because they saw it as a trick to undermine their principled resistance to the tax.
   d. the nonimportation agreements required Americans to switch to other beverages.
5. The most intolerable of the Intolerable Acts that the British imposed as punishment for the Boston Tea Party were  
a. the laws undermining the Massachusetts colonial charter and restricting town meetings.  
b. the law re-asserting Parliament’s right to tax the colonies and doubling the tax on tea.  
c. the law ending colonial self-governance and imposing martial law on Massachusetts.  
d. closing the port of Boston and the Quartering Act lodging British soldiers in private homes.

6. American colonists especially resented the Townshend Acts because  
a. the revenues from the taxation would go to support British officials and judges in America.  
b. they called for the establishment of the Anglican church throughout the colonies.  
c. the taxes were to be imposed directly by the king without an act of Parliament.  
d. the administration of the tax laws was so corrupt.

7. The passage of the Quebec Act aroused intense American fears because it  
a. put the French language on an equal standing with English throughout the colonies.  
b. seemed likely to stir up ethnic divisions within the thirteen colonies south of Canada.  
c. threatened to make Canada the dominant British colony in North America.  
d. extended Catholic jurisdiction and a non-jury judicial system into the English-speaking Ohio country.

8. The most important action the First Continental Congress took to protest the Intolerable Acts was  
a. forming the Association to impose a complete boycott of all British goods.  
b. organizing a colonial militia to prepare for military resistance.  
c. sending petitions to the British Parliament demanding repeal of the laws.  
d. adopting a provisional declaration of independence, which would go into effect if the law were not repealed.

9. The event that precipitated the first real shooting between the British army and American colonists was the  
a. British attempt to seize Bunker Hill and the Old North Church.  
b. British attempt to seize colonial supplies and leaders at Lexington and Concord.  
d. Boston Massacre.

10. The British parliamentary government at the time of the American Revolution was headed by  
a. William Pitt.  
b. Edmund Burke.  
c. Lord North.  
d. Thomas Hutchinson.

11. The British political party that was generally more sympathetic to the American cause was the  
a. Tory Party.  
b. Labour Party.  
c. Whig Party.  
d. Liberal Party.

12. One of the advantages the British enjoyed in the impending conflict with the colonies was  
a. a determined and politically effective government.  
b. the ability to enlist foreign soldiers, Loyalists, and Native Americans in their military forces.  
c. a highly motivated and efficiently run military force in America.  
d. the concentration of colonial resistance in a few urban centers.
13. One of the advantages the colonists enjoyed in the impending conflict with Britain was
   a. fighting defensively on a large, agriculturally self-sufficient continent.
   b. a well-organized and effective political leadership.
   c. a strong sense of unity among the various colonies.
   d. the fact that nearly all Americans owned their own firearms.

14. In the Revolutionary War, African Americans
   a. were generally neutral between the British and American forces.
   b. were used only as servants and manual labor by the American army.
   c. took the opportunity to stage substantial slave revolts.
   d. fought in both the American patriot and British loyalist military forces.
CHAPTER 8
America Secedes from the Empire, 1775–1783

A. Checklist of Learning Objectives
After mastering this chapter, you should be able to:

1. Explain how American colonists could continue to proclaim their loyalty to the British crown even while they engaged in major military hostilities with Britain after April 1775.

2. Explain why Thomas Paine’s Common Sense finally inspired Americans to declare their independence in the summer of 1776, and outline the principal ideas of republicanism that Paine and other American revolutionary leaders promoted.

3. Explain both the specific political grievances and the universal ideals and principles that Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence used to justify America’s separation from Britain.

4. Show why the American Revolution should be understood as a civil war between Americans as well as a war with Britain, and describe the motivations and treatment of the Loyalists.

5. Describe how Britain’s original strategic plan to crush the Revolution was foiled, especially by the Battle of Saratoga.

6. Describe the fundamental military strategy that Washington and his generals, especially Nathanael Greene, adopted, and why it proved successful.

7. Describe the key role of the French alliance in winning American independence, including the final victory at Yorktown.

8. Describe the terms of the Treaty of Paris, and explain why America was able to achieve a diplomatic victory that far exceeded its military and economic strength.

B. Multiple Choice
Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. During the initial period of fighting between April 1775 and July 1776, the colonists constantly insisted that their goal was
   a. the removal of all British troops from America.
   b. to restore their rights within the British Empire.
   c. to end the arbitrary power of King George III to impose taxes on them.
   d. local autonomy and self-rule within the wider British empire.

2. George Washington proved to be an especially effective commander of American forces in the Revolution because
   a. he was able to rally previously skeptical New Englanders to the Patriot cause.
   b. of his eloquence in defining the political goals for which Americans fought.
   c. his humble background inspired the ordinary soldiers in the Revolutionary army.
   d. of his integrity, courage, and moral forcefulness.

3. The bold American military strategy that narrowly failed in December 1775 involved a/an
   a. two-pronged attack on British forces in New Jersey.
   b. invasion of Canada by generals Arnold and Montgomery.
   c. naval assault on British warships in Boston harbor.
   d. attempt to divide British forces by conquering and controlling the Hudson Valley.

4. Many of the German Hessian soldiers hired by King George III to fight for the British
   a. hated the American revolutionaries and their cause.
   b. helped draw in the Prussian King Frederick II as a British ally.
   c. had little loyalty to the British cause and ended up deserting.
   d. helped recruit the numerous Germans in Pennsylvania to the Loyalist cause.
5. Thomas Paine’s appeal for a new republican form of government attracted many Americans because
   a. they believed that social class differences promoted by monarchy were wrong.
   b. they were impressed that Paine was drawing on the best classical ideas from Plato’s *Republic*.
   c. they were fearful that wealthy southern planters like Washington wanted to establish nobility in America.
   d. their own experience with local and colonial self-governance had prepared them for the idea that they did not need a monarch.

6. The Declaration of Independence’s proclamation that all governments everywhere should be based on universal human rights and consent of the people soon had an impact on
   a. the French Revolution and its Declaration of the Rights of Man.
   b. Thomas Jefferson’s decision to emancipate his own slaves.
   c. the first attempts to create an international organization comparable to the United Nations.
   d. political philosophers like Edmund Burke and Voltaire.

7. Which of the following was not among the groups that produced large numbers of Loyalists?
   a. Conservative and well-off Americans
   b. Recent immigrants from Scotland and Ireland
   c. Presbyterians and Congregationalists
   d. Members of the Anglican and Quaker churches

8. Besides George Washington, the most militarily brilliant and effective American officer in the early campaigns of 1776 and 1777 was General
   a. Baron von Steuben.
   b. Benedict Arnold.
   c. William Howe.
   d. John Burgoyne.

9. The Battle of Saratoga was a key turning point of the War for Independence because it
   a. prevented the British from keeping control of the key port of New York City.
   b. displayed George Washington’s brilliance as military strategist.
   c. effectively destroyed British military power in the middle colonies.
   d. foiled the British attempt to isolate New England and it brought French assistance to the Revolutionary cause.

10. In his successful negotiation of a military alliance with France, Benjamin Franklin attempted to personally represent
    a. the American ideals of homespun simplicity and democratic social order.
    b. his knowledge and status as a leading scientist on both sides of the Atlantic.
    c. his skill as a political propagandist and coiner of wise, clever sayings.
    d. the elegant polish and sophisticated manner that would impress the French court.

11. The British relied on the numerous Loyalists to aid them in fighting the Patriots especially in
    a. Rhode Island and the rest of New England.
    b. the western Illinois country.
    c. the warfare at sea.
    d. the Carolinas.
12. Most of the Six Nations of the Iroquois under Joseph Brant fought for Britain against the American revolutionaries because
   a. they disagreed with the principles of the Declaration of Independence.
   b. they believed that a victorious Britain would contain westward American expansion.
   c. they hoped to drive the American colonists off the North American continent.
   d. the British promised them their own independent nation in upstate New York.

13. In the peace negotiations at Paris, the French wanted the new American republic to
   a. negotiate a separate peace with Britain.
   b. guarantee that they would not spread revolutionary ideas in France.
   c. help France regain Quebec from the British.
   d. be confined to the territory east of the Appalachian Mountains.

14. The British yielded the Americans a generous peace treaty that included the western territories primarily because of the
   a. desire of the weak Whig ministry in London for friendly future relations with the United States.
   b. threat of further war with France.
   c. military power of the United States.
   d. Americans were willing to guarantee British control of Canada.