

APUSH Unit 1 Review Chapters 6-8

Mr. Kafouros

- The soldier an explorer whose leadership earned him the title "Father of New France" was
a. Samuel de Champlain b. Robert de La Salle c. Antoine Cadillac d. Des Moines e. Edward Vincennes

- The one valuable resource in New France was
a. fish b. gold c. trees d. corn e. beavers

- The Indians suffered from their association with the French in New France in all of the following ways **except**
a. exclusion from the fur business b. decimation of their numbers by the white man's disease c. violation of their religious beliefs d. debauchery by the white man's alcohol e. weakening of their traditional way of life

- The Jesuit priests played a vital role in New France because
a. of the many converts to Catholicism b. of the health care c. they made peace with the Indians d. they encouraged the Indians to participate in the fur trade e. of their exploration and work as geographers

- The early wars between France and Britain in North America were notable for the
a. large number of troops committed by both sides b. lack of Indian participation c. carry over of European tactics to America d. use of primitive guerilla warfare e. all of the above

- The War of Jenkins's Ear was
a. fought in European waters b. a great victory for Spain c. actually started when Captain Jenkins had his ear cut off d. the event that established the policy of salutary neglect e. a defeat for France

- New England colonists were outraged when British diplomats returned _____ to France in 1748.
a. Hudson Bay b. Acadia c. Louisburg d. Newfoundland e. Nova Scotia

- The climactic clash between Britain and France for control of the North American continent sprang from their rivalry for control of
a. Cape Breton Island b. the Ohio River Valley c. Mississippi River d. the Great Lakes e. the St. Lawrence River

- In his first military command in the French and Indian War, George Washington
a. won at Fort Duquesne b. was defeated but was allowed to retreat c. received strong support from the British d. helped to force the French out of Nova Scotia e. turned his twenty years of military experience to great success

- The French and Indian War was also known in Europe as
a. the War of Jenkins's Ear b. the Seven Years' War c. the War of Austrian Succession d. King William's War e. Queen Anne's War

- The Long-range purpose of the Albany Congress in 1754 was to
 - a.** achieve colonial unity and common defense against the French threat
 - b.** propose independence of the colonies from Britain
 - c.** declare war on the Iroquois tribe
 - d.** prohibit new England and New York from trading with the French West Indies
 - e.** gain peace with France

- As a result of General Braddock's defeat a few miles from Fort Duquesne,
 - a.** the British controlled the frontier
 - b.** George Washington was left without a military command
 - c.** the frontier from Pennsylvania to North Carolina was open to Indian attack
 - d.** General Braddock was forced to leave the military
 - e.** the British called off their planned invasion of Canada

- The British invasion of Canada in 1756 during the French and Indian War
 - a.** resulted in victory for Britain
 - b.** concentrated on Quebec and Montreal
 - c.** followed sound strategic planning
 - d.** ended in defeat
 - e.** resulted in British control of the St. Lawrence River

- When William Pitt became prime minister during the French and Indian War, he
 - a.** ended Parliament's practice of reimbursing the colonies for their war-related expenditures
 - b.** ordered a full-scale assault on the French West Indies
 - c.** relied heavily on the older, more cautious generals in the British Army
 - d.** focused his military strategy on the capture of French Canada
 - e.** remained popular with the wealthy but not the poor

- The 1759 Battle of Quebec
 - a.** had little impact on the French and Indian War
 - b.** was the key turning point in Queen Anne's War
 - c.** was a dramatic victory for the French
 - d.** ended the war of French succession
 - e.** ranks as one of the most significant victories in British and American history

- In the peace arrangements that ended the French and Indian War,
 - a.** France surrendered all of its territorial claims to North America
 - b.** England turned Florida over to Spain
 - c.** Spain ceded all of Louisiana, including New Orleans, to Britain
 - d.** France lost all its valuable sugar island in the West Indies
 - e.** the British got all of Canada except Nova Scotia

- As a result of the French and Indian War, Great Britain
 - a.** gained control of Louisiana
 - b.** became the dominant power in North America
 - c.** annexed the island of Cuba
 - d.** gained exclusive control of the slave trade
 - e.** all of the above

- For the American colonies, the French and Indian War
 - a.** ended the myth of British invincibility
 - b.** left them in need of experienced officers
 - c.** offered the opportunity to grow closer to the British
 - d.** gave them the opportunity to finally gain control of Mississippi
 - e.** helped improve relations between Britain and the colonies

- During the French and Indian War,
 - a.** colonial militiamen were impressed with the seeming invincibility of the British regulars
 - b.** British officers roundly praised the skillful fighting ability of colonial troops
 - c.** British officials were disturbed by the lukewarm support of many colonials
 - d.** the colonials lost confidence in their own military capability
 - e.** all American trade with Spain and France ended

- France had to give up its vision of a North American New France when
 - a.** its fishing industry faltered
 - b.** farming proved to be unprofitable
 - c.** King Louis XIV died
 - d.** it was defeat by the British in 1713 and 1763
 - e.** it could not entice enough settlers to America

- With the British and American victory in the French and Indian war,
 - a.** the American colonies grew closer to Britain
 - b.** Americans now feared the Spanish
 - c.** a new spirit of independence arose, as the French threat disappeared
 - d.** the Indians were stopped from ever again launching a deadly attack against whites
 - e.** the British no longer retaliated against the Indians

- In a sense, the history of the United States began with the
 - a.** Revolutionary War
 - b.** July 4, 1776 signing the Declaration of Independence
 - c.** Boston Tea Party
 - d.** founding of the first colony in 1607
 - e.** fall of Quebec and Montreal

- With the defeat of Chief Pontiac and his alliance, the British decided to
 - a.** stabilize Indian-white relations
 - b.** let the colonists assume financial responsibility for defending themselves
 - c.** remove troops station in the colonies
 - d.** enlist the aid of France to halt the Indian menace
 - e.** open land west of the Appalachian mountains to settlement

- The Proclamation of 1763 was issued mainly to
 - a.** oppress the colonists
 - b.** punish the Indians
 - c.** show the power of the Parliament
 - d.** allow western settlement by the colonists
 - e.** work out a fair settlement of the Indian problem

- The proclamation of 1763
 - a.** was warmly received by American land speculators
 - b.** removed the Spanish and Indian menace from the colonial frontier
 - c.** declared war on Chief Pontiac and his fierce warriors
 - d.** prohibited colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - e.** opened Canada to American settlement

- One change in colonial policy by the British government that helped precipitate the American Revolution involved
 - a.** removing British troops from American soil
 - b.** beginning a war with Spain
 - c.** removing the majority of the British navy from American waters
 - d.** Compelling the American colonists to shoulder some of the financial costs of the empire.
 - e.** all of the above

- When it comes to the Revolution, it could be said that the American colonists were
 - a.** eager revolutionaries
 - b.** up until the end wanting more than the “rights of Englishmen”
 - c.** little concerned about economics
 - d.** clearly opposed to tightening commercial bonds with the British
 - e.** reluctant revolutionaries

- Actions taken by the colonists that help them unite include
 - a.** The Stamp Act Congress
 - b.** non importation agreements
 - c.** spinning bees
 - d.** the making and wearing of homemade woolen goods
 - e.** all of the above

- The American colonial exponents of republicanism argued that a just society depends on
 - a.** a powerful central government
 - b.** a weak army
 - c.** a strong aristocratic tradition

d. support for hierarchical institutions **e.** the willingness of all citizens to subordinate their private interests to the common good

- In a broad sense, America was

a. a revolutionary force from the day of its discovery by Europe **b.** a place that nurtured a love for Britain **c.** completely dependant on Britain for economic support **d.** a place where few new ideas took shape **e.** none of the above

- The “radical whigs” feared

a. too much democracy **b.** a written constitution **c.** the arbitrary power of the monarchy **d.** a too powerful parliament **e.** all of the above

- Mercantilists believed that

a. a nation needed to import more goods than it exported **b.** power came from a small colonial empire **c.** the mother country produced raw materials and colonies produced the finished product **d.** a country’s economic wealth could be measured by the amount of gold and silver in its treasury **e.** colonies drained a country of its resources

- The founding of the American colonies by the British was

a. Accomplished in a well-planned fashion **b.** based on the high-minded aspirations of groups such as the Puritans and the Quakers **c.** undertaken by the government in every case **d.** undertaken in a haphazard manner **e.** rarely undertaken by trading companies or religious groups

- Under mercantilist doctrine, the American colonies were expected to do all of the following except

a. supply Britain with raw materials not available there **b.** become economically self-sufficient as soon as possible **c.** furnish ships, seamen, and trade to bolster the strength of the Royal Navy **d.** provide a market for British manufactured goods **e.** refrain from exporting woolen cloth

- The first Navigation Laws were designed to

a. help colonists get the best possible price for their trade goods **b.** eliminate Dutch shippers for the American carrying trade **c.** foster a colonial economy that would offer healthy competition with Britain’s **d.** encourage agricultural experimentation in the colonies **e.** support the mapping of the Atlantic trade routes

- The British Parliament enacted currency legislation that was intended primarily to benefit

a. Virginia tobacco planter’s **b.** British merchants **c.** New England merchants **d.** backwoods farmers. **e.** the crown

- Under the mercantilist system, the British government reserved the right to do all of the following regarding the American colonies *except*

a. restrain the colonies from printing paper currency **b.** restrict the passage of lax bankruptcy laws **c.** nullify any colonial legislation deemed bad for the mercantilist system **d.** prevent the colonies from developing militias **e.** enumerate products that must be shipped to Britain

- The Quebec Act

a. outlawed Catholicism in British Quebec **b.** denied Quebec a representative assembly **c.** restricted Quebec's boundaries to the area north of the Great Lakes **d.** was generally ignored by the thirteen seaboard colonies because it had little effect on their relations with Britain **e.** was a shortsighted, unstatesmanlike measure .

- The First Continental Congress

a. was attended by delegates from each of the thirteen colonies **b.** adopted a moderate proposal for establishing a kind of home rule for the colonies under British direction **c.** made a ringing declaration of America's independence from Britain **d.** called for a complete boycott of British goods **e.** adjourned shortly after convening

- Despite the benefits of the mercantile system, the American colonists disliked it because

a. it forced New England into a one-crop economy. **b.** it favored the northern over the southern colonies. **c.** it forced economic initiative on the colonists. **d.** they found it debasing **e.** all of the above

- In some ways, Navigation Laws were a burden to certain colonists because

a. northern merchants derived greater benefit from the system than did southern planters. **b.** those colonists were heavily taxed to help provide financing for the Royal navy, which protected colonial and British trade **c.** they stifled economic initiative. **d.** Britain had the only European empire based on mercantilist principles. **e.** they gave greater benefits to slave holders.

- A new relationship between Britain and its American colonies was initiated in 1739 when _____ assumed charge of colonial policy.

a. Charles Townshend **b.** George Grenville **c.** Lord North **d.** William Pitt **e.** King George III

- Before 1763, the Navigation laws

a. were very effective **b.** hurt Great Britain more than the American colonies **c.** were a great burden only to India **d.** discouraged smuggling by American colonial merchant's **e.** were only loosely enforced in the American colonies.

- Colonial protest against the Stamp Act took the form of

a. convening a colonial congress to request repeal of the act **b.** a colonial boycott against the British goods **c.** violence in several colonial towns **d.** wearing homemade woolen clothes **e.** all of the above

- The colonists took the Townshend Acts less seriously than the Stamp Act because

a. they saw the futility of resistance **b.** smuggling as nearly impossible **c.** it was a direct tax **d.** the items taxed were rarely used **e.** it was light and indirect

- The tax on tea was retained when the Townsend Acts were repealed because

a. Parliament believed the colonists would not object **b.** the money was needed to support troops

c. it kept alive the principle of parliamentary taxation **d.** it was the only tax passed by the colonists
e. colonial governors requested it.

- The Boston Tea Party of 1773 was

a. an isolated incident **b.** directed only at the British East India Company **c.** not the only such protest to occur **d.** supported by friends of America in Britain **e.** the result of the Intolerable Acts

- The most drastic measure of the Intolerable Acts was the

a. Quartering Act **b.** Quebec Act **c.** Sugar Act **d.** Courts Act **e.** Boston Port Act

- As the War for Independence began, Britain had the advantage of

a. overwhelming national wealth and naval power **b.** an alliance of with Spain and Holland **c.** a well-organized and united home government **d.** first-rate generals and a well-supplied professional Army
e. all of the above

- Regarding American independence,

a. a majority of Americans supported the cause selflessly **b.** most of the American business community sacrificed profit for victory **c.** France gave little assistance **d.** Only a selected minority supported independence with selfless devotion **e.** Spain was in total opposition

- The British passed the Stamp Act to

a. raise money to support new military forces needed for colonial defense **b.** punish the colonists
c. reduce the number of printed documents in America **d.** enable tax collectors to become wealthy
e. raise taxes to a higher level than in Britain

- Passage of the Sugar and Stamp Act

a. led many colonists to believe that the British were expanding colonial freedom **b.** convinced many colonists that the British were trying to take away their historical liberty **c.** resulted in fewer laws passed by Parliament regarding the colonies **d.** exemplified to many colonists the difference between legislation and taxation **e.** required action by each colonial legislature

- Colonists objected to the Stamp Act because

a. it was a very expensive tax **b.** they believed it could not be repealed **c.** Parliament passed the tax, not the colonists **d.** they opposed all taxes **e.** they wanted their independence

- When colonists shouted “No taxation without representation,” they were rejecting the Parliament’s power to

a. legislate for the colonies in any matter whatsoever **b.** levy revenue-raising taxes on colonists
c. enforce the Navigation Laws **d.** regulate trade in the empire **e.** choose colonial legislators who would pass taxes

- As a result of American opposition to the Townshend Acts,

a. British officials sent regiments of troops to Boston to restore law and order **b.** the port of Boston was closed **c.** Americans killed several British soldiers in the Boston Massacre **d.** Parliament repealed all of the taxes levied under this legislation **e.** Prime Minister Townshend was forced to resign

- When the Second Continental Congress met in 1775,
 - a.** its members felt a strong desire for independence
 - b.** it cut off communications with the British government
 - c.** it continued to stall on the creation of a navy
 - d.** it resolved to keep fighting in the hope that the British would redress the colonists' grievances
 - e.** the conservative element was weakened

- Perhaps the most important single action of the Second Continental Congress was to
 - a.** select George Washington to head the Army
 - b.** draft new appeals to the king
 - c.** adopt measures to raise money
 - d.** postpone an immediate demand for independence
 - e.** support independence

- As commander of America's Revolutionary army, George Washington exhibited all of the following traits except
 - a.** moral force
 - b.** courage
 - c.** a sense of justice
 - d.** a great military mind
 - e.** patience

- George Washington's selection to lead the colonial army was
 - a.** a poor choice
 - b.** largely political
 - c.** based solely on military experience
 - d.** opposed to by New Englanders
 - e.** done with no misgivings

- The colonial army eventually lost the Battle of Bunker Hill because its troops were
 - a.** outnumbered
 - b.** short of gunpowder
 - c.** poorly organized
 - d.** poor shots
 - e.** lacking in courage

- The Olive Branch Petition
 - a.** was passed by Parliament
 - b.** was an experiment of King George III's desire for peace
 - c.** Promised no treason charges if colonists stopped fighting
 - d.** Was an attempt by the colonists to gain support of the Native Americans
 - e.** Professed American loyalty to the crown

- The colonists delayed declaring their independence until July 4, 1776, for all of the following reasons except
 - a.** Lack of military victories
 - b.** Support for the tradition of loyalty to the empire
 - c.** The realization that the colonies were not united
 - d.** Fear of the British military reprisals
 - e.** A continued belief that America was part of the transatlantic community

- One purpose of the Declaration of Independence was to
 - a.** Warn other nations to stay out of the revolution.
 - b.** Ask for an end to slavery.
 - c.** Appeal for fairer treatment by Parliament.
 - d.** Explain to the rest of the world why the colonies had revolted
 - e.** Condemn Parliament for its actions.

- In a republic, power
 - a.** Comes from the aristocrats.
 - b.** Comes from a select few based on religion.
 - c.** Comes from the people themselves.
 - d.** Resides in property owners.
 - e.** Belongs only to the educated

- The resolution that “These United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states...” was introduced into the Second Continental Congress by Virginia delegate
 - a. Patrick Henry b. Thomas Jefferson c. Richard Henry Lee d. Thomas Paine e. John Adams

- The feasibility of representative government has been demonstrated in the
 - a. Militia Movement b. Olive branch Petition c. Declaration of Independence d. Committees of correspondence e. All of the above

- Which individual privately advocated equality for women?
 - a. Betsy Ross b. Thomas Jefferson c. Martha Washington d. Benjamin Franklin e. Abigail Adams

- The Declaration of Independence did all of the following except
 - a. Invoke the natural rights of humankind to justify revolt b. Catalog the Tyrannical actions of King George III c. Argue that royal tyranny justified revolt d. Blame the colonies’ problems on the British Parliament e. Condemn the Abolition of valued laws

- Like many revolutions, the American Revolution was
 - a. A majority movement b. A minority movement c. Started by forces outside the country d. One in which little attention was given to those civilians who remained neutral e. One which produced a minimum of violence

- The Patriot militia played a crucial role in the Revolution in all of the following except
 - a. Taking up the task of “political” education b. As effective agents of revolutionary ideas c. Convincing people that the British army was an unreliable friend d. Mercilessly harassing small British detachments e. Raising funds to support the war effort

- Many Americans remained loyalists during the revolution for all of the following reasons except
 - a. They believed the British would preserve religious toleration. b. They believed a patriot victory would lead to anarchy c. Some were promised freedom d. Fear of retribution e. They believed in British military superiority

- Which of the following fates befell Loyalists after the Revolutionary War?
 - a. Some fled to England. b. Some re-established themselves in America c. Some had their property confiscated d. Some were exiled e. All above the above

- Loyalists were least numerous in
 - a. New York b. Pennsylvania c. Virginia d. The middle colonies e. New England

- General William Howe did not pursue and defeat George Washington’s army after the battle of Long Island for all of the following reasons except
 - a. He remembered the slaughter of Bunker Hill. b. The country was rough. c. Supplies were slow in coming. d. He did not relish the rigors of a winter campaign. e. He lacked sufficient naval support.

- The basic strategy of the British in 1777 was to try to
 - a.** Control the Delaware Valley **b.** Invade the southern colonies **c.** Isolate New England **d.** Hold the cities and let colonists control the countryside **e.** Isolate the south

- Arrange these battles in chronological order. (A) Trenton, (B) Saratoga, (C) Long Island, (D) Charleston.
 - a.** B, C, A, D **b.** C, A, B, D **c.** C, B, A, D **d.** C, B, D, A **e.** A, B, D, C

- After the humiliating defeat at Saratoga in 1777, the British Parliament
 - a.** elected new prime minister **b.** rejected an American peace offer **c.** asked the French to join their cause **d.** passed a bill that offer Americans home rule **e.** replaced their entire officer corps in America

- The battle of Saratoga was a key victory for the Americans because it
 - a.** brought British to offer recognition of colonial independence **b.** brought the colonists much-needed aid and a formal alliance with France **c.** prevented the fighting from spreading into southern colonies **d.** prevented the colonial capital from being captured **e.** Kept Benedict Arnold from joining the British

- France waited to give open assistance to America until victory at Saratoga because the French
 - a.** had a new government in power that favored assistance **b.** had nothing to give the colonies before that time **c.** thought the colonists' chances of winning slim before the victory **d.** had previously considered an alliance with Britain **e.** saw it as a chance to regain control of Louisiana

- The colonists suffered their heaviest losses of the Revolutionary War at the battle of
 - a.** Charleston **b.** Cowpens **c.** Valley Forge **d.** Long Island **e.** Brandywine Creek

- Arrange the following events in chronological order: (A) fighting at Lexington and Concord, (B) convening of the Second Continental Congress, (C) publication of *Common Sense*, (D) adoption of the Declaration of Independence.
 - a.** B, C, A, D **b.** A, B, C, D **c.** A, C, D, B **d.** C, D, A, B **e.** A, B, D, C

- The Revolutionary War began fighting in ____; then in 1777-1778, fighting was concentrated in ____; and the fighting concluded in __.
 - a.** the South, the middle colonies, New England **b.** the middle colonies, New England, the South **c.** New England, the South, the middle colonies **d.** New England, the middle colonies, the South **e.** the middle colonies, the South, New England

- in 1775, once fighting between the colonies and Great Britain began,
 - a.** America immediately declared its independence **b.** the tempo of warfare diminished **c.** the colonists denounced the parliament **d.** the colonists affirmed their loyalty to the King **e.** all of the above

- King George III officially declared the colonists in rebellion just after
 - a.** the armed clash at Lexington and Concord **b.** the First Continental Congress convened **c.** the Battle of Bunker Hill **d.** Benedict Arnold's forces captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point **e.** hiring hessian soldiers to fight in America

- The colonists' invasion of Canada in 1775

a. was unsuccessful **b.** was of little strategic value for the colonists **c.** was eagerly welcomed by French-Canadian leaders **d.** resulted in the capture of both Montreal and Quebec **e.** resulted in Benedict Arnold's defection to Great Britain

- Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense*

a. was published before any fighting took place between the colonists and the British **b.** remained unpopular for several years before being accepted by the public **c.** called for a democratic *republic* **d.** called on the British people to overthrow the king **e.** led to Paine's arrest

- Thomas Paine argued that all government officials

a. are corrupt **b.** should derive their authority from popular consent **c.** should be a part of a "natural aristocracy" **d.** need not listen to the voice of the uneducated **e.** should not be paid for their services

- Examples of colonial experience with self-government, which prepared Americans for a republic, included all of the following *except*

a. New England town meetings **b.** committees of correspondence **c.** the absence of a hereditary aristocracy **d.** the relative equality of landowning farmers **e.** militia service

- When America became a republic and political power no longer rested with an all-powerful king,

a. the American colonies were able to gain the independence **b.** England experienced the Glorious Revolution **c.** individuals needed to sacrifice their own self-interest to the public good **d.** chaos gripped the nation **e.** all of the above

- Americans who opposed independence for the colonies were labeled _____ or _____, and the independence-seeking Patriots were also known as _.

a. Tories, Whigs, Loyalists **b.** Loyalists, Tories, Whigs **c.** Whigs, Tories, Loyalists **d.** Loyalists, Whigs, Tories **e.** Sons of Liberty, Tories, Whigs

- The Americans who continued to support the crown after independence had been declared were more likely to be all of the following *except*

a. well educated **b.** from among the older generation **c.** affiliated with the Anglican church **d.** from New England **e.** wealthy

- France came to America's aid in the Revolution because

a. French officials supported our cause of democracy **b.** it hoped to gain access to the American fur trade **c.** it wanted revenge against Britain **d.** it could use America to test new military tactics **e.** all of the above

- America's alliance with France was accepted by the American people with

a. great joy **b.** indifference **c.** distaste **d.** the stipulation that it did not involve a long-term commitment **e.** the belief that France would take over the fighting

- The commander of French troops in America was
 - a.** Rochambeau **b.** Lafayette **c.** de Grasse **d.** Burgoyne **e.** Howe

- French aid to the colonies
 - a.** greatly aided America's struggle for independence **b.** was motivated by what the French considered to be their own national interests **c.** forced the British to change their military strategy in America **d.** helped them protect their own West Indies islands **e.** all of the above

- Shortly after the French troops arrived in America, the resulting improvement in morale staggered when
 - a.** America discovered the true reasons motivating France's assistance **b.** General Benedict Arnold turned traitor **c.** General Nathanael Greene lost Georgia to the British **d.** the French began to win battles that the Americans had been unable to win **e.** the Armed Neutrality League sided with Britain

- Some Indian nations joined the British during the Revolutionary War because
 - a.** the British threatened them with destruction if they did not help **b.** they believed that a British victory would restrain American expansion into the West **c.** the British hired them as mercenaries **d.** they were bound by treaties **e.** none of the above

- The "Fighting Quaker" who cleared most of Georgia and South Carolina was
 - a.** Charles Cornwallis **b.** Benedict Arnold **c.** Joseph Brant **d.** Benjamin Smith **e.** Nathanael Green

- The Indian chief who fought for the British in New York and Pennsylvania was
 - a.** Seneca **b.** Pontiac **c.** Joseph Brant **d.** King Phillip **e.** Cowpens

- During the Revolution, the frontier saw much fighting, which
 - a.** slowed the westward advance of the pioneers **b.** caused most of the Indians to join the colonists' cause against the British **c.** led to George Rogers Clark's downfall as a military leader **d.** failed to stem the tide of westward-moving pioneers **e.** ultimately led Benedict Arnold to go over to the British

- The most important contribution of the seagoing "privateers" during the Revolutionary War was that they
 - a.** gained control of the sea for the colonists **b.** successfully invaded the British West Indies **c.** captured hundreds of British merchant ships **d.** fought the British Navy to a standstill **e.** made reliance in the French unnecessary

- After the British defeat at Yorktown,
 - a.** the fighting continued for more than a year **b.** the war ended within a month **c.** the French withdrew their assistance as it was no longer needed **d.** King George III decided to end the struggle **e.** Spain finally entered the war on the American side

- American diplomats to the peace negotiations in Paris in 1782-1783 were instructed by the Second Continental Congress to
 - a.** accept any British offer that would essentially return British-American relations to their pre-1763

status **b.** demand British cession of the trans-Appalachian West to the colonies **c.** get the colonies out of their obligations under the Franco-American alliances **d.** consult with the colonies' French allies and make no separate peace arrangements with the British **e.** follow the lead of Spain, not France

- Britain gave America generous terms in the Treaty of Paris because British leaders **a.** realized that they had been beaten badly **b.** wanted to help Spain as well **c.** had changed from Whig to Tory **d.** were trying to persuade America to abandon its alliance with France **e.** feared continued war might lead to a loss of their Latin American colonies

- Regarding the provisions of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which formally ended the Revolution, **a.** America faithfully adhered to each one **b.** France was pleased with the results **c.** America broke the assurances regarding treatment of the Loyalists **d.** Spain gained all it wanted **e.** America followed French instructions to the letter