ALABAMA UNITED STATES HISTORY I · UNIT 2 · 25 QUESTIONS

Revolution and Constitution — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The French and Indian War was fought mainly between**

- A Britain and France
- B Spain and Portugal
- C England and the Netherlands
- D France and Spain

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2 **The French and Indian War began in what year?**

ANSWER _____

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3 **The Proclamation of 1763 banned colonial settlement west of which mountains?**

- A Rocky Mountains
- B Appalachian Mountains
- C Cascade Mountains
- D White Mountains

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4 **The Stamp Act of 1765 taxed colonists on**

- A imported tea only
- B land in England
- C printed materials such as newspapers and legal papers
- D ships built in Boston

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5 **Colonists protesting the Stamp Act used the slogan**

- A Liberty or death only
- B One king, one law
- C Trade with all
- D No taxation without representation

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6 **The Boston Massacre occurred in what year?**

ANSWER _____

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7 **The Boston Tea Party of 1773 was a protest against**



A a tax on tea

B a ban on fishing

C a tax on tobacco

D a ban on newspapers

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8 **Britain responded to the Boston Tea Party with the**

A Townshend Acts

B Intolerable Acts

C Quartering Act only

D Stamp Act

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9 **The first battles of the Revolutionary War were fought at**

A Saratoga and Yorktown

B Bunker Hill and Trenton

C Lexington and Concord

D Valley Forge and Princeton

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10 **The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4 in what year?**

ANSWER _____

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11 **The main author of the Declaration of Independence was**

A Thomas Jefferson

B George Washington

C John Adams

D Benjamin Franklin

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12 **The Declaration of Independence argues that governments get their power from the**



A consent of the governed

B king alone

C church

D army

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13 **The Battle of Saratoga in 1777 was a turning point because it helped bring**

A Spain into the war only

B France into an alliance with the Americans

C Britain to surrender at once

D Canada into the war

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14 **The last major battle of the Revolutionary War was at**



A Saratoga

B Trenton

C Yorktown

D Bunker Hill

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15 **The Treaty of Paris of 1783 recognized the United States as**

A a British colony

B part of France

C part of Spain

D an independent nation

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16 **Under the Articles of Confederation, the central government could NOT**



A levy taxes directly on individuals

B declare war

C make treaties

D borrow money

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17

Shays Rebellion in 1786 to 1787 showed that the government under the Articles was too

A strong

B weak to keep order or raise revenue

C rich

D large

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18 **The Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia in what year?**



ANSWER

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19 **The Great Compromise created a Congress with**

A one house only

B three houses

C two houses, one by population and one with equal state representation

D no Senate

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20 **The Three Fifths Compromise concerned counting enslaved people for**

A taxes only

B military service only

C voting rights

D representation and taxation

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21 **Federalists supported ratification of the Constitution because they wanted a**

A stronger central government

B weaker central government

C return to British rule

D government with no president

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22 **Anti Federalists demanded a Bill of Rights to protect**

A the king

B individual liberties from government power

C trade with Britain

D state banks

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Source I - A Farmer Letter on the Constitution, 1788

Use this reading for questions 23 to 24.

I fear a distant government that can tax me and raise an army, yet I also fear thirteen separate states that cannot pay their debts or defend our borders. We need a government strong enough to act, but bound by written limits so it cannot swallow our liberties.

23 **According to Source I, the writer wanted a government that was**

- **A** unlimited in power
- **B** run by thirteen separate armies
- **C** strong enough to act but limited by writing
- **D** controlled by Britain

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24 **Source I shows a central debate of ratification between**

A farming and fishing

B north and south only

C tea and coffee

D strong central power and protection of liberty

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25 **The First Amendment protects freedom of**

A speech, religion, press, assembly, and petition

B owning slaves

C trade only

D travel only

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. 1754
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. 1770
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. 1776
11. A
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. 1787
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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