ARKANSAS UNITED STATES HISTORY · 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 Stamp Act of 1765 taxed printed materials in the colonies, and colonists protested because Parliament had taxed them without their**

A Consent

B King

C Army

D Church

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2 **The Boston Tea Party in 1773 was a protest in which colonists dumped British tea into Boston Harbor. Britain answered with the Coercive Acts, also called the**



A Intolerable Acts

B Sugar Acts

C Townshend Acts

D Stamp Acts

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3 **The First Continental Congress met in 1774 to coordinate a colonial response to British policies. It called for a boycott of British**



A Churches

B Schools

C Goods

D Ships

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4 **Battles at Lexington and Concord in 1775 began the Revolutionary War when British troops marched to seize colonial arms. The first shots are often called the**

- A Shot in the dark
- B Shot at sea
- C Shot in Boston
- D Shot heard round the world

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5 **Thomas Paine pamphlet Common Sense in 1776 argued plainly for independence from Britain. Pamphlets like it helped persuade ordinary colonists because they were**

- A Cheap and widely read
- B Written in Latin
- C Only for kings
- D Secret

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6 **The Declaration of Independence lists grievances against King George III and asserts natural rights. A grievance is a**

- A Military order
- B Complaint about an injustice
- C Tax law
- D Trade treaty

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7 **At Saratoga in 1777, American forces defeated a British army, a victory that persuaded France to ally with the United States. French help included money, ships, and**

- A Spices
- B Gold mines
- C Troops
- D Tea

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8 **At Valley Forge in the winter of 1777 to 1778, the army of Washington suffered cold and shortages but trained under Baron von Steuben. The training mainly improved the army**



A Size only

B Pay

C Food

D Discipline

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9 **The Battle of Yorktown in 1781 ended major fighting when British forces under Cornwallis surrendered to Washington and French allies. The war formally ended with the**

- A Treaty of Paris of 1783
- B Treaty of Paris of 1776
- C Treaty of London
- D Treaty of Madrid

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10 **The Articles of Confederation created a weak central government with no power to tax and no executive. Its main weakness was that the central government could not**

- A Send letters
- B Raise revenue reliably
- C Make laws
- D Meet

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11 **Shays Rebellion in 1786 was an uprising of Massachusetts farmers facing debt and taxes. It convinced many leaders that the Articles needed to be**

A Abolished entirely

B Ignored

C Replaced with a stronger government

D Kept unchanged

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12 **The Constitutional Convention in 1787 met in Philadelphia to write a new constitution. Its presiding officer was**



A Thomas Jefferson

B John Adams

C Patrick Henry

D George Washington

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13 **The Great Compromise combined the Virginia Plan for representation by population with the New Jersey Plan for equal state representation. The result was a Congress with**

- A Two houses
- B One house
- C Three houses
- D No houses

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14 **The Three Fifths Compromise counted each enslaved person as three fifths of a person for representation and taxation. It gave southern states more representation than counting only free people would have given, but less than counting**

- A Only children
- B All enslaved people fully
- C No people
- D Only women

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15 **Federalism divides power between the national government and state governments. Under federalism, states keep powers not given to the national government, such as**

A Printing money

B Making treaties

C Running local schools

D Declaring war

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16 **Separation of powers divides government into legislative, executive, and judicial branches. Checks and balances let each branch limit the**

A People

B States

C Army only

D Others

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17 **Federalists supported the new Constitution and a strong national government, while Anti Federalists feared it would threaten liberty. The Federalist Papers were essays arguing for**

A Ratification

B Rejection

C Monarchy

D Secession

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18 **The Bill of Rights in 1791 added ten amendments protecting speech, religion, press, assembly, and fair trials. The First Amendment protects**



A Taxation

B Freedom of speech

C Slavery

D Monarchy

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19 **The Second Amendment protects the right to keep and bear arms. The Fourth Amendment protects against unreasonable searches and**

A Speeches

B Votes

C Seizures

D Taxes

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20 **The Fifth Amendment protects due process and against self incrimination. Due process means government must follow fair legal**

A Taxes

B Traditions

C Customs

D Procedures

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21 **In Marbury v Madison in 1803, the Supreme Court claimed power to**



A Review laws

B Make laws

C Veto laws

D Tax laws

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22 **The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 set rules for new territories and banned slavery in the Northwest Territory. It also provided for new states to enter the Union on equal**

A War

B Footing

C Debt

D Tax

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23 **The Boston Massacre in 1770 occurred when British soldiers fired on a crowd in Boston, killing five colonists. Patriots used it as propaganda against**

A Spanish rule

B Colonial rule

C British rule

D French rule

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24 **Loyalists supported Britain during the Revolution, while Patriots supported independence. After the war, many Loyalists left for Britain or**

A France

B Spain

C Mexico

D Canada

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25 **Women in the Revolution served as camp followers, nurses, spies, and managers of farms and shops. Their work showed that the war effort depended on**

A Women labor

B Only soldiers

C Only generals

D Only kings

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ANSWER KEY

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

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