

AP US History Unit 3 Quiz

- 1) What was the difference in US Society following the Seven Years War (French and Indian War)?
 - A) rework of colonial governments
 - B) greater dependence on Britain
 - C) new forms of art and music
 - D) expulsion of salutary neglect

- 2) What could be a reason that the British government felt that the American Revolution was unprovoked?
 - A) no weapons used on colonists
 - B) virtual representation
 - C) colonies had British goods
 - D) colonist could travel to Britain

- 3) What document in the colonies sparked attitudes about revolting against Great Britain?
 - A) Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe
 - B) Declaration of Independence
 - C) Common Sense by Thomas Paine
 - D) Two Treatises of Government by John Locke

- 4) What was the reason for the passing of the Proclamation of 1763?
 - A) To promote growth of Native American populations
 - B) To further control of the colonies
 - C) To appease the Native Americans
 - D) To prevent French interference in colonies

- 5) What was a common topic discussed in this period that was handled differently in later periods?
 - A) staying out of foreign affairs
 - B) keeping away from Native American lands
 - C) abiding by the current constitution
 - D) continuing slavery

- 6) Which of the following is not a factor that increased tension between the colonies and England prior to the Revolution?
 - A) taxes placed on common goods
 - B) line drawn by the Proclamation of 1763
 - C) heightened military presence in colonies
 - D) French expulsion from the area

- 7) What did the Marbury vs Madison case determine that shaped the United States Judicial System?
- A) power of the president
 - B) Supreme Court justice term length
 - C) checks and balances
 - D) concept of judicial review
- 8) A supporter of the Constitution at the Constitutional Convention may believe that
- A) taxes were unnecessary
 - B) federal government should hold the power
 - C) state government and federal government should have equal power
 - D) government should not fund public projects
- 9) Someone who supported or was part of the Daughters of Liberty Organization may have done what to help with the American Revolution?
- A) joined the military
 - B) boycott British fabric
 - C) sewed uniforms for soldiers
 - D) lead protests against the British government
- 10) What was the consequence of Shay's Rebellion?
- A) divide over power of military
 - B) calls for a strong government
 - C) support of small farmers
 - D) support of wealthy landowners
- 11) Who may have supported the three-fifths compromise during the forming of the Constitution?
- A) free black Americans
 - B) wealthy southern landowners
 - C) small northern farmers
 - D) nobody
- 12) What was the main contribution of people like Patrick Henry and George Mason to the constitution?
- A) checks and balances
 - B) strong executive branch
 - C) Bill of Rights
 - D) power of legislative branch

- 13) Which major battle of the American revolution convinced European powers to intervene?
- A) Battle of Saratoga
 - B) Battle of Yorktown
 - C) Battle of Lexington and Concord
 - D) Battle of Bunker Hill
- 14) What was a common theme when discussing the need for a Declaration of Independence from England?
- A) power of executives
 - B) natural rights
 - C) checks and balances
 - D) virtual representation
- 15) After the American Revolution, the United States culture changed through this form of art.
- A) Greek-inspired aesthetics
 - B) divide from European style
 - C) abstract neutrals
 - D) both a and b
- 16) Which group of people would have benefited most from Alexander Hamilton's financial program?
- A) southern landowners
 - B) poor farmers
 - C) wealthy northerners
 - D) free black Americans
- 17) Somebody who agreed with the Constitution (also known as a Federalist) most likely would have supported who during the lead up to the French Revolution?
- A) French people
 - B) British
 - C) nobody
 - D) everybody
- 18) Why were the Alien and Sedition acts passed in the 1790s?
- A) suppress federalist opinions
 - B) support the French people in French Revolution
 - C) support the British in French Revolution
 - D) suppress democratic-republican opinions

19) All of the following were advantages of the British during the Revolution except?

- A) supply amounts
- B) foreign allies
- C) motivation
- D) military strength

20) What was the effect of the Acts passed after the Boston Tea Party?

- A) growing support for the revolution
- B) beacon of hope for colonists
- C) growing support of loyalism
- D) both a and b

Explanations

1) D

Prior To the French and Indian War, many of the offenses that the colonists made on the Seas went unpunished. This was because of a process known as salutary neglect. Basically, the British government turned a blind eye when it came to most of the affairs with the colonists. This was very common in a lot of the offenses for sea laws and travel. Because of the French and Indian War the British felt they could no longer use this process and began to keep a close eye on the colonists as well as place more restrictions on them.

2) B

In the British Parliament, members were divided by class instead of location. This meant that although there was no one from the colonies in Parliament, they were still represented by the British officials. Also the British felt that since the colonists were British citizens they were represented in Parliament. So, even though the colonists did not feel represented in their government, the British and the mother country thought this could not be true because they were represented the same way everybody else was. This would have been a reason that many thought the American Revolution was unprovoked.

3) C

Unlike many documents of the time about ideals and revolutionary ideas, Common Sense was special because it was easy to read. This meant that most of the public could understand this complex topic. Common Sense is full of ideas about what the British were doing wrong and why the American should start a revolution. For this reason, this panel was vital in garnering support for the American Revolution.

4) C

Following the French and Indian War, the Proclamation line of 1763 was drawn up, marking a border between the colonies and Native American land. Because the French and Indians had lost in the War, the British government felt the need to do something to appease the Native Americans for the safety of the colonists. This was the line drawn by the proclamation. So, the reason for the Proclamation line of 1763 was to appease Native Americans following the French and Indian War.

5) A

One of the most famous parts of George Washington's Farewell Address was his warning against getting involved in foreign affairs because it would end badly and I'll be worth it. At the time, he was speaking about the French Revolution, but America did not follow this whatsoever. First the war of 1812, then the affairs with China, then imperialism in the Pacific, then two world wars. As said, the list goes on and on, but it is important to know that George Washington said this while trying to stay in the middle of a very prominent issue of the time.

6) D

Following the French and Indian War, the French were mostly expelled from the area. They had to give up most of their territory to the British and the Spanish. Even so, this was not a major reason for tension between Britain and the colonies following the French and Indian War. Even though the Proclamation Line of 1763, which came out of the French and Indian War caused tension, the act of expelling French influence from the area did not contribute to this. The other reasons listed in the question did contribute to the tension between Britain and the colonies.

7) D

In a nutshell, the Marbury vs Madison case decided that the courts have the ability to trash any law that is unconstitutional. This is the main concept of judicial review. This was very important at the time because it established the judicial branch of the United States as very important in the formation and completion of laws. This idea helped with checks and balances and also to evenly distribute the power between the branches of the federal government.

8) B

The main idea of the Constitution was to replace the Articles of Confederation. The Articles of Confederation was a weak government that didn't put any emphasis on the executive branch (in fact it didn't really have any.) When it came time to write a new Constitution, many who supported it believed that America needed the opposite of the Articles of Confederation. This meant that they needed a very strong federal government to be able to get things done.

9) B

The Daughters of Liberty did a lot of things to help the Revolution and revolutionary ideals. One of the most important things was the boycotts that were organized through this organization. These boycotts were organized by groups of women because they were the ones buying the supplies for the household. These boycotts were usually the most common way that women in the colonies would protest.

10) B

Shay's Rebellion in a nutshell, was hard to solve. At the time, the American government relied on the Articles of Confederation. Unfortunately, this document was too weak. There was no ability to have a standing military, tax citizens, or get any new laws passed. Shays' Rebellion could not be solved with federal troops because there were none. Although the rebellion was eventually solved, it showed Americans how weak their government was. This led many Americans to feel the need for a stronger federal government.

11) D

Nobody was a fan of the three-fifths compromise. The northern states felt that since the southern slave owners thought of their slaves as property, they should not be counted towards the amount of people in the south. This would matter when it came to the House of Representatives where each state gets a certain number of representatives based on their population. The southern states felt that since there were many slaves in the south, without them being counted the southern states would always be outnumbered on the House of Representatives. This resulted in the three-fifths compromise where each slave counted as three-fifths of a person. Unfortunately, nobody was really satisfied, because nobody got what they really wanted.

*Although there were many slave owners in northern states at this time, a majority of these slaves were on large southern plantations.

12) C

George Mason and Patrick Henry were two prominent anti-federalists. This meant that they did not like the idea of the Constitution. They felt this way because many of their rights were not protected by this Constitution (think right to free speech, religion and so on.) Because of this, the Bill of Rights was drafted up and added to the Constitution. Many amendments were later added to this document, but the original consisted of ten amendments.

13) A

The Battle of Saratoga could be argued as the most important battle in the American Revolution. This is because it resulted in foreign help for the colonists. Basically, France had been unwilling to help the colonies because they felt quite literally it would be a waste of time and money. The French loved to beat the British, but felt that the colonists had no hope of winning. The colonists won at the Battle of Saratoga and proved to the French that they had a shot of gaining independence. This motivated the French to send support, which was a huge reason for American success in the Revolution.

14) B

One of the most important enlightenment ideals was the natural rights. This basically entails that everyone has certain rights that cannot be taken away no matter what. This concept became very popular during the pre revolutionary period because many colonists felt that the British government had infringed on these natural rights. The British government was treating them unfairly, and because they were entitled to these rights, the colonists were also entitled to form a new government that would protect these rights.

15) D

Following the American Revolution, many Americans felt the need to distance themselves from the European culture they had come to develop. This was brought about in many different forms, but particularly art. Art began to reflect the rural and rugged American lifestyle. As well as this, American art saw a return to the classics, the ancient Greeks. This happened through architecture such as columns (think about what Washington DC looks like)

16) C

First of all, Alexander Hamilton was a federalist. The federalists consisted mainly of wealthier and upper class people. This meant that his banking system was most likely to benefit them. Many democratic republicans felt that Alexander Hamilton's national bank would only benefit the wealthy. This was one of the most dividing issues of the time. This plus some other issues resulted in the first party system. Federalists supported the bank, while the democratic republicans did not. *There are always generalizations when referring to political parties.

17) B

First of all, many of the Federalists were more wealthy, thus did not like the idea of the peasants rising up in France. As well as this, a main idea of the Federalists was a strong federal government ruled by a select few. This is not to say that the Federalists were enthralled by the French government of the time, but they felt it was better than having the people rule themselves. It was too loose and not like the Federalists. Thus they wanted to stay out of the French Revolution, and supported the British, who felt the same way

18) D

John Adams was a staunch Federalist, and during his presidency, the French Revolution was forming. He did not support this Revolution because the idea of mob rule went against his beliefs and opinions. The democratic-republicans (opposing political party) did support the French Revolution, and were willing to speak out about what was going on in France. With this being said, many French people that would come to the United States would have supported the democratic-republicans. For this reason the alien and sedition acts were passed as a way to keep French people from being citizens and thus as a way to silence the democratic republicans.

19) C

To put this simply, many of the colonists were fighting for something specific. Whether that was to have a government they could see, or to be able to tax themselves, or even to get rid of taxes all together. Either way, the British who were fighting against these colonists were just trying to keep the colonies in line, there wasn't a lot of spiritual motivation for these people. For this reason, although the British had many advantages during the American Revolution, the proper motivation was not one of them.

20) A

Following the Boston Tea Party, the British government passed a series of acts known to Americans as the Coercive Acts. These acts shut down Boston's port and much else to establish control over the colonies. Instead of this scaring the colonists, they took it as a cry for Revolution. Basically, Boston was seen as a martyr for the revolutionary cause, thus following this event many began to support the idea of a Revolution.