

**IB History of the Americas
Summer Assignment 2011
Mrs. Cofield**

Welcome to “Big IB”! The next two years will be busy, challenging, and rewarding in every sense. Using good time management and spreading the work over several days or weeks (instead of procrastinating and then panicking at the last minute) will make it much easier on you as well as earning you a higher grade.

The purpose of your summer assignments is to review you on early American history (the part you’ve gone over several times since you started kindergarten), which comprises the first six chapters of the textbook. These chapters cover the period from Discovery and Colonization through the American Revolution and the writing of the Constitution. You must read each chapter and take the corresponding 20-question chapter review quiz. The answer sheet for the review quizzes is on the website as a Word document, so you should save it to your own computer or flash drive, record your answers on the sheet, save it again, and e-mail it to me as an attachment. Be sure to put your name on your answer sheet, and send it to my school e-mail address, melissa.cofield@cpschools.com My recommendation is that you also print out the quizzes (which are in PDF format), and record your answers on them, so that you will have a record for your notebook.

FAQ

1. Do I need a textbook to complete my HOA summer assignments?

Yes! Stop by my classroom, B-10 anytime between June 13 – 15 to pick one up.

2. When are my HOA summer assignments due?

All six chapters are due no later than Friday, August 19. You must e-mail your completed answer sheet to me by midnight that day. Remember that your e-mail will be date and time stamped, so I will know when you sent it. If it is late, you will be penalized at the rate of one letter grade per day, weekends included.

3. What if I am going to be out of town this summer?

Lucky you! Have a great time! Your assignments are still due no later than August 19. E-mail is available all over the world.

4. Are you actually going to grade these things?

Yes. It is what I live for. More importantly, this will be the first major grade on your first term of your junior year, so this is a golden opportunity to get the most important year of your high school career kicked off to a good start.

5. How much is it worth?

The entire assignment will be worth 120 points (one point per question), a little more than a test grade.

6. Will I get the assignment returned to me?

Yes. On the first day of class. Later that week, we will have an essay test on all 6 chapters.

7. What if I don’t “get it” or need help?

Call me. I will be in and out of town all summer, but you can reach me on my cell phone at 757-714-6856, except for July 11 – 26, when I will be in Europe. Leave your name and number if I don’t pick up, and I’ll get back to you ASAP.

Have a great summer! (I’m serious about this; you can have fun AND do your summer assignments!)

Mrs. Cofield

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The Aztec and Mayan civilizations shared which of the following characteristics with the Iroquois?
 - A) Written language
 - B) Use of complex irrigation systems
 - C) A hunter-gatherer economy
 - D) Farming practices
 - E) Great wealth in gold

2. The European practice wherein the eldest son inherits nearly all of his father's estate is known as
 - A) the dower system.
 - B) primogeniture.
 - C) predestination.
 - D) the putting out system.
 - E) hierarchical right.

3. A major result of the Crusades and European contact with the Arab world was that
 - A) Europeans reacquainted themselves with their classical heritage.
 - B) Europeans regained control of the Holy Land throughout the Renaissance period.
 - C) Arab regions were greatly influenced by superior European scientific knowledge.
 - D) through cultural diffusion, Arabs threw off their pagan rituals and absorbed an advanced European way of life.
 - E) Europeans were demoralized and sunk deeper into the Dark Ages.

4. The ideology that celebrates public virtue and service to the state is known as
 - A) mercantilism.
 - B) democracy.
 - C) civic humanism.
 - D) Machiavellian philosophy.
 - E) indulgences.

5. The first nation to involve itself in exploration of the Atlantic as a route to Asia and the African slave trade was
 - A) Spain.
 - B) England.
 - C) The Netherlands.
 - D) France.
 - E) Portugal.

6. The marriage of Queen Isabel and King Ferdinand of Spain was significant because
 - A) it unified the country.
 - B) together they completed Spain's long campaign to oust Muslims from its realm.
 - C) they launched the Spanish Inquisition.
 - D) they financed Christopher Columbus's explorations.
 - E) all of the above.

7. Which of the following explorers is matched with his area of exploration?
 - A) Balboa—rounded the Cape of Good Hope in Africa
 - B) Cortés—conquered the Aztec Empire in Mexico
 - C) Pizarro—explored the Isthmus of Panama and was the first European to see the Pacific Ocean
 - D) Dias—conquered the Mayan city-states in the Yucatán Peninsula
 - E) Da Gama—conquered the Incas in Peru

8. Columbus's expeditions were a failure to mercantilist thinking because
 - A) he began the transatlantic trade in slaves.
 - B) his colonies failed.
 - C) he failed to Christianize the Native Americans.
 - D) he failed to find treasures of gold.
 - E) the Indians he took back to Spain refused to be enslaved.

9. The modern-day countries of Mexico and Peru were originally Spain's most significant conquests because
 - A) the agricultural techniques the Spanish learned from the Indians made Spanish farming much more productive.
 - B) the Aztecs' knowledge of iron and steel production contributed to Spain's armory.
 - C) the Inca, Aztecs, and Mayans had great wealth in gold.
 - D) by 1500 these regions were almost completely colonized by transplanted Spanish families.
 - E) the Inca's superior knowledge of medicine helped the Spanish fight off the bubonic plague.

10. Spain found little difficulty conquering the Aztecs because
 - A) the empire was the victim of disease and a vast internal rebellion of Indian peoples.
 - B) the Spanish superior military technology alone wiped out hundreds of the native population.
 - C) Moctezuma led no resistance.
 - D) of the internal fighting over succession to the throne.
 - E) the Indians led a semi-nomadic existence and were not sufficiently unified to lead a cohesive counterattack.

11. Which of the following is correctly paired?
 - A) Encomienda—Spanish soldier
 - B) Conquistador—mixed-race person of Spanish and Indian heritage
 - C) Mestizo—Spanish land grants that included the right to use Native Americans as laborers
 - D) Yeoman—someone who owns a small farm
 - E) Reconquista—campaign to oust the Muslims from Spain and to spread Christianity

12. The Columbian Exchange
 - A) had a major impact on Europe but little on the Americas.
 - B) transported livestock, crops, and diseases from Africa, Europe, and Asia to the Americas.
 - C) spread the bubonic plague from the Americas to Europe, wiping out nearly a quarter of the population.
 - D) had a deleterious effect on the people of Europe, Africa, and Asia while it benefited the populations of the New World.
 - E) involved mostly trade in hand-crafted goods.

13. Religion played a major role in the European settlement of the Americas in that
 - A) Spain believed its mission was to Christianize the natives.
 - B) the Protestant Reformation in the Spanish Netherlands led Holland to become a separate nation intent on creating a commercial empire for itself.
 - C) England's compromise on religion led radical religious groups to seek asylum in North America.
 - D) Moctezuma initially accepted Spanish invaders because he thought Cortés was the returning god Quetzalcoatl.
 - E) all of the above.

14. The Price Revolution that took place between 1530 and 1600
 - A) was a move toward state-assisted manufacturing and trade.
 - B) was a trend toward merchant-oriented policies in government.
 - C) was caused by the influx of American gold and silver in Europe.
 - D) made the Dutch Republic the leading commercial power of Europe.
 - E) was the policy to increase exports while decreasing imports.

IB History of the Americas Summer Assignment - Ch 1 Review Quiz

15. The influx of American gold and silver into the English economy
 - A) led to increased power for the nobility and the House of Lords.
 - B) led to major religious wars in Spain.
 - C) allowed Spain to remain the most powerful country in Europe into the twentieth century.
 - D) encouraged the rise of governing institutions in which rich commoners and small property owners had a voice.
 - E) made it more profitable for nobles to expand the number of peasants working on their land.

16. What was the long-term effect of the Enclosure Acts?
 - A) Dispossessed peasants became part of the throng of migrants to America.
 - B) Yeomen used the profits created by this legislation to build larger houses and provide for their families.
 - C) Merchants bought wool from the owners of great estates and provided it to peasants who spun it into cloth.
 - D) The English government claimed private land through eminent domain.
 - E) Elizabeth I encouraged merchants to fence in sites for domestic manufacturing.

17. Which of the following statements about migration to the Americas is true?
 - A) England's defeat of the Spanish Armada only succeeded in provoking Spain into fighting harder to prevent English migration.
 - B) A series of crop failures caused by cold weather in England led to increased poverty and therefore less migration.
 - C) European religious conflicts had little impact on migration to America.
 - D) Spanish settlements were unusual in that after the initial conquest most of the migrants who entered the colonies were women.
 - E) The Spanish government spent its American gold on foreign wars, undermining the Spanish economy and prompting the migration of many Spaniards.

18. The Hopewell, Mississippian, and Pueblo peoples were similar in their creation of
 - A) small-scale communities of hunters and farmers.
 - B) pyramids.
 - C) hieroglyphic writing.
 - D) elaborate ceremonial and urban sites.
 - E) rituals of human sacrifice to ensure agricultural success.

19. Which of the following occurred first?
 - A) The start of the Italian Renaissance
 - B) The Crusades
 - C) The rise of the Mayan civilization
 - D) Portuguese trade in African slaves
 - E) Martin Luther begins the Protestant Revolution.

20. Which of the following was caused by the other four?
 - A) Defeat of the Spanish Armada
 - B) England's increase in population
 - C) State-sponsored expansion of the merchant community
 - D) American colonization
 - E) The Enclosure Acts

IB History of the Americas Summer Assignment - Ch 2 Review Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The English colonies differed from the French and the Dutch in that the English
 - A) colonies were settled nearly a century before.
 - B) allowed the native peoples to retain their lands and political autonomy.
 - C) colonies were mainly fur-trading empires.
 - D) created farming communities.
 - E) exploited the native peoples for a labor force.

2. Which of the following is correctly paired?
 - A) Coronado—Florida
 - B) de Soto—New York
 - C) Ponce de León—the seven cities of gold
 - D) Champlain—Quebec
 - E) Henry Hudson—southeastern United States

3. Colonization was similar for the French and Spanish in that both
 - A) sent families to settle.
 - B) were concerned with Christianizing the native peoples.
 - C) ruled with an iron fist.
 - D) were mainly interested in fur trading.
 - E) had amicable relationships with the natives.

4. The successful early English settlements were financed by
 - A) the crown.
 - B) the Anglican Church.
 - C) joint-stock companies.
 - D) noblemen.
 - E) Parliament.

5. The economic livelihood of Virginia in the 1700s was based on
 - A) tobacco.
 - B) cotton.
 - C) fishing.
 - D) corn.
 - E) wheat.

6. The headright system, in which each incoming head of household was given 50 acres of land and 50 additional acres for every servant, was used as a means of attracting migrants to
 - A) Massachusetts Bay.
 - B) Quebec.
 - C) Florida.
 - D) Plymouth.
 - E) Virginia.

7. The first elected representative government body in the colonies was the
 - A) House of Burgesses.
 - B) Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.
 - C) Maryland Toleration Council.
 - D) Mayflower Compact.
 - E) New England town meeting.

IB History of the Americas Summer Assignment - Ch 2 Review Quiz

8. A governor appointed by the Crown, an elected assembly, and an established Anglican Church became the model for which type of colony?
- A) Proprietary
 - B) Corporate
 - C) Royal
 - D) Merchant
 - E) Religious
9. Of the following, the most religiously tolerant colonies were
- A) Virginia and New York.
 - B) Maryland and New France.
 - C) Massachusetts Bay and New York.
 - D) Rhode Island and Maryland.
 - E) Delaware and South Carolina.
10. Which of the following is a true statement about the nature of the early seventeenth-century laboring class in the Chesapeake?
- A) Due to the scarcity of white women, female indentured servants were treated with great respect by their masters.
 - B) By becoming a Christian and a planter, an enterprising African could aspire to near equality with the English settlers.
 - C) Once indentured servants arrived in the colonies, it was easy for them to disappear into the wilderness and gain freedom by default.
 - D) African and white indentured servants were treated equally.
 - E) Most indentured servants finished out their service and became productive land-owning citizens.
11. The Navigation Acts
- A) permitted only English or colonial-owned ships to enter colonial ports.
 - B) encouraged colonial trade with the Dutch to secure an ally against Spain.
 - C) helped promote the sale of tobacco for the colonists, creating a more profitable colony for England.
 - D) protected the colonists from unreasonable tobacco taxes.
 - E) created a list of enumerated goods that the colonists were not allowed to produce.
12. Bacon's Rebellion was
- A) a protest by New Yorkers against their loss of civil rights in the Dominion of New England.
 - B) a slave revolt that so frightened Southerners they instituted harsher laws for protection.
 - C) an Indian uprising.
 - D) generated by class conflict and exacerbated by political corruption.
 - E) prompted by King Charles I insisting on ruling the colonies by "divine right."
13. The "City upon a Hill" referred to
- A) Jamestown.
 - B) Plymouth.
 - C) New York.
 - D) Pennsylvania.
 - E) Massachusetts Bay.
14. Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, and Thomas Hooker
- A) disagreed with the Puritan magistrates who ran Massachusetts Bay.
 - B) were all royal governors.
 - C) were three witches burned in the Salem witch trials.
 - D) contributed to the wealth of Massachusetts Bay through their skills as merchants.
 - E) spoke out against the Puritan belief in predestination.

IB History of the Americas Summer Assignment - Ch 2 Review Quiz

15. Which of the following is characteristic of the Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut colonies?
- A) Their governments were controlled by the land-holding aristocracy.
 - B) Ordinary farmers had more political power than most yeomen in the Chesapeake colonies.
 - C) Religious toleration was a mainstay.
 - D) They had a single-crop economy.
 - E) Their diverse population was angered by the lack of representative government.
16. A commonality among the Spanish conquistadors, the Puritans, and Nathaniel Bacon's frontiersmen was that
- A) they all tried to Christianize the native population.
 - B) they all saw themselves as God's chosen people.
 - C) fur trade was a major factor in their relationships with the Indians.
 - D) they all treated the Native Americans wretchedly.
 - E) they all considered slavery a sin.
17. Metacom's Rebellion (King Philip's War) was
- A) one of the series of European wars over trade.
 - B) the Anglo-Dutch conflict over control of New York.
 - C) a farmer's revolt.
 - D) a fight within the Puritan Church over control of the colony.
 - E) an attempt to save Indian lands and culture in New England.
18. A unforeseen consequence of Indian trade with the Europeans was that
- A) it strengthened the Indian culture.
 - B) it led to the process of cultural diffusion among the several disparate Indian tribes.
 - C) the native people lost their cultural and economic independence.
 - D) the Iroquois organized themselves in a great "longhouse" confederation of the Five Nations.
 - E) conflict between the native people and the Europeans stopped.
19. A result of the fur trade in North America was
- A) wars among Indian tribes.
 - B) the status of women among the eastern woodland Indians changed in complex and contradictory ways.
 - C) a profound altering of the environment.
 - D) most eastern woodland tribes became smaller.
 - E) all of the above.
20. A result of the Salem witch trials was that
- A) the Puritans rid their community of all dissenters.
 - B) popular revulsion against the trials weakened the ties between church and state in Massachusetts.
 - C) thousands of innocent people were executed.
 - D) Cotton Mather gained respect in England as he was able to stop the hysteria.
 - E) belief in witches ended once and for all.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which of the following is true of the Restoration Colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Carolinas?
 - A) Their constitutions recreated Europe's manorial system in America.
 - B) They were created when Charles II ascended the throne after Cromwell's commonwealth.
 - C) Their rulers envisioned a traditional social order presided over by a gentry class and a legally established Anglican Church.
 - D) Quakers wanted to restore the simplicity and spirituality of early Christianity.
 - E) They restored the ancient ideals of Greek democracy to their colonial governments.

2. During the early eighteenth century, the Iroquois in New York
 - A) became embroiled in conflicts between Indians and Europeans in the Carolinas.
 - B) kept a policy of "aggressive neutrality."
 - C) destroyed a number of French settlements.
 - D) swore loyalty to the English in time of war.
 - E) were nearly wiped out by a smallpox epidemic.

3. Which of the following best indicates the nature of the British empire before 1660?
 - A) Royal bureaucrats imposed order harshly and consistently.
 - B) Involved in its own situations at home, England took no interest in any of its colonies.
 - C) Angered by strict imperial rule, the colonists demanded their rights as Englishmen.
 - D) It was ruled in a haphazard and lax manner.
 - E) It was a cohesive organization ruled by Parliament.

4. Ethnic diversity, pacifism, freedom of conscience, and Quakers best indicates which colony?
 - A) New York
 - B) Massachusetts
 - C) Connecticut
 - D) Pennsylvania
 - E) New Jersey

5. Which is true of the Quaker religion?
 - A) It preached predestination.
 - B) It was the American manifestation of the Church of England.
 - C) It was the same as Puritanism.
 - D) Its clergy was among the best educated in the colonies.
 - E) It taught about an "inner light" of grace for all people.

6. Which of the following actions by South Carolinians portended the most trouble?
 - A) The aristocrats recreated a feudal system.
 - B) They imported slaves from Barbados.
 - C) They encouraged their Native allies to raid other Native peoples for slaves.
 - D) The proprietor sold land at low prices to attract Protestant settlers from Europe.
 - E) They developed an open and democratic colony with equality for all white people.

7. The original purpose of the Navigation Acts was to
 - A) help the colonies build up their shipping industry.
 - B) cut colonial trade with the Dutch.
 - C) allow the colonies more self-sufficiency.
 - D) build up the colonial shipbuilding industry.
 - E) encourage colonists to join the British Navy.

8. A major crisis for Puritans in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century was
 - A) the passage of the Navigation Acts.
 - B) the introduction of slavery into the colony.
 - C) the annulment of Massachusetts' charter.
 - D) the Stono Rebellion.
 - E) the creation of the Board of Trade.

9. The purpose of the Dominion of New England was to
 - A) further the creation of a centralized imperial system.
 - B) prevent colonial revolts.
 - C) garner support among the New England colonies to put down Metacom's uprising (King Philip's War).
 - D) consolidate colonial forces to fight the French.
 - E) help the colonists learn how to govern themselves.

10. Leisler's Rebellion
 - A) ousted the Dutch from New York.
 - B) worried slave owners.
 - C) began as a revolt against the Dominion of New England.
 - D) was an outgrowth of the Enlightenment.
 - E) was forgiven by the new monarchs.

11. Salutary neglect
 - A) gave amnesty to Jacob Leisler's followers.
 - B) afforded colonists the opportunity to develop economic autonomy and their own political institutions.
 - C) was a policy in which Parliament focused on ruling the colonies while overlooking issues at home.
 - D) caused the French and Indian War.
 - E) created animosity among the colonies.

12. The area that imported the least number of slaves was
 - A) Central America.
 - B) the British West Indies.
 - C) Brazil.
 - D) North America.
 - E) the French West Indies.

13. The Middle Passage refers to
 - A) the social mobility of freed slaves as they acclimated to life off the plantation.
 - B) life on sugar plantations which was so hard it represented the midpoint between birth and death.
 - C) when sugar barrels were transported from land to awaiting ocean-going ships on small boats.
 - D) the assimilation process required of Africans who lived in the Americas.
 - E) slaves' perilous journey to America in hideously overcrowded ships.

14. The tobacco revolution led to
 - A) increased enslavement of Indians.
 - B) much harsher working conditions for slaves.
 - C) high profits for planters.
 - D) planters creating a slave-based economy.
 - E) a decrease in South Carolina's rice production.

15. The largest slave uprising of the eighteenth century was
 - A) Leisler's Rebellion.
 - B) Bacon's Rebellion.
 - C) the Stono Rebellion.
 - D) Metacom's Uprising.
 - E) Pontiac's Rebellion.

IB History of the Americas Summer Assignment - Ch 3 Review Quiz

16. Which of the following would most likely model themselves after the English aristocracy in the first half of the eighteenth century?
- A) Chesapeake landowners
 - B) New York yeomen
 - C) Massachusetts farmers
 - D) Philadelphia artisans
 - E) Boston clergymen
17. A significant power the colonial assemblies assumed was
- A) the right to appoint the governor.
 - B) control of the budget.
 - C) determining who would stand for governor.
 - D) acting as liaison to the crown.
 - E) legislating taxes.
18. The Navigation Acts
- A) insisted Americans transport goods on English, not colonial, ships.
 - B) increased colonial trade with the French West Indies.
 - C) prohibited Americans from selling colonial-made textile and products.
 - D) affected Massachusetts the most adversely.
 - E) were a result of the Glorious Revolution.
19. In the mid-1700s the English colonies were linked primarily by
- A) government.
 - B) socio-economic commonalities.
 - C) cultural similarities.
 - D) a sophisticated system of roads.
 - E) trade.
20. The Molasses Act was designed to
- A) improve the fortune of the British West Indies.
 - B) end American importation of molasses.
 - C) give a monopoly to English molasses growers.
 - D) decrease slavery on sugar plantations.
 - E) encourage faster turn-around time for Anglo-American trade.

IB HOA Summer Assignment - Ch 4 Review Quiz

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. An undemocratic aspect of the New England society was
 - A) the town meeting.
 - B) yeoman society.
 - C) the freehold ideal.
 - D) women's role.
 - E) inheritance practices.

2. In New England, the notion that children would be repaid for their past labors and in turn would allow parents to choose their partners for them was
 - A) common law.
 - B) the marriage portion.
 - C) primogeniture.
 - D) household production.
 - E) a plan of union.

3. A crisis for Puritan society occurred when
 - A) the birthrate declined.
 - B) the economy deteriorated.
 - C) the cradle scythe was invented.
 - D) freehold land became scarce.
 - E) trade with England declined.

4. The Middle Atlantic colonies of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were known for their
 - A) religious orthodoxy.
 - B) aristocratic governmental traditions.
 - C) high crime rate.
 - D) large Roman Catholic population.
 - E) cultural diversity.

5. The dominant social group in Pennsylvania was
 - A) German.
 - B) Dutch.
 - C) Quaker.
 - D) Puritan.
 - E) Irish.

6. Which of the following is properly paired?
 - A) Theodore J. Frelinghuysen and George Whitefield—Great Awakening
 - B) Gilbert Tennent and Benjamin Franklin—Immigration
 - C) William Pitt and Jonathan Edwards—English prime ministers
 - D) John Locke and Nathan Cole—Enlightenment
 - E) Van Rensselaer and Pontiac—Indian uprisings

7. Influenced by Enlightenment science, which of the following believed that God had created the world but allowed it to operate in accordance with the laws of nature?
 - A) Anglicans
 - B) Presbyterians
 - C) Regulators
 - D) Methodists
 - E) Deists

IB HOA Summer Assignment - Ch 4 Review Quiz

8. During the Great Awakening, which of the following challenged the authority of ministers?
- A) Old Lights
 - B) Anglicans
 - C) Traditional Puritans
 - D) New Lights
 - E) Cotton Mather
9. A result of the Great Awakening was
- A) a huge increase in membership for the Anglican, Dutch Reformed, and Roman Catholic churches.
 - B) an increase of the notion of spiritual democracy.
 - C) a decline in membership for the Presbyterian Church.
 - D) an increase in reason and science.
 - E) a decline in Pietism.
10. The "peaceable kingdom" and the "inner light" were associated with
- A) Puritans.
 - B) Anglicans.
 - C) Quakers.
 - D) Freeholders.
 - E) Old Lights.
11. The power of human reason, natural rights of individuals, and the progressive improvement of society are associated with
- A) the Enlightenment.
 - B) the Great Awakening.
 - C) Puritanism.
 - D) the Society of Friends.
 - E) the Regulator movement.
12. Which of the following colleges was founded out of the religious enthusiasm spread by the Great Awakening?
- A) Harvard
 - B) Princeton
 - C) Stanford
 - D) William and Mary
 - E) Yale
13. The French and Indian War started with an encounter over
- A) the Ohio River Valley.
 - B) the Mississippi River.
 - C) Western New York.
 - D) Quebec.
 - E) Florida.
14. An unsuccessful effort to unite the colonies in action against the French and the Indians was the
- A) Dominion of New England.
 - B) New England Confederacy.
 - C) Continental Congress.
 - D) Albany Plan.
 - E) Anglo-American Coalition.
15. Which of the following is a provision of the Treaty of Paris of 1763?
- A) England received all French territory in North America.
 - B) French Canada was given to Spain.
 - C) England received the French sugar islands in the West Indies.
 - D) Spain kept her colony of Florida.
 - E) France lost all of her territory in continental North America.

IB HOA Summer Assignment - Ch 4 Review Quiz

16. Pontiac's uprising was partially responsible for
 - A) the South Carolina Regulator movement.
 - B) the North Carolina Regulator movement.
 - C) the Proclamation of 1763.
 - D) the tenant revolt in New York.
 - E) Baptist revivals in Virginia.

17. In the mid 1700s, which industrializing nation was the dominant commercial power in the Atlantic Ocean?
 - A) Holland
 - B) Spain
 - C) France
 - D) Germany
 - E) England

18. The South Carolina Regulator movement and the Paxton Boys
 - A) attracted attention to western needs.
 - B) wrested power from the eastern elite.
 - C) slaughtered renegade Indians.
 - D) fought against unfair taxation.
 - E) suppressed major slave revolts.

19. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia served a purpose in the empire because they
 - A) produced wool and linens.
 - B) were the breadbasket of the Atlantic world.
 - C) supplied the British Navy with naval stores.
 - D) supplied more soldiers per capita for the French and Indian War than any of the other colonies.
 - E) supplied coal for British factories.

20. A result of the consumer revolution was
 - A) transatlantic trade decreased.
 - B) Americans became more self sufficient.
 - C) Americans' living standard was lowered as England met the needs of her consumers at home first.
 - D) Americans became more dependent on overseas credits and markets.
 - E) "Buy American" became the slogan of the day.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which result of the French and Indian War caused the most distress for the most Americans?
 - A) The end of salutary neglect
 - B) Pontiac's Uprising
 - C) The end of the Iroquois Confederacy's role in the balance of power
 - D) Spain's control of Louisiana
 - E) Loss of English troops who protected them against Indian problems
2. Which of the following is properly paired?
 - A) Revenue Act—gave Parliament the right to govern and tax the colonies
 - B) Currency Act—banned paper money in the colonies
 - C) Sugar Act—internal tax set by the colonies
 - D) Stamp Act—tightened up the customs service
 - E) Declaratory Act—replaced the Molasses Act
3. An American constitutional argument against the Sugar Act was
 - A) it forced the Americans to buy their sugar from the French West Indies.
 - B) though it granted a monopoly to American producers, the price was set by Parliament.
 - C) the sixpence duty was outrageously high.
 - D) they did not want to pay a tax on merchandise produced within their borders.
 - E) violators would be tried in vice-admiralty courts.
4. Which of the following policies potentially affected the most Americans? The
 - A) Sugar Act
 - B) Revenue Act
 - C) Currency Act
 - D) Stamp Act
 - E) Townshend duties
5. Why were colonists so angry about having Stamp Act violators tried in vice-admiralty courts?
 - A) They were in England.
 - B) They feared they wouldn't get a fair trial.
 - C) It was too expensive.
 - D) There was no trial by jury.
 - E) They would not be allowed a lawyer.
6. England's response to the American's cry of "no taxation without representation" was
 - A) stricter enforcement of the Stamp Act.
 - B) passage of the Revenue Act.
 - C) their argument on virtual representation.
 - D) that Americans had representation in their own colonial legislatures.
 - E) to say that Americans did not deserve representation in Parliament.
7. Americans responded to the Stamp Act with all of the following EXCEPT
 - A) resignation.
 - B) riots.
 - C) protest meetings.
 - D) a boycott.
 - E) articulating an ideology of resistance.
8. Patriot publicists drew their arguments from the political corruption in England as well as
 - A) common law and the Enlightenment.
 - B) the Great Awakening and Tory philosophy.
 - C) natural rights theory and imperial reform.
 - D) common law and Tory philosophy.
 - E) the Enlightenment and Townshend Initiatives.

IB History of the Americas Summer Assignment - Ch 5 Review Quiz

9. The Prohibitory Act was
 - A) passed by Parliament outlawing all trade with rebellious colonies.
 - B) an agreement by colonials not to trade with England.
 - C) passed by the Second Continental Congress prohibiting Loyalists from voting.
 - D) passed to keep slave owners from freeing their slaves.
 - E) a law prohibiting anyone from speaking out against the king.

10. The Second Continental Congress
 - A) elected Sam Adams as president.
 - B) nominated George Washington as head of the Continental army.
 - C) rejected John Adams's proposal for reconciliation.
 - D) agreed to emancipate all slaves who helped fight the British.
 - E) issued a proclamation to end sedition.

11. An unexpected reason why colonists resented British occupation was that the
 - A) soldiers were aristocrats and looked down on the Americans.
 - B) troops made American resistance more difficult.
 - C) occupiers used Gestapo techniques.
 - D) soldiers competed for American jobs.
 - E) soldiers were so well paid it cost the Americans too much.

12. The Olive Branch Petition, expressing loyalty to George III while requesting the repeal of oppressive Parliamentary legislation, was instigated by
 - A) John Adams.
 - B) Thomas Gage.
 - C) Thomas Paine.
 - D) John Dickinson.
 - E) Patrick Henry.

13. The Daughters of Liberty contributed to the American boycott of British goods by
 - A) publishing the names of merchants who imported British goods.
 - B) demanding the resignation of British officials.
 - C) making and wearing homespun cloth.
 - D) sending petitions to Parliament for redress.
 - E) creating the Committees of Correspondence.

14. What was a result of American protests in the early 1770s?
 - A) The Stamp Act Congress was formed.
 - B) Parliament refused to compromise.
 - C) Parliament allowed the colonies more self-government.
 - D) Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts, except for the duty on tea.
 - E) England cut off all trade with the colonies.

15. Parliament's response to the Boston Tea Party was
 - A) arresting the Sons of Liberty.
 - B) closing Boston Harbor.
 - C) the Restraining Act.
 - D) repealing the tax on tea.
 - E) the Quebec Act.

16. John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* was a response to the
 - A) Stamp Act.
 - B) Currency Act.
 - C) Townshend Acts.
 - D) Proclamation of 1763.
 - E) Quartering Act.

IB History of the Americas Summer Assignment - Ch 5 Review Quiz

17. What was England's response to New York's refusal to comply with the Quartering Act?
- A) Suspension of the New York assembly
 - B) Appointment of a military governor
 - C) Seizure of funds from New York's treasury to pay for the troops
 - D) Imposition of a special duty on New York's imports and exports
 - E) Appointment of a special tax collector
18. All of the following were part of the Coercive Acts EXCEPT
- A) the closing of Boston Harbor.
 - B) a prohibition on most town meetings.
 - C) the Quartering Act.
 - D) a transfer of trials for capital crimes to Britain.
 - E) the annulment of the Continental Congress.
19. The most consistent and effective means of colonial protest before the revolution were
- A) boycotts.
 - B) strikes.
 - C) petitions.
 - D) elections.
 - E) constitutional arguments.
20. Why were the inhabitants of New England so concerned about the Quebec Act?
- A) It extended the boundaries of Quebec into the Ohio River Valley.
 - B) It restricted the western boundaries of Virginia.
 - C) It angered influential land speculators.
 - D) It upset politicians with western land claims.
 - E) It gave legal recognition to Roman Catholicism in Quebec.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. A factor that helped the British cause was
 - A) the Loyalist strongholds in Delaware and Massachusetts.
 - B) their victory at Saratoga.
 - C) General Howe's prudent tactics.
 - D) strong support from the English countryside.
 - E) Native American support.

2. A major problem for the colonies during the Revolution was
 - A) the absence of allies.
 - B) slave insurrections.
 - C) inflation.
 - D) a depressed economy.
 - E) poor leadership.

3. Patriots organized
 - A) Canadian support for the American cause.
 - B) women to fight alongside men.
 - C) slaves into all-black regiments.
 - D) revolutionary tribunals to try Loyalists.
 - E) committees of safety to collect taxes and supplies for the cause.

4. "The army...now begins to grow sickly. Poor food—hard lodging—Cold Weather—fatigue—Nasty cloathes—nasty Cookery... Why are we sent here to starve and Freeze?" This quote most likely is referring to
 - A) the American invasion of Canada.
 - B) Valley Forge.
 - C) Yorktown.
 - D) the British soldiers' problems with American winters.
 - E) Saratoga.

5. Benedict Arnold
 - A) died a hero in London.
 - B) was raised a Quaker.
 - C) was hanged for treason.
 - D) was an exceptional man with an exceptional military career.
 - E) was recently exonerated for his treason charge.

6. The significance of the Battle of Saratoga was that it
 - A) lulled the British into a false sense of security.
 - B) demoralized the Patriot army.
 - C) was a good training ground for the Green Mountain Boys.
 - D) showed the need for better troop training for the Americans.
 - E) ensured the French would join in an alliance with the Americans.

7. The British response after the Battle of Saratoga was
 - A) to pick up the pace of the war.
 - B) to renounce its right to tax the colonies.
 - C) to ally itself with Spain.
 - D) rioting in London as the people demanded a victory.
 - E) surrender.

8. The battle that ended the war was
 - A) Saratoga.
 - B) Valley Forge.
 - C) Yorktown.
 - D) Quebec.
 - E) Ticonderoga.

9. Which of the following was NOT a provision of the Treaty of Paris of 1783?
 - A) Great Britain relinquished its claim to all lands south of the Great Lakes between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.
 - B) Americans were allowed to fish off the coast of Newfoundland.
 - C) Great Britain recognized the independence of the thirteen colonies.
 - D) Americans were forgiven their debts to British merchants.
 - E) The American government agreed to encourage the states to return confiscated property to the Loyalists.

10. Patriot women contributed to the war effort by
 - A) increasing production of homespun cloth.
 - B) joining the women's regiment.
 - C) working as government officials.
 - D) working in army offices to free men to fight.
 - E) giving their gold jewelry to the cause.

11. The American Revolution differed from other revolutions in that
 - A) the Americans were fighting for democracy.
 - B) the Patriots were led by experienced politicians who commanded public support.
 - C) the Patriots were fighting against what they perceived as unfair taxation.
 - D) the Americans fought against a tyrannical king.
 - E) there was more bloodshed in the American Revolution than any other.

12. Which of the following gave the Patriots an edge in the battle for the hearts and minds of ordinary men and women?
 - A) George Washington as head of the army
 - B) The efficient work of the Continental Congress
 - C) The Patriots' control of local governments
 - D) England's use of mercenaries
 - E) *Common Sense*

13. In the late eighteenth century progress for women developed with
 - A) suffrage in New York state.
 - B) equal access to public education in Massachusetts.
 - C) the right of entry into college in Virginia.
 - D) the right to hold office in Rhode Island.
 - E) equal pay for equal work.

14. A democratic result of the American Revolution was
 - A) more rights for women.
 - B) manumission for all slaves.
 - C) representative assemblies in nearly all the new states.
 - D) loyalist land was confiscated.
 - E) the number of middle-class men elected to state legislatures increased.

15. A confederation is a
 - A) government run by aristocrats.
 - B) loose association of states.
 - C) strong national government.
 - D) defense alliance.
 - E) a government's economic policy.

16. The Northwest Ordinance
 - A) nearly caused a secessionist movement.
 - B) encouraged western settlement and women's rights.
 - C) encouraged public education and no slavery.
 - D) was passed to undermine the Franklin movement in the same area.
 - E) opened up the area for colonization.

17. Shays's Rebellion showed the need for
 - A) an end to slavery.
 - B) a stronger national government.
 - C) improving relationships with England.
 - D) a kinder, gentler national government.
 - E) free trade.

18. The Great Compromise led to
 - A) a bicameral legislature.
 - B) a separation of powers.
 - C) a division of powers between the states and the national government.
 - D) interstate and foreign trade controlled by the national government.
 - E) no restrictions on slave trade for twenty years.

19. The three-fifths compromise dealt with
 - A) intrastate trade.
 - B) presidential terms.
 - C) slavery.
 - D) voting qualifications.
 - E) the court system.

20. The Federalist Papers were written to convince which state to ratify the Constitution?
 - A) Rhode Island
 - B) New York
 - C) Pennsylvania
 - D) Massachusetts
 - E) Delaware