

CHAPTER
7

SECTION QUIZ *The Early Years of the War*

Section 1

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. How did George Washington help the Patriots in the American Revolution?
- He defeated the British at the Battles of Saratoga.
 - He organized and commanded the Continental Army.
 - He convinced Native Americans not to support the British.
 - All of the above are true.
- _____ 2. Which of the following is an example of a strategy?
- Patriot women try to help the Continental Army.
 - A Patriot lends the new government more than \$600,000.
 - Patriot victories begin to attract new army recruits.
 - The British plan to cut off New England from the other states.
- _____ 3. Which of the following is true about Americans' support for the Revolutionary War?
- Most Americans strongly supported the war.
 - About half the Americans were Loyalists.
 - Very few Americans were neutral.
 - Most Americans did not support the war.
- _____ 4. An example of a rendezvous planned during the Revolution was
- Thomas Paine's pamphlet to encourage the Patriots to keep fighting.
 - a British attempt to seize the Hudson River Valley.
 - a meeting of three British armies at Albany, New York.
 - to enlist African Americans as soldiers in the British army.
- _____ 5. The turning point of the American Revolution was
- Washington's victory over the Hessians at Trenton, New Jersey.
 - the defeat of the British army at the Battles of Saratoga.
 - the alliance of the Iroquois nations with the Patriots.
 - the announcement of the Declaration of Independence.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Explain why some African Americans were Loyalists while others were Patriots during the American Revolution.

Name _____ Date _____



SECTION QUIZ *The War Expands*

Section 2

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.
_____ *true* _____

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.
_____ *George Washington* _____

1. The main ally of the United States in the American Revolution was Benjamin Franklin.

2. The Marquis de Lafayette was a teenage French nobleman who came to America to fight for the Patriots' cause. _____

3. James Forten was a teenage Patriot sailor of German descent who was captured by the British and later became famous for his efforts to end slavery. _____

4. George Rogers Clark was an American naval commander who became famous for his hard-fought victory over a more heavily armed British warship. _____

5. One reason for becoming a deserter was the profit that could be made from capturing enemy merchant ships and selling their cargoes. _____

6. A German officer trained the inexperienced American soldiers how to fight with bayonets, the long knives that were attached to the ends of their guns. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What do you think made some Patriots desert the army, while others chose to remain?



SECTION QUIZ

The Path to Victory

Section 3

A. Terms and Names Write the letter of the best answer.

- _____ 1. Which is NOT true of guerrillas in the American Revolution?
- They were small bands of fighters who made hit-and-run attacks.
 - Both sides used guerrillas during the Revolution.
 - They were professional soldiers hired from the Spanish colonies.
 - One guerrilla band had a leader who was called the Swamp Fox.
- _____ 2. The British army whose surrender signaled Great Britain's defeat in the American Revolution was led by
- General Rochambeau.
 - Baron de Kalb.
 - General Clinton.
 - Lord Cornwallis.
- _____ 3. The fighting that marked Great Britain's defeat in the Revolution was named the
- Battle of Yorktown.
 - Battle of Kings Mountain.
 - Battle of Charles Town.
 - Battles of Saratoga.
- _____ 4. A person who is opposed to war is called a
- mercenary.
 - pacifist.
 - privateer.
 - deserter.

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

What advantages did the British hope to gain by shifting the fighting from New England and the Middle Colonies to the Southern Colonies?

CHAPTER
7

SECTION QUIZ

The Legacy of the War

Section 4

A. Terms and Names If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

Example: The first president of the United States was George Washington.

_____ *true* _____

Example: The first president of the United States was Abraham Lincoln.

_____ *George Washington* _____

1. The Treaty of Paris established the Pacific Ocean as the western boundary of the United States. _____

2. The idea of republicanism held that the church possessed the sole power to rule. _____

3. Under the form of republicanism adopted by Americans after the Revolution, only some men were allowed to vote. _____

4. The British ignored the term of the Treaty of Paris that required them to return any enslaved African Americans that they held. _____

5. The Treaty of Paris required that Congress ask the states to return any property that they had seized from Native Americans. _____

B. Extended Response Briefly answer the following question on the back of this paper.

Explain how the idea of republicanism made Americans' new government different from the system of government they had under British rule.

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