A-LEVEL HISTORY

AT NEWCASTLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

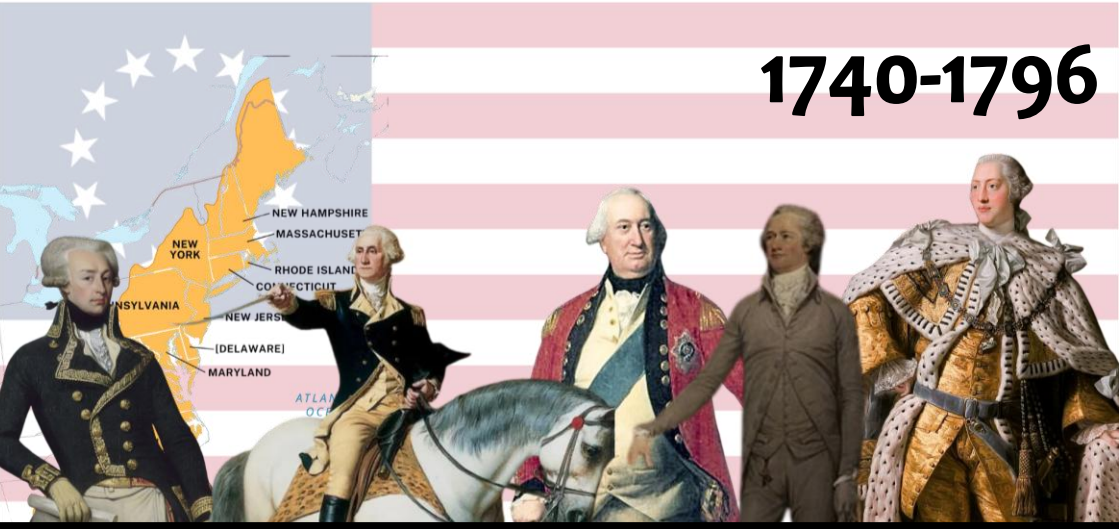
NEWCASTLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

Retrieval

Stretch

American Revolution

1740-1796



A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

1. Colonial Context

1. By 1750, what were the three main European settlements in North America?
2. Which country established control over the Mississippi River lands and Louisiana?
3. How did the population of the British colonies change between 1700 and 1775?
4. What proportion of the population in the British colonies lived and worked in the countryside?
5. How did the French colonial economy primarily function?
6. Which religious demographic dominated both the French and Spanish colonies?
7. What proportion of white immigrants to the British colonies were indentured servants?
8. Who were the "proprietors" of Pennsylvania and Georgia?
9. What was the population of the French colonies by the mid-18th century?
10. Which group did the British fail to assimilate with, unlike the French?

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2: Development of Hegemony

1. By 1760, what two institutions made up the governmental structure of all British colonies?

2. Which two "corporate colonies" elected their own governors?

3. What percentage of American white male adults could vote compared to Britain?

4. What term describes the British policy of leaving the colonies largely to their own devices?

5. What was the purpose of the Board of Trade during this period?

6. What specific role did Benjamin Franklin play in London during the 1760s?

7. What demographic predominantly filled the Upper Houses of the colonial legislatures?

8. Who had the power to veto legislation passed by the Lower Houses?

9. What economic policy required colonies to serve the mother country's interests?

10. Which British institution had joint authority with the monarch to review colonial

3. War of Austrian Succession

1. What did the American colonists call the War of Austrian Succession?

2. In what year did this war spread from Europe to America?

3. By what ratio did the British colonists outnumber the French during this war?

4. Which key French fort was captured by New England colonists in 1745?

5. Why was this fort strategically important?

6. Which treaty ended the War of Austrian Succession in 1748?

7. What happened to the captured fort under this treaty?

8. How did the American colonists react to the terms of this treaty?

9. Which group allied with the French to balance out the British population advantage?

10. Why did Britain struggle to send troops to America during this conflict?

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4: Seven Years War

1. What was the Seven Years War known as in America?

2. Which British leader developed the strategy that turned the tide of the war?

3. The British general who killed in an ambush at the Battle of Monongahela in 1755?

4. Who drafted a plan for colonial union at the 1754 Albany Congress?

5. What was the outcome of the colonial legislatures' vote on the Albany Plan of Union?

6. Which French fort in the Ohio Valley was the site of George Washington's 1754 surrender?

7. In what year did the British capture Quebec?

8. Which 1759 naval battle secured British naval supremacy against France?

9. How did William Pitt change the policy regarding colonial military officers?

10. Which treaty officially ended the Seven Years War in 1763?

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5: Pre-1763 Overview

1. What was the estimated population of the British colonies by 1775?

2. Phrase describing the policy of minimal interference in the colonies before 1763?

3. Which fort was captured by the British in 1745 but returned to France in 1748?

4. Who was the British Secretary of State responsible for changing fortunes in the Seven Years War?

5. The name of the meeting held in 1754 to discuss a joint Native American policy?

6. Which colonial agent represented Pennsylvania in London?

7. What economic system required colonies to serve the mother country's interests?

8. Which Native American tribe did the Albany Congress fail to reach an agreement with?

9. What was the primary crop underpinning the economy of the Southern colonies?

10. What British legislation in 1699 restricted colonial manufacturing

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6: Colonies by 1763

1. What major territory did Britain acquire from France in the Treaty of Paris 1763?
2. What happened to the British national debt as a result of the Seven Years War?
3. How many British troops did Lord Bute's government decide to permanently station in the colonies?
4. Which 1763 royal decree forbade settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains?
5. Who succeeded Lord Bute as British Prime Minister in 1763?
6. What Native American uprising occurred in 1763?
7. How much had the cost of colonial defence risen to by 1763?
8. How many American settlers ignored the Proclamation Line in the five years after 1763?
9. What did many colonists view the standing British army as an agent of?
10. What specific tax in England required troops to collect it, heightening domestic British anger?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

Answers: 1-6

1: Colonial Context

1. British colonies, Spanish colonies, and French colonies.
2. France.
3. Grew from 300,000 to over 2 million.
4. 80-90 per cent.
5. Based on the fur trade and missionary activity.
6. Catholicism.
7. Between a half and two-thirds.
8. Their founders.
9. No more than 60,000.
10. Native Americans.

2: Development of Hegemony

1. A governor and a legislative assembly.
2. Connecticut and Rhode Island.
3. Between 50% and 80% (compared to 15%).
4. Salutary neglect.
5. Supervising the colonies (advising on appointments, reviewing legislation).
6. Colonial agent for Pennsylvania.
7. Members of the colonial elite.
8. The governor or the Privy Council.
9. Mercantilism.
10. The Privy Council.

3. War of Austrian Succession

1. King George's War.
2. 1744.
3. Nearly fifteen to one.
4. Louisbourg.
5. It controlled the passage to Quebec and the St Lawrence River.
6. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
7. It was handed back to France.
8. They were horrified (viewed it as a temporary truce).
9. Native Americans.
10. They were too focused on the war in Europe.

4: Seven Years War

1. The French-Indian War.
2. William Pitt the Elder.
3. General Braddock.
4. Benjamin Franklin.
5. Not a single legislature ratified it.
6. Fort Duquesne.
7. 1759.
8. Quiberon Bay.
9. He reversed the policy of British officers automatically taking precedence over colonial officers.
10. Peace of Paris.

5: Pre-1763 Overview

1. Over 2 million.
2. Salutary neglect.
3. Louisbourg.
4. William Pitt the Elder.
5. Albany Congress.
6. Benjamin Franklin.
7. Mercantilism.
8. The Iroquois.
9. Tobacco.
10. Woollen Act.

6: Colonies by 1763

1. Canada.
2. It virtually doubled.
3. 10,000 troops.
4. Proclamation Act of 1763.
5. George Grenville.
6. Pontiac's Rebellion.
7. £350,000.
8. At least 30,000.
9. Despotism.
10. The cider tax.

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7: Sugar Act and Currency Act

1. What was the intended purpose of transferring revenue jurisdiction to a vice-admiralty court in Halifax?
2. In what month and year was Grenville's Sugar Act passed?
3. What did the Sugar Act reduce the duty on foreign molasses from and to?
4. How much revenue did the Board of Customs estimate the Sugar Act would yield annually?
5. Who published the 1760 pamphlet The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved?
6. What specific action did the 1764 Currency Act ban?
7. Which colony was the primary target of the Currency Act?
8. What fundamental constitutional issue did the colonists argue the Sugar Act violated?
9. How did most Americans ultimately respond in practice to the Sugar Act?
10. Which political ideology influenced the colonists' suspicion of arbitrary power and standing armies?

8: Stamp Act

1. In what month and year was the Stamp Bill introduced to Parliament?

2. How many items were to be affected by the Stamp Act?

3. How much revenue did the Treasury estimate the Stamp Act would raise in its first year?

4. Who introduced the Virginia Resolves to the House of Burgesses in May 1765?

5. Where did the Stamp Act Congress meet in October 1765?

6. Which group directed popular mob resistance to the Stamp Act?

7. Whose house was destroyed by a Boston mob on August 26, 1765?

8. Which British Prime Minister led the ministry that repealed the Stamp Act in 1766?

9. What did Benjamin Franklin tell a Commons committee the colonists specifically objected to?

10. What piece of legislation asserting Parliament's full authority was passed alongside the Stamp Act's repeal?

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9: Townshend Duties

1. Who introduced new duties on colonial imports in May 1767?

2. List three items taxed under the Townshend Duties.

3. How much revenue were the Townshend Duties expected to raise annually?

4. What institution was established in Boston to tighten trade enforcement?

5. Which colony's assembly was suspended under the 1767 Restraining Act?

6. Who authored the influential Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer in 1768?

7. What method of economic resistance did Boston organize in 1768?

8. Who were the primary authors of the 1768 Massachusetts circular letter?

9. Which British vessel was seized by customs commissioners in Boston in June 1768?

10. Who became British Prime Minister and oversaw the partial repeal of the Townshend Duties in 1770?

10: Tea Act

1. What near-bankrupt company was the Tea Act designed to save?

2. In what year was the Tea Act introduced?

3. What amount of revenue had tea imports to America netted in 1772?

4. Who was the British Prime Minister responsible for the Tea Act?

5. What happened to tea agents in all major colonial ports facing intimidation?

6. On what date did the ship Dartmouth enter Boston harbour?

7. How many chests of tea were thrown into Boston harbour?

8. What was the estimated value of the tea destroyed during the Boston Tea Party?

9. What Native American group did the Sons of Liberty disguise themselves as?

10. Who was the Royal Navy commander in Boston who chose not to fire on the mob?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

11: First Continental Congress

1. In what city did the First Continental Congress meet in September 1774?

2. Which was the only colony not to send a delegate to the First Continental Congress?

3. How many delegates attended the First Continental Congress?

4. Which set of resolves, endorsed on September 17th, declared the Coercive Acts null and void?

5. What organisation did Congress call to be formed to enforce the non-importation boycott?

6. What document, agreed upon on October 14th, denied Parliament's right to raise revenue without consent?

7. Which bodies functioned as quasi-courts to punish those who broke the boycott?

8. Who commanded the British forces besieged in Boston during this time?

9. How many extra soldiers did General Gage request from the British government?

10. Which British politician introduced a failed bill in February 1775 to repeal the Coercive Acts?

12: Colonial Literature

1. Which English philosopher's concept of a contractual theory of government influenced the colonists?
2. What pamphlet did Thomas Jefferson publish in 1774 denying Parliament's authority over Americans?
3. Under what pseudonym did John Adams publish essays in the Boston Gazette?
4. Which English radical published the highly influential pamphlet Common Sense?
5. In what month and year was Common Sense published?
6. How many copies of Common Sense were sold?
7. What phrase did Thomas Paine use to describe King George III?
8. What form of government did Thomas Paine argue Americans should establish?
9. How many colonial newspapers were in circulation by 1775?
10. Which political movement's ideas regarding liberty and representative institutions heavily influenced colonial writing?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

Answers: 7-12

7: Sugar Act and Currency Act

1. To counter the leniency of colonial juries towards smugglers.
2. April 1764.
3. From 6d to 3d.
4. £78,000 per year.
5. James Otis.
6. Colonial paper money.
7. Virginia.
8. No taxation without representation.
9. They complied with it.
10. Whiggism.

8: Stamp Act

1. February 1765.
2. 50 items.
3. £60,000.
4. Patrick Henry.
5. New York.
6. Sons of Liberty.
7. Chief Justice Thomas Hutchinson.
8. Marquis of Rockingham.
9. Internal taxes.
10. Declaratory Act.

9: Townshend Duties

1. Charles Townshend.
2. Glass, wine, china, lead, paint, paper, tea (any three).
3. £40,000 per year.
4. American Board of Customs and Commissioners.
5. New York.
6. John Dickinson.
7. Economic boycott (non-importation).
8. Samuel Adams and James Otis.
9. The Liberty.
10. Lord North.

10: Tea Act

1. East India Company.
2. 1773.
3. £400.
4. Lord North.
5. They were forced to resign.
6. 28th November 1773.
7. 342.
8. £10,000.
9. Mohawks.
10. Admiral Montagu.

11: First Continental Congress

1. Philadelphia.
2. Georgia.
3. 56.
4. Suffolk Resolves.
5. Continental Association.
6. Declaration of Rights and Grievances.
7. Committees of Inspection (or Safety).
8. General Gage.
9. 20,000.
10. Earl of Chatham (William Pitt).

12: Colonial Literature

1. John Locke.
2. A Summary of the Rights of British America.
3. Novangulus.
4. Thomas Paine.
5. January 1776.
6. 120,000.
7. The Royal Brute.
8. A republic.
9. 42.
10. Whiggism.

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

13: Causes of the Revolution Overview

1. Which Native American leader led a bloody revolt in 1763?

2. What 1764 act reduced the duty on foreign molasses from 6d to 3d?

3. Which colony's assembly passed the Virginia Resolves against the Stamp Act?

4. What external taxes were introduced on glass, wine, and paper in 1767?

5. What company did the Tea Act of 1773 aim to save from bankruptcy?

6. What was the primary purpose of the First Continental Congress?

7. Who wrote Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer?

8. What act of Parliament accompanied the repeal of the Stamp Act?

9. What was the pseudonym used by John Adams in his 1774 essays?

10. What name did colonists give to the four Coercive Acts passed in 1774?

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14: The beginning of the Revolution

1. Who did General Gage send to arrest rebel leaders in April 1775?

2. How many British men were sent on the expedition to Concord?

3. Who warned the Massachusetts militia of the British troop movements?

4. What elite force of younger colonists blocked the British path at Lexington?

5. How many colonists were killed in the initial skirmish at Lexington?

6. How many British soldiers were dead by the time they retreated to Charlestown?

7. Which British Fort in New York was captured by volunteers under Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold?

8. What term describes the departure of royal authorities from their colonies in 1775?

9. Which battle in June 1775 was the bloodiest of the war for British officers?

10. Which American commander led the failed assault on Quebec in December 1775 and was killed?

15: Second Continental Congress

1. On what date did the Second Continental Congress meet?

2. How many delegates attended the Second Continental Congress?

3. Which two notable newcomers attended the Second Continental Congress?

4. How large was the Continental Army that Congress voted to create?

5. How much paper money did Congress vote to issue to finance the army?

6. Who was appointed to command the Continental Army?

7. Which document, issued in July 1775, listed grievances but disclaimed any intention of separation?

8. Which July 1775 petition begged King George III to prevent further hostile measures?

9. How did George III view the Continental Congress?

10. What action did Congress take to address the power vacuum left by fleeing royal governors?

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16: Declaration of Independence

1. Which royal governor offered freedom to slaves who aided the British war effort?
2. Which colony was the first to instruct its delegation to propose independence in May 1776?
3. Which delegate moved the resolution for independence on June 7, 1776?
4. How many men served on the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence?
5. Who did the primary work drafting the Declaration of Independence?
6. Which English philosopher's principles heavily influenced the Declaration?
7. What issue was cut from Jefferson's draft to avoid upsetting southern slave owners?
8. According to the preamble, what three "unalienable rights" are all men endowed with?
9. At whose door did the Declaration lay all the charges of wrongs committed since 1763?
10. On what exact date was the Declaration of Independence formally adopted by

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

17: Start of the Revolution Overview

1. Where were the first shots of the American Revolution fired in April 1775?

2. What phrase described the panicked departure of royal officials in 1775?

3. What size Continental Army did the Second Congress authorize?

4. Who authored the resolution for independence on June 7, 1776?

5. Which New York fort was captured by Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold?

6. Who did Congress appoint as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army?

7. Which petition was sent to King George III in July 1775 seeking peace?

8. Who primarily drafted the Declaration of Independence?

9. What unalienable rights are listed in the Declaration of Independence?

10. How many British troops were ready for an assault as independence was declared?

18: Battle of Long Island

1. Who commanded the 32,000 British troops sent to America in August 1776?

2. Where did General Howe land his army to begin the assault on New York?

3. Who was in overall command of British naval forces in America?

4. How many men did Washington have to defend New York?

5. What was the casualty ratio between Americans and British at the Battle of Long Island?

6. How did Washington manage to save his army after the defeat at Long Island?

7. Which two American representatives met with Howe in September 1776 to negotiate?

8. What fort was captured by the British in November 1776, taking 3000 prisoners?

9. Where did Washington launch a surprise attack on Christmas Day 1776?

10. What similar surprise victory did Washington achieve on January 3, 1777?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

Answers: 13-18

13: Causes of the Revolution Overview

1. Pontiac.
2. Sugar Act.
3. House of Burgesses.
4. Townshend Duties.
5. East India Company.
6. To consult upon the unhappy state of the colonies (and seek redress of grievances).
7. John Dickinson.
8. Declaratory Act.
9. Novangulus.
10. Intolerable Acts.

14: The beginning of the Revolution

1. 700 men.
2. 700.
3. Paul Revere.
4. Minutemen.
5. Eight.
6. Sixty-five.
7. Fort Ticonderoga.
8. Flight of the Governors.
9. Battle of Bunker Hill.
10. Commander Montgomery.

15: Second Continental Congress

1. 10th May 1775.
2. Sixty-five.
3. Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson.
4. 20,000 men.
5. $2 million.
6. George Washington.
7. Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms.
8. Olive Branch Petition.
9. As an illegal body.
10. They took charge of the conduct of the war (filled the power vacuums).

16: Declaration of Independence

1. Governor Dunmore of Virginia.
2. Virginia.
3. Richard Henry Lee.
4. Five.
5. Thomas Jefferson.
6. John Locke.
7. The claim that the British introduced slavery.
8. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
9. King George III.
10. 4th July 1776.

17: Start of the Revolution Overview

1. Lexington.
2. Flight of the Governors.
3. 20,000 men.
4. Richard Henry Lee.
5. Fort Ticonderoga.
6. George Washington.
7. Olive Branch Petition.
8. Thomas Jefferson.
9. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
10. 32,000 troops.

18: Battle of Long Island

1. General William Howe.
2. Staten Island.
3. Admiral Lord Richard Howe.
4. 20,000 men.
5. Six times as many (2000 American casualties).
6. Withdrew under a cover of dense fog.
7. Benjamin Franklin and John Adams.
8. Fort Washington.
9. Trenton.
10. Princeton.

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

19: Battle of Saratoga

1. Which British general led the expedition south from Canada in 1777?

2. Which fort did Burgoyne recapture in June 1777?

3. The murder of which young woman alienated local colonists from the British cause?

4. Who replaced General Schuyler as commander of the northern American forces?

5. How large was Horatio Gates' army by September 1777?

6. Which British general was supposed to move north to support Burgoyne but attacked Philadelphia instead?

7. Which American commander showed particular bravery during the attack on Bemis Heights?

8. How many troops did Burgoyne surrender at Saratoga on October 14, 1777?

9. What was the long-term diplomatic impact of the American victory at Saratoga?

10. What piece of legislation did Parliament pass in February 1778 in response to Saratoga?

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20: Battle of Yorktown

1. Who took command of the Continental Army in the South in late 1780?

2. Which British general commanded operations in the South during 1780-1781?

3. At which battle in January 1781 were the British defeated in the South?

4. At which costly battle in March 1781 did Britain lose a quarter of its forces?

5. To which Virginian town did Cornwallis retreat to secure supplies?

6. How many troops did the French send down to Virginia to support Washington?

7. How many combined American and French troops surrounded Cornwallis at Yorktown?

8. Why was the British navy unable to resupply Cornwallis at Yorktown?

9. After a siege of how many weeks did Cornwallis surrender?

10. What was Lord North's reaction to the news of Yorktown?

21: The Battles Overview

1. At which 1776 battle did American forces suffer 2000 casualties against Howe?

2. What major tactical error did General Howe make regarding Burgoyne's 1777 campaign?

3. Who led the American forces to victory at Saratoga?

4. How many British troops surrendered at Saratoga?

5. Who assumed command of American forces in the South before Yorktown?

6. Which crucial French support proved decisive at Yorktown?

7. How many combined troops faced Cornwallis' 7,000 men at Yorktown?

8. What was the name of the British commander who surrendered at Yorktown?

9. Which battle is widely considered the turning point that brought France into the war?

10. Which battle effectively ended the War of Independence?

22: Articles of Confederation

1. In what year were the Articles of Confederation finally agreed upon?

2. How many votes did each state have in Congress under the Articles?

3. Which three executive departments were set up under the Confederation in 1781?

4. How high was the national debt in 1783?

5. What major power was the Confederation government crucially lacking over individuals and states?

6. What 1785 ordinance created a surveying system for selling Northwest Territory?

7. Under the 1787 Northwest Ordinance, what population was required to form a state convention?

8. Which Superintendent of Finance unsuccessfully attempted to establish a national bank in 1781?

9. What major rebellion in Massachusetts highlighted the weakness of the Articles in 1786?

10. What sole major source of independent income did the Confederation government possess?

23: The Philadelphia Convention

1. Where did the Constitutional Convention meet in May 1787?

2. Which state declined to participate in the Philadelphia Convention?

3. How many delegates in total attended the Convention?

4. Who was unanimously chosen to preside over the Convention?

5. Which delegate drafted the initial Virginia Plan?

6. Did the Virginia Plan propose a unicameral or bicameral legislature?

7. Which plan, proposed by William Patterson, favoured the smaller states?

8. What name is given to the compromise establishing a bicameral Congress with different representational bases?

9. How were slaves counted for representation and direct taxation?

10. In what year did the Constitution stipulate Congress could first abolish the slave trade?

24: Constitution

1. What three branches of government did the Constitution establish?

2. What are the two houses of the Federal Legislature?

3. For what term length are members of the House of Representatives elected?

4. How many Senators does each state have?

5. What mechanism elects the President?

6. What fraction of the Senate must agree to ratify a treaty?

7. What fraction of both houses is required to override a presidential veto?

8. Who appoints Supreme Court judges?

9. What specific fraction of state legislatures must ratify an amendment to the Constitution?

10. What are the opening three words of the Constitution's preamble?

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Answers: 19-24

19: Battle of Saratoga

1. General John Burgoyne.
2. Fort Ticonderoga.
3. Jane McCrea.
4. General Horatio Gates.
5. 7000 men.
6. General Howe.
7. Benedict Arnold.
8. 5900 troops.
9. It encouraged France to enter the war.
10. Conciliatory Propositions.

20: Battle of Yorktown

1. General Nathanael Greene.
2. General Cornwallis.
3. Cowpens.
4. Guilford Court House.
5. Yorktown.
6. 3,000.
7. 16,000.
8. The majority were in the West Indies.
9. Three weeks.
10. "Oh God, it is all over".

21: The Battles Overview

1. Battle of Long Island.
2. He attacked Philadelphia instead of moving to Albany.
3. General Horatio Gates.
4. 5900.
5. General Nathanael Greene.
6. Naval support (or 3,000 French troops).
7. 16,000.
8. General Cornwallis.
9. Saratoga.
10. Yorktown.

22: Articles of Confederation

1. 1781.
2. One vote.
3. Foreign affairs, finance, and war.
4. $41 million.
5. Real power (specifically power to tax or compel states).
6. Land Ordinance.
7. 60,000.
8. Robert Morris.
9. Shays' Rebellion.
10. Sale of western lands.

23: The Philadelphia Convention

1. Philadelphia State House.
2. Rhode Island.
3. 55.
4. George Washington.
5. James Madison.
6. Bicameral.
7. New Jersey Plan.
8. The Great Compromise.
9. As three-fifths of a person.
10. 1808.

24: Constitution

1. Executive, legislative, and judiciary.
2. House of Representatives and Senate.
3. Two years.
4. Two.
5. Electoral College.
6. Two-thirds.
7. Two-thirds.
8. The President.
9. Three-fourths.
10. We the People.

25: Ratification

1. How many states needed to ratify the Constitution for it to become operative?

2. What name was taken by the supporters of the new Constitution?

3. What were the opponents of the Constitution called?

4. What series of 85 articles was written to urge New York to adopt the Constitution?

5. Who were the three authors of The Federalist Papers?

6. What crucial concession did Federalists make to win over moderate Anti-Federalists in Massachusetts and Virginia?

7. Which state was the first to ratify the Constitution?

8. What specific major addition to the Constitution was ratified in 1791?

9. How many amendments make up the Bill of Rights?

10. Who was the primary author of the Bill of Rights?

26: Legislation Overview

1. Which 1787 ordinance established procedures for admitting new states to the Union?

2. How many delegates attended the Philadelphia Convention?

3. Which plan proposed a bicameral legislature based on population?

4. What compromise settled the dispute over legislative representation?

5. How long is a US Senator's term of office?

6. What institution was designed to formally elect the US President?

7. Who wrote under the pseudonym 'Publius' to promote the Constitution?

8. How many states were required to ratify the Constitution to make it valid?

9. What collective name is given to the first ten amendments?

10. Which uprising alarmed conservatives and spurred the movement for constitutional reform?

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27: American Revolution Overview

1. Which 1763 decree banned colonial settlement west of the Appalachians?

2. What phrase defined the colonial objection to British revenue taxes?

3. Who led the Sons of Liberty in Boston during the Stamp Act protests?

4. What violent event in 1770 resulted in the deaths of five Bostonians?

5. Which political philosopher's ideas heavily influenced the Declaration of Independence?

6. Who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army?

7. Which battle convinced France to ally with the Americans in 1778?

8. Which British General surrendered at Yorktown in 1781?

9. What 1783 treaty officially recognized American independence?

10. Which political framework governed the USA until the Constitution was ratified

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

28: British Hegemony and pre-1763 Overview

1. By 1775, what was the estimated population of the British colonies?

2. What percentage of white immigrants were indentured servants?

3. What economic system bound the colonial economies to Britain?

4. What policy defined Britain's relaxed enforcement of trade regulations before 1763?

5. Which two colonial powers did Britain combat in North America during this period?

6. Which pivotal French fort was captured in 1759?

7. Who was the British Secretary of State who engineered victory in the Seven Years War?

8. Which 1754 congress debated a plan for colonial union?

9. Which British general was killed in a 1755 ambush en route to Fort Duquesne?

10. Which treaty ended the Seven Years War in 1763?

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29: The Causes of the Revolution Overview

1. Which Native American uprising justified the stationing of 10,000 British troops in 1763?

2. Which 1765 act taxed all legal documents and printed materials in the colonies?

3. What inter-colonial meeting convened in October 1765 to protest this tax?

4. Which British Prime Minister introduced duties on glass, lead, and tea in 1767?

5. Who wrote the influential Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer?

6. What event in 1773 saw 342 chests of East India Company cargo destroyed?

7. What name did colonists give the four punitive acts passed in response in 1774?

8. What congress convened in Philadelphia in September 1774 to coordinate colonial resistance?

9. What radical pamphlet did Thomas Paine publish in January 1776?

10. Who was the primary draftsman of the Declaration of Independence?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

30: The Events of the Revolution Overview

1. Where were the first shots of the Revolutionary War fired in April 1775?

2. Which bloody battle in June 1775 cost the British heavy casualties despite a technical victory?

3. Who was chosen to command the Continental Army?

4. What date was the Declaration of Independence officially adopted?

5. Where did Washington suffer a major defeat to General Howe in August 1776?

6. What surprise Christmas 1776 victory boosted American morale?

7. Which British general surrendered his entire army at Saratoga in 1777?

8. Which European nation allied with the USA following the victory at Saratoga?

9. What southern port did the British capture in 1780 before moving inland?

10. Where did General Cornwallis surrender to Washington in October 1781?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

Answers: 25-30

25: Ratification

1. Nine.
2. Federalists.
3. Anti-Federalists.
4. The Federalist Papers.
5. Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Jay.
6. A pledge to add a Bill of Rights.
7. Delaware.
8. Bill of Rights.
9. Ten.
10. James Madison.

26: Legislation Overview

1. Northwest Ordinance.
2. 55.
3. Virginia Plan.
4. The Great Compromise.
5. Six years.
6. Electoral College.
7. Hamilton, Madison, and Jay.
8. Nine.
9. Bill of Rights.
10. Shays' Rebellion.

27: American Revolution Overview

1. Proclamation Act.
2. No taxation without representation.
3. Samuel Adams.
4. Boston Massacre.
5. John Locke.
6. George Washington.
7. Saratoga.
8. General Cornwallis.
9. Treaty of Paris.
10. Articles of Confederation.

28: British Hegemony and pre-1763 Overview

1. Over 2 million.
2. Half to two-thirds.
3. Mercantilism.
4. Salutary neglect.
5. France and Spain.
6. Quebec.
7. William Pitt.
8. Albany Congress.
9. General Braddock.
10. Peace of Paris.

29: The Causes of the Revolution Overview

1. Pontiac's Rebellion.
2. Stamp Act.
3. Stamp Act Congress.
4. Charles Townshend.
5. John Dickinson.
6. Boston Tea Party.
7. Intolerable Acts.
8. First Continental Congress.
9. Common Sense.
10. Thomas Jefferson.

30: The Events of the Revolution Overview

1. Lexington.
2. Battle of Bunker Hill.
3. George Washington.
4. 4th July 1776.
5. Battle of Long Island (New York).
6. Trenton.
7. General Burgoyne.
8. France.
9. Charleston.
10. Yorktown.

31: The Early Republic Overview

1. What weak national framework governed the USA from 1781 to 1789?

2. Which 1787 ordinance provided a process for new territories to become states?

3. What Massachusetts rebellion highlighted the need for a stronger national government?

4. Where did the Constitutional Convention meet in 1787?

5. What compromise created a bicameral legislature balancing state population and equality?

6. Who was the first President of the United States?

7. Who served as the first Secretary of the Treasury, creating a national bank?

8. What name is given to the first ten amendments to the Constitution?

9. Which 1794 rebellion arose in Pennsylvania over a federal liquor tax?

10. Who was elected as the second President of the United States in 1796?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

32: Divisions between Federalists and Anti-Federalists

1. What system of government did the Federalists advocate for to replace the Articles?

2. Which political group strongly opposed the ratification of the Constitution?

3. What list of liberties did Anti-Federalists demand be added to the Constitution?

4. Which three men wrote the influential Federalist Papers?

5. Which state ratified the Constitution partly because Hamilton threatened New York City would secede?

6. Which demographic group heavily supported the Federalist cause?

7. Which Virginian Anti-Federalist leader delivered eloquent attacks on the Constitution?

8. Who authored the influential Anti-Federalist pamphlet Letters from a Federal Farmer?

9. What shared pseudonym did the authors of The Federalist Papers use?

10. Who secured Virginia's ratification by promising to work for a Bill of Rights?

33: Developments in political thought and emerging leaders

1. What 1787 assembly drafted the new United States Constitution?

2. Which Virginian drafted the initial blueprint known as the Virginia Plan?

3. Who proposed the New Jersey Plan to protect smaller states?

4. Which 33-year-old Virginian primarily drafted the Declaration of Independence?

5. Who was unanimously chosen to preside over the Philadelphia Convention?

6. Which radical 1776 pamphlet by Thomas Paine argued for a republic?

7. Who became the first Secretary of the Treasury in 1789?

8. Who served as the first Secretary of State under George Washington?

9. Who was the primary author of the Bill of Rights?

10. What office did John Adams hold in the first federal government?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

34: Colonial and political ideas

1. What political theory did John Locke argue governed the relationship between rulers and people?
2. What English political ideology heavily influenced American resistance to arbitrary power?
3. What famous phrase summarized the colonists' core objection to British revenue taxes?
4. Who did colonists believe had the sole right to impose taxes upon them?
5. Which Enlightenment philosopher's ideas on the separation of powers appealed to colonists?
6. What did many colonists view a standing British army as during peacetime?
7. What did John Dickinson argue Parliament could not do without colonial consent?
8. Which 1730s-1740s religious revival encouraged an egalitarian and democratic spirit?
9. What intellectual movement encouraged the colonial elite to question their society's nature?
10. What did the 1766 Declaratory Act assert over the colonies in all cases whatsoever?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

35: American Victory in the War

1. Which 1777 American victory overcame French doubts about sending significant military support?
2. Which French King allied with the Americans to avenge the Seven Years War defeat?
3. Which American diplomat successfully won over his French audience to secure the 1778 alliance?
4. Which French general became one of George Washington's favourite officers?
5. What was the primary flaw in the 1777 campaigns of Howe and Burgoyne?
6. Which British Secretary for War was responsible for the poorly defined 1777 master plan?
7. In 1776, what severely hindered American unity and centralized military organization?
8. Which British general surrendered at Yorktown after failing to receive naval support?
9. Which British general was considered too cautious, missing opportunities to destroy Washington's army?
10. Which British general was considered overconfident, leading to the disaster at Saratoga?

36: Popular protest

1. What militant tactic was outlawed by the 1980 Employment Act?

2. What type of strike was heavily restricted by the 1982 Employment Act?

3. What 1984 Act required unions to hold secret ballots before striking?

4. Who was the leader of the National Union of Mineworkers in 1984?

5. What nationalised industry announced the closure of 20 uneconomic pits?

6. What breakaway union was formed by working miners in December 1984?

7. Who was the Home Secretary who coordinated police response from New Scotland Yard?

8. What crucial democratic step did Scargill refuse to take, depriving the strike of legitimacy?

9. What did NUM membership drop to by 1987?

10. What tactic, pioneered by Scargill in 1972, failed during the 1984-85 strike?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: American Revolution 1740-1796

Answers: 31-36

31: The Early Republic Overview	**32: Divisions between Federalists and Anti-Federalists**	**33: Developments in political thought and emerging leaders**
1. Articles of Confederation. 2. Northwest Ordinance. 3. Shays' Rebellion. 4. Philadelphia. 5. The Great Compromise. 6. George Washington. 7. Alexander Hamilton. 8. Bill of Rights. 9. Whiskey Rebellion. 10. John Adams.	1. Strong national government. 2. Anti-Federalists. 3. Bill of Rights. 4. Hamilton, Madison, Jay. 5. New York. 6. Men of property. 7. Patrick Henry. 8. Richard Henry Lee. 9. Publius. 10. James Madison	1. Philadelphia Convention. 2. James Madison. 3. William Patterson. 4. Thomas Jefferson. 5. George Washington. 6. Common Sense. 7. Alexander Hamilton. 8. Thomas Jefferson. 9. James Madison. 10. Vice president
34: Colonial and political ideas	**35: American Victory in the War**	**36: Popular protest**
1. Contractual theory. 2. Whiggism. 3. No taxation without representation. 4. Their own legislatures. 5. Montesquieu. 6. A threat to liberty. 7. Tax them. 8. The Great Awakening. 9. The Enlightenment. 10. Parliamentary sovereignty.	1. Saratoga. 2. Louis XVI. 3. Benjamin Franklin. 4. Marquis de Lafayette. 5. No overall unity. 6. Lord George Germain. 7. Thirteen separate states. 8. General Cornwallis. 9. General Howe. 10. General Burgoyne.	1. The Loyal Nine. 2. Sons of Liberty. 3. Thomas Hutchinson. 4. Liberty Tree. 5. Tarred and feathered. 6. Boston Massacre. 7. Samuel Adams. 8. 342. 9. Mohawks. 10. Regulator movement.

Notes