

## Chapter 5

# Imperial Breakdown, 1763-1774

### Practice Test

1. At the end of the French and Indian War, which country gained possession of East Florida?
  - A) Spain
  - B) France
  - C) England
  - D) Portugal
2. At the end of the French and Indian War, which country gained possession of Cuba?
  - A) Spain
  - B) France
  - C) England
  - D) Portugal
3. At the end of the French and Indian War, which country gained possession of Louisiana?
  - A) Spain
  - B) France
  - C) England
  - D) Portugal
4. Spanish officials appointed to ensure better colonial tax collection were called
  - A) viceroys.
  - B) attendants.
  - C) intendants.
  - D) none of the above.
5. Spain expelled which religious order from its colonial dominions?
  - A) Franciscans
  - B) Dominicans
  - C) Augustinians
  - D) Jesuits
6. At the end of the French and Indian War, which country had the most powerful military?
  - A) France
  - B) Spain
  - C) England
  - D) Portugal

7. The colonists \_\_\_\_\_ the Quartering Acts.
- A) supported
  - B) did not support
  - C) remained indifferent
  - D) none of the above
8. The Cherokees agreed to settle land in which two states as an agreement in the Cherokee War?
- A) Maine and Massachusetts
  - B) Florida and Georgia
  - C) Carolina and Virginia
  - D) Virginia and Maryland
9. The Proclamation of 1763 forbade white settlement
- A) in Canada.
  - B) in Louisiana.
  - C) west of the Appalachians.
  - D) west of the Rockies.
10. The Quartering Acts required
- A) colonial assemblies be reduced in size by 75%.
  - B) colonial assemblies to provide barracks for British troops.
  - C) colonial assemblies to remit one fourth of tax revenues to England.
  - D) none of the above.
11. One of the main goals of The Proclamation of 1763 was to
- A) maintain peace with the Indians.
  - B) prevent missionaries from settling in new territories.
  - C) curb unauthorized trade.
  - D) ensure better tax collection.
12. After the French and Indian War, European alliances with the Indians
- A) became more important.
  - B) all broke down.
  - C) became less important.
  - D) were strengthened.
13. The Cherokee War took place where?
- A) Florida
  - B) New England
  - C) The southern Appalachian highlands
  - D) The Mississippi River

14. In 1760, the Cherokees captured
- A) Fort Loudoun.
  - B) Fort Duquesne.
  - C) New Orleans.
  - D) Fort McHenry.
15. Neolin, who urged Indians to reject European goods and influence, was known as
- A) the Pennsylvania Prophet.
  - B) the Ohio Prophet.
  - C) the Delaware Prophet.
  - D) the Maryland Prophet.
16. Pontiac, who led the Indians against the colonists and British troops was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ chief.
- A) Ottawa
  - B) Cherokee
  - C) Delaware
  - D) Oneida
17. The Paxton Boys massacred a group of which Indians?
- A) Delawares
  - B) Oneidas
  - C) Conestogas
  - D) Cherokees
18. Who convinced the Paxton Boys to disperse as they threatened the Pennsylvania Assembly?
- A) Penn
  - B) Franklin
  - C) Hamilton
  - D) Washington
19. The Two Penny Act involved Anglican ministers in which colony?
- A) Pennsylvania
  - B) Maryland
  - C) Virginia
  - D) New York
20. In the cases brought by the Two Penny Act, which man defended the colonial government?
- A) Benjamin Franklin
  - B) Thomas Jefferson
  - C) George Washington
  - D) Patrick Henry

21. Which act prohibited the colonies from printing their own legal tender paper money?
- A) The Sugar Act
  - B) The Stamp Act
  - C) The American Revenue Act
  - D) The Currency Act of 1764
22. The American Revenue Act was commonly known as
- A) The Stamp Act.
  - B) The Navigation Act.
  - C) The Sugar Act.
  - D) The Corn act.
23. Who was the British Prime Minister that passed the American Revenue Act in 1764?
- A) Chamberlain
  - B) Grenville
  - C) Churchill
  - D) Cromwell
24. What one issue placed the biggest strain on the relationship between the colonies and the empire?
- A) freedom
  - B) taxation
  - C) loyalty
  - D) none of the above
25. Which act was the first to impose an internal tax on the colonies?
- A) The Sugar Act
  - B) The Stamp Act
  - C) The Navigation Act
  - D) The Tea Act

## **When?**

Place the following events in the proper order beginning with the earliest.

- George III becomes king
- Boston Tea Party
- Stamp Act passed
- Townshend duties imposed
- Paxton Boys murder Conestogas

## Where?

### *Matching*

Match the event/figures with the place with which it is primarily associated.

Pontiac's Rebellion

Paxton Boys

Parson's Cause

Stamp Act Congress

First Continental Congress

Regulators

Dartmouth

Harrisburg

Virginia

Philadelphia

New York City

Ohio Valley

Boston

North Carolina

## **How and Why?**

1. How did the British and the colonists view the French and Indian War differently?
2. What was the Boston Tea Party meant to protest?
3. What events led to the need for the First Continental Congress?
4. How were the taxes enacted in the Stamp Act different than taxes previously imposed on the colonists?
5. Who was hurt by the Quebec Act?

6. How did the British and the American ways of viewing representative government differ? How did these differences lead to problems between England and America?

7. How did most colonists hope to handle America's difficulties with England? Why did they hold these views and why did they think such tactics would be successful?

8. What did the British hope to achieve with the Quebec Act?

9. Describe relations between the Indians and the various European and colonial powers in the period just prior to the American Revolution. How did these relations differ from those of earlier periods?

10. How did the different colonies react to the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act? Why was the Stamp Act more offensive to the colonists than the Sugar Act?