### Weekly Assignment #2

# History 021: U.S. History 1

Winter 2013

Due: Tuesday, January 22<sup>nd</sup>

This assignment is worth 12 points or 12% of the total course grade.

## Section One – Multiple Choice (6 Points)

# Chapter 5

- 1. Which of the following was **NOT** a part of Britain's plan to reform the empire and take more control in the colonies after the French and Indian War?
  - a. Limit areas where the colonists could settle.
  - b. Limit widespread colonial smuggling
  - c. Raise additional taxes from the colonies.
  - d. Encourage the colonies to trade with France.
- 2. True or False: When the Stamp Act Congress met in New York City in the fall of 1765, it was doing so with the approval of the British Parliament.
- 3. True or False: The colonists were angry about the Sugar of Act of 1764, even though it actually cut taxes on imported sugar and molasses.
- 4. The Stamp Act was designed to tax the colonists for the purpose of
  - a. repaying Britain's war debts in Europe.
  - b. paying the soldiers protecting the North American colonies.
  - c. paying for the quartering of British soldiers in the West Indies.
  - d. punishing colonists for not participating more in the French and Indian War
- 5. The colonies complained that they had no representation in Parliament. Parliament argued that
  - a. Every member of Parliament represented every citizen, so the colonists had virtual representation in Parliament.
  - b. the colonists had given up their rights when they left England.
  - c. Parliament had the right to make laws for the colonists "in all cases whatsoever."
- 6. Britain created the Coercive Acts in 1774 to punish the colonists for their actions in what event?
  - a. Boston Massacre
  - b. Boston Tea Party
  - c. Stamp Act Congress
  - d. Battle of Lexington and Concord

## Chapter 6

- 1. True or False: Britain offered freedom to slaves who fought for the British.
- 2. Americans were motivated to declare independence for all of the following reasons, EXCEPT:
  - a. British taxes were so high that the colonists were very poor and practically lived like slaves.
  - b. The colonists had formed a culture that was different from that of England.
  - c. Colonists had developed a well rounded economy.
  - d. Colonists were angry about the efforts of Parliament after 1763 to take more control over the colonies.
- 3. Republicanism is best defined as
  - a. the right to vote for all.
  - b. the division of government into judiciary, executive, and legislature.
  - c. the presence of a constitution.
  - d. government based on the consent of the governed.
- 4. The centralized authority (government) for the colonies during the war was
  - a. General George Washington.
  - b. the Continental Congress.
  - c. the colony of Massachusetts.
  - d. the Declaration of Independence.
- 5. What nation formed an alliance with the colonies after the Battle of Saratoga in 1777?
- 6. True or False: Between 20% and 33% of the colonists remained loyal to Britain during the Revolutionary War.

### Chapter 7

- 1. Which of these is not a part of the Bill of Rights?
  - a. Freedom of the press
  - b. Protection against general (unwarranted) searches
  - c. The right of men to vote if they paid taxes
  - d. Freedom of religion
- 2. True or False: The government under the Articles of Confederation had very little power.
- 3. Under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, a territory could become a state after its population reached
  - a. 5,000.
  - b. 20,000.
  - c. 60,000.
  - d. 100,000.

- 4. In the winter of 1786-1787, farmers in western Massachusetts revolted. The inability of Congress to deal with it showed the weakness of the government under the Articles of Confederation. What is the name of the rebellion?
  - a. Whiskey Rebellion
  - b. Gabriel's Rebellion
  - c. Shays's Rebellion
  - d. Stono Rebellion
- 5. Judges on the Supreme Court serve a term that lasts for:
  - a. 2 years.
  - b. 6 years.
  - c. 10 years
  - d. for life
- 6. If no presidential candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote, how is the winner decided?
  - a. There is a run-off election in the House of Representatives
  - b. There is a run-off election in the Senate
  - c. The Supreme Court decides
  - d. The Electoral College votes again

# Chapter 8

- 1. True or False: Under the Naturalization Act of 1790, only free, white immigrants to the United States could become citizens.
- 2. Which of these did **NOT** exist as an executive department when the new government began?
  - a. Secretary of the Treasury
  - b. Attorney General
  - c. Secretary of War
  - e. Secretary of Labor
- 3. Who was the first Secretary of State?
  - a. Thomas Jefferson
  - b. John Adams
  - c. Alexander Hamilton
  - d. Henry Knox
- 4. Under Alexander Hamilton's financial plan for the country, he viewed government debt as a. something to be avoided if possible.
  - b. a good thing if money were owed to Americans, who would then be committed to the success of the federal government
  - c. having no place in a strong nation.
  - d. something to be ignored.
- 5. True or False: Alexander Hamilton wanted the government to create a national bank that would organize loans and debts, even though the Constitution did not mention anything about a national bank.

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- 6. The first two political parties to form in the United States were the
  - a. Democratic-Republicans and Whigs
  - b. Federalists and Democrats
  - c. Federalists and Democratic-Republicans
  - d. Whigs and Republicans

#### Section Two – Short Answer (6 Points)

Please answer the questions below in 1-2 paragraphs each. Please type your responses and attach them to this handout. You may work on this in groups and use sources outside of the textbook, but your final answers must be written independently and be in your own words. Provide some specific examples to support your ideas, and be sure to proofread your final draft.

#### **Question 1**

Why did some Americans remain loyal to Great Britain during the American Revolution?

#### Question 2

Why did the United States replace the Articles of Confederation with the Constitution? What was wrong with the Articles of Confederation? How did their goals influence the Constitution?