

**Mrs. Dawson's U.S. History Class**

**Name:**

**Hr:**

**Date Issued: 11-9-17 Exam Date: 11-20-17**

**Study Guide -Chapter 5: Road to Independence**

**Directions: Complete the answer key to this study guide as we review each item aloud in class today. Study this document as often as necessary before the exam date. This same document has been posted on Mrs. Dawson's website. Quiz yourself with as many copies as needed. Have your parent(s) to quiz you aloud as well. Happy Studying!**

**Part A: Matching.**

**Directions:** Select the term that matches each definition below. Write the correct term in the space provided.

**propaganda    repeal    effigy    petition    boycott    resolution**  
**minutemen    preamble    Loyalist    Patriot    revenue    militia**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ A colonist who did not consider unfair taxes and regulations sufficient cause for rebellion
2. \_\_\_\_\_ A formal request
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Groups of citizen soldiers
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A colonist who was determined to fight the British until America won its independence
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A rag figure
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Information designed to influence opinion
7. \_\_\_\_\_ To cancel
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Incoming money
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Militia volunteers who could be ready to fight at a moment's notice
10. \_\_\_\_\_ To refuse to buy
11. \_\_\_\_\_ A formal expression of opinion
12. \_\_\_\_\_ An introduction

**Part B: Matching.**

**Directions:** Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_ 1) formal expression of opinion
- \_\_\_ 2) rag figures
- \_\_\_ 3) ruler of Britain
- \_\_\_ 4) closed Boston Harbor
- \_\_\_ 5) revenue
- \_\_\_ 6) Crispus Attucks
- \_\_\_ 7) circulated colonists' grievances
- \_\_\_ 8) to refuse to buy
- \_\_\_ 9) organized the Sons of Liberty

**Part C: Multiple Choice.**

**Directions:** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Writs of assistance enabled British customs officers to search
  - A) homes for smuggled goods
  - B) foreigners
  - C) people for contraband
  - D) foreign goods
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) The colonists paid lower taxes on molasses because of the
  - A) writ of assistance
  - B) Sugar Act
  - C) Proclamation of 1763
  - D) Stamp Act
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Which act ignored the colonial tradition of self-government?
  - A) Declaratory Act
  - B) Townshend Act
  - C) Sugar Act
  - D) Stamp Act
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) Goods being imported to the colonies were taxed by the
  - A) Stamp Act
  - B) Sugar Act
  - C) Declaratory Act
  - D) Townshend Acts
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) Which act did the Daughters of Liberty protest?
  - A) Stamp Act
  - B) Declaratory Act
  - C) Townshend Acts
  - D) Sugar Act

- \_\_\_\_\_6) When Britain learned that the colonies were on the brink of rebellion in 1768, Parliament responded by  
 A) closing Boston Harbor.      B) sending troops to Boston.  
 C) doing nothing.                  D) sending a letter to the colonies.
- \_\_\_\_\_7) Anti-British feelings among the colonists grew more intense because of Paul Revere's engraving of the  
 A) Boston Massacre.                  B) Liberty Affair.  
 C) Intolerable Acts.                  D) Boston Tea Party.
- \_\_\_\_\_8) Which act gave the East India Company an advantage over colonial merchants?  
 A) Sugar Act                              B) Tea Act  
 C) Declaratory Act                      D) Stamp Act
- \_\_\_\_\_9) Some colonists celebrated the dramatic act of defiance known as the  
 A) Boston Massacre.                  B) Coercive Acts.  
 C) Boston Tea Party.                  D) Intolerable Acts.
- \_\_\_\_\_10) The colonial name for laws that banned town meetings in Massachusetts was  
 A) the Navigation Acts.              B) the Intolerable Acts.  
 C) the Coercive Acts.                  D) the Boston Tea Party.

**Part D: Matching.**

**Directions:** Match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

**Column A**

- \_\_\_\_\_1) leader of the minutemen  
 \_\_\_\_\_2) citizen soldiers  
 \_\_\_\_\_3) storage place for arms  
 \_\_\_\_\_4) redcoat leader  
 \_\_\_\_\_5) president of the Congress  
 \_\_\_\_\_6) wrote Common Sense  
 \_\_\_\_\_7) governed the colonies  
 \_\_\_\_\_8) wrote the Declaration of Independence  
 \_\_\_\_\_9) proposed that the colonies be free

**Part E: Multiple Choice.**

**Directions:** In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1) Who said that “blows must decide” who would rule America?  
A) James III                      B) Edward III  
C) Philip III                      D) George III
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2) Who had orders to take away the weapons of the Massachusetts militia?  
A) George Washington              B) Thomas Gage  
C) Paul Revere                      D) William Dawes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3) Who, along with Paul Revere, warned John Hancock and Samuel Adams that the British were coming?  
A) John Adams                      B) William Dawes  
C) Thomas Gage                      D) George Washington
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4) The Green Mountain Boys, who captured the British-held Fort Ticonderoga, were led by  
A) Paul Revere.                      B) Ethan Allen.  
C) George Washington.              D) Ralph Waldo Emerson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5) The British learned that defeating the Americans would not be easy after the British won the  
A) Battle of Lexington.              B) Battle of Concord.  
C) Battle of Boston.                      D) Battle of Bunker Hill.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6) What group did the colonies organize to fight against Great Britain?  
A) Colonial Army                      B) Continental Congress  
C) Redcoat Army                      D) Continental Army
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7) The first commander of the Continental Army was  
A) George Washington.              B) John Adams.  
C) Benjamin Franklin.              D) Thomas Jefferson.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8) What did the Olive Branch Petition ask the king to do?  
A) Stop taxation                      B) Leave America  
C) Protect the colonists’ rights      D) Start another war



- 11) The Continental Congress. Delegates from every colony except \_\_\_\_\_ attended the Continental Congress in September 1774. The meeting was held in the city of \_\_\_\_\_. At the gathering, Patrick Henry stated, “ I am not a Virginian, but an \_\_\_\_\_. The most important decision delegates made concerned armed opposition to Great Britain. A resolution was passed to form \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) In Lexington the redcoats came across a group of about 70 \_\_\_\_\_ and the fight for independence began. Along the road from Concord to \_\_\_\_\_, colonists fired at the British, wounding 200 and killing 73.
- 13) The Second Continental Congress assembled on May 10, 1775. List four political leaders who were in attendance.
- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a) | b) |
| c) | d) |
- 14) List four decisions that the leaders of the Second Continental Congress made.
- |    |
|----|
| a) |
| b) |
| c) |
| d) |
- 15) What was the central issue debated by the delegates at the Second Continental Congress? Why were some delegates hesitant about the matter at hand?
- 16) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? Why was there a debate about who would author it?

- 17) The Declaration of Independence starts off by listing a series of \_\_\_\_\_ against Parliament's policies in regards to \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_.
- 18) The general theme of the Declaration of Independence was to \_\_\_\_\_ the colonies as an independent \_\_\_\_\_. The colonists called themselves \_\_\_\_\_.
- 19) Some \_\_\_\_\_ sided with the British because they were promised \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ if the British would win the war.
- 20) Many \_\_\_\_\_ sided with the British because the British had at least attempted to protect their land rights with the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 21) Most Americans were \_\_\_\_\_ because they had no \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ events occurring in large \_\_\_\_\_ cities. Taxes on goods did not \_\_\_\_\_ them because they were too busy trying to \_\_\_\_\_ on the frontier and in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 22) Families were \_\_\_\_\_ over the \_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ existed in the same families.

**Column B**

- A) George III
- B) victim of Boston Massacre
- C) Samuel Adams
- D) effigies
- E) Coercive Acts
- F) committee of correspondence
- G) incoming money
- H) boycott
- I) resolution

**Column B**

- A) Major John Pitcairn
- B) Concord
- C) militias
- D) Captain John Parker
- E) John Hancock
- F) Thomas Paine
- G) Richard Henry Lee
- H) Second Continental Congress
- I) Thomas Jefferson

