

- 1) document that granted the right to inspect ships' cargoes
- A. boycott
  - B. minuteman
  - C. militia
  - D. petition
  - E. writ of assistance
- 2) act of refusing to buy certain goods or services
- A. boycott
  - B. minuteman
  - C. militia
  - D. petition
  - E. writ of assistance
- 3) What is the primary reason that England passed the Navigation Acts?
- A. to encourage exploration of the Americas
  - B. to pay for the construction of larger and faster ships
  - C. to encourage trade between its colonies and France
  - D. to tighten its control over colonial trade
- 4) What effect did the Enlightenment have on life in the English colonies in the 1700s?
- A. Scientists began to rely on religion for scientific answers,
  - B. The colonies experienced a religious revival,
  - C. Many colonists read about and discussed new ideas,
  - D. Southern colonies started public schools.
- 5) Which colony set up the first tax-supported public schools in British North America?
- A. Virginia
  - B. New York
  - C. Pennsylvania
  - D. Massachusetts
- 6) Which statement best describes conditions in North America around 1750?
- A. The English colonies controlled the east coast and the Ohio River valley,
  - B. Both the French and the English sought Native American allies,
  - C. France and the Netherlands were claiming English colonies,

D. The French were trying to take over farmlands in New England.

7) After the Treaty of Paris, which European countries controlled most of the land in North America?

- A. Spain and France
- B. Britain and Spain
- C. Russia and France
- D. Russia and Spain

8) How was Benjamin Franklin a model of the Enlightenment spirit?

- A. He started the first college in the English colonies,
- B. He helped start the Great Awakening,
- C. He used reason to improve the world around him.
- D. He published stories that criticized the governor's actions.

9) signed document addressed to authorities that requests change

- A. boycott
- B. minuteman
- C. militia
- D. petition
- E. writ of assistance

10) Which of these statements describes a major reason for the conflict between Britain and France in the Ohio Valley?

- A. French determination to halt westward expansion by the English
- B. the series of forts the English built along the Ohio River
- C. the Spanish-French alliance against the English
- D. French attacks on English colonies along the east coast

11) How were British troops able to surprise the French at Quebec?

- A. by climbing a steep cliff at night
- B. by rowing into the city's seaport
- C. by climbing the city walls before dawn
- D. by storming the city's gates

12) What reason did Parliament give for raising taxes in the colonies after 1763?

- A. Colonists were ignoring the Proclamation Line,
- B. Colonists did not live in England but did enjoy English rights,
- C. Colonists should help pay for the costs of the French and Indian War.
- D. Colonists should be punished for protesting against taxes.

13) imposed duties on legal documents

- A. Proclamation of 1763
- B. Stamp Act
- C. Townshend Acts
- D. Intolerable Acts

14) taxed goods such as paper, paint, glass, and lead

- A. Proclamation of 1763
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- C. Townshend Acts
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15) What strategic value did the Ohio River valley have for France?

- A. It linked French settlements in Canada and Florida,
- B. It linked New France and the Atlantic Ocean.
- C. It linked French settlements in Canada and along the Mississippi River,
- D. It gave New France access to British-controlled river ports.

16) Which development led to the fall of New France in the French and Indian War?

- A. British capture of Quebec, capital of New France
- B. British capture of New Orleans on the Mississippi River
- C. French failure to capture Fort Pitt in Canada
- D. French loss of sugar-growing islands in the West Indies

17) Which of the following groups enjoyed the least freedom in the English colonies?

- A. unmarried women
- B. widows (woman whose husband had died)
- C. married men
- D. Africans

18) What was one difference between slaves and indentured servants in 1700s colonial society?

- A. Slaves had many rights, and indentured servants did not.
- B. Indentured servants received «freedom» dues for their work, and slaves were treated as property,
- C. Slaves received «freedom dues» when they completed their contracts,

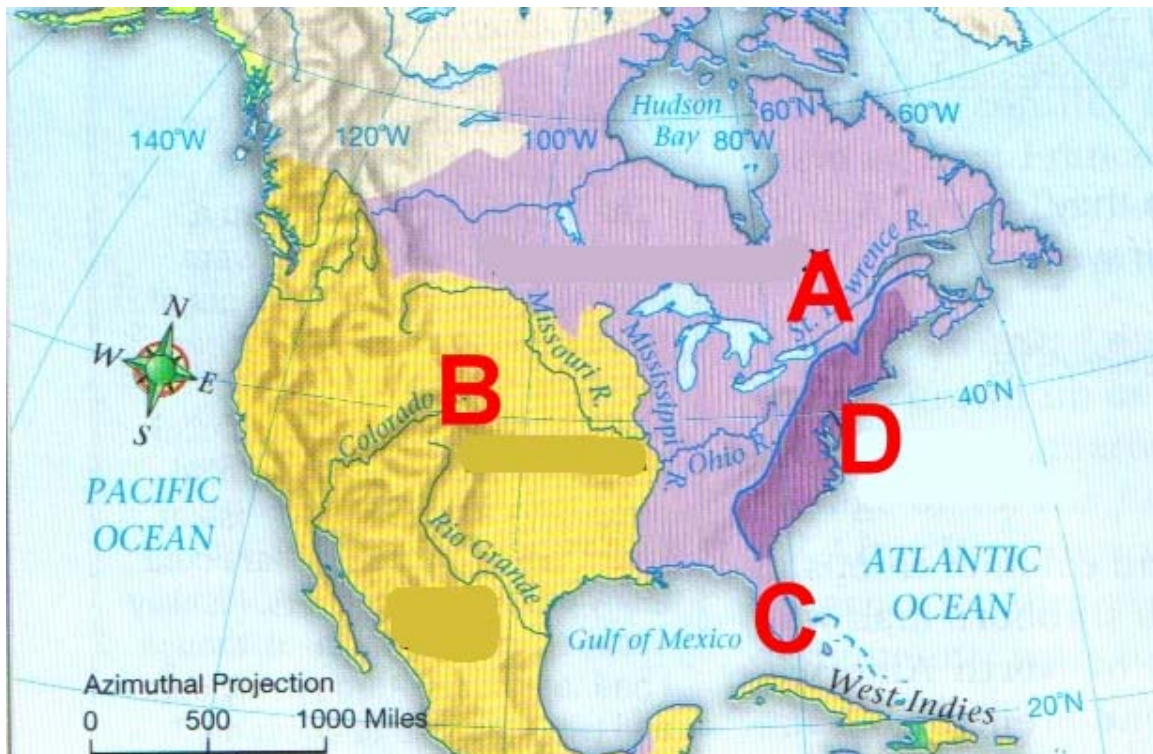
and indentured servants remained servants.

D. Indentured servants often moved up to become part of the gentry, and slaves managed to rise only into the middle class.

## II. Geography

*Respond based on the map below.*

1. Which areas were granted to Spain in the Treaty of Paris? [TWO letters]
2. Which area became territory of Britain after the Treaty of Paris? [ONE letter]
3. What is the name of the river where George Washington engaged the French in the first skirmish of the French and Indian war? [Write out the river's name from the map.]
4. Which letter is closest to Québec?
5. Which area is the 13 original colonies? [ONE letter]



### Short Response

1. Explain what changes the Great Awakening caused in the colonies.
2. Describe the social classes in the colonies.
3. Explain one cause and one effect of the French and Indian war.
4. Explain why Britain passed the Proclamation of 1763 and the Declaratory Act of 1767.
5. Explain the effect of the Glorious Revolution on the rights of Englishmen.