

American Revolution Test Review With Answers

Explain the significance of the following:

Self-representative government – Britain was too far away to rule the colonies in a timely manner so the colonies came up with their own forms of government to regulate local laws. Examples: Mayflower Compact, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, Virginia House of Burgesses

Persecution and religious freedom – A major reason why the New England (Northern) Colonies were established was to escape the discrimination (persecution) against their religion.

Mayflower Compact (year) – 1620 document by the Pilgrims that stated everyone was going to follow just and equal laws and this was a form of self-government.

Proclamation of 1763 – King George III stated (proclaimed) that the colonists could not settle West of the Appalachian Mountains because he did not want to start another war with the Natives. The colonists were upset with this Proclamation because it limited their ability to expand westward in order to make more money.

No Taxation without representation – The colonists were mad at all of the taxes British Parliament was imposing on them following the French and Indian War, and not allowing the colonists to have any voice or opinion in Parliament.

Revolutionary Era – The time period following the French and Indian War when the colonists were upset with all of the acts being passed by British Parliament.

Explain the significance of Civil Disobedience and give an example. Civil Disobedience is protesting in a non-violent manner. The example we discussed is the Boston Tea Party.

Articles of Confederation – America's first Constitution (government) that was made intentionally weak, but they did have the power to finance wars and negotiate treaties. There was no central leader because the colonists feared another tyrannical leader like King George III.

Lexington & Concord – 1st battles of the American Revolution 'shot heard round the world'

Battle of Saratoga – An American victory which was the turning point of the Revolutionary War because the French would ally with the Americans after this victory at Saratoga

Battle of Yorktown – Last major battle of the American Revolution where Cornwallis and the British were surrounded because the French had blocked off his escape route in the Atlantic Ocean. Yorktown was an American victory that pretty much finished the British in the American Revolution.

George Washington – Selected as the General for the Continental Army, and ultimately leads the Americans to victory and Independence from Britain.

John Paul Jones – Naval war hero during the American Revolution who received the Medal of Honor for his service during the war.

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Abigail Adams – Wife of John Adams, she spoke out about women’s rights and slavery during revolutionary times as well as advised her husband on political matters.

Mercy Otis Warren – Political writer and propagandist during the American Revolution, she became a correspondent to patriots like Adams, Washington, Jefferson, Hancock, and Henry.

Thomas Paine – Patriot and author who wrote The Age of Reason and Common Sense, promoting the idea of independence and republicanism.

Patrick Henry – “Give me Liberty or Give me Death” Patriot who was against the Stamp Act and persuaded the House of Burgesses to fight against the Stamp Act

Declaration of Independence (year) – 1776 document written by Thomas Jefferson that included unalienable rights, grievances and officially said the colonists were no longer a part of England

Grievances – Listed the problems that the colonists had with King George III and they did this in the Declaration of Independence

Unalienable rights – (who should be allowed to have these rights?)

Rights that cannot be taken away and should be given to every human. Among these are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness as Jefferson proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.