

~~History~~ Chapter 2 + 3 Test

Score

The Nation's First Governments

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ 1. a detailed, written plan for government
- _____ 2. give formal approval
- _____ 3. a peace agreement to end the Revolutionary War
- _____ 4. divided into two parts or houses
- _____ 5. a law that provided for the survey and sale of western lands

Column B

- A. bicameral
- B. Treaty of Paris
- C. constitution
- D. Ordinance of 1785
- E. ratify

The Road to the Constitution

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item in Column A with an item in Column B. Write the correct letter in each blank. (10 points each)

Column A

- _____ **6** a plan that decreed that every five enslaved people would count as three free persons
- _____ **7** a group of people who are chosen to select the president and the vice president
- _____ **8** a plan that determined the two-house structure of Congress
- _____ **9** supporters of a strong central government
- _____ **10** supporters of strong state governments

Column B

- A. Anti-Federalists
- B. Federalists
- C. Electoral College
- D. Three-Fifths Compromise
- E. Great Compromise

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer the following questions in the

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM A (continued)

- 11 The Mayflower Compact was a
A. letter that the colonists sent to King George III.
B. pamphlet written by Thomas Paine.
C. document that limited the power of the monarchy.
D. written plan for government.
- 12 Which of the following groups wanted to reform the Anglican Church?
A. Pilgrims
B. Puritans
C. monarchs
D. indentured servants
- 13 In which colonies did the plantation system develop?
A. Middle Colonies
B. Western Colonies
C. Southern Colonies
D. New England Colonies
- 14 Farmers grew cash crops in the _____, which they traded overseas.
A. Middle Colonies
B. Western Colonies
C. Southern Colonies
D. New England Colonies
- 15 Which three points make up the triangular trade route?
A. America, Great Britain, and the West Indies
B. Great Britain, Africa, and the West Indies
C. America, Great Britain, and Africa
D. America, Africa, and Europe
- 16 Women in colonial society
A. could not vote.
B. managed all community affairs.
C. could never own property.
D. were not allowed to work outside the home.
- 17 Mercantilism
A. grew from Enlightenment and Great Awakening ideas.
B. inspired most colonists to become more loyal to the king.
C. placed pressure on colonists to produce cheap materials.
D. was the system of trade between Africa, America, and the West Indies.
- 18 In the Declaration of Independence, the colonists
A. stated their rights as citizens.
B. bargained with King George.
C. protested the Intolerable Acts.
D. declined an offer for representation.

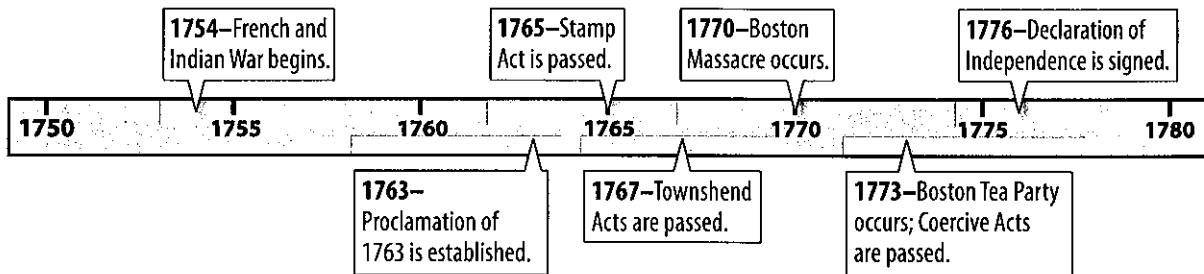
CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM B *(continued)*

- 18 What did the early colonial governments have in common?
19 A. a governor appointed by the king
B. a governor elected by the colonists
C. a legislature appointed by the Parliament
D. a legislature elected by the free adult males
- 19 New York was a proprietary colony that became the first of the
20 A. Middle Colonies. C. Southern Colonies.
B. Western Colonies. D. New England Colonies.
- 20 Which of the following was a colonial land arrangement made by the King of England?
21 A. proprietary colony C. triangular trade route
B. plantation D. Tidewater area
- 21 Which of the following played an important role in the New England economy?
22 A. plantations
B. ironworks
C. shipbuilding
D. agriculture
- 22 The Southern Colonies were known for their
23 A. fertile land. C. industry and trade.
B. rocky terrain. D. ports and shipbuilding.
- 23 Which of the following had the largest impact on education in the colonies?
24 A. laws C. economics
B. religion D. government
- 24 The Coercive Acts, which restricted the colonists' civil rights, were also called the
25 A. Tea Acts. C. Intolerable Acts.
B. Stamp Acts. D. Townshend Acts.
- 25 Which of the following groups wrote the Declaration of Independence?
26 A. the Sons of Liberty
B. the House of Burgesses
C. the First Continental Congress
D. the Second Continental Congress

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM A (continued)

DIRECTIONS: Graphic-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)

Time Line of Colonial Events



27 Which of the following was passed first?

- A. Stamp Act
- B. Coercive Acts
- C. Proclamation of 1763
- D. Declaration of Independence

28 The Boston Tea Party occurred

- A. before the French and Indian War began.
- B. before the English Bill of Rights was signed.
- C. after the Declaration of Independence was signed.
- D. after the Stamp Act passed.

29 How long after the passage of the Coercive Acts did colonists declare their independence from Great Britain?

- A. three years
- B. six years
- C. nine years
- D. eleven years

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM B *(continued)*

DIRECTIONS: Graphic-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. (5 points each)

Settlement	Date	Founder	Reason
Jamestown	1607	Virginia Company	to earn profits
Plymouth	1620	Pilgrims	to escape religious persecution
Massachusetts	1630	Massachusetts Bay Company	to earn profits
Rhode Island	1644	Roger Williams	to create a welcome place for people of all faiths
Georgia	1733	James Oglethorpe	to provide debtors a fresh place to start; to form a military barrier to Spanish Florida

____ ~~A~~ Which of the following settlements was established for military reasons?

30

- A. Jamestown
- B. Georgia
- C. Rhode Island
- D. Connecticut

____ ~~A~~ Which of these settlements was founded to earn profits?

31

- A. Plymouth
- B. Rhode Island
- C. Georgia
- D. Massachusetts

____ ~~A~~ How much time passed between the founding of the first colony listed and the establishment of the last one listed?

32

- A. 80 years
- B. 96 years
- C. 126 years
- D. 130 years

CHAPTER 2 TEST FORM A *(continued)*

DIRECTIONS: Document-Based Questions In the blank, write the letter that best completes each sentence or answers each question. *(5 points each)*

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness

The history of the present King of Great Britain [George III] is a history of repeated injuries . . . , all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the consent of our legislatures"

—Excerpt from the *Declaration of Independence*, July 4, 1776

- 33 Which part of the Declaration of Independence does the second half of this passage represent?
- A. the list of grievances
 - B. the statement about the rights of men
 - C. the official claim of colonial independence
 - D. the argument for the colonists' right to revolt
- 34 What is the purpose of listing complaints against the king?
- A. to demonstrate the need for a new king
 - B. to justify the need for independence
 - C. to persuade the king to fix those problems
 - D. to prove that colonists needed a role in the British government
- 35 Which of the following most likely inspired the first paragraph of the excerpt?
- A. common law
 - B. triangular trade
 - C. French and Indian War
 - D. Enlightenment

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer the following question on a separate sheet of paper. *(10 points)*

- 36 **Comparing and Contrasting** Compare and contrast the ways in which settlers adapted to life in the New England, Middle, and Southern Colonies.