

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 1A
Program 1: 1701 - 1713

1701 The English Board of Trade Creates Royal Colonies

1. The English colonists established colonies
 - a. In Canada, along the St. Lawrence River and Hudson Bay
 - b. Along the Atlantic Seaboard from Massachusetts to Georgia
 - c. Along the coast of South American
 - d. Along the coast of Mexico

2. English colonists came to the new world with the idea of
 - a. Staying a few years and then leaving
 - b. Conquering the Indians and stealing their gold
 - c. Staying permanently and setting up cities and farms
 - d. None of the above

1701 French Return Soldiers to the North American Interior

3. France sent troops into the interior of North America to
 - a. Build military outposts and establish settlements
 - b. To fight Native Americans
 - c. To build a road to the Pacific coast
 - d. All of the above

4. The world's longest suspension bridge spans
 - a. The Straits of Gibraltar
 - b. The Bering Straits
 - c. The Straits of Jacket
 - d. The Straits of Mackinac

1701 Yale College is Founded

5. Many of America's Revolutionary leaders went to
 - a. Yale
 - b. Harvard
 - c. William and Mary
 - d. All of these

6. By the middle of the 18th century, colonists endorsed the idea that education should not be kept from ordinary citizens as it had been in Europe, but should be available to all.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1702 Colonists Sack St. Augustine

7. The oldest European city in the United States is
 - a. New York, New York
 - b. St. Augustine, Florida
 - c. Boston, Massachusetts
 - d. Jamestown, Virginia

8. As a result of English attacks on Spanish towns Spain pulled out of the New World and gave all her colonies to England.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1702 Cotton Mather Publishes "The Ecclesiastical History of New England"

9. In 1702 Cotton Mather published
- a. "Gulliver's Travels"
 - b. "A Traveler's Guide to the Colonies"
 - c. "The Ecclesiastical History of New England"
 - d. "A History of Boston"
10. As an enlightened thinker, Cotton Mather
- a. Wrote 450 books
 - b. Advocated small pox vaccinations
 - c. Was a clergyman
 - d. All of these

1709 Quakers Erect a Meeting House in Boston

11. Many of the American colonists immigrated to the New World to
- a. Escape religious intolerance
 - b. Make war on the French
 - c. Fight Indians
 - d. None of the above
12. Quaker William Penn founded
- a. New York
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Pennsylvania
 - d. Quaker Oats

1713 Treaty of Utrecht

13. Queen Anne's War set the stage for
- a. A geographical transformation of the North American continent
 - b. A societal transformation of the North American continent
 - c. A governmental transformation of the North American continent
 - d. All of the above
14. Non of the sides in the conflict used Native Americans in their war campaigns.
- a. True
 - b. False

1713 Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner

15. The Triangle Trade was based on sailing routes between North America, the Caribbean, England and Africa.
- a. True
 - b. False
16. A schooner is a
- a. Rowboat
 - b. Spanish Galleon
 - c. Ship with two or more masts and the main mast taller than the foremast
 - d. None of the above

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 2A
Program 2: 1714 - 1735

1718 New Orleans is Founded

1. Louisiana was named by the French explorer
 - a. Robert LaSalle
 - b. Napoleon Bonaparte
 - c. Charles D'Artagnan
 - d. Louis D'Orleans

2. Following France's defeat by Britain in Queen Anne's War, the French controlled the Mississippi River
 - a. In order to prevent Native Americans from attacking their settlement
 - b. As way to attack Spanish possessions in the American Southwest
 - c. As part of a northwest passage to Asia
 - d. In order to prevent British colonists from expanding westward past the Appalachian Mountains.

1723 The Maryland Assembly Requires Free Public Schools in Every County

3. Maryland ordered public schools in all its counties in order to provide
 - a. Free lunches for school children
 - b. Free daycare for parents
 - c. Free education for all children
 - d. All of the above

4. Europe, in contrast to the colonies, provided free education to everyone.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1729 The City of Baltimore is Established

5. Baltimore was founded so that Maryland farmers could have a port for
 - a. Cotton
 - b. Tobacco
 - c. Sugar Cane
 - d. Molasses

6. Baltimore is home to Fort McHenry, the back drop where Francis Scott Key wrote
 - a. 'Dixie'
 - b. 'America the Beautiful'
 - c. 'Georgia'
 - d. 'The Star Spangled Banner'

1732 The First Stagecoach Line

7. The first intercolonial transportation was by
 - a. Train
 - b. Horse and buggy
 - c. Boats up and down the coast
 - d. All of the above

8. The first stagecoach went from
- a. Burlington to Amboy
 - b. New York to Boston
 - c. Philadelphia to New York
 - d. Washington D.C. to Baltimore

1732 Georgia Becomes the 13th Colony

9. Georgia was founded in 1732
- a. In order to help the industrious yet unfortunate poor
 - b. In order to protect Britain's southern flank from Spain and Indians
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
10. In order to promote hard work and self-reliance, the colony forbade
- a. Slavery
 - b. Lawyers
 - c. The importation of rum
 - d. All of these

1732 Influenza Sweeps Through the Colonies

11. Settlers in the colonies were more likely to die from an infectious disease than from war, accidents and old age combined.
- a. True
 - b. False
12. Cotton Mather promoted inoculation against
- a. Diphtheria
 - b. Smallpox
 - c. Whooping Cough
 - d. Measles

1733 The British Parliament Passes the Molasses Act

13. In the 18th century the main crop of Britain's Caribbean colonies was
- a. Indigo
 - b. Bananas
 - c. Sugar
 - d. Coffee
14. American colonists fought against the Molasses Act by
- a. Smuggling
 - b. Refusing to make rum anymore
 - c. By electing representatives to Parliament and getting the act repealed
 - d. By going to war against Britain

1735 Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York

15. Peter Zenger's trial is considered the foundation for
- a. Freedom to bear arms
 - b. Freedom to assemble
 - c. Freedom of religion
 - d. Freedom of the press
16. Like the other American colonies in 1731, New York was ruled by a governor elected by the colonists.
- a. True
 - b. False

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 3A
Program 3: 1736 - 1750

1739 The Great Awakening Begins

1. The Great Awakening was
 - a. A revivalism of Religion in the colonies
 - b. Rip van Winkle's return after sleeping for twenty years
 - c. The acceptance of Sir Isaac Newton's principles of motion
 - d. None of the above

2. The experience of the Great Awakening cut across class lines so that people no longer defined themselves in terms of class distinctions.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1739 Black Uprising in South Carolina

3. The first slaves arrived in England's colonies in
 - a. 1607
 - b. 1619
 - c. 1630
 - d. 1730

4. Slavery in North America expanded when the European style of farming was replaced by large plantations started in
 - a. Maryland
 - b. Virginia
 - c. Carolina
 - d. All of these

1739 The War of Jenkins Ear Begins

5. The War for Jenkins' Ear began in the Caribbean but the central issue in the war quickly became
 - a. Free trade with Spain
 - b. Control of the Ohio River valley
 - c. Control of the Mississippi River
 - d. All of the above

6. The War of Jenkins Ear quickly broadened to include France and became known in the colonies as
 - a. King George's War
 - b. Queen Anne's War
 - c. The French and Indian War
 - d. King Phillip's War

1739-1741 New Explorations

7. Pierre and Paul Mallet explored
 - a. Alaska
 - b. The Ohio River valley
 - c. The Platte River
 - d. The California coast

8. The Danish explorer, Vitus Bering proved
- The existence of a northwest passage by sea connecting Asia to Europe
 - There was gold in California
 - There was gold in Alaska
 - North America was a separate continent from Asia

1747 The Ohio Land Company is Established

9. In 1747 the French controlled the fertile Ohio River basin through
- the Spanish in New Orleans
 - Their network of strategic forts and Native American allies
 - By paying the English to stay out of the region
 - None of the above

10. The Ohio Land Company's mission was to open up the western Ohio lands as a source of raw materials and eventual settlement.

- True
- False

1750 Native American Cultures Dominate the Great Plains

11. The horse culture of the plains developed as a result of
- Years of breeding by Comanche Indians
 - The 1680 Pueblo Indian Revolt which released hundreds of Spanish horses into the wild
 - Horses crossing the Bering Strait to Alaska during the Ice Age.
 - English colonists trading horses to the Indians for buffalo hides

12. By keeping the Spanish out of much of the Southwest, the Native American horse cultures saved the West for the Americans who were establishing a new nation to the east.

- True
- False

1750 Parliament Passes Iron Act

13. The center of the colonial iron industry was
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. Virginia | c. Pennsylvania |
| b. New England | d. New York |

14. In 1750, Britain's Parliament passed the Iron Act
- Forbidding the sale of iron products within the colonies
 - Forbidding the building of new iron forges in the colonies
 - Prohibiting Spain selling iron products to British Colonies.
 - All of the above

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 4A
Program 4: 1750 - 1766

1750 The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon

1. In the 18th century, German immigrants to the colonies developed _____ to transport goods on primitive colonial roads.

- a. The Prairie schooner
- b. The Taurus wagon
- c. The Conestoga wagon
- d. The Steam-Powered Wagon

2. Jacob Yoder invented the

- a. Steamboat
- b. the Conestoga Wagon
- c. The Flatboat
- d. All of the these

1754 The Albany Plan of Union

3. The Albany Plan of Union was presented by

- a. Daniel Boone
- b. George Washington
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. Benjamin Franklin

4. The Albany plan of Union was important in that it

- a. Laid out the blueprint for the representative kind of government
- b. Brought together the colonies for the first time as a nation
- c. Pointed out to the colonies that Britain was their common enemy
- d. All of the above

1754 – 1763 The French and Indian War

5. Canada and America were created to promote the welfare of

- a. France
- b. Spain
- c. England
- d. France and England respectively

6. The French and Indian War began when

- a. French naval officers cut off the ear of an English trader, Captain Jenkins
- b. An English army sacked Quebec City in Canada
- c. A French naval squadron bombarded New York City
- d. George Washington ordered his troops to fire on French troops in western Pennsylvania

1760 James Otis Fights for the Security of People in Their Homes

7. Writs of Assistance were

- a. Arrest Warranters for smugglers
- b. General warrants that allowed customs officials to search private property
- c. Warrants to transport suspected smugglers to England for trial
- d. All of the above

8. James Otis's argument against Writs of Assistance was the basis for the
- Second Amendment and the right to bear arms
 - First Amendment and freedom of the press
 - Fifth Amendment, against self incrimination
 - Fourth Amendment, against unreasonable searches and seizures

1763 Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence

9. Pontiac like many other Native Americans willingly fought alongside the British in the French and Indian Wars to stem the French advance.

- True
- False

10. Though Pontiac was forced to stop fighting, he won his war when the British agreed to a Line of Proclamation that forbade colonists from settling west of a boundary drawn along the spine of the Appalachians.

- True
- False

1765 The Stamp Act is Passed

11. Britain's Parliament passed the Stamp Act in order to pay for

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. The War of Jenkins' Ear | c. The French and Indian War |
| b. Pontiac's War for Independence | d. Queen Anne's War |

12. The Stamp Act imposed a tax on

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Cotton | c. Tea |
| b. Tobacco` | d. All documents and newspapers |

1765 Samuel Adams Forms the Sons of Liberty

13. The Sons of Liberty was a secret society whose purpose was

- To smuggle rum and tea
- To organize patriotic action against Britain
- To promote immigration to the colonies
- To stop the colonists from organizing against Britain

14. The Sons of Liberty arose in opposition to

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. The Stamp Act | c. The French and Indian War |
| b. The Albany Plan of Union | d. All of the above |

1766 John Singleton Copley Paints "Boy with a Squirrel"

15. "Boy With a Squirrel" was painted by

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a. John Singleton Copley | c. Daniel Boone |
| b. Charles W. Peale | d. Georgia O'Keefe |

16. Charles W. Peale was known for his portraits of

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. King George | c. George Washington |
| b. Ben Franklin | d. John Adams |

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 5A
Program 5: 1767 - 1776

1767 Daniel Boone Views Kentucky

1. In the winter of 1767 and 68, Daniel Boone led a small group of men
 - a. Down the Ohio River
 - b. Down the Mississippi River
 - c. Through the Cumberland Gap to Kentucky
 - d. To the Rocky Mountains

2. Daniel Boone was the model for Natty Bumppo in James Fenimore Cooper's *Leather Stocking Tales*.
 - a. True
 - b. False

1768 Indiana Company buys 1,800,000 Acres from the Iroquois

3. The Line of Proclamation was a boundary dividing Britain's colonies from
 - a. Canada
 - b. Indian Territory
 - c. Florida
 - d. None of these

4. The state of Indiana got its name from
 - a. The Ohio Land Company
 - b. Chief Pontiac Indiana Land Company
 - c. Maps drawn up by the British
 - d. The Indiana Land Company

1769 Father Juniper Serra Finds the San Diego Mission

5. The San Diego Mission was founded by
 - a. Don Quixote
 - b. Father Juniper Serra
 - c. Tomás de Torquemada
 - d. Cesar Chavez

6. Spain sent missionaries to California
 - a. To convert Native Americans to Christianity
 - b. To stop Russian expansion from Alaska
 - c. To protect her holdings in the New World
 - d. All of the above

7. Extra credit: Fit the names above with who they were:
 - a. Don Quixote
 - b. Father Juniper Serra
 - c. Tomás de Torquemada
 - d. Cesar Chávez

| |
|-----------------------------|
| Founded San Diego Mission |
| Led the Spanish Inquisition |
| Labor organizer |
| Hero of a satirical romance |

1770 The Liberty Pole Riot and the Boston Massacre

8. The first man to die in the American cause for independence was
 - a. Crispus Attucks
 - b. Nathan Hale
 - c. Daniel Morgan
 - d. Ben Franklin

9. Patriots erected Liberty Poles as symbols of freedom
- True
 - False

1773 The Boston Tea Party

10. The Boston Tea Party was a protest against
- The British monopoly on tea
 - The financially strapped East India Company
 - Britain's attempt to regulate American commerce
 - All of the above
11. At the Boston Tea Party 60 men disguised as Indians threw 45 tons of tea into Boston Harbor
- True
 - False

1774 The First Continental Congress Meets in Philadelphia

12. The Intolerable Acts were directed at
- New York
 - Philadelphia
 - Boston
 - Charleston
13. When representatives from twelve of the thirteen colonies met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, they
- Formed the Sons of Liberty
 - Became the Continental Congress
 - Signed the Declaration of Independence
 - All of the above

1775 Battle of Lexington and Concord

14. The 'Shot heard round the world' refers to the
- The assassination of Abraham Lincoln
 - The Confederacy firing on Fort Sumter
 - The first shot fired at the Battle of Lexington and Concord
 - The Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy
15. At Concord, the American militia surprised the British by
- Charging the British lines from all sides at once
 - Firing from behind walls, trees and other cover
 - Using slings and arrows instead of rifles
 - Organizing a nonviolent protest

1775 George Washington Commands Continental Army

16. After the battles at Lexington and Concord, the two events that moved the revolution swiftly forward were
- a. The British sacked and burned Washington D.C and attacked Baltimore
 - b. Benedict Arnold surrendered West Point to the British and George Washington invaded Canada
 - c. Militia from other New England colonies surrounded Boston and a second Continental Congress appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief
 - d. Boston surrendered to the British and New York militiamen invaded Canada

1776 Thomas Paine Publishes “Common Sense”

17. Thomas Paine defined the American Revolutionary cause through his pamphlet
- a. Poor Richard’s Almanac
 - b. The Blue Backed Speller
 - c. Common Sense
 - d. The Declaration of Independence
18. Common Sense sold
- a. 500,000 copies
 - b. 100,000 copies
 - c. 1,000,000 copies
 - d. 300,000 copies

1776 The Declaration of Independence

19. July Fourth celebrates
- a. The Battle of Bunker Hill
 - b. The signing of the Declaration of Independence
 - c. The Battle of Lexington and Concord
 - d. Washington’s appointment as Commander-in-Chief
20. In the declaration of Independence, Jefferson wrote that all men are
- a. Created in the image of God, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness
 - b. Created in the image of God, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and property
 - c. Created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness
 - d. all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and property

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 6A
Program 6: 1776 - 1783

1776 Washington Crosses the Delaware

1. After triumphs at Concord, Ticonderoga and Bunker Hill, the colonies successfully invaded Canada and kicked the British out of New York.

- a. True
- b. False

2. When Washington crossed the Delaware, he

- a. Captured 900 Hessian mercenaries
- b. Captured British supplies
- c. Restored the morale of the American army
- d. All of the above

1777 Congress Mandates the American Flag

3. Legend states that the first American flag was made by

- a. Betsy Ross
- b. Molly Pitcher
- c. George Ross
- d. Ben Franklin

4. America's national anthem was written by

- a. Betsy Ross
- b. Ben Franklin
- c. Francis Scott Key
- d. Stephen Foster

1777 Second Battle of Saratoga

5. Which decisive Battle brought the French onto the side of the Americans?

- a. Cowpens
- b. Yorktown
- c. Valley Forge
- d. Saratoga

6. At the Battle of Saratoga, British troops were led by

- a. John Burgoyne
- b. Horatio Gates
- c. Benedict Arnold
- d. None of the above

7. At the Battle of Saratoga, American militia and troops were commanded by

- a. Horatio Gates
- b. John Burgoyne
- c. William Howe
- d. George Washington

1777 John Paul Jones Sets Sail

8. America's most acclaimed naval hero in the revolutionary war, John Paul Jones spoke these famous words.

- a. "We have met the enemy and he is ours."
- b. "Lafayette, we have returned."
- c. "Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition."
- d. "I have not yet begun to fight."

9. From the Revolutionary War to the Mexican American War, America's navy employed a strategy of

- a. Large fleet to fleet engagements
- b. Blockades against enemy countries
- c. Commercial raiding and single ship engagements
- d. All of the above

1777-78 The Winter at Valley Forge

10. At Valley Forge, George Washington welded his tattered forces into a disciplined core of American soldiers with the help of

- a. Baron Frederick von Steuben
- b. General Harry 'Light Horse' Lee
- c. Colonel Benedict Arnold
- d. General William Howe

11. After the Battle of Monmouth General Washington gave what woman patriot the battlefield rank of Sergeant?

- a. Betsy Ross
- b. Abigail Adams
- c. Molly Pitcher
- d. Esther Reed

1778 George Rogers Clark Captures Kaskaskia

12. When the Revolutionary War broke out, Britain controlled the Ohio River valley and the upper Great Lakes region.

- a. True
- b. False

13. George Rogers Clark raid captured

- a. Kaskaskia
- b. Cahokia
- c. Vincennes
- d. All of the above

1781 The Siege of Yorktown

14. The Revolutionary War effectively ended after the Battle of

- a. Cowpens
- b. Yorktown
- c. Guilford Court House
- d. Monmouth

15. America won the Revolutionary war because of the

- a. Alliance with France
- b. The ineptitude of Britain's leaders
- c. The Continental Congress's good sense in hiring George Washington
- d. All of the above

1783 The Treaty of Paris and the End of Revolutionary War

16. The American negotiators at the Treaty of Paris were, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and Henry Laurens.

- a. True
- b. False

17. The treaty ending the war gave the new United States

- a. All lands west to the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes
- b. Canada
- c. Florida
- d. All of the above

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 7A
Program 7: 1783 - 1790

1783 Noah Webster Issues "*Blue-backed Speller*"

1. The man known as America's schoolmaster was
 - a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. Noah Webster
 - c. Horace Greeley
 - d. George Washington

2. From the beginning the language of the thirteen colonies was
 - a. French
 - b. Iroquoian
 - c. English
 - d. Spanish

1785 & 1787 Continental Congress Passes Land Ordinance Acts

3. Congress passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in order to answer the question of settling lands
 - a. In Florida
 - b. West of the Appalachian Mountains
 - c. In Canada
 - d. All of the above

4. The 1785 Act mandated
 - a. The land be surveyed and divided into 6 mile square units called townships
 - b. Four square miles be set aside for the federal government
 - c. One square mile be set aside for educational purposes
 - d. All of the above

1786 Shays' Rebellion

5. The Shays' Rebellion was one of the causes of
 - a. The Revolutionary War
 - b. The signing of the Declaration of Independence
 - c. The Constitutional convention
 - d. None of the above

6. Shays' Rebellion was directed against
 - a. Britain's unfair property taxes
 - b. The Line of Proclamation forbidding settlement of lands west of the Appalachian Mountains
 - c. A 25% excise tax on Whiskey
 - d. None of the above

1787 The United States Constitution is Created

7. The central feature of the new Constitution, and its most brilliant design, was its
 - a. Separation of powers
 - b. Bill of Rights
 - c. Bicameral legislature
 - d. Creation of a Presidency

8. Separation of powers means that the three branches of government are interlocked in a system of checks and balances.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. The Federalist Papers supporting the Constitution were written by
 - a. Alexander Hamilton
 - b. James Madison
 - c. John Jay
 - d. All of the above

1789 George Washington Elected First President

10. The only President of the United States ever to be elected unanimously was
- a. John Adams
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. James Madison
 - d. George Washington
11. Washington's role in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was
- a. To Chair the Convention
 - b. To veto any article he did not like
 - c. Appoint Thomas Jefferson to write the Constitution
 - d. To write the Bill of Rights

1789 James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

12. The Bill of Rights was written by
- a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. John Adams
 - c. James Madison
 - d. George Washington
13. Match these amendments with the right they protect:
- a. First Amendment Due Process in law
 - b. Second Amendment Speedy trial, impartial jury and the right to an attorney
 - c. Fourth Amendment Right to bear arms
 - d. Fifth Amendment Free Speech and Press
 - e. Sixth Amendment Illegal search and seizure

1789 Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy

14. The first Secretary of the Treasury was
- a. James Madison
 - b. Alexander Hamilton
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
15. The New York Stock Exchange was organized by friends of Hamilton to pay down the nation's debt.
- a. True
 - b. False

1790 Benjamin Franklin Dies

16. Benjamin Franklin started out life as a
- a. Farmer
 - b. Lawyer
 - c. Printer
 - d. Trader
17. Benjamin Franklin gained fame as
- a. An inventor
 - b. Statesman
 - c. Writer
 - d. All of the above
18. The author of Poor Richard's Almanac was
- a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. John Adams
 - d. Abigail Adams

18th Century Turning Points in U.S. History
Blackline Master 8A
Program 8: 1791 - 1799

1792 Benjamin Banneker Saves the White House

1. Washington D.C. is located on land ceded to the Federal government by
 - a. George Washington
 - b. Thomas Jefferson
 - c. Maryland and Virginia
 - d. Great Britain
2. Benjamin Banneker recalled from memory, plans for Washington D.C. created by
 - a. Thomas Jefferson
 - b. Charles Pierre L'Enfant
 - c. George Washington
 - d. Benjamin Franklin

1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Law

3. The Constitution of the United States protected slave owners from loss of their property.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. By the end of the Revolutionary War New England and the Mid Atlantic states had abolished
 - a. The income tax
 - b. Women's right to vote
 - c. Slavery
 - d. All of the above

1794 The Whiskey Rebellion is Put Down

5. The 12,000 man army sent by the Federal Government to put down the Whiskey Rebellion was led by
 - a. Alexander Hamilton
 - b. Aaron Burr
 - c. Benedict Arnold
 - d. George Washington
6. The Whiskey Rebellion started in
 - a. Massachusetts
 - b. Tennessee
 - c. Pennsylvania
 - d. Kentucky

1794 & 1795- The Jay and Pinckney Treaties Protect America's Westward Expansion

7. The Jay Treaty negotiated trade and land issues with
 - a. France
 - b. Spain
 - c. Native Americans
 - d. Great Britain
8. In the Pinckney Treaty, Spain agreed to give the United States
 - a. Florida
 - b. Permission for American traders to deposit goods in New Orleans
 - c. Louisiana
 - d. Permission for American traders to use the Santa Fe Trail

1796 John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-party System

9. Alexander Hamilton and John Adams led the Republicans while Thomas Jefferson and James Madison led the Federalists.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. The two party system has been a part of American Presidential politics since
- a. 1788
 - b. 1792
 - c. 1796
 - d. 1800

1797 U.S.S. Constitution is Launched

11. The U.S.S. Constitution was known as Old Ironsides because
- a. It was the first metal clad ship
 - b. Bullets bounced off its tough oak planking
 - c. It was nicknamed for Revolutionary War hero Ezra Ironsides
 - d. None of the above
12. Congress created the establishment of an American navy in 1794 with the building of six frigates.
- a. True
 - b. False

1798 Alien and Sedition Acts Usher in a Bleak Period of American Political Freedom

13. The Sedition Act directly targeted Federalist political activity
- a. True
 - b. False
14. Two Alien Acts gave the President power to deport anyone considered dangerous to the welfare of the country
- a. True
 - b. False

1799 Eulogy for George Washington Ends the Century

15. The man eulogized as "First in war; first in peace; first in the hearts of his countrymen" was
- a. Benjamin Franklin
 - b. George Washington
 - c. George Rogers Clarke
 - d. John Adams
16. In his Farewell Address, Washington cautioned Americans
- a. To promote national Unity
 - b. Against regional discriminations that would tear the country apart
 - c. To stay away from European politics
 - d. All of the above

