**Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation**

**True/False**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

**\_\_\_\_ 1.** Few conflicts during the American Revolution were fought in South Carolina.

**A.** True

**B.** False

**\_\_\_\_ 2.** The British believed they could conquer Georgia and South Carolina because there were so many loyalists who lived in those colonies.

**A.** True

**B.** False

**\_\_\_\_ 3.** South Carolina’s second constitution was written as a result of the colonies declaring their independence.

**A.** True

**B.** False

**\_\_\_\_ 4.** The American colonies were well represented in the British Parliament.

**A.** True

**B.** False

**\_\_\_\_ 5.** The port of Boston was closed as punishment for the Boston Tea Party.

**A.** True

**B.** False

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**\_\_\_\_ 1.** What treaty called for a position of neutrality between the loyalists and the patriots in the Upcountry?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | the Treaty of Augusta |
| **B.** | the Treaty of Ninety-Six |
| **C.** | the Treaty of Orangeburg |
| **D.** | the Treaty of Yorktown |

**\_\_\_\_ 2.** Who benefited from the Lowcountry’s having the largest number of members in the lower house of the legislature after the war?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | the farmers |
| **B.** | the loyalists |
| **C.** | the manufacturers |
| **D.** | the patriots |

**\_\_\_\_ 3.** Which statement **BEST** explains how the actions of Banastre Tarleton “inspired” the patriots?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | Tarleton was a brave and courageous fighter. |
| **B.** | Tarleton was a cruel leader who slaughtered men without reason. |
| **C.** | Tarleton was an immigrant who came to America and became a successful businessman. |
| **D.** | Tarleton was a brilliant strategist whose plans were responsible for a number of important victories. |

**\_\_\_\_ 4.** What was the significance of the Battle at Cowpens?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | It was the turning point of the war. |
| **B.** | The American forces won their first victory. |
| **C.** | It was the last major battle in South Carolina. |
| **D.** | Lord Cornwallis left South Carolina after the battle. |

**\_\_\_\_ 5.** What sacrifice did Henry Laurens make for the independence of the American colonies?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | He was killed in battle. |
| **B.** | He served 15 months in prison for his attempts to get aid for the colonies. |
| **C.** | He gave thousands of dollars of his own money to support colonial independence. |
| **D.** | He gave up his position in the Second Continental Congress to serve in the military. |

**Declaration of Independence**

When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature’s God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or abolish it and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

**\_\_\_\_ 6.** According to the first paragraph, what was the purpose of the Declaration of Independence?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | to declare the actual separation from Great Britain |
| **B.** | to declare the reasons to separate from Great Britain |
| **C.** | to show how the colonies had been disrespected by Great Britain |
| **D.** | to propose a policy of “separate but equal”treatment by Great Britain |

**\_\_\_\_ 7.** According to the Declaration of Independence, how does government get its power?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | from the creator |
| **B.** | from the governor |
| **C.** | from the king |
| **D.** | from the people |

**\_\_\_\_ 8.** According to the Declaration of Independence, when is it permissible for people to change the government?

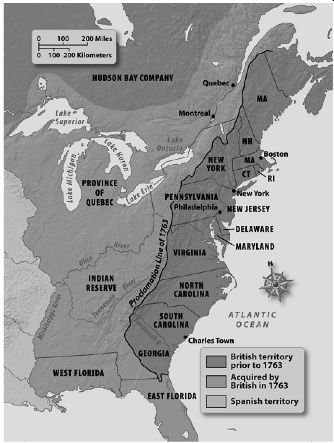
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | when the government needs money |
| **B.** | when the government has a new leader |
| **C.** | when the government takes away rights |
| **D.** | when the government becomes outdated |

**\_\_\_\_ 9.** What were the Townshend Acts?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | The British put taxes on imported goods such as tea and glass. |
| **B.** | The British put taxes on hotels and other lodging accommodations. |
| **C.** | The British put taxes on newspapers, magazines, and official licenses. |
| **D.** | The British put taxes on all goods not exported or imported on British ships. |

**\_\_\_\_ 10.** What was the purpose of the Boston Tea Party?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | to protest the Intolerable Acts |
| **B.** | to protest the Sugar Act |
| **C.** | to protest the Tea Act |
| **D.** | to protest the Townshend Acts |



**\_\_\_\_ 11.** According to the map, what country controlled the land west of the Mississippi River?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | France |
| **B.** | Great Britain |
| **C.** | Spain |
| **D.** | United States |

**\_\_\_\_ 12.** According to the map, what land did the British acquire in 1763?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | all of Canada |
| **B.** | the thirteen colonies |
| **C.** | land between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean |
| **D.** | land between the Proclamation Line and the Mississippi River |

**\_\_\_\_ 13.** The most famous symbol of American defiance of British rule was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | passing the Townshend Act. |
| **B.** | the First Continental Congress. |
| **C.** | the Boston Tea Party. |
| **D.** | the boycott of British goods. |

**\_\_\_\_ 14.** What was a major weakness of the Articles of Confederation?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | The federal government had little power. |
| **B.** | The Articles of Confederation could be revised. |
| **C.** | The federal government represented all 13 states. |
| **D.** | The Articles of Confederation was not ratified by all the states. |

**\_\_\_\_ 15.** What compromise settled the issue of how representation would be allocated in the national Congress?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | the Constitutional Compromise |
| **B.** | the Great Compromise |
| **C.** | the Missouri Compromise |
| **D.** | the Three-Fifths Compromise |

**\_\_\_\_ 16.** After the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, why did South Carolinians in the Upcountry want a new state constitution for South Carolina?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | to locate the state capital in their section of the state |
| **B.** | to change some of the provisions of the United States Constitution |
| **C.** | to gain equal representation in the South Carolina General Assembly |
| **D.** | to make a state constitution that was better than the national constitution |

**\_\_\_\_ 17.** Which statement **BEST** illustrates why the legislature was so powerful in South Carolina in 1790?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | The legislature made the laws for the state. |
| **B.** | The legislature chose almost all the state officials. |
| **C.** | The members of the legislature were chosen for life. |
| **D.** | The legislature was made up of the most powerful men in the state. |

**Completion**

*Complete each statement.*

**1.** The Tea Act gave the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a monopoly on the tea trade in the colonies.

**2.** John Rutledge and Christopher Gadsden were two of South Carolina’s five representatives to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Essay**

**1.** Explain the provisions of the Intolerable Acts. Why were they called “intolerable”?

**Chapter 7: A Revolutionary Generation**

**Answer Section**

**TRUE/FALSE**

**1.** ANS: F

South Carolina became the most intensely fought over state in the Nation.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 7 Section 3

STA: 8-2.5 TOP: American Revolution

**2.** ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 3 STA: 8-2.5 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**3.** ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 2 STA: 8-2.6 TOP: South Carolina Constitution

**4.** ANS: F

The American colonies did not have representation in the British Parliament.

PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 7 Section 1

STA: 8-2.2 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**5.** ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 7 Section 2

STA: 8-2.2 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**1.** ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 7 Section 2

STA: 8-2.5 TOP: American Revolution

**2.** ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 7 Section 4

TOP: South Carolina Constitution

**3.** ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 7 Section 3

STA: 8-2.4 TOP: American Revolution

**4.** ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 3 STA: 8-2.5 TOP: American Revolution

**5.** ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 4 STA: 8-2.4 TOP: American Revolution

**6.** ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 2 STA: 8-2.3 TOP: American Revolution

**7.** ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 2 STA: 8-2.3 TOP: American Revolution

**8.** ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 2 STA: 8-2.3 TOP: American Revolution

**9.** ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 1 STA: 8-2.2 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**10.** ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 1 STA: 8-2.2 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**11.** ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 7 Section 1

STA: 8-2.1 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**12.** ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 7 Section 1

STA: 8-2.1 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**13.** ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 7 Section 1

TOP: Post American Revolution

**14.** ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension

REF: Chapter 7 Section 2 STA: 8-2.6 TOP: Articles of Confederation

**15.** ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Application REF: Chapter 7 Section 4

STA: 8-3.2 TOP: U.S. Constitution

**16.** ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 7 Section 4

STA: 8-3.1 TOP: South Carolina Constitution

**17.** ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Analysis REF: Chapter 7 Section 4

STA: 8-2.6 TOP: South Carolina Constitution

**COMPLETION**

**1.** ANS: East India Company

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 7 Section 1

STA: 8-2.2 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**2.** ANS: First Continental Congress

PTS: 1 DIF: Knowledge REF: Chapter 7 Section 1

STA: 8-2.4 TOP: Pre-American Revolution

**ESSAY**

**1.** ANS:

Provisions

-Port of Boston closed for shipping

-changed the Massachusetts charter of government

-restricted town meetings to one per year

Answers will vary as to why they were called “intolerable”; however, they may say that they were harsh and severely punishing.

PTS: 1 DIF: Comprehension REF: Chapter 7 Section 1

STA: 8-2.2 TOP: Pre-American Revolution