

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. The British colonies in North America were grouped into three areas—New England colonies, Middle colonies, and Southern colonies. Which colonies were New England colonies?

- A. Massachusetts and New Hampshire
- B. Virginia and Massachusetts
- C. New Hampshire and Maryland
- D. Virginia and Maryland

2. The Articles of Confederation were the nation's first constitution, but they had to be replaced by the Constitution of the United States. What was the major weakness of the Articles of Confederation?

- A. The federal government was too weak.
- B. The state governments were too weak.
- C. Great Britain still could make laws for the colonies.
- D. France did not accept the independence of the United States.

3. The Native American tribes had different ways of living. Which activity BEST describes the Native Americans of the Great Plains?

- A. They hunted small animals and gathered berries.
- B. They hunted buffalo for food, clothing, and shelter.
- C. They fished for salmon and hunted caribou.
- D. They grew crops such as beans, cotton, and corn.

4. In 1754, war broke out between Great Britain and France. These two countries had colonies in North America. In Europe it was known as the Seven Years War. When the fighting started in North America it was called the

- A. French and Indian War.
- B. Revolutionary War.
- C. Civil War.
- D. Mexican War.

5. On October 19, 1781, British troops surrendered to American and French forces in Virginia. This battle marked the end of the Revolutionary War. This battle took place at

- A. Savannah.
 - B. Guilford Courthouse.
 - C. Yorktown.
 - D. Charles Town.
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6. After the French and Indian War, the British Empire in North America included the lands west of the Appalachian Mountains. Parliament passed the Proclamation of 1763, a law to control these lands. This law

- A. gave the land to the Native Americans.
 - B. forced the settlers to pay high taxes to live in the area.
 - C. ended the settlement of colonists in the area.
 - D. allowed slaves in the area to get back their freedom.
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7. In 1500, Pedro Cabral was blown off course and began to explore the area that is now Brazil. This was the only area claimed by the country of

- A. England.
 - B. France.
 - C. Portugal.
 - D. Spain.
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8. In 1781, this document was approved by the states and made our country's first government. It was the

- A. Declaration of Independence.
 - B. Articles of Confederation.
 - C. Constitution of the United States.
 - D. Emancipation Proclamation.
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9. The Townshend Acts were a tax passed by Parliament in 1767 on goods such as tea, lead, and glass. The acts included writs of assistance which allowed the government to check homes to see if the tax had been paid. These writs were like a

- A. deed.
 - B. search warrant.
 - C. grant.
 - D. tax bill.
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10. The grain reaper changed farming in the 1830s. Farmers planted larger fields because they could be harvested by machine. The inventor of this machine was

- A. Peter Cooper.
- B. Eli Whitney.
- C. Robert Fulton.
- D. Cyrus McCormick.

Answer Key

1. A) Massachusetts and New Hampshire
2. A) The federal government was too weak.
3. B) They hunted buffalo for food, clothing, and shelter.
4. A) French and Indian War.
5. C) Yorktown.
6. C) ended the settlement of colonists in the area.
7. C) Portugal.
8. B) Articles of Confederation.
9. B) search warrant.
10. D) Cyrus McCormick.