C.1.3 Practice Quiz

SS.7.C.1.3 Describe how English policies and responses to colonial concerns led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence.
C.1.3 Practice Quiz

1) How did the English government respond to colonial protests against the Stamp Act?

A. It kept the Stamp Act and arrested protestors.
B. It ended the Stamp Tax but imposed new taxes.
C. It ended the Stamp Tax and granted the colonists independence.
D. It ended the Stamp Tax and added colonial representatives to Parliament.
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2) Why did the American colonists oppose the Stamp Act?

A. They wanted their independence from Great Britain.
B. They were more heavily taxed than the people in Britain.
C. They had not been consulted before the tax was imposed.
D. They learned King George III had not approved the Stamp Act.
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3) What was the main goal of the Declaration of Independence?

A. to end British taxes on the colonies
B. to overturn George III’s rule in England
C. to explain to the world their decision to leave the British Empire
D. to persuade other countries to adopt similar democratic governments
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4) The excerpt below is from the 3rd Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Which British policy caused the colonial concerns that led to this later amendment?

A. New taxes imposed by the Stamp Act.
B. Restrictions on printed materials and pamphlets.
C. Lodging of British troops inside colonists’ homes.
D. Special taxes on tea that resulted in the Boston Tea Party.
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5) The chart below lists a series of British taxes on the colonists.

- Sugar Act (1764)
- Stamp Act (1765)
- Townshend Acts (1767)
- Tea Act (1773)

Why did the colonists object to these measures?

A. They no longer respected the rule of law.
B. They wanted to elect their own representatives to Parliament.
C. They objected to taxes that were imposed without their consent.
D. They were already taxed more heavily than people living in Britain.
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6) The diagram below provides details about an important historical event.

The British quartered their troops in colonists’ homes
The king dissolved colonial legislatures
The king took away the colonists’ right to a trial by jury
British troops attacked colonial towns

Which phrase completes the diagram?

A. The colonial theory of government
B. Montesquieu’s separation of powers
C. Grievances of the colonists against Britain
D. False rumors spread by colonial newspapers
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C. Grievances of the colonists against Britain
D. False rumors spread by colonial newspapers
7) Which British policy led to the American Revolution and the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

A. Colonists were able to buy new lands for farming.
B. Colonists were taxed by the British without their consent
C. Colonists accused of crimes had the right to a trial by jury.
D. Colonists were defended by the British army from French and Indian attacks.
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8) The cartoon below was published in London 1774. It shows the British Prime Minister with a teapot forcing hot tea down the throat of a woman. The woman represents the American colonies.

What did the hot tea in this cartoon represent?

A. the Intolerable Acts, which closed Boston Harbor
B. the Stamp Act, which required the colonists to use government stamps
C. the repeal of the Stamp Act, which Parliament did in response to colonial protests
D. the Declaration of Independence, which announced the independence of the colonies from Britain
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9) Which grievance of the colonists was a factor leading to the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

A. Colonists dumped tea from British ships into Boston Harbor.
B. The British Parliament repealed the Stamp Act after colonial protests.
C. King George III sent foreign mercenaries to the colonies to crush the rebellion.
D. Colonists were not given lands they wanted in Canada after the French and Indian War.
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10) Which colonial concern led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

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Which colonial concern led to the writing of the Declaration of Independence?

A. The king failed to tax the colonists.
B. The king required the colonists to elect a monarch.
C. The king denied the colonists the right to petition.
D. The king denied the colonists representation in government.
The statement below was expressed by colonists in the 1750s and 1760s.

No taxation without representation!

Source: Public Domain/U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

How does the modern political system in the United States uphold the principles expressed in the statement?

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