

TO PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE: VOLUME 3

*On the Road  
to Independence*

TEST QUESTIONS

## TEST 11 CHAPTERS 31 – 33

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

**Identify:**

- ..... 1. He was a driving force in abolishing the practice of slavery in England without war or bloodshed.
- ..... 2. The Continual disputes between France and England over territory that took place after the Treat of Aix-la-Chapelle and before the French and Indian War.
- ..... 3. A raid of the Abenaki Indians on the English colonists during Queen Anne’s War that resulted in the murder of many settlers and the capture of a hundred.
- ..... 4. Author of Leatherstocking Tales: The Last of the Mohicans.
- ..... 5. To teach the principles of Christian dogma, discipline, and ethics in a question and answer format.
- ..... 6. The English colonists’ name for a war over territory that began in America between the French and English colonists and spread to Europe from 1754-1763.
- ..... 7. English commander during the battle at Fort Louisbourg who defeated the strongest fort in North America after he ordered a day of fasting and prayer, and a weekly evening of special prayer to God.
- ..... 8. An English preacher who effected a turning point of the Great Awakening with his revival messages.
- ..... 9. The American counterpart to the War of Spanish Succession that was fought over the alliance of France and Spain.
- ..... 10. A tax that Massachusetts required of all citizens to support the Congregational churches.
- ..... 11. British commander who led his troops to victory in the Battle of Quebec.
- ..... 12. A series of religious revivals among Protestants in the American colonies that took place from 1725-1750.
- ..... 13. The purge of Scottish clans from 1746-1766, which forced many to leave Scotland for other countries.
- ..... 14. A company of woodsmen organized by Governor William Shirley that served as the eyes and ears of the regular British army.
- ..... 15. A war between the French colonists and the English colonists that lasted from 1689-1697 and was fought over religious differences, land disputes, and the fur trade.

- ..... 16. English Prime Minister who believed in free trade laws between England and the colonies.
- ..... 17. One of the most well-known missionaries to evangelize the Indians and colonists living on the frontier.
- ..... 18. He was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to tell the French to leave the Ohio Valley.
- ..... 19. A plan forged by Benjamin Franklin and others which would enable Britain and the British colonies to combine their manpower and resources to win the French and Indian War.
- ..... 20. Anglican rector in Boston who was a leading opponent of the Great Awakening, believing that it was reckless zeal and would bring nothing but ill to the Anglican church and to all true religion.
- ..... 21. Canadian governor who, in 1752, ordered that a series of forts be built at strategic points in the Ohio Valley region.
- ..... 22. People who hold to a different opinion from the majority on religious and political issues.
- ..... 23. The most influential governor of New France who subdued the Iroquois and encouraged expanding fur trade.
- ..... 24. Promotion of lax external trade relations to stimulate commerce.
- ..... 25. A Scottish Presbyterian minister and academic, who became president of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University.
- ..... 26. A Native American confederacy inhabiting New York that made an alliance with the English.
- ..... 27. The initial confrontation between Washington’s forces and French armies on May 28, 1754 that began the French and Indian War.
- ..... 28. French monarch who had the longest reign in European history and fostered the myth of himself as the Sun King.
- ..... 29. Document that formally ended the French and Indian War.
- ..... 30. Prime Minister of Britain who managed the Seven Years’ War and believed that the best way to defeat French power and influence was to take away her colonies rather than try to defeat her army in Europe.
- ..... 31. Governor of Massachusetts who became commander of the British army in America and showed better military judgment than the first three commanders.
- ..... 32. A French fort in Acadia that was surrendered to Sir William Phips in an intercolonial invasion of Canada, giving the English control of the peninsula of Acadia during King William’s War.



## TEST 12 CHAPTERS 34 – 36

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

**Identify:**

- ..... 1. Relating to the Ancient Greeks and Romans, especially their art, architecture and literature.
- ..... 2. He was one of the five colonists killed in the Boston Massacre.
- ..... 3. Provided justification for the colonists' demands to live in peace under the provisions of their initial agreement with the Crown.
- ..... 4. A respected scientist, astronomer, and mathematician who had almost no formal education.
- ..... 5. A tax passed in 1767 on all glass, paint, paper, lead, and tea that America imported from England.
- ..... 6. Helped build the Wilderness Road that became the main route westward for pioneers.
- ..... 7. To unify and increase the monetary wealth of a nation by strict governmental regulation of the entire economy.
- ..... 8. Patriot orator whose "Call to Arms" moved many to embrace the cause for liberty and prepare for war with Britain.
- ..... 9. A government or political system in which the ruler exercises absolute power.
- ..... 10. Known as the "African Poetess."
- ..... 11. He produced a widely-circulated engraving entitled, *The Fruits of Arbitrary Power or The Bloody Massacre*, which incited the colonists to action.
- ..... 12. A meeting in Richmond at St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry put forward a motion for Virginia to take defensive measures against the British.
- ..... 13. Military post.
- ..... 14. He is credited with creating the final design of the Great Seal of the United States.
- ..... 15. Chief of the Ottawa Indians who led the attack on Fort Detroit that was the beginning of an uprising of many tribes against the British colonists.
- ..... 16. A meeting held in Massachusetts in October of 1765, which would coordinate a combined colonial resistance to parliamentary taxation.

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- ..... 17. It would provide for a separate American legislature called the Grand Council.
- ..... 18. Economist who coined the term “mercantilism” and authored *The Wealth of Nations*.
- ..... 19. Prime Minister who introduced the Currency Act, the Revenue Act, the Stamp Act, and the Quartering Act to Parliament.
- ..... 20. A tax passed in 1767 on all glass, paint, paper, lead, and tea that America imported from England.
- ..... 21. Legally valid currency that may be offered in payment of a debt and that a creditor must accept.
- ..... 22. One of two distinguished British statesmen who called on colleagues to repeal the Intolerable Acts and abandon schemes to tax the colonies.
- ..... 23. He offered a less extreme approach from the Suffolk Resolves that would still have Britain involved in colonial governmental affairs.
- ..... 24. A tax that enabled Britain to collect taxes on tea coming directly from India without being unloaded in England first.
- ..... 25. Organized the Sons of Liberty and wrote newspaper articles that attacked British policies and officials.
- ..... 26. Four laws passed by Parliament in 1774 to discipline Boston for being the center of rebellion against England.
- ..... 27. It put new duties on sugar, indigo, coffee, pimento, wine, and textiles, and those accused of violating these resolutions would be tried in British Admiralty courts rather than by colonial juries.
- ..... 28. An annual publication including calendars with weather forecasts, astronomical information, tide tables, and other related tabular information.
- ..... 29. Resolutions directing resistance to the Intolerable Acts and stating that Massachusetts’ taxes should be withheld from the Crown until the colony’s government had been “placed upon a constitutional foundation.”
- ..... 30. Protest response to the Tea Act by the Sons of Liberty.
- ..... 31. It stated that all printed matter could only be printed on stamped paper which had to be bought from tax officials.
- ..... 32. An economic market in which supply and demand are not regulated by civil governments.
- ..... 33. A meeting of colonial delegates who met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, to draft a list of grievances and formed the Continental Association, which boycotted British goods and banned American exports to Britain.



## TEST 13 CHAPTERS 37 – 39

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

### *Identify:*

- ..... 1. Delivered yearly in the New England colonies in the presence of the governor and newly elected members of the legislature, reminding them of their duties to act virtuously and justly in their public office.
- ..... 2. A Boston bookseller who became Washington’s artillery commander.
- ..... 3. pamphlet published by Thomas Paine that provided Biblical arguments that helped the colonists decide for independence.

Numbers 4-8: The 5 men appointed by Congress to draft a declaration of Independence.  
(Answers may be listed in any order.)

- 4. ....
- 5. ....
- 6. ....
- 7. ....
- 8. ....
- ..... 9. Unanimously appointed commander in chief of the Continental Army at the Second Continental Congress.
- ..... 10. One last attempt by the Second Continental Congress to appeal to King George III to intercede for his colonies against the evil designs of Parliament.
- ..... 11. A “Great Charter,” forged in 1215, whose political theory was included in the Patriots’ arguments for independence.
- ..... 12. Author of the first draft of the Declaration of Independence.

Numbers 13 and 14: Coauthors of the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms that was presented at the Second Continental Congress. (Answers may be listed in any order.)

- 13. ....
- 14. ....
- ..... 15. Leader of the Green Mountain Boys.
- ..... 16. A document, issued by King George in 1775, that declared that the colonists were in open rebellion and were to be suppressed by royal officials.

- ..... 17. An act having no legal validity.
- ..... 18. Served as army surgeon general, set up America’s first free medical clinic, and created the finest medical school in the country at the University of Pennsylvania.
- ..... 19. The war fought between the American colonies and Britain so that the colonies could become independent states, free from British rule.
- ..... 20. A meeting of Congress in 1775 where the delegates realized that they had to declare independence from Britain and prepare for war.
- ..... 21. The location near Boston where American troops placed 50 cannons, and gained full control of the city.
- ..... 22. A document declaring that the “colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.”
- ..... 23. Incapable of being transferred.

Numbers 24-26: Three English generals who were sent to aid General Gage in the war to defeat the colonists.

- 24.....
- 25.....
- 26.....
- ..... 27. Britain’s Earl of Sandwich and First Lord of the Admiralty.
- ..... 28. Led American Patriots against Loyalists at Moore’s Creek Bridge.
- ..... 29. American colonel authorized by the Committee of Safety to secure Bunker Hill and Breed’s Hill from the British.
- ..... 30. An unruly bunch of Patriot roughnecks whose bad behavior gave the British the ammunition they needed to paint the Americans as a savage mob.
- ..... 31. Not belonging to a permanent, organized military force.
- ..... 32. Leader of the offensive forces that marched against Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which gave them control of the entire Champlain Valley.
- ..... 33. The doctrine that a lesser civil government may oppose the action of a higher governmental authority if it violates the terms of their agreement.
- ..... 34. A document, presented at the Second Continental Congress, that listed the excesses of Parliament and left the colonists no alternative but armed resistance.
- ..... 35. To repeal or annul.



## TEST 14 CHAPTERS 40 – 42

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

### *Identify:*

- ..... 1. Ordinance that divided the Northwest Territory into townships and ranges.
- ..... 2. Where Washington's army remained during the terrible winter of 1777-1778 after the British capture of Philadelphia.
- ..... 3. American general who defeated the British at the Battle of Saratoga and became a contender for the position of commander in chief.
- ..... 4. Philosophic movement of the 18th century that elevated human reason above everything else.
- ..... 5. His defeat at Yorktown started negotiations to end the War for Independence.
- ..... 6. An uprising of Massachusetts farmers in response to increased taxation to pay off war debts.
- ..... 7. He wrote the Land Ordinance of 1784 that was adopted but never implemented.
- ..... 8. A German mercenary in the British army during the War for Independence.
- ..... 9. Large area of land west of the Appalachian Mountains turned over to Congress to sell to help pay U.S. war debts.
- ..... 10. Statute that appointed a governor, secretary, and three judges to control the land west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- ..... 11. The Mohawk chief who was a commissioned as a British officer and led troops of loyalists and Indians at the Battle of Oriskany.
- ..... 12. Defeated the British at the Battle of Oriskany preventing them from rendezvousing with other British armies.
- ..... 13. A mountain on the border of North and South Carolina where 900 mountain men trapped General Cornwallis, giving the Americans time to organize an effective southern campaign.
- ..... 14. This naval battle between the French and the British fleets was one of the most decisive battles of the War for Independence.
- ..... 15. A document presented to Congress expressing that the national government was not to rule over the people directly but would only administer the actions of the states.

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- ..... 16. He penned nearly every important document of the Colonial and Continental Congress up to the Declaration of Independence.
- ..... 17. A meeting in 1785 between Maryland and Virginia that was successful in resolving disputes.
- ..... 18. Sometimes called the “Washington of the West,” he led troops into western lands claimed by Virginia and captured Forts Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes.
- ..... 19. The official document ending the War for Independence that acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.
- ..... 20. A pamphlet by Thomas Paine that defended Washington’s cause against political adversaries and made the case for Americans to persevere and look forward to their future of freedom.
- ..... 21. Meeting in 1786 led by Alexander Hamilton at which only five states sent representatives.
- ..... 22. Wrote two anonymous pamphlets entitled *A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress* and *The Farmer refuted*, displaying his mature grasp of the principles of constitutional government
- ..... 23. Successful American artist who founded the Royal Academy of London and assisted three generations of American artists.
- ..... 24. He was the leader of a band of guerillas who made hit-and-run raids and then hid out in the swamps.
- ..... 25. A Polish nobleman who was named, “The Father of American Cavalry” after his death.
- ..... 26. A Prussian military commander who was drill master to the Continental Army.
- ..... 27. Battle fought on Christmas Eve 1776 where Washington’s troops surprised and defeated a garrison of Hessians.
- ..... 28. Freeing of slaves.
- ..... 29. between the Americans and the British that took place at a cattle corral.
- ..... 30. A female spy who was the only woman to have a Georgia county named after her.
- ..... 31. increase in the money supply that results in the decrease of the value of currency and an eventual rise in prices.
- ..... 32. The farmer who led a rebellion in Massachusetts protesting the raising of taxes.



## TEST 15 CHAPTERS 43 – 45

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

**Identify:**

- ..... 1. The “Small State Plan” called for amendment of the Articles of Confederation and granted Congress the additional powers of levying taxes and regulating commerce, but kept the unicameral legislature of the Articles in which each state would have equal representation.
- ..... 2. Refused to attend the Constitutional Convention because he had doubts about its true purpose.
- ..... 3. French revolution in which the God of Revelation was replaced with the Goddess of Reason.
- ..... 4. Protest by farmers who were outraged over the excise tax on whiskey.
- ..... 5. Inventor of the first cotton engine in 1793 that increased cotton production.
- ..... 6. He drafted the Kentucky Resolutions in protest of the Alien and Sedition Acts.
- ..... 7. An Undeclared Naval War with France in response to the insult of the XYZ Affair and in response to the seizure of American vessels by the French.
- ..... 8. Drawn up in response to British violation of the Treaty of Paris, this agreement between America and Britain was unpopular with Americans because, it conceded too much to Britain.
- ..... 9. A system within the Constitution that was set up to ensure that no president could abuse his authority while in office.
- ..... 10. Presented the Great Compromise to the Constitutional Convention.
- ..... 11. A plan proposed to Congress by Alexander Hamilton which would provide money to run the new government and establish the credit of the United States.
- ..... 12. Battle in 1794 in the Northwest Territory where General “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians and opened the door for the purchase of land and pioneer settlement.
- ..... 13. He was the author of *Social Contract*, which became the textbook of the French Revolution.
- ..... 14. Four laws violating American civil liberties that were passed by the ruling Federalist Party as a security measure to prevent possible revolution from undermining the unity of the nation.

- ..... 15. Also known as the “Connecticut Compromise,” this proposal called for a two-house legislative branch for the new government known as the United States Congress.
- ..... 16. A method of electing the president in which each state chooses electors equal in number to the total of their senators and representatives.
- ..... 17. French foreign minister who amassed a fortune through bribes.
- ..... 18. French proclamation that declared that rights are defined and determined by the state.
- ..... 19. The “Large State Plan” called for scrapping the Articles of Confederation and replacing them with a bicameral legislature with both houses having representation based on population.
- ..... 20. Written by James Madison, this statement labeled the Alien and Sedition Acts as “alarming infractions of the Constitution” but did not accept the idea that a single state could overturn a federal law.
- ..... 21. One of three envoys sent to France to repair the breach between America and France that resulted from the Jay Treaty and later served as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
- ..... 22. A nation in which the supreme power lies in a body of citizens who are entitled to vote for officers and representatives responsible to them.
- ..... 23. The belief—based solely on reason—in a God who created the universe and then abandoned it.
- ..... 24. One of two houses of Congress that would base state representation on population and would favor the states with the largest populations.
- ..... 25. One of the leaders of the French Revolution whose idealism and sincerity gained him a large following but led to the deaths of thousands of innocent people.
- ..... 26. The first Secretary of State under Washington who was the original leader of the political party that eventually became known as the Republican Party.
- ..... 27. Drafted by Jefferson in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, the document gave a state the right to nullify any federal law that interfered with the rights of a state or its citizens.
- ..... 28. One of two houses of Congress in which state representation was equal.
- ..... 29. Government by the people where the majority rules.
- ..... 30. French general who overthrew the French republic and eventually became emperor.



**FINAL EXAM**

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

**Identify:**

- ..... 1. A series of religious revivals among Protestants in the American colonies that took place from 1725-1750.
- ..... 2. His famous “Call to Arms” caused many to embrace the cause of liberty and prepare for war with Britain.
- ..... 3. He was one of the five colonists killed in the Boston Massacre.
- ..... 4. A sermon preached every year in the New England colonies in the presence of the governor and newly elected members of the legislature, reminding them of their duties to act virtuously and justly in their public office.
- ..... 5. American general who defeated the British at the Battle of Saratoga and became a contender against Washington for his position as commander in chief.
- ..... 6. The period during the French revolution where more than 30,000 were killed, including the king and queen.
- ..... 7. The English colonists’ name for a war over territory that began in America between the French and English colonists and spread to Europe.
- ..... 8. Approved by Congress, it provided justification for the colonists’ demands to live in peace under the provisions of their initial agreement with the Crown, which did not include taxation and regulation by Parliament.
- ..... 9. Also known as the Intolerable Acts, these four laws were passed by Parliament in 1774 to discipline Boston for being the center of rebellion against England.
- ..... 10. The war fought so the American colonies could be free from British rule.
- ..... 11. Statute passed by the Continental Congress that appointed a governor, secretary, and three judges to control the territory.
- ..... 12. French foreign minister who was the author of the XYZ Affair.
- ..... 13. One of the most well-known missionaries to evangelize the Indians and colonists living on the frontier.
- ..... 14. A method of electing the president in which each state chooses electors equal in number to the total of their senators and representatives.
- ..... 15. Author of *Leatherstocking Tales: The Last of the Mohicans*.
- ..... 16. A company of woodsmen organized by Governor William who served as the eyes and ears of the regular British army.

- ..... 17. French monarch who had the longest reign in European history and fostered the myth of himself as the Sun King.
- ..... 18. A fort that was hastily built by Washington and his troops in an attempt to stop the French at the Battle of Great Meadows.
- ..... 19. A tax passed in 1767 on all glass, paint, paper, lead, and tea that America imported from England.
- ..... 20. It stated that legal documents, newspapers, diplomas, playing cards, and all other forms of printed matter could only be printed on stamped paper which had to be purchased from tax officials.

Numbers 21-25: The 5 men appointed by Congress to draft a declaration of Independence.

21. ....
22. ....
23. ....
24. ....
25. ....
- ..... 26. A document that declared that the “colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.”
- ..... 27. A document that listed the excesses of Parliament and left the colonists no alternative but armed resistance.
- ..... 28. Appointed by Congress to draw up the plans for settling the Northwest Territory.
- ..... 29. A document presented to Congress that stated that the national government was not to rule over the people directly, but would only administer the actions of the states.
- ..... 30. At the age of 17, wrote two anonymous pamphlets that displayed his mature grasp of the principles of constitutional government.
- ..... 31. French commander who successfully led troops against Cornwallis in the South, making surprise raids and then fleeing.
- ..... 32. A system within the Constitution that was set up to ensure that no president could abuse his authority while in office.
- ..... 33. A plan proposed to Congress by Alexander Hamilton which would provide money to run the new government and establish the credit of the United States.
- ..... 34. Four laws violating American civil liberties that were passed by the ruling Federalist Party as a security measure to prevent possible revolution from undermining the unity of the nation.

- ..... 35. One of two houses of Congress that would base state representation on population and would favor the states with the largest populations.
- ..... 36. French response to the Jay Treaty of 1795 in which three French agents demanded a bribe from American envoys in exchange for an audience with French Foreign Minister Talleyrand.
- ..... 37. The first ten amendments to the United States Constitution added in 1791 to protect specific rights of states and citizens.
- ..... 38. Drawn up in response to British violation of the Treaty of Paris, this agreement was unpopular with Americans because it conceded too much to Britain.
- ..... 39. The decisive battle between the Patriot forces and British General Cornwallis at Yorktown Peninsula in Virginia.
- ..... 40. This document signed September 3, 1783, acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.
- ..... 41. Where Washington's discouraged army wintered during the winter of 1777-1778 after the British capture of Philadelphia.
- ..... 42. The doctrine that a lesser civil government may oppose the action of a higher governmental authority if it violates the terms of their agreement.
- ..... 43. A meeting of Congress in 1775 where the delegates declared independence from Britain.
- ..... 44. A "Great Charter," forged in 1215, whose political theory was included in the Patriots' arguments for independence.
- ..... 45. Protest response to the Tea Act by a group of the Sons of Liberty.
- ..... 46. A Scottish Presbyterian minister who became president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University).
- ..... 47. Legally valid currency that may be offered in payment of a debt and that a creditor must accept.
- ..... 48. Economist who coined the term "mercantilism" and authored *The Wealth of Nations*.
- ..... 49. A meeting held in Massachusetts in October of 1765, which coordinated a combined colonial resistance to parliamentary taxation.
- ..... 50. She was known as the "African Poetess."
- ..... 51. An astronomer and mathematician, who worked out the system of integral calculus and was the first to use crosshairs in a telescope for more precise aiming.

- ..... 52. A Congregationalist pastor during the Great Awakening who authored the famous sermon titled, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God."
- ..... 53. A meeting that took place in Albany, New York in 1754 between colonial leaders and Iroquois chiefs to plan a common strategy against the French.
- ..... 54. Document that formally ended the French and Indian War in 1763.
- ..... 55. Governor of Massachusetts who became commander of the British army in America and organized Roger's Rangers.
- ..... 56. A plan that would enable Britain and the British colonies to combine their manpower and resources to win the French and Indian War but was rejected because neither side wanted to relinquish authority.
- ..... 57. He was a driving force in abolishing the practice of slavery in England without war or bloodshed.
- ..... 58. English commander who defeated the strongest fort in North America after he ordered a day of fasting and prayer and a weekly evening of special prayer to God.
- ..... 59. Continual disputes between France and England over territory that took place after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and before the French and Indian War.
- ..... 60. People who hold to a different opinion from the majority on religious and political issues.
- ..... 61. Presbyterian minister who was one of the leading voices supporting the cause for independence and the only minister to sign the Declaration of Independence.
- ..... 62. Provided justification for the colonists' demands to live in peace under the provisions of their initial agreement with the Crown, which did not include taxation and regulation by Parliament.
- ..... 63. He is credited with creating the final design of the Great Seal of the United States.
- ..... 64. He was a master strategist who organized the Sons of Liberty.
- ..... 65. They urged direct resistance to the Intolerable Acts and stated that Massachusetts' taxes should be withheld from the Crown and urged the colony to prepare to resist British invasion.
- ..... 66. A Boston bookseller who became Washington's artillery commander.
- ..... 67. One last attempt by the Second Continental Congress to appeal to King George III to intercede for his colonies against the evil designs of Parliament.
- ..... 68. A document, issued by King George in 1775, that declared that the colonists were in open rebellion and were to be suppressed by royal officials.

..... 69. Leader of the Green Mountain Boys.

Numbers 70 and 71: Coauthors of the Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking up Arms that was presented at the Second continental Congress.

70.. .. .

71.. .. .

Numbers 72-74: Three English generals, veterans of the Seven Years' War, who were sent to aid General Gage in the war to defeat the colonists.

72.. .. .

73.. .. .

74.. .. .

..... 75. Philosophic movement of the 18th century that rejected traditional social, religious, and political ideas.

..... 76. Mohawk chief who was commissioned as a British officer and led troops of loyalists and Indians at the Battle of Oriskany.

..... 77. He encouraged Americans to persevere during their darkest hours and look forward to freedom in his pamphlet, entitled *The Crisis*.

..... 78. A Prussian military commander who became drill master to the Continental Army.

..... 79. A woman who spied for the American militia and was the only woman to have a Georgia county named after her.

..... 80. Inventor of the first cotton engine in 1793 that increased cotton production.

..... 81. Known as the "Small State Plan," it granted Congress additional powers of levying taxes and regulating commerce, but kept a unicameral legislature in which each state would have equal representation.

..... 82. Known as the "Swamp Fox," he was the leader of a band of guerillas who made hit-and-run raids and then hid out in the swamps.

..... 83. An Undeclared Naval War with France in response to the insult of the XYZ Affair and to the seizure of American vessels by the French.

..... 84. Battle in 1794 in the Northwest Territory where General "Mad" Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians and opened the door for the purchase of land and pioneer settlement.

..... 85. One of two houses of Congress in which state representation was equal.

- ..... 86. In 1796, he signed the commissions of the sixteen new “midnight judges” that he appointed as his last act as president.
- ..... 87. The American counterpart to the War of Spanish Succession that was fought over the alliance of France and Spain.
- ..... 88. A war between the French colonists and the English colonists that was fought over religious differences, land disputes, and the fur trade.
- ..... 89. Canadian governor who ordered that a series of forts be built at strategic points in the Ohio Valley.
- ..... 90. Governor of New France who encouraged expanding fur trade rather than farming and settlement.
- ..... 91. He helped build the Wilderness Road in 1775 that became the main route westward for pioneers.
- ..... 92. A gathering of leading men in Richmond at St. John’s Church where Patrick Henry put forward a motion for Virginia to take defensive measures against the British.
- ..... 93. It enabled Britain to collect taxes on tea that came directly from India without being unloaded in England first.
- ..... 94. Suggested a union of the colonies that would provide for a separate American legislature called the Grand Council, whose members would be elected by the colonial assemblies.
- ..... 95. A September 5, 1774 meeting in Philadelphia of delegates from twelve colonies where a list of grievances and a declaration of the rights of the colonies were drafted.
- ..... 96. A pamphlet published by Thomas Paine that made biblical arguments for independence.
- ..... 97. He served as army surgeon general, set up America’s first free medical clinic, and created the finest medical school in the country at the University of Pennsylvania.
- ..... 98. Defeated at Yorktown, his capture started negotiations to end the War for Independence.
- ..... 99. To unify and increase the monetary wealth of a nation by strict governmental regulation of the entire economy.
- ..... 100. Considered a forebear of modern socialism and communism, he was the author of Social Contract, which became the textbook of the French Revolution.

*End of Final Exam*