

Section 1: A Tradition of Liberty
From Colonies to Nation

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: Choose the term or person that best completes each sentence. Write the letter of the term next to the correct number. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. A fiery preacher, _____ helped spread the ideas of the Great Awakening.
- _____ 2. A _____ was a form of direct democracy developed by New Englanders.
- _____ 3. A person who publishes statements that unjustly damage a person's character can be charged with _____.
- _____ 4. _____ published articles critical of the governor in the *Weekly Journal*.
- _____ 5. The Zenger case helped establish the right of _____.

Column II

- a. town meeting
- b. freedom of the press
- c. perjury
- d. libel
- e. Jonathan Edwards
- f. journal
- g. John Peter Zenger
- h. Andrew Hamilton
- i. freedom of religion

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Read the following statements. If a statement is correct, write T next to its number. If a statement is incorrect, write F and replace the underlined word(s) on your paper to make it correct.

- _____ 6. American colonists developed a tradition of self-government.
- _____ 7. The Great Awakening was a period of religious revival that swept through the American colonies in the mid-1700s.
- _____ 8. All colonists were eligible to vote for legislators.
- _____ 9. The press has the right to keep the public informed of the truth even if it casts an official in a negative light.

C. Critical Thinking

Directions: Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

- 10. How did the Great Awakening affect colonists' views on government?

Chapter and Section Support

Section 2: Impact of the Enlightenment
From Colonies to Nation

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: Choose the term or person that best completes each sentence. Write the letter of the term next to the correct number. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. The Scientific Revolution helped lead to the idea that people have ___ that belong to them from birth.
- _____ 2. A great thinker, ____, argued for the idea of separation of powers in government.
- _____ 3. Some kings claimed that they ruled by ____, believing their power came from God.
- _____ 4. ___ proposed that people were born with the rights to property, life, and liberty.
- _____ 5. Locke's ideas were put into practice by ___ when he founded the first antislavery society in the colonies.

Column II

- a. absolute monarch
- b. John Locke
- c. natural rights
- d. divine right
- e. Benjamin Franklin
- f. separation of powers
- g. Nicolaus Copernicus
- h. Baron de Montesquieu
- i. freedom of religion

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Read the following statements. If a statement is correct, write T next to its number. If a statement is incorrect, write F and replace the underlined word(s) on your paper to make it correct.

- _____ 6. A key idea of the Enlightenment was that scientists should use reason, observation, and experiments to find out about the world.
- _____ 7. John Locke concluded that if natural laws govern society, then people have natural rights to life, liberty, and freedom.
- _____ 8. Most educated colonists in the 1770s felt that they were born with natural rights.
- _____ 9. A person was considered enlightened if they believed in superstitions.

C. Critical Thinking

Directions: Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

10. In what ways did Benjamin Franklin show he was influenced by the ideas of the Enlightenment?

Section 3: Declaring Independence
From Colonies to Nation

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: Choose the term or person that best matches the definition or description. Write the term next to the correct number. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. colonist whose pamphlet helped persuade Americans to seek independence from Britain
- _____ 2. an introduction
- _____ 3. writer of the Declaration of Independence
- _____ 4. leader of the Continental Army
- _____ 5. formal complaint

Column II

- a. George Washington
- b. grievance
- c. natural right
- d. Thomas Paine
- e. Benjamin Franklin
- f. declaration
- g. preamble
- h. Thomas Jefferson
- i. logic

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Read the following statements. If a statement is correct, write T next to its number. If a statement is incorrect, write F and replace the underlined word(s) on your paper to make it correct.

- _____ 6. The Boston Tea Party was an example of a protest against British law.
- _____ 7. The first battles of the American Revolution broke out in Georgia.
- _____ 8. The pamphlet *Common Sense* helped shift public opinion toward George Washington.
- _____ 9. According to the Declaration of Independence, the colonists had a natural right to rebel against Britain.

C. Critical Thinking

Directions: Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

- 10. How did the Declaration of Independence draw on English tradition and Enlightenment ideas?

Section 4: A New Nation
From Colonies to Nation

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms and People

Directions: Choose the term or person that best matches the definition or description. Write the term next to the correct number. You will not use all the terms.

Column I

- _____ 1. a soldier who fights because he is being paid, not because he believes in the cause
- _____ 2. led the Continental Army to a victory at Yorktown
- _____ 3. a colonist who supported Britain and did not support the war for American independence
- _____ 4. an agreement between two countries to aid and support each other
- _____ 5. surrendered his British troops at Yorktown

Column II

- a. Loyalist
- b. mercenary
- c. Patriot
- d. Charles Cornwallis
- e. Thomas Jefferson
- f. Whig
- g. alliance
- h. George Washington
- i. Thomas Paine

B. Key Concepts

Directions: Read the following statements. If a statement is correct, write T next to its number. If a statement is incorrect, write F and replace the underlined word(s) on your paper to make it correct.

- _____ 6. The British army won important victories at Trenton and Princeton.
- _____ 7. The American victory at Saratoga convinced France and Spain that the colonists had a chance of winning.
- _____ 8. The Battle at Saratoga was the last major battle of the war.
- _____ 9. The American Revolution inspired people in France to begin their own rebellion.

C. Critical Thinking

Directions: Answer the following question on a separate piece of paper.

10. What were the results of the Treaty of Paris?