**Unit 3.1 Pre-Assessment**

Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below:

“Govern America as you govern an English town which happens not to be represented in Parliament [?] Are gentlemen really serious when they propose this? Is there a single trait of Resemblance between those few towns, and a great and growing people spread over a vast quarter of the globe, separated from us by a mighty ocean? … The eternal barriers of nature forbid that the colonies should be blended or coalesce into the mass … of this kingdom. We have nothing therefore for it, but to let them carry across the ocean into the woods and deserts of America the images of the British constitution.”

 Edmund Burke, “Notes for Speech in Parliament, 3 February 1766”

1. Which of the following best supports the point of view of Edmund Burke from the above excerpt?

a. The superiority of republican governments as expressed in Thomas Paine’s *Common Sense*.

b. British imperial attempts to prevent American colonists from expanding west.

c. Parliament enacting and enforcing colonial revenue acts to finance debt after the French and Indian War

d. American colonial philosophers’ promotion of individual talent over hereditary privilege based on Enlightenment principles.

2. Which of the following is NOT a colonial justification for rising tension and calls for American independence?

a. Colonists’ expectation of guaranteed liberties under the English Bill of Rights.

b. Colonial facilitation of the British Empire’s goal to acquire a favorable balance of trade under mercantilism..

c. Colonial charters and governments based on representative democracy, such as the Virginia House of Burgesses.

d. Moral obligation to oppose homage to the British Crown through its power of taxation.

Questions 3-5 refer to the following quote:

“The members of this Congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest Sentiments of Affection and Duty to his Majesty’s Person and Government…esteem it our indispensable Duty, to make the following Declarations of our humble opinion, respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the Colonists, and of the Grievances under which they labor, by Reason of several late Acts of Parliament….”

“2. That his Majesty’s Liege subjects in these Colonies, are entitled to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of his Natural born Subjects, within the Kingdom of Great Britain.”

“4. That the people of these Colonies are not, and from their local Circumstances cannot be, Represented in the House of Commons in Great-Britain.”

“5. That the only Representatives of the People of these Colonies, are Chosen therein by

themselves, and that no taxes…can be…imposed on them, but by their respective Legislature.”

“Lastly, That it is the indispensible Duty of these Colonies…to endeavor by a loyal and dutiful Address to his Majesty, and humble Applications to both Houses of Parliament, to procure the Repeal of the Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties…”

“Declarations” of the Stamp Act Congress, signed in New York City, 1765

3. The document above was addressed to the

A. Parliament

B. King

C. colonial governors

D. Sons of Liberty

4. In Item #4 of the grievances listed above, the phrase “their respective Legislature” refers to the

A British Parliament

B Continental Congress

C Stamp Act Congress

D colonial assemblies

5. According to the document, the petitioners were seeking repeal of the Stamp Act primarily based on

which of the following reasons?

A the economic damages caused by the Stamp Act

B the colonists’ desire to have representation in the British Parliament

C the British government’s movement away from the policy of salutary neglect

D the colonists’ rights as British subjects

Questions 6-8 refer to the following quote:

... And I do hereby further declare all indented Servants, Negroes, or others, (appertaining to Rebels,) free that are able and willing to bear Arms, they joining His MAJESTY'S Troops as soon as may be, foe the more speedily reducing this Colony to a proper Sense of their Duty, to His MAJESTY'S Crown and Dignity. I do further order, and require, all His MAJESTY'S Liege Subjects, to retain their Quitrents, or any other Taxes due or that may become due, in their own Custody, till such a Time as Peace may be again restored to this at present most unhappy Country, or demanded of them for their former salutary Purposes, by Officers properly authorised to receive the same.

DUNMORE PROCLAMATION (NOVEMBER 7, 1775)

6. Which of the following resulted from the growing discontent with the colonial elite and the colonial government?

A. the growing hostility between the colonial people and the seizing of arms resulted in tension and colonial governments trying to regain control of their subjects

B. this proclamation reflected the growing movement for abolition in the English Empire

C. the proclamation was a result of a more loyalist sentiment among the poorer colonist in hopes of gaining their favor

D. The proclamation exploited existing class differences among the Virginia colonists

7. Which best expresses the relationship between the internal contradiction in the proclamation and the responses to it?

A. That the colonist were fighting for liberty but were upset at the governor freeing slaves.

B. That many slaves or loyalist escaped and caused more problems than the proclamation solved

C. That the proclamation strived to stabilize the colony but in fact destabilized the colony by causing the economy to crash as a result of the lost labor

 D. That instead of garnering support for his proclamation Dunmore alienated former followers as the result of his Emancipation Proclamation

8. Which of the following would best support the conclusion that Dunmore’s proclamation was a failure?

A. Dunmore misunderstood the desire of slaves to gain their freedom over revenge against their former masters

B. Dunmore’s proclamation received less support than Henry Clinton’s later proclamation

C. There was not a major slave rebellion in Virginia as Dunmore had planned

D. Dunmore was not returned to power after the proclamation and he was removed from power

Questions 9-11 refer to the following quote:

[W]e have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and Parliament. Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded;... If we wish to be free — if we mean to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have been so long contending — if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have been so long engaged, and which we have pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained — we must fight!

Patrick Henry’s speech at St. John’s Church in Richmond, Virginia on March 23, 1775.

9. Which of the following most closely describes the relationship between the events to which Patrick Henry is speaking? (contextualization)

a. Reaction to the violence perpetrated by British soldiers against colonists, as seen in the Boston Massacre.

b. Rejection of the Olive Branch Petition promulgated by the Second Continental Congress.

c. Sending delegates from Virginia to the Continental Congress.

d. *British troop deployment in Boston*.

10. What was the proximate result of Henry’s speech? (causation)

a. *Virginia Convention approves troops for the Revolution*.

b. Virginia militia seizes gunpowder stores in Williamsburg, VA.

c. Declaration by Virginia Association opposing Townshend Acts.

d. Virginia governor placed under arrest.

11. The ideas expressed in the passage above most clearly show the influence of which of the following? (causation)

a. Concepts of republican democracy expressed by John Locke.

b. Colonists should be allowed to elect their own representatives to Parliament.

c. Emerging consensus within the Second Continental Congress.

d. *Reluctance of colonists to create a standing army*.