1. Who said, “I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty, or give me death!”?
   ○ A. John Adams
   ○ B. Patrick Henry
   ○ C. Thomas Jefferson
   ○ D. George Washington

2. Who was chosen by the Second Continental Congress to command the new Continental Army?
   ○ A. John Adams
   ○ B. William Howe
   ○ C. Henry Knox
   ○ D. George Washington

3. The British withdrew from Boston in 1776 after
   ○ A. seeing cannons aimed down on them from nearby Dorchester Heights.
   ○ B. hearing that the colonists had formed the Continental Army.
   ○ C. clashing with colonial militias at Lexington and Concord.
   ○ D. losing more than 1,000 men during the battle of Bunker Hill.

4. What was the main impact of Common Sense in the colonies?
   ○ A. It persuaded many colonists that the time had come to declare independence.
   ○ B. It reminded colonists that they owed loyalty and respect to King George.
   ○ C. It encouraged the colonies to seek a peaceful settlement with Britain.
   ○ D. It convinced many colonists that they could not win a war against Britain.

5. The purpose of the Olive Branch Petition was to persuade
   ○ A. British troops to leave Boston.
   ○ B. Parliament to repeal the Stamp Act.
   ○ C. King George to make peace with the colonies.
   ○ D. volunteers to join the Continental Army.

6. The Declaration of Independence was written to explain
   ○ A. why the colonists thought “taxation without representation” was unfair.
   ○ B. what Britain needed to do to win back the loyalty of the colonies.
   ○ C. why it was time for the colonies to separate from Great Britain.
   ○ D. what other nations could do to help the colonies win their freedom.

7. The Declaration of Independence states that all people are born with certain rights that include the
   ○ A. right to elect leaders who represent the people.
   ○ B. rights to speak freely and to worship in peace.
   ○ C. right to feel safe and secure in one’s home.
   ○ D. right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

8. The day on which the Declaration of Independence was approved in 1776 is celebrated today as
   ○ A. Thanksgiving Day.
   ○ B. Independence Day.
   ○ C. Memorial Day.
   ○ D. Veterans Day.
9. The best title for this map is:
   ◯ A. The Africa Trade
   ◯ B. The Molasses Trade
   ◯ C. The Triangle Trade
   ◯ D. The Rum Trade

10. Which group benefited most from this trade?
    ◯ A. tavern owners
    ◯ B. New England merchants
    ◯ C. enslaved Africans
    ◯ D. sugar planters

11. Which group suffered most?
    ◯ A. tavern owners
    ◯ B. New England merchants
    ◯ C. enslaved Africans
    ◯ D. sugar planters
Use this picture and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions below.

12. This picture illustrates the writing of
   ○ A. the Olive Branch Petition.
   ○ B. Common Sense.
   ○ C. the Mayflower Compact.
   ○ D. he Declaration of Independence.

13. The first draft of this document was written by
   ○ A. Thomas Jefferson.
   ○ B. John Adams.
   ○ C. Benjamin Franklin.
   ○ D. all three working together.

14. The picture suggests that the first draft was
   ○ A. difficult to understand.
   ○ B. he length of a book.
   ○ C. revised several times.
   ○ D. perfect as first written.
Fill in the bubble beside the best answer to each question.

1. The main American strength when the war began was
   ○ A. an army of well-trained militia volunteers.
   ○ B. a large and powerful navy.
   ○ C. an able and inspiring leader in George Washington.
   ○ D. a large supply of guns and bullets.

2. Compared to the Continental Army, British troops were all of the following except
   ○ A. better fed.
   ○ B. better led.
   ○ C. better trained.
   ○ D. better equipped.

3. Many African Americans joined the Continental Army hoping that
   ○ A. independence would lead to the end of slavery.
   ○ B. they could return to Africa after the war.
   ○ C. Congress would give them land for their service.
   ○ D. Britain would grant them their freedom.

4. American victories at Trenton and Princeton
   ○ A. forced the British to abandon New York and New Jersey.
   ○ B. showed that the Americans could beat the British and their allies.
   ○ C. convinced Spain to side with the United States.
   ○ D. proved that Washington could not trust his men to fight.

5. After 1776, Washington’s basic military strategy was to
   ○ A. starve the British out of New York City.
   ○ B. defeat the British in one large battle.
   ○ C. avoid battles at all costs to keep his army safe.
   ○ D. fight a defensive war and tire the British out.

6. The Battle of Saratoga was a turning point in the war because it
   ○ A. brought France into the war as an American ally.
   ○ B. ended General Burgoyne’s career.
   ○ C. liberated Georgia from British control.
   ○ D. forced the British to leave Canada.

7. The American cause in the South was kept alive by
   ○ A. Hessian mercenaries.
   ○ B. Loyalists.
   ○ C. guerrilla troops.
   ○ D. foreign volunteers.

8. In the Treaty of Paris, the Americans won their independence and
   ○ A. the right to strip Loyalists of their property.
   ○ B. a pledge that future conflicts with Britain would be settled peacefully.
   ○ C. the return of all taxes collected by Britain before the war.
   ○ D. all the territory lying to the east of the Mississippi River.
Use the map and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions below.

9. The map shows the battle of
   ○ A. Long Island.
   ○ B. Yorktown.
   ○ C. Saratoga.
   ○ D. Trenton.

10. In which state did this battle take place?
    ○ A. New York
    ○ B. Georgia
    ○ C. New Jersey
    ○ D. Virginia

11. Which three countries were involved in this battle?
    ○ A. France, Spain, and the United States
    ○ B. Germany, the United States, and France
    ○ C. Britain, France, and the United States
    ○ D. the United States, Germany, and Britain

12. How many troops did Cornwallis have?
    ○ A. 8,000
    ○ B. 7,000
    ○ C. 9,000
    ○ D. 5,000

13. Cornwallis was outnumbered by a ratio of about
    ○ A. five to one.
    ○ B. three to one.
    ○ C. four to one.
    ○ D. two to one.

14. What was the outcome of this battle?
    ○ A. Cornwallis surrendered, ending the war.
    ○ B. The warships were lost in a fierce storm.
    ○ C. Washington withdrew rather than risk his army.
    ○ D. Rochambeau’s troops barely escaped alive.
Read the passage below. Then read each question and choose the best answer based on the passage.

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it NOW, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman.

Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives every thing its value.

Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as FREEDOM should not be highly rated.

15. Who wrote this passage?
   ○ A. Joseph Martin in his memoirs
   ○ B. Thomas Paine in The Crisis
   ○ C. George Washington in his diary
   ○ D. Nathaniel Greene in orders to troops

16. What is the best synonym for try as it is used in the first line?
   ○ A. attempt
   ○ B. judge
   ○ C. test
   ○ D. taste

17. “Summer soldiers and sunshine patriots” might best be described as
   ○ A. quitters.
   ○ B. optimists.
   ○ C. fighters.
   ○ D. traitors.

18. The passage contains
   ○ A. facts about the Continental Army.
   ○ B. anti-British propaganda.
   ○ C. arguments for continuing to fight.
   ○ D. opinions about what to do next.

19. What is the main idea of the second section of the passage?
   ○ A. Living under tyranny is like living in hell.
   ○ B. We value most what we struggle hardest to achieve.
   ○ C. The harder the struggle, the more we want to give up.
   ○ D. We value most what we get with the least effort.

20. This passage was written to
   ○ A. persuade.
   ○ B. discourage.
   ○ C. inform.
   ○ D. amuse.