

**Take this 15 question quiz to see how much you know about the American Revolution.
Quiz 1 pairs with Issue 1 of the Revolution Minute.**

1. Which monarch reigned over Great Britain during the American Revolution?
 1. King Henry VIII
 2. King George III
 3. King William IV
 4. Queen Anne
2. What war was fought prior to the American Revolution?
 1. The Civil War
 2. The Texas War of Independence
 3. The French and Indian War
 4. The French Revolution
3. What was the first law that the British monarch passed after that war?
 1. Royal Proclamation of 1763
 2. The Currency Act
 3. The Stamp Act
 4. The Sugar Act
4. How many soldiers did the British monarch send to the colonies to enforce this law?
 1. 10,000
 2. 100,000
 3. 5,000
 4. 15,000
5. Which law, of those listed below, made the colonists the most upset?
 1. Sugar Act
 2. Currency Act
 3. Tea Act
 4. Stamp Act
6. In protest to the law mentioned above, a fake funeral procession was performed where a coffin, inscribed with a specific word, was marched through town. What word was written on the coffin?
 1. Liberty
 2. Injustice
 3. Revolution
 4. Tyranny
7. Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and Paul Revere were leaders of which organization that banded together to resist British tyranny?
 1. The Minutemen
 2. The Continental Army
 3. Sons of Liberty
 4. Culper Spy Ring

8. What famous slogan was said in protest to the Stamp Act?

1. "Join, or Die."
2. "I have not yet begun to fight."
3. "Give me liberty or give me death."
4. "No taxation without representation."

9. Which famous location became the gathering place for angry colonists in Boston?

1. The Liberty Bell
2. The Liberty Tree
3. The Old North Church
4. King Street
- 5.

10. Who were Andrew Oliver and Lord Bute?

1. Generals in the British Army
2. Tax collectors
3. Stamp distributors
4. British Journalists

11. Finish this famous quote by Patrick Henry: "If this be treason..."

1. I have not yet begun to fight."
2. then make the most of it."
3. we must all hang together..."
4. let it begin here."
- 5.

12. In the fall of 1765, The Stamp Act Congress was formed to discuss the rights and grievances of the colonies. Where did the Stamp Act Congress meet?

1. Boston
2. New York
3. Concord
4. Virginia

13. On February 13, 1766, Benjamin Franklin was summoned to Britain to advocate for the colonies and express their grievances with the Stamp Act. What house of Parliament did he stand before?

1. House of Lords
2. House of Commons

14. What did George Washington die from?

1. Old age
2. An infected stab wound
3. A sore throat
4. A shot to the head

15. What did King George III die from?

1. A stroke
2. A sore throat
3. A heart attack
4. Insanity

Answer Key

1.B

King George III was the monarch that ruled over Great Britain during the American Revolution. He began reigning at 22 years old and reigned for longer than any British monarch before him: 59 years and 96 days.

2.C

The French and Indian War was fought approximately 20 years prior to the American Revolution and was a leading cause behind the revolution. The French and Indian war was fought over land claims. It lasted 9 years and cost Great Britain a great deal, putting them into more debt than they had been prior to the war. In an effort to pay off these debts, the British Government chose to tax the colonists. Over several years, the colonist's resentment grew as did their resolve to free themselves from British authority.

3.A

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 was the first law that King George III put in place directly following the French and Indian War. It denied the colonists permission to settle west of the Appalachians. His goal was two-fold: to keep the colonists close to the East Coast (which is closer to Britain) where they could more easily be monitored and controlled. And to avoid any more conflicts with the French over land claims and settling in unchartered territory.

4.A

King George III sent 10,000 soldiers over to the colonies to police them and reinforce his law: that no one would migrate west of the Appalachians. The presence of these soldiers intimidated the colonists, making them feel threatened.

5.D

The most offensive act that King George III passed was The Stamp Act. Because, unlike the other laws he passed that only affected merchants and traders, this act impacted every colonist in their daily lives. It ordered that every paper that was used had to be stamped taxed: legal documents, newspapers, playing cards, etc.

6.A

The word "Liberty" was inscribed on the coffin, portraying the death of liberty in the colonies as they were subjected to harsh laws, taxes and military supervision.

7.C

The Sons of Liberty was founded by Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and Paul Revere. They worked tirelessly to ensure that the colonists did not become complacent and take the path of least resistance. They saw independence from Britain as the only way and they lead the charge in shaping public opinion. The Sons of Liberty undertook secret missions, like stock piling guns and ammunition in preparation for war.

8.D

The sound of "No taxation without representation" could be heard ringing in the streets. The idea of freedom took root in the hearts of many. Mobs formed to protest in the streets. Merchants vowed to boycott British goods until the Stamp Act was repealed.

9.B

The Liberty Tree became a gathering place for angry colonists in Boston. It was on that tree that they would post political propaganda posters and hang stuffed dummies made in the likeness of British officials.

Answer Key

10.C

Andrew Oliver and Lord Bute were stamp distributors. On August 14, 1765, an angry mob of colonists gathered to parade effigies (dummies made to look like someone) of these men through the streets of Boston. The mob hung the effigies in the Liberty Tree and declared, "He that takes this down is an enemy to his country." That night, the same mob tore down the building they believed to be Andrew Oliver's office and burned the effigies that they had hung earlier.

11.B

In protest to the Stamp Act, and taxation in general, Patrick Henry gave a speech that said: "that the general assembly of this colony have the only and sole exclusive right & power to lay taxes & impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony." Some that heard this speech said it sounded treasonous; to which Henry replied, "If this be treason, then make the most of it."

The other quotes are written in full below:

"I have not yet begun to fight." John Paul Jones

"We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately." Benjamin Franklin

"Don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here." John Parker

12.B

The Stamp Act Congress met in New York.

13.B

The House of Commons represented lower-class citizens. This is the house that Benjamin Franklin appealed to.

14.C

George Washington got cold and wet while supervising his plantation one day during a rainstorm. A sore throat soon set in and he died 2 days later of a throat infection.

15.D

In the 1780s, King George III suffered a mental illness that caused him to go insane. By 1811, he was mentally unfit to govern Britain, so his eldest son reigned in his place. King George spent the last decade of his life in seclusion, going increasingly blind and deaf, and declining mentally before passing away in January of 1820.