ACTIVITY ANSWER KEY

Section 2

Check your answers with this Answer Key. Answers separated by commas may be in any order. Answers separated by semicolons must be in stated order. Correct all errors, then complete your next goal.



Topic 6: *Communication*
Town Criers, Couriers & Newsletters

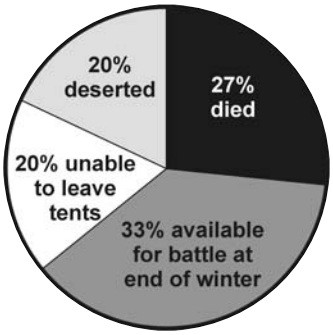
1. (a) Fact
2. (d) telephones
3. mouth; letters
4. (c) shout out news, announcements, time of day
5. (b) irregular
6. Samuel Adams
7. Samuel Adams; Committee of Correspondence
8. (order and wording may vary) to inform colonists of their rights, to publish how their rights had been violated, to keep colonists informed of the latest resistance developments
9. (a) start it
10. Paul Revere
11. Paul Revere; British (or impending)
12. William Dawes, Samuel Prescott
13. (a) about to happen
14. The British are coming!
15. *Paul Revere's Ride*
16. (wording may vary) One lantern was to be lit if they were coming by land or two lanterns if they were coming by sea.
17. (wording may vary) Boston; belfry arch (or North Church tower)
18. (wording may vary) on the Charlestown shore
19. 1775; Virginia Convention of the House of Burgesses
20. a Holy cause
21. (wording may vary) by raising up friends to help the patriots
22. (d) the War for Independence
23. (c) death is preferable to slavery
24. liberty; death
25. *The Boston News-letter*
26. _3_ Paul Revere's midnight ride
    _2_ *Boston News-letter* began operating
    _1_ Patrick Henry's famous speech
27. (b) supportive of
28. William Dawes
29. three
30. Samuel Prescott
31. (wording may vary) Paul Revere was captured and released, William Dawes escaped and turned back.
32. 18; 7
33. *"All that is necessary for evil to triumph is for good men to do nothing."*



Topic 7: *Government & Military*
A Priceless Piece of Paper; Tough Times at Valley Forge

1. July 4th
2. _d_ National Archives Building
3. _g_ a priceless, old parchment
4. _i_ The Declaration of Independence
5. _a_ primary resource document
6. _l_ redress of grievances
7. _b_ Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
8. _f_ Thomas Jefferson
9. _j_ natural law
10. _c_ 56 men
11. _h_ John Witherspoon
12. _k_ providence
13. _e_ Creator

14. . . .*to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.*
15. (c) government by an absolute ruler
16. (c) justify America's throwing off of British rule
17. (see chart on the next page)
18. . . . *of this declaration, with a firm reliance on divine providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor.*
19. God (or Divine Providence)
20. Lives, Fortunes, Sacred Honor
21. (c) staying unified in their goals
22. (a) as traitors to England
23. (any order, wording may vary)
    9 sacrificed their lives, 17 lost their fortunes, 12 had their homes looted and burned, 5 were arrested by the British for treason
24. (f) a, b and c
25. Britain, France, Spain
26. Brandywine; Germantown; Saratoga
27. Valley Forge; Philadelphia
28. (b) Opinion
29. _X_ blizzards
    _X_ fever
    ____ homemade cookies
    _X_ prayer services
    _X_ pneumonia
    _X_ smallpox
    _X_ never enough food
    _X_ 3,000 men died
    ____ warm apple cider
    _X_ leaky tents
    _X_ barefooted
    ____ Christmas trees
    ____ hot turkey
    _X_ amputation of frozen feet, legs
30. 20%
31. $^{3}/_{11}$; 27%
32. 20%
33. 3600; 33%
34. (position of percentages may vary)



35. Bible; prayers
36. Faith; God
37. (a) most of the Founding Fathers had a firm belief in God's guidance and protection
38. *"It is better to die for something noble than to live for something evil."*



Topic 8: *Military*
For the Love of Freedom

1. (a) very difficult
2. _B_ well trained soldiers
   _C_ deep commitment to freedom
   _C_ great expanse of territory
   _B_ strong navy
   _B_ colonists loyal to England
   _C_ fighting on home soil
   _B_ motivation to control investments
   _B_ money to fund war
   _C_ Indian-style battle strategies
3. one-third
4. (b) Samuel Adams
5. minutemen; freedom
6. William Dawes, Dr. Samuel Prescott, Dr. Warren
7. **1st Effect:** (wording may vary) Samuel Adams and John Hancock were saved from capture
   2nd Effect: (wording may vary) Colonial ammunition and arms were moved to a safe place

17. (from topic 7, wording may vary)

Rights and Duties of Man	Grievances (any five)	Conclusions
1. given by God 2. Government derives its power from those it governs. 3. A destructive government should be altered or abolished.	•He has refused or neglected to approve many laws for colonial good. •He has dissolved or caused severe hardships to colonial legislatures, cancelled agreements and charters. •He has tried to prevent Englishmen from migrating to the Colonies. •He has obstructed colonial justice systems. •He has protected British soldiers from receiving justice for criminal acts against colonists. •He has cut off colonial foreign trade. •He has imposed taxation without representation. •He has plundered colonial ships, ravaged colonial coasts, burned colonial towns and destroyed lives. •He has imported barbarous foreign troops to bring death, desolation and tyranny. •He has pirated colonists and forced them to fight against their own people or die. •He has incited Indian uprisings resulting in the death of thousands of colonists. •He has fought against the Colonies rather than protecting them.	1. Independence from England Declaration 2. appeal to God (or Divine Providence) for protection

8. (b) Lexington and Concord
9. _d_ first battles, April 1775
   _c_ Samuel Adams, John Hancock
   _b_ "Redcoats"
10. _c_ Longfellow, *Paul Revere's Ride*
    _a_ Captain John Parker
    _d_ Major Pitcairn
    _b_ North Bridge, *Concord Hymn*
11. (c) the shots fired there began the American War for Independence which influenced the world from then until now
12. *"Surrender in the name of Jehovah (God) and the Continental Congress!"*
13. _b_ May 1775
    _c_ June 15, 1775
    _a_ June 17, 1775
14. (b) Charlestown
15. (a) True
16. (b) were outnumbered by the British almost two to one, but were . . .
17. (wording may vary) patriots were always low on ammunition
18. (c) the availability of ammunition and supplies
19. (b) more than 2 to 1
20. Dr. Joseph Warren
21. (c) proud of patriots' courage in defending the hill
22. the Charles River; one-half mile
23. the old North Church
24. *"He who will not use his freedom to defend his freedom does not deserve his freedom."*



Topic 9: *Military*
The War Years

1. July 4, 1776; Declaration of Independence
2. (b) False
3. "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."
4. (a) They lost most battles but won the war.
5. Trenton, Princeton; 1776; Saratoga; 1777
6. (wording may vary) one fourth cup of rice with a tablespoon of vinegar
7. Prussia; organize, drill
8. troops, skills
9. (b) False
10. (b) gratitude to God for His help
11. about 750 miles; about 300 miles
12. (wording may vary) British power in the Northwest Territory was broken; American land extended to the Mississippi River
13. (b) refused to purchase English tea
14. (f) organized anti-war demonstrations
15. _e_ Mary McCauley ("Molly Pitcher")
    _g_ William Lee
    _f_ James Armistead
    _c_ Benedict Arnold
    _b_ Cornwallis
    _d_ General Nelson
    _a_ French Count Rochambeau
16. _b_ French Admiral de Grasse blocked Cornwallis from the sea.
    _a_ By 1782, the British were tired of fighting.
17. (b) Yorktown
18. freedom; leader; determination (or will); God
19. (a) how great men and women sacrificed, worked and fought for freedom
20. *"God grants liberty only to those who love it and are always ready to guard and defend it."*



Topic 10: *Government & Economics*
The Northwest Ordinance & Drafting the Constitution

1. (b) False
2. Northwest Territory
3. Northwest Ordinance, Constitutional Convention
4. "form a more perfect union"

5. Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Northwest Ordinance, U.S. Constitution
6. religion, morals, knowledge
7. (c) they must not be in opposition to principles of the Northwest Ordinance
8. The Constitution of the United States
9. 1787, Philadelphia
10. government; people; for
11. Founding Fathers
12. (b) False
13. President; 1789
14. (c) James Madison
15. articulate; thinker
16. James Madison
17. Secretary; Treasury
18. John Jay
19. 30, 40
20. Benjamin Franklin
21. wisdom, dedication, moral principles
22. (a) True
23. (d) Gettysburg Address
24. Magna Carta
25. (b) the Articles of Confederation
26. (wording and order may vary)

Strengths	Weaknesses
1. It kept states together during the War for Independence. 2. It enabled a favorable treaty to be worked out with England. 3. It showed the Founding Fathers what would not work.	1. It had no executive head. 2. It had no power to tax or regulate trade. 3. It had no national court system. 4. It had unequal representation among the states. 5. It required a unanimous vote of all states to make amendments.

27. (see next page)
28. (a) True
29. (b) seek God's counsel
30. expelled; conciliation
31. federalist; national
32. (a) republican
33. thirty-nine; 13; 200
34. (d) all of the above
35. freedom; responsibility
36. *"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary security deserve neither liberty nor safety."*

27. (topic 10—wording and order of conflicting groups may vary)

Conflicting Groups	Controversies	Compromises
1. Aristocrats **2.** Democrats	**1.** Aristocrats wanted indirect presidential elections through representatives. **2.** Democrats wanted direct elections, one term of office.	President to be elected indirectly by Electoral College for a four year term with re-election options.
1. Large States **2.** Smaller States	**1.** Large states wanted Congressional representation based on population. **2.** Small states wanted equal Congressional representation.	The Great Compromise: a two house Congress with two Senators from each state and House of Representatives based on population.
1. Southern States **2.** Northern States	**1.** Southern states: slaves should be included in population count. **2.** Northern states: slaves should not be included in population count.	The Three-Fifths Compromise: For purposes of representation and taxation, five slaves would be counted for every three whites.
1. Manufacturing States **2.** Agricultural States	**1.** Manufacturing states wanted imports and exports taxed by Congress. **2.** Agricultural states opposed Congressional tax power.	The Commerce Compromise: Congress could tax imports, but not exports.
1. Free States **2.** Slave States	**1.** Free states wanted at least to limit slavery. **2.** Slave states wanted unlimited importing of slaves.	The Slave Trade Compromise: Slaves could be imported with no restrictions for 20 years, then they could be taxed ten dollars each.

Ask for your QUIZ over Section 2.
Reminder: Students who score 85% or higher on the three section quizzes may be exempt from the chapter test!