

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Hamilton's Choice: Grade 9 Revolutionary Synthesis Quiz

How did internal dissent shape a new nation? Synthesize primary source perspectives and evaluate the strategic shift to the Southern Theater.

1. The 1772 Gaspee Affair represented a significant escalation in colonial resistance primarily because it involved:

Answer: B) The extrajudicial destruction of a Royal Navy schooner enforcing trade laws

The Gaspee Affair involved Rhode Island colonists boarding and burning a British customs ship, marking a shift toward violent, direct action against British authority.

2. The Philipsburg Proclamation issued by the British was intended to cripple the American rebellion by offering freedom to enslaved people who fled rebel masters.

Answer: A) True

Issued in 1779, this British proclamation expanded on Dunmore's Proclamation, aiming to destabilize the Southern economy by encouraging enslaved people to join British lines.

3. The 'Lee Resolution,' presented to the Second Continental Congress in June 1776, was the first formal proposal for independence and was authored by ____.

Answer: A) Richard Henry Lee

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia moved the resolution that 'these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States,' leading to the formal Declaration.

4. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben's primary contribution to the Continental Army's professionalization involved:

Answer: C) Instituting standardized drill manuals and hygiene protocols at Valley Forge

Von Steuben transformed a ragtag militia into a disciplined fighting force by teaching standardized maneuvers and reorganizing camp sanitation.

5. General Nathanael Greene's strategy in the Southern Department was characterized by a 'war of ____,' emphasizing mobility over holding territory.

Answer: B) Attrition

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Greene used a war of attrition to exhaust Cornwallis's army, famously stating, 'We fight, get beat, rise, and fight again.'

6. Which document, authored by John Dickinson, attempted one last reconciliation with Britain while simultaneously justifying colonial armed resistance?

Answer: C) The Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms

Adopted in 1775, this document explained why the colonies had taken up arms but maintained that they did not yet seek independence.

7. The Battle of King's Mountain was unique because it was fought almost entirely between Patriot and Loyalist American militias rather than regular British Redcoats.

Answer: A) True

This 1780 battle in South Carolina was a pivotal victory for Patriot militias against Loyalist forces, halting the British advance into the interior.

8. Native American participation during the Revolution was complex; the Iroquois Confederacy (Haudenosaunee) notably:

Answer: B) Suffered a political schism where different nations backed different sides

The war split the Iroquois Confederacy, with the Oneida and Tuscarora siding with the Americans, while the Mohawk and others sided with the British.

9. The 1783 ___ Conspiracy involved Continental Army officers threatening a military coup over unpaid wages, which George Washington suppressed through a dramatic appeal to his men.

Answer: B) Newburgh

The Newburgh Conspiracy was a dangerous moment for the young republic where military leaders challenged civilian authority over financial grievances.

10. The Treaty of Paris (1783) failed to provide any provisions regarding the fair treatment of Loyalists or the payment of pre-war debts to British creditors.

Answer: B) False

The treaty actually included controversial articles requiring Congress to 'earnestly recommend' the restoration of Loyalist property and ensuring no legal impediments to debt collection.