

II. G.

1. The Bostonians started the fight by attacking the redcoats, and two British soldiers were beaten and knocked down.
2. It shows a British officer with raised sword behind the firing troops, implying that the shooting took place on orders.
3. Several are shown in death throes, with much red blood flowing from heads and elsewhere.

CHAPTER 8

II. A.

1. False. He was chosen more for his personal and political abilities than for his military attributes.
2. False. After Bunker Hill the king proclaimed the colonies in rebellion and slammed the door on reconciliation.
3. True
4. False. Paine's *Common Sense* pushed them to declare independence. They were already in rebellion against the king.
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False. Only a minority were driven out of the country, and almost none were killed.
9. False. The Patriots were strongest in New England and Virginia; Loyalists were stronger elsewhere in the colonies.
10. True
11. True
12. True
13. False. Yorktown was successful because of French naval aid.
14. False. They gained both political independence and the western territorial concessions they wanted.
15. True

II. B.

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. a

8. c
9. b
10. a
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. a

II. C.

1. Continental Congress
2. Canada
3. *Common Sense*
4. Declaration of Independence
5. Whigs
6. Loyalists
7. Anglican
8. Hudson Valley
9. armed neutrality
10. South
11. privateers
12. Whigs
13. Mississippi River
14. militia
15. Holland

II. D.

1. J
2. H
3. B
4. M
5. N
6. D
7. I
8. O
9. A

10. E
11. L
12. C
13. G
14. K
15. F

II. E.

- 5
- 2
- 3
- 6
- 1
- 4

II. F.

1. B
2. I
3. E
4. J
5. G
6. H
7. A
8. F
9. D
10. C

II. G.

1. factual: burning of Falmouth. interpretive: King George's proclamation of rebellion. meaning: All hope of reconciliation was gone, and if defeated, the patriot leaders would be hanged as traitors.
2. factual: the death of General Montgomery. interpretive: Tom Paine's *Common Sense*. meaning: Paine's *Common Sense* made the purpose of the war complete independence rather than colonial rights within the Empire.
3. factual: Lee's resolution of July 2, 1776. interpretive: Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. meaning: The purpose of Jefferson's declaration was to indict the British and present the American cause as a fight for universal rights.

II. H.

1. Montreal and Quebec

2. from Pennsylvania to New Jersey
3. General Howe
4. Spain and Holland
5. any three of the following: Charleston, Wilmington, Charlottesville, Jamestown, and Yorktown.
6. Ohio
7. Cahokia, Vincennes, and Kaskaskia

CHAPTER 9

II. A.

1. True
2. True
3. False. Slavery was also abolished in New England.
4. True
5. False. The new state governments were more democratic and reflected the interests of western farmers.
6. True
7. False. Handling western lands was the greatest success of the national government under the Articles.
8. True
9. False. The ordinance set up an orderly process by which territories could become states, with a status equal to that of the original thirteen.
10. True
11. False. The delegates' original purpose was to amend the Articles.
12. False. Nearly all were wealthy, but only some were slaveholders.
13. True
14. False. The antifederalists opposed the Constitution because they thought it gave too much power to the whole federal government and not enough to the people.
15. True

II. B.

1. c
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. c
7. b