

THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Section 3 Quiz
A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

- _____ 1. kept notebooks about the writing of the United States Constitution
- _____ 2. a philosopher, scientist, and legislator
- _____ 3. the type of government created by the Constitution
- _____ 4. a leader of the Continental Congress
- _____ 5. main author of the Declaration of Independence

Column II

- a. John Adams
- b. George Washington
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. popular sovereignty
- e. Yorktown, Virginia
- f. James Madison
- g. Benjamin Franklin
- h. federal republic

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

- _____ 6. When George III became king of Great Britain in 1760, he
- a. started to send British merchants to foreign lands.
- b. decided to reassert the powers of the crown.
- c. founded colonies in North America.
- d. decided to crush the rebellion in the American colonies.
- _____ 7. How did the French and Indian War lead to colonists' dissatisfaction?
- a. Ways of life in the northern and southern colonies began to differ.
- b. Tensions increased because of the Boston Tea Party.
- c. The British defeat led to greater French influence in America.
- d. Colonists had to pay higher taxes to pay for the war effort.
- _____ 8. The year 1776 is considered the United States' birthday because
- a. the Declaration of Independence was adopted.
- b. the colonists defeated the British.
- c. the Constitution was written.
- d. the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War.
- _____ 9. What idea of Montesquieu influenced the United States Constitution?
- a. the social contract
- b. freedom of the press
- c. the separation of powers
- d. the federal republic
- _____ 10. What is the purpose of the Bill of Rights?
- a. to place the ideas of Thomas Hobbes in the Constitution
- b. to limit the rights of individuals and strengthen the government
- c. to recognize that the people have rights the government must protect
- d. to recognize that states have special rights