

Lesson Thirty-Two

A Heritage Test

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LESSON IDEA

To review materials covered in earlier lessons and to stimulate interest in the topics for our new subscribers.

PREPARATION

Decide how the lessons will be used for your family: as a verbal or written quiz during the regular meeting, or during the dinner hour or other family get-together during the week, or perhaps as selected questions used with other lessons during the month. New subscribers may use the questions to measure the current knowledge level of their children as a result of their schooling to date.

IN RECENT WEEKS we covered many key historical events during our family discussions. We have visited colonial America, communist china, mythical kingdoms, and modern factories. We have watched the 13 colonies declare independence and become a nation, and we have learned about several heroes of the Revolutionary War.

Tonight we will depart from our usual format. Rather than present new information, we will have a quiz about the topics already covered. Some questions will be easy, others rather difficult. The answer to all will be found in those earlier lessons. The purpose is simply to review what we have learned to see how much each family member has remembered.

The first 15 questions will be multiple-choice. The correct answers are in bold italics:

1. The first permanent colony in the New World was founded by English settlers at: (a) St. Augustine, Florida; (b) **Jamestown, Virginia**; (c) Plymouth, Massachusetts.
2. Paul Revere and William Dawes began their historic ride at: (a) Lexington, Massachusetts; (b) Falls Church, Virginia, (c) **Boston, Massachusetts**.
3. At the signing of the Declaration of Independence, John and Samuel Adams were representatives of: (a) Connecticut. (b) Maryland; (c) **Massachusetts**.
4. In support of the Declaration, all of the signers

mutually pledged their: (a) lives; (b) fortunes; (c) sacred honor; (d) **all of the above**.

5. Patrick Henry's famous "Give Me Liberty" speech was delivered at: (a) Independence Hall, Philadelphia; (b) **St. John's Church, Richmond**; (c) Continental Hall, Boston.

6. Which of these British Acts ignited resistance by the American colonists and led to the Revolutionary War: (a) Stamp Act; (b) Townshend Acts; (c) Port Bill; (d) **all of the above**.

7. The legal document that first bound the 13 colonies into the United States of America was the: (a) **Articles of Confederation**, (b) Declaration of Independence; (c) Constitution.

8. The first state to ratify the Constitution was: (a) Pennsylvania; (b) **Delaware**; (c) North Carolina.

9. George Washington and his troops endured the bitter hardships of Valley Forge during the winter of: (a) 1775-1776; (b) **1777-1778**; (c) 1778-1779.

10. Which of the following three states was not one of the original thirteen colonies: (a) Georgia; (b) North Carolina; (c) **Maine**.

11. At the final battle of the Revolutionary War, the British General Cornwallis was defeated at: (a) Concord; (b) Saratoga, (c) **Yorktown**.

12. The American statesman who wrote the original draft of what became our Bill of Rights was: (a) Thomas Jefferson; (b) Alexander Hamilton; (c) **James Madison**.

13. The man elected President of the Constitutional Convention that drafted our Constitution was: (a) Samuel Adams; (b) John Hancock; (c) **George Washington**.

14. What form of government does the Constitution establish for the United States and guarantee for each state: (a) Democracy; (b) **Republic**; (c) Monarchy.

15. After heated debate in many states, the Constitution was ratified by the 11th former colony and was officially adopted in the year: (a) 1776; (b) 1781; (c) **1788**.

NOW LET'S MOVE ON to questions that are somewhat more difficult. We will describe and event, and cite a quote from some famous person or historical document. Your task is to identify that person or document (correct answers are in bracketed bold italics):

16. He signed the Declaration of Independence in extra large letters and declared: "There! John Bull can read my name without spectacles, and may now double his reward of five hundred pounds for my head. That is my defiance." [**John Hancock**]

17. In urging his countrymen to vote for independence, he said, "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!" [**Patrick Henry**]

18. After the Constitutional Convention, this delegate what form of government had been selected for the new nation — a Republic or a Monarchy? He replied, "A Republic, if you can keep it." [**Benjamin Franklin**]

19. While encouraging delegates to the Constitutional Convention to select the finest possible form of government for the new nation, he said, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair; the event is in the hands of God." [**George Washington**]

20. This colonial patriot endorsed the Declaration of Independence with these ringing words, "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I give my hand and my heart to this vote.... We may die; die colonists; die slaves; die, it may be, ignominiously and on the scaffold.... But while I do live, let me have a country, or at least the hope of a country, and that a free country." [**John Adams**]

21. This man, sometimes called the Father of the Constitution, described democracies with these words, "... democracies have ever been spectacles of turbulence and contention; have ever been found incompatible with personal security, or the rights of property; and have in general been as short in their lives as they have been violent in their deaths." [**James Madison**]

22. To protect the rights of the citizens against government usurpation: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." [**The Tenth**

Amendment]

NOW SOME EVEN more difficult questions, without the assistance of either quotations or multiple-choices:

23. This Revolutionary General was known as "The Old Wagoner." [**Daniel Morgan**]

24. His home was Mount Vernon, Virginia. [**George Washington**]

25. He won fame., but very little fortune, for inventing the cotton gin. [**Eli Whitney**]

26. This patriot was the only person who signed the Articles of Association, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution. [**Roger Sherman**]

27. Newspaper articles by these three men, writing under the nom de plume "Publius," defended the Constitution and were later published as *The Federalist Papers*. [**Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, James Madison**]

28. This American General disobeyed George Washington's orders during battles in New Jersey, was captured by the British and later released, condemned his Commander-in-Chief, and was ultimately arrested and stripped of his command. [**General Charles Lee**]

29. This American General, after suffering defeat in the battle of Quebec, later won a substantial victory against Colonel Banastre Carleton at Cowpens. [**Daniel Morgan**]

30. The only American colony that declined to vote either for or against the Declaration of Independence. [**New York**]

31. The three "unalienable" rights mentioned in the Declaration of Independence. [**Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness**]

32. General Francis Marion earned what nickname due to his elusive hit-and-run tactics when fighting the British" [**The Swamp Fox**]

33. The British officer who was caught and hanged for plotting the surrender of West Point with Benedict Arnold. [**Major John Andre**]

34. What happened to Benedict Arnold after his treachery was discovered? [**He abandoned his wife and escaped to England.**]

35. The delegate to the Second Continental Congress who introduced the resolution that led to the vote for independence. [**Richard Henry Lee**]

36. The American general who accepted a demotion during the War for Independence to become quartermaster for the Continental Army.

[*Nathanael Greene*]

37. Edmund Randolph and James Mason, after helping draft the Constitution, refused to sign it. Why? [*They felt it gave the federal government too much power.*]

38. This famous black American was born a slave, without a last name, but became a scientist, educator, author, and founder of an outstanding college. [*Booker T. Washington*]

39. This American patriot, although ill and exhausted, rode all night from Delaware to the Convention Hall in Philadelphia to cast the deciding vote in favor of independence. [*Caesar Rodney*]

40. This wealthy merchant commanded American forces to fire on his own home rather than have it turned into a British headquarters post. He ultimately sacrificed his entire fortune for the war. [*Thomas Nelson, Jr.*]

41. This scientist, inventor, mathematician, and farmer authored the Declaration of Independence. [*Thomas Jefferson*]

42. According to the Declaration of Independence, our unalienable rights come from what source? [*Our Creator*]

43. How many men pledged their lives, fortunes, and honor by signing the Declaration? [*56*]

44. Name five of the basic rights protected by the Bill of Rights. [*See Lesson 29*]

45. Name the three branches of our federal government and explain how, under the Constitution, each has the power to check and balance the others. [*See Lesson 25*]

NOW LET'S SEE if you remember some of the quotations we have learned. Who can recite the following?

46. Opening paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence. [*Lesson 15*]

47. Excerpt from Patrick Henry's "Give me Liberty" speech. [*Lesson 14*]

48. John Adams' "Sink or Swim" quotation. [*Lesson 16*]

49. U.S. Army Training Manual definition of democracy. [*Lesson 26*]

50. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. [*Lesson 28*]

Concluding Thought

Our quiz has hopefully served as a reminder of the sacrifices and the accomplishments of many

outstanding Americans during our nation's early years, and of the great principles for which they fought.

Looking Ahead

Next week we will learn about a famous American Beauty. Many Americans have fought and died to preserve her honor. She turned 223 on June 14, 2000, but remains vigorous and alert. You will be fascinated by the story of her birth, early years, and influence during the Revolutionary War era.