History Review Quiz – Term 1

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer. Write the letter of your choice next to the question.

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1. What was Beringia, and why was it significant in early human history?

- A) A massive glacier that covered all of North America, making travel impossible.
- B) An ancient ocean route used by European explorers to reach the Americas.
- C) A land bridge that connected Asia and North America during the last Ice Age, allowing human migration.
- D) A large mountain range that blocked migration between continents.

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2. How did the Iroquois and the Pueblo peoples differ in their ways of life?

- A) The Iroquois developed sophisticated agriculture and social structures, while the Pueblo are known for their complex irrigation systems.
- B) Both groups inhabited the northern regions of Europe.
- C) The Iroquois developed complex irrigation systems, while the Pueblo built longhouses.
- D) The Pueblo had a bicameral government, while the Iroquois had a monarchy.

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3. In the transatlantic slave trade, enslaved Africans were primarily taken from which region and forcibly transported to which region?

- A) From South America to Europe.
- B) From North America to the Caribbean islands.
- C) From Europe to West Africa.
- D) From West Africa to the American colonies (Caribbean, South America, and North America).

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Which statement correctly describes the government of the Iroquois Confederacy?

- A) It was a solid monarchical system ruled by a single hereditary king.
- B) It utilized a unique bicameral system, and the Clan Mothers held ultimate veto power over decisions.
- C) It was a direct democracy where every adult male voted on all laws.
- D) It had no formal leadership and operated on complete individual freedom.

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5. Which of the following was a LEGAL principle that defined the system of slavery in the American colonies?

- A) Enslaved people were considered property, and a child's legal status followed the mother.
- B) A child's legal status followed the father's status.
- C) Race was not a factor in determining enslavement.
- D) Enslaved people had the legal right to buy their freedom at any time.

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6. Which of the following is an example of the quiet, daily "passive resistance" used by enslaved people to disrupt plantation operations?

- A) Writing formal letters of complaint to colonial governments.
- B) Organizing large-scale armed revolts against plantation owners.
- C) Refusing to eat or speak as a form of protest.
- D) Working slowly, breaking essential farming tools, and pretending to be sick to avoid hard labor.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. What was the key belief that distinguished Patriots from Loyalists during the American Revolution?

- A) Patriots believed in independence from Britain and the right to representation, while Loyalists wanted to stay loyal to the British Crown.
- B) Patriots wanted to remain under British rule, while Loyalists demanded independence.
- C) Patriots supported the British taxes, while Loyalists opposed all forms of taxation.
- D) Patriots wanted to establish a new monarchy, while Loyalists supported a republic.

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8. Which of the following battles during the American Revolution resulted in a British victory?

- A) Trenton (1776)
- B) Bunker Hill (1775)
- C) Saratoga (1777)
- D) Yorktown (1781)

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9. Why did American colonies increasingly turn to enslaved Africans instead of short-term European indentured servants for labor?

- A) African workers were better educated and could manage cash crops more efficiently.
- B) The African kings offered enslaved workers for free to the colonies.
- C) The colonies needed a permanent, inexpensive labor force to maintain high profits from cash crops, and local workers were insufficient.
- D) European indentured servants refused to work on farms.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10. The Boston Tea Party was a protest against taxation without representation. Based on the modern scenario of a country imposing a tax on digital services without public consultation, which action would be most similar in principle to the Boston Tea Party?

- A) Accepting the tax quietly because it benefits a state-owned corporation.
- B) Assassinating the political leader who imposed the tax.
- C) Filing a complaint with an international court.
- D) Organizing a direct, non-violent protest action against the tax, such as a boycott or symbolic act of refusal, to demand representation and consultation.

LIVEWORKSHEETS