

The Family Heritage Series

A weekly discussion of Americanist truths and traditions for those "heirs of all the ages" who will have to preserve that most important inheritance of all — freedom. Produced by the Movement To Restore Decency.



Volume II

Lesson Fifty-Eight

A Heritage Quiz

LESSON IDEA

To review the most important points of past lessons and to stimulate interest in these subjects for new readers.

PREPARATION

Decide how the quiz will be used for your family — as a verbal or written test on the regular meeting night, or during the dinner hour or other family periods during the week. New subscribers can use the questions to measure the knowledge their children already have — or do not have — as a result of their schooling.

If you want copies of past lessons covering a particular period of history or the lives of certain Americans, please order from the list given on page four.

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UNDERSTANDING the events, heroic acts, and principles of American history is essential to maintaining our freedoms, and to correcting the erosion that has taken place in recent years. Dates and places are important, to be sure; but even more, the ideas and heroic acts of our forefathers should be engraved in our minds and hearts. So let's test our knowledge of history from the time of the American Revolution in 1776 to the pronouncement of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. This quiz is a combination of multiple choice and complete-the-blank questions; the answers are on page four. See how close you can come to a perfect score!

1. How long did the American colonists endure English injustices before taking up arms in their own defense? (a) three months; (b) one year; (c) ten years.

2. In answer to those who wanted to appease England even after the port of Boston had been closed and British troops occupied the city, this fiery Virginian declared: "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace — but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the North will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? 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!" The speaker was _____.

3. When and where did the Revolutionary War begin? (a) July 4, 1776 in Philadelphia; (b) October 21, 1776 in Yorktown; (c) April 19, 1775 in Lexington and Concord.

4. According to the Declaration of Independence, our unalienable rights come from: (a) government; (b) the people; (c) our Creator.

5. The Declaration of Independence states that governments are instituted among men: (a) to protect our unalienable rights; (b) to decide which rights should be granted to the people; (c) to provide a discussion forum for people of differing opinions.

6. The fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence: (a) were declared traitors by the British; (b) were subject to hanging if captured; (c)

lost either property or money during or after the war; (d) all three.

7. A Massachusetts lawyer 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." His name was _____.

8. The American general who refused to accept any pay for his services during the Revolutionary War was: (a) Charles E. Lee; (b) George Washington; (c) Nathanael Greene.

9. In commenting on the Revolutionary War, it is fair to say: (a) America fought the best trained and equipped army and navy in Europe; (b) the will to win was the most important ingredient to victory; (c) the Americans lost most of the battles; but won the war; (d) all three.

10. What form of government does the Constitution establish for the United States and guarantee for each state? (a) democracy; (b) republic; (c) monarchy.

11. "Government is not reason; it is not eloquence; it is force! Like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master." These are the words of _____.

12. Under the U.S. Constitution, the federal government has the power: (a) to do anything it wants — except those things prohibited by the Constitution; (b) to do whatever the voters want; (c) to do only those things specified in the Constitution.

13. In contrasting democracies to republics, a Virginia statesman said: "... 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." His name was _____.

14. James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay, using the pen name of "Publius," argued for adoption of the Constitution in a series of newspaper articles called: (a) *The Federalist Papers*; (b) *The Law*; (c) *Your Rugged Constitution*.

15. The first ten amendments to the Constitution are called: (a) the Bill of Rights; (b) the Articles of Confederation; (c) Civil Rights.

16. "This (the United States) is a religious people. This is historically true. From the discovery of America to this hour there is a single voice making this affirmation." These are the words of: (a) George Washington; (b) the Supreme Court of 1892; (c) John Marshall.

17. To take from each according to his ability and give to each according to his need is the doctrine of: (a) Communism; (b) Socialism; (c) Capitalism.

18. The Pilgrims were plagued by starvation the first year because they: (a) practiced Communism; (b) were besieged by hostile Indians; (c) lost all their supplies during the ocean voyage.

19. The Star-Spangled Banner is: (a) the giant battle flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the War of 1812; (b) our national anthem; (c) the fifteen-striped flag made by Mary Pickersgill in Baltimore; (d) all three.

20. The word which most clearly describes the French Revolution of 1789 is: (a) terrorism; (b) freedom; (c) independence.

21. During the French Revolution, famine was: (a) created by the revolutionaries to incite the people to riot against the aristocracy; (b) created by the king as a punishment for revolutionaries; (c) a result of bad weather conditions.

22. The majority of people murdered by the French revolutionary leaders were: (a) aristocrats; (b) common people; (c) priests; (d) scholars.

23. The French Revolution can best be compared to: (a) the American Revolution; (b) Com-

minist revolutions, past and present; (c) the Mexican Revolution.

24. The leaders of the French Revolution were: (a) members of conspiratorial groups; (b) immoral men; (c) self-serving power-seekers; (d) all three.

25. The American diplomat who was most instrumental in keeping our country from becoming a political puppet of France, or from aiding French revolutionists was: (a) Benjamin Franklin; (b) Thomas Jefferson; (c) John Adams.

26. New Orleans was important to the development of the United States because: (a) it was located at the mouth of the Mississippi River; (b) ocean-going vessels could dock there to load and unload cargoes for trade throughout the world; (c) western frontiersmen needed it to market their products and buy supplies; (d) all three.

27. The United States gained control of New Orleans by: (a) fighting the British; (b) buying it from the French; (c) fighting the Spanish.

28. The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-6 was important because: (a) it proved there was no Northwest Passage linking the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean; (b) it helped push the British out of Oregon and the northwest; (c) it opened the territory for settlers by providing maps and specific information on the wilderness; (d) all three.

29. The United States declared war on England in 1812 to: (a) protect American neutrality and her right to sail the seas; (b) to aid France; (c) to aid Spain.

30. During the War of 1812, the British burned our nation's capitol to: (a) show their contempt for our form of government; (b) as a defensive measure to protect their troops from sniper fire; (c) to destroy American arms and ships.

31. Privateers, which strengthened the U.S. Navy during the War of 1812, were: (a) pirate ships; (b) privately owned merchant ships which had been outfitted with guns and authorized by the government to seize enemy ships and sell their

cargoes; (c) heavily armed sailing ships of a neighboring country.

32. In the War of 1812, the United States lost many battles on land and won many at sea because: (a) the American Navy was better than Britain's; (b) American soldiers lacked gunpowder and supplies; (c) American naval commanders excelled in leadership, courage, and seamanship.

33. The ship, *U.S. Constitution*, was nicknamed "Old Ironsides" because: (a) she had an iron hull; (b) British shot bounced off her oaken planking as if it were made of iron; (c) her crew and captain were tough fighters.

34. The American Secretary of State who negotiated with Spain for the acquisition of Florida was: (a) John Jay; (b) Thomas Jefferson; (c) John Quincy Adams.

35. The essence of American foreign policy for our first 150 years was: (a) to steer clear of all entanglements with foreign nations; (b) to help all foreign countries gain independence; (c) to help only those nations friendly to the United States.

36. "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible . . . Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation." These are the words of: (a) John Adams; (b) James Monroe; (c) George Washington.

37. The Monroe Doctrine was: (a) a foreign policy pronouncement by President James Monroe; (b) designed to keep the American continent free of European power and influence; (c) a formal pronouncement of a long-standing American foreign policy; (d) all three.

38. The United States added the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado to its domain by: (a) war with Mexico; (b) the Louisiana Purchase; (c) war with Spain.

39. The California gold rush of 1849: (a)

