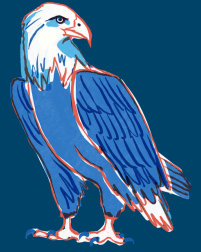




AMERICAN HISTORY

HANCOCK AND THE LIBERTY



Name: _____

Date: _____

Multiple Choice

1. What was John Dickinson's primary purpose in writing his letters?
 - A. To advocate for independence from Britain
 - B. To warn against the dangers of Parliamentary overreach
 - C. To promote agricultural development in Pennsylvania
 - D. To support the Stamp Act
2. What act of Parliament did Dickinson compare to the Stamp Act in terms of its danger to colonial liberties?
 - A. The Quartering Act
 - B. The Tea Act
 - C. The Sugar Act
 - D. The New York Restraining Act
3. According to Dickinson, what condition would justify the use of force by the colonies?
 - A. When the British army occupies Boston
 - B. When further submission would destroy their happiness
 - C. When Samuel Adams issues a declaration of independence
 - D. When Parliament imposes another tax
4. Who did John Dickinson hope would act in response to his letters?
 - A. The Pennsylvania Assembly
 - B. The Sons of Liberty in Massachusetts
 - C. Governor Bernard of Massachusetts
 - D. The British Parliament
5. What was the main message of Samuel Adams' circular letter?
 - A. Colonies should remain loyal to the Crown
 - B. The Revenue Acts must be repealed for the colonies to be free
 - C. Independence was the only solution to colonial grievances
 - D. Colonial governors and judges should be paid directly by the Crown



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6. What action did the Massachusetts Assembly take in response to the British demand to rescind the circular letter?
 - A. They voted to rescind the letter
 - B. They dissolved the assembly
 - C. They voted 92 to 17 to refuse rescinding the letter
 - D. They appealed directly to the British Parliament

7. Why was John Hancock's ship, the Liberty, seized by customs agents?
 - A. He had unpaid taxes on wine
 - B. He failed to file the correct shipping permits
 - C. He refused to allow British agents aboard
 - D. He was accused of smuggling arms

8. What was the result of the seizure of Hancock's ship?
 - A. John Hancock agreed to pay a bond to release the ship
 - B. A mob protested, attacking customs agents and their property
 - C. Samuel Adams petitioned the king to intervene
 - D. The British Parliament repealed the Revenue Act

9. What was the British response to the increasing unrest in Boston?
 - A. They repealed the Townshend Acts
 - B. They sent additional troops and warships to Boston
 - C. They dissolved the Sons of Liberty
 - D. They negotiated directly with Samuel Adams

10. What was Samuel Adams' primary strategy to unify the colonies?
 - A. Military action against British forces
 - B. Organizing non-importation agreements
 - C. Drafting petitions to King George III
 - D. Hosting conventions of town representatives



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Discussion Questions

1. **Why did John Dickinson believe it was important to use "constitutional methods" to address colonial grievances rather than immediately resorting to violence? Do you think this was a wise approach? Why or why not?*
2. **Samuel Adams argued that colonial governors and judges being paid by the Crown would remove them from the influence of the people. How do you think this might affect the decisions those officials would make?*
3. **Why do you think John Hancock became a target for British customs agents? How does this show the tension between colonial leaders and British authorities?*
4. **When the Massachusetts Assembly refused to rescind the circular letter, they risked being dissolved by the governor. Do you think they made the right decision? What might have been the consequences of giving in?*
5. **The non-importation agreements were a peaceful way to protest British laws. Can you think of other examples in history where people used peaceful methods to make change? How do these compare to the colonists' actions?*





AMERICAN HISTORY

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Answer Key

- 1.B
- 2.D
- 3.B
- 4.B
- 5.B
- 6.C
- 7.B
- 8.B
- 9.B
- 10.D

