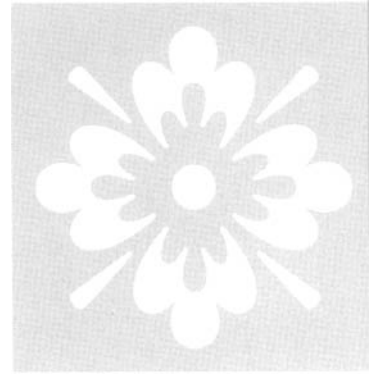


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No. The vast majority of blacks remained in servitude after the Revolution, and white racism intensified following the war. (<i>Andrew K. Frank</i>)	4
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No. Benedict Arnold was an honorable man who increasingly felt that the Revolution was being led by false Patriots; he switched his loyalty to the British in order to preserve his reputation as a gentleman. (<i>Sandy Moats</i>)	13
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No. More differences than similarities exist between the two conflicts, and Britain had greater justification in trying to	

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Carleton chose not to attack the retreating Patriots because of unfavorable weather, the poor state of reinforcements, limited intelligence, and logistical problems. (<i>Anthony J. Scotti Jr.</i>)	47
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No. The firm position of the British government that Parliament should reign supreme throughout the realm prevented the Crown from considering the American position that the empire might be preserved without totally subordinating the colonies. (<i>Howard L. Lubert</i>)	55
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No. The Founding Fathers, who represented a cross section of geographical areas and political interest groups, created a democratic framework of government. (<i>Steven R. Boyd</i>)	74
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No. The Continental Navy was too small and undermanned to have a significant impact on the American war effort. (<i>Amy Mitchell-Cook</i>)	80
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No. Continental recruits were the dregs of society, who joined the army for economic self-interest. Recruits were frequently insubordinate and deserted in large numbers. (<i>Kendra Debany and Keith Krawczynski</i>)	89
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Yes. Washington's critics sought to replace him with General Horatio Gates in an attempt to restore leadership and salvage some measure of victory in the American Revolution. (<i>J. Kent McGaughy</i>)	93
No. There is no evidence of a cabal against George Washington. Criticism of Washington's military abilities reflected the discontent common in an open society during wartime, not part of a plot to overthrow him as commanding general. (<i>Gregory D. Massey</i>)	96
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No. The major factors encouraging the entry of France into the war in 1778 were a desire to restore the balance of power, the completion of French rearmament, and deteriorating relations with Great Britain. (<i>Keith Pacholl</i>)	104
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No. The Declaration of Independence has no standing in American constitutional law because its authors did not give it any constitutional authority and because it was never ratified by the people. (<i>K. R. Constantine Gutzman</i>)	113
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No. The Founding Fathers were guided by the classical republicanism of Aristotle, Cicero, Niccolò Machiavelli, James Harrington, and Viscount Bolingbroke, all of whom advanced the values of public virtue and civic humanism. (<i>Andrew Shankman</i>)	122

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No. The religious revivals did not produce the dramatic religious and political changes ascribed to them. There was virtually no link between the Great Awakening and the American Revolution. (<i>Charles L. Cohen</i>)	149
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No. Although Patriots inflicted some violence against Loyalists, it was isolated and brief. Indeed, following the war, many Loyalists returned home where they recovered lost property, collected debts, and moved in Patriot circles. (<i>Stephanie Kermes</i>)	192
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No. Far from causing economic harm, the Navigation Acts brought enormous benefits to Americans, who did not object to mercantilist policies. (<i>J. Kent McGaughy</i>)	200
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No. Americans in 1776 were still too divided by differences in economy, demography, government, and settlement patterns to have developed a sense of nationalism; rather, the colonists were becoming more Anglicized during the eighteenth century. (<i>Andrew Shankman</i>)	208
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No. The situation at Newburgh, although potentially dangerous, did not become a serious threat to the government because the nationalists and Army dissidents had no unified plan of action. (<i>Paul Douglas Newman</i>)	225
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No. There was no historical justification for Parliament's claim of supremacy over the colonies; the colonial possessions were the King's dominion. (<i>Jonathan Mercantini</i>)	245
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No. Responsibility for the defeat rests mostly with colonial secretary Lord George Germain, who failed to coordinate British armies and who grievously underestimated American forces. (<i>Robert B. Bruce</i>)	271
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Yes. Endorsing a liberal individualistic vision of America where citizens pursue private interests, the Founding Fathers designed the Second Amendment to grant citizens the right to bear arms to protect themselves from any assault on their natural liberties, whether from other individuals or a tyrannical government. (<i>Carey M. Roberts</i>)	277
No. Guided by republican ideals, the Founding Fathers believed citizens had a collective obligation to defend the security of the state, and the individual's right to bear arms is limited to his service in militias formed for that purpose. (<i>Stephen Middleton</i>)	281
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No. The nascent nation, already burdened with a heavy war debt, could neither afford to compensate slave owners for the loss of their property nor jeopardize the precarious union with an emancipation plan that was strongly opposed by the lower South. (<i>James C. Foley</i>)	297
Washington: Was George Washington a great military strategist?	301
Yes. Washington was an innovative yet prudent commander who tailored his tactics to meet the changing circumstances of war. His keen understanding of leadership and power enabled him to inspire his troops and aided him in dealing with Congress. (<i>Everett W. Kindig</i>)	302
No. Washington was an inflexible, conventional commander who made frequent blunders and endangered the Continental Army. (<i>Susannah Ural Bruce</i>)	306
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No. The Revolution produced no significant benefits for women because their limited prewar experiences did not prepare them to take advantage of opportunities to elevate their position in society. (<i>Judith Ridner</i>)	321
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