

# History (Modern World) A Level

## Unit 2: The American Revolution 1740-1796.

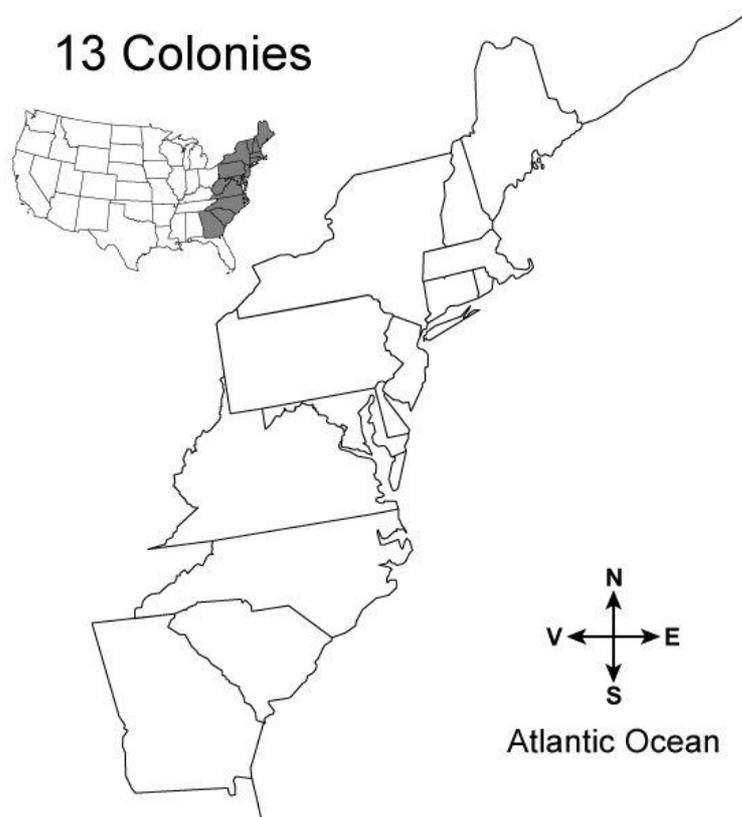
### The American Colonies, 1740-1763.

Use **Farmer chapter 1** to answer these questions and do these tasks, but try to read the whole chapter as well. Explain your answers where you can.

When you have done that, read and note **Jones Chapters 1 and 2** for more detailed background on the American colonies before 1760 and attempts to expand up to 1763. Use the sub-headings in the reading to help you make notes.

#### A) The Development of the thirteen colonies.

TASK: Use Farmer page 2 to annotate this map with the names of the eastern colonies and key rivers, mountain ranges etc.



1) Name the FOUR New England colonies:

2) The FOUR middle colonies:

3) The FIVE southern colonies:

### B) Colonial Government

4) Which person was in overall charge of each colony, and could be dismissed at will by the British government?

5) Which documents bound the colonies to the British crown, although not directly to the Privy Council and Parliament?

6) What percentage of the 8,500 colonial laws submitted to Parliament between 1691 and 1775) were actually disallowed by Parliament?

7) How many miles separated Britain from the colonies?

8) What name is given to the policy of Britain towards the colonies for most part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century denoting a laissez-faire approach?

### C) Colonial Economy, society etc.

- 9) What word means the belief that colonies existed essentially to serve the economic interests of the mother country?
- 10) What name given to certain commodities (e.g. Sugar, cotton) which could be exported ONLY from the colonies to England EVEN IF their ultimate destination lay elsewhere?
- 11) True or False? On balance, Britain's regulation of colonial trade probably benefitted the colonies as American goods enjoyed a protected market, and American shipping profited by the exclusion of foreign ships from colonial trade.

EXTRA: Read and note some basics about colonial social classes, education, religion and the Great Awakening.

D) The French Wars, 1740-1763.

- 12) How many times did Britain go to war with France between 1689 and 1763?
- 13) What were the dates of the War of Austrian Succession and Seven Years' War?
- 14) Which European country was allied to France in all these wars?
- 15) Why did most American colonists fear their French and Spanish neighbours?
- 16) Name ONE advantage Britain had over France and Spain in the Austrian War?
- 17) Name ONE advantage gained by the French during the war?
- 18) What was the Colonists greatest military achievement during the War – although they were forced to give it up at the Treaty of Aix la Chappelle in 1748?

- 19) At the Albany Congress, 1754 (called by the British Board of Trade to co-ordinate the colonial response to relations with Native Americans), WHO proposed setting up an inter-colonial confederation called the PLAN OF UNION which would have an elected Parliament with the power to levy taxes to support an army?
- 20) What was the response of the colonial assemblies to this idea?
- 21) What was the name of the Virginia planter sent by the British to (unsuccessfully) drive French / Native American forces from Fort Duquesne on the Ohio river, which they had recently captured?
- 22) Name one other continent or part of the world where the Seven Years' War spread to as well as North America?
- 23) After initial defeats, what was the strategy did British PM William Pitt (recalled to power in 1757) realise was the key to defeating the French?
- 24) How many troops did Pitt send to North America from Britain, and how many more colonial troops did he fund from Britain?
- 25) Which country did Pitt pay a subsidy to in order to expand the war in Europe to divert the French away from North America – a strategy that worked!
- 26) Name of the key fort captured by British forces in 1758 which cut the link between Canada and the Mississippi valley – later renamed Fort Pitt!
- 27) Which British Admiral smashed the French fleet at Quiberon Bay in France in 1759?
- 28) Which British General defeated General Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham in 1759 as part of a three-pronged attack, ensuring the capture of Quebec – the centre of French power in Canada?

29) Which French Canadian city captured in 1760, marking the de-facto end of the war?

30) Name of the 1763 peace treaty whereby Britain gained Canada and all French possession east of the Mississippi. Most of France's Caribbean lands, and Florida from Spain?

31) Name ONE way that the conclusion to the war contained the seeds of future conflict between Britain and the colonies?