



Edexcel History

# History Revision Booklet

## British America, 1713-83: Empire and Revolution

### Answers



# BRITISH AMERICA, 1713-83 TIMELINE

1710s

1713 - Treaty of Utrecht



1717 - Piracy Act

1717 - 'Black Sam' Bellamy died



1718 - Edward Teach (Blackbeard) blockaded Charles Town, South Carolina

1730s

1738 - Spanish offered freedom to slaves of South Carolina who deserted the British colony

1739 - Stono Rebellion in South Carolina

1740s

1741 - New York Conspiracy

1744 - King George's War between Britain and France over possessions in Canada began



1744 - Colonists captured Louisbourg



1748 - Louisbourg returned to the French

1748 - Peace between Britain and France

1750s

1754 - French and Indian War began (regional conflict of Seven Year's War)

1756 - Britain declared war on France



1758 - British troops re-took Louisbourg

1759 - British captured Quebec

1760s

1763 - Treaty of Paris



1763 - Proclamation Act

1763 - Pontiac's Rebellion began

1763 - Paxton Boys massacred natives at Lancaster



# BRITISH AMERICA, 1713-83 TIMELINE

1764 - Sugar Act aimed to end smuggling and tax colonies for their defence

1764 - Paxton Boys marched to Philadelphia

1766 - Parliament revealed Stamp Act but passed Declaratory Act to confirm power over colonies

1765 - Stamp Tax riots; Stamp Act Congress in New York



1766 End of Pontiac's Rebellion

## 1770s

1770 British troops cut down Liberty Pole in New York; Boston Massacre left 5 dead



1773 - Boston Tea Party

1773 - Tea Act

1774 - Intolerable Acts

1774 - First Continental Congress in Philadelphia

1775 - War of Independence began: Second Continental Congress asked George III to respond to grievances; King declared colonies to be in rebellion



1776 - Thomas Paine's 'Common Sense'

1776 - Congress adopted Declaration of Independence

1777 - Battle of Saratoga marked a turning point in the campaign - Burgoyne suffered worst British defeat

1778 - France signed a treaty with the Americans promising assistance

## 1780s

1781 - British government sought peace



1781 - Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown

1783 - Peace of Paris





In 1713 there were **13** British colonies in North America: **New England** colonies middle class skilled workers and **Congregationalists**; **Middle Colonies** mostly small scale farming and welcomed all religions; **Southern Colonies** large tobacco and rice plantations, wealthy landowners and lots of African slaves

**Rapid migration and expansion of British territory** caused tension - increased demand for land and supplies

Huge **class** tensions due to divisions in wealth and land

**Religious diversity** in colonies caused tension - many groups had fled to colonies

**Social tensions**

**Racism** increased as **slavery** increased

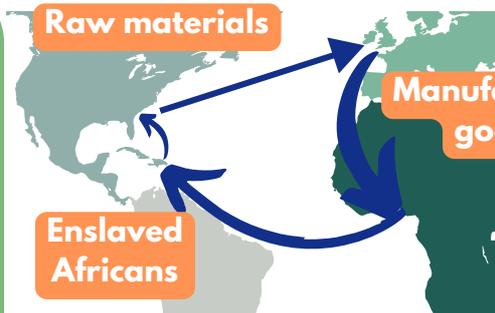
Colonists mistreated **Native Americans** and stole land + resources

**Attempts to suppress piracy**

- **King George I's proclamation** (1717) pardoned pirates who ceased piracy before Jan 1718
- **Piracy Act** (1717) expanding piracy punishments, inc. death sentence
- **Governor Spotswood** of Virginia informed British Board of Trade about piracy, organised attack which killed Blackbeard

**New York Conspiracy (1741)**

- **March/April 1741** - series of **13 fires** burned in **Manhattan**
- Indentured servant **Mary Burton** arrested and testified (under duress) to a growing **conspiracy** of poor whites and blacks to burn the city
- **100s** detained; **13 slaves** burnt at the stake; **17** hung; **4 whites** executed; **80 slaves** transported to West Indies
- Caused huge increase in **prejudice** against minorities



**BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA, 1713-41**



- Named 'Robin Hood' - stole from rich
- Captured over **50 ships**, inc. slave galley Whydah - attacked British navy

Slavery nearly entirely responsible for economy in **South Carolina** + slaves outnumbered free men in some areas

Slaves seen as **property** and had **no legal rights**

**Florida** (Spanish colony) promised to protect slaves

**Fugitives** hunted down by white **militias** and violently punished

**Slavery in North America**

Slaves provided workforce to make **tobacco** and **rice** production possible on a large scale

1713 - Spain gave Britain **monopoly** on supplying slaves to Spanish colonies

Slave labour cheaper than wage labour - caused tension with poor whites



- Attacked merchant ships, stole, ransomed captives
- Bribed governor of North Carolina to continue piracy

**Smuggling**

- Britain increased **customs revenue** on imports and exports in British America - led to increased **smuggling** to evade taxes
- 1721 - Britain banned **fur** exports to anywhere but Britain
- 1732 - **Hat Act** banned exports of beaver fur acts and limited production in colonies

**The Stono Rebellion (1739)**

- **9th September 1739** - **20 slaves** stole guns and headed to **South Florida**, killing white colonists and attracting **100** other slaves
- South Carolina's lieutenant governor used local militia to attack rebels at Edisto River - killed many and none reached Florida
- **Slave Code** (1740) placed more restrictions on slave movement and increased punishments for crimes committed by slaves



# British settlement in North America, 1713-41

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Describe two causes of social tension in British America:

**Religious diversity, rapid migration and expansion, class tensions over division of land, mistreatment of Native Americans, racism linked to growth of slavery**

2. Name one attempt to suppress piracy:

**King George I's proclamation, Piracy Act, work of Governor Spotswood**

3. What was the legal status of slaves in North America?

**Slaves seen as property and had no legal rights**

4. When was Britain granted a monopoly on supplying slaves to Spanish colonies?

**1713**

5. How did slavery impact the North American economy?

**Large scale tobacco and rice production, slave labour dominant in South Carolina**

6. What law was passed after the Stono Rebellion and what did it enforce?

**Slave Code (1740) limited slave movement, increased punishments for crimes**

7. How did Blackbeard secure endorsement to continue his piracy?

**Bribed governor of North Carolina**

8. How many British colonies in North America were there in 1713?

**13**

9. Describe one way that Britain attempted to control the fur trade:

**Banned exports except to Britain, Hat Act (1732) limited production in colonies**

10. What year did the New York Conspiracy occur?

**1741**

**/10**

Increased emphasis on **education** and growth of literature spread **new ideas** across the colonies

Newspapers and public libraries developed

**The Enlightenment**

Questioning of **traditional values**, e.g. role of Parliament and the King



**Philanthropist:** founded Philadelphia city hospital (1751) and Philadelphia's first subscription library (1731)

**Writer:** key enlightenment thinker, helped draft Declaration of Independence (1776)

**Intellectual:** scientist, founded Philosophical Society (1743)

**Religious revival**

- Centred in New England
- Increased religious fervour, ritualistic sermons replaced by more personal, emotive, evangelical experience - feelings of salvation and redemption - seen as **spiritual rebirth**
- Individual experience replaced by public one - collective meetings - helped to unify colonies

**The Proclamation Act (1763)** barred British colonists from settling in lands won from the French in the French and Indian War

This was ignored by many who rushed to settle, often on Native American lands

**King George's War (1744-48)**

- France (had most Native American support) versus Britain - North American phase of European War of Austrian Succession
- England captured French **Fort Louisbourg**, blocked France's fur trade with Native Americans and isolated French colonies
- **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** ended war, angered colonists (not consulted) and returned Louisbourg to France
- Both nations claimed Ohio County

**The French and Indian War (1754-63)**

- Britain versus France over Ohio Valley - part of European Seven Years War
- **Major-General James Wolfe** defeated French in Quebec (1759), French surrendered following year
- **Treaty of Paris (1763)** ended war and established British dominance over North America - France surrendered territories including Canada



**A DISRUPTED SOCIETY, 1742-64**

**Pontiac's Rebellion**



April/May 1763 - **Pontiac** created alliance of Native American tribes and attack British forts in Ohio County

Oct 1763 - **Royal Proclamation** restricted future settlement, formalised and protected Native American land ownership

Dec 1763 - Native Americans held all but 3 British forts/posts in Ohio

Dec 1763 - **Paxton Boys** (militia group of Pennsylvanian settlers who felt unprotected by government) murdered peaceful Native Americans - made peace talks more difficult

July 1766 - peace treaty signed by Pontiac

**The Sugar Act (1764)**

- Aimed to pay off war debts and establish a new army frontier
- Raised taxes on imported processed sugar, limited trade with foreign colonies, reduced tax on foreign molasses
- Objected to by merchants in New England - shipping business affected
- Angered colonists as marked end of salutary neglect



# A disrupted society, 1742-64

## Quiz Questions



Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!

1. What two things did the 1763 Treaty of Paris do?

**Ended King George's War, established British dominance over North America as French surrendered their territories**

2. How was Benjamin Franklin significant as a writer?

**Key enlightenment thinker, helped draft Declaration of Independence**

3. Which year was the Proclamation Act passed?

**1763**

4. Why did the 1764 Sugar Act anger colonists?

**Marked the end of salutary neglect**

5. How did the Paxton Boys make peace talks more difficult?

**Murdered peaceful Native Americans**

6. Where was the religious revival centred?

**New England**

7. Describe one feature of the Enlightenment:

**Tradition questioned, emphasis on education, growth of libraries and newspapers**

8. What important French fort did Britain capture during King George's War?

**Fort Louisbourg**

9. What did the 1763 Royal Proclamation do?

**Restricted settlement, formalised/protected Native American land ownership**

10. What year did James Wolfe defeat the French in Quebec?

**1759**

**/10**

## 1st Continental Congress

- **Declaration of Rights** maintained loyalty to British crown but disputed Parliament's right to tax
- **Articles of Association** told colonies to stop British imports if Intolerable Acts not repealed

## 2nd Continental Congress

- Creation of army led by **George Washington**
- Olive branch petition to King George III
- Led to **Declaration of Independence**

## The Boston Massacre (1770)

- **2000** soldiers occupied Boston - street brawl escalated leading to the death of 5 colonists

## The Boston Tea Party (1773)

- **Tea Act (1773)** gave Britain's **East India Company** monopoly on tea
- 17th Dec 1773 - **1000** colonists protested
- **Sons of Liberty** boarded ships in Boston Harbour, threw **342** chests of tea overboard
- **Intolerable Acts (1774)** passed by Britain took away Massachusetts' self-governance and many rights

## Why did Britain lose the war?

### British mistakes:

- Didn't win colonist support
- Poor planning, communication from **General Howe**

### French support for America:

- Marquis de Lafayette gave military advice
- Sent approx. **£48 million** worth of supplies
- Joined Washington's troops at **Yorktown**

### Leadership of George Washington:

- Sought foreign assistance
- Took risks and tactical retreats
- Played a key role at **Yorktown**



# THE LOSS OF AN EMPIRE, 1765-83

## The Stamp Act (1765)

- Taxed colonists on almost every piece of printed paper
- 9 colonies held a congress in opposition; protests held against stamp tax collectors; British goods boycotted
- Repealed in March 1766



King declares colonies to be in rebellion - war begins (1775)

**Declaration of Independence (1776)**  
• 'All men are created Equal'

**American victory - Yorktown (1781)**

- Decisive battle, led to Parliament voting to end the war

**Thomas Paine's 'Common Sense' (1776)**

- Made argument for independence accessible to most Americans, written in everyday language
- Support for Declaration increased

**American victory - Saratoga (1777)**

- American victory ended British attempts to take the North

Without British protection, Native Americans forced to accept **blame** for war

Abolition of **slavery** began in North

Increasing reliance on **slavery** in South

Consequences of the war

Native Americans forced to surrender land, some fled as colonist violence increased

Loyalists resettled in **Nova Scotia** and **Niagara** - poor weather and housing conditions

**The Treaty of Paris (1783)**

- Ended the war
- **Benjamin Franklin** prominent negotiator
- British withdrew troops and recognised United States as an **independent nation**
- Native Americans not mentioned and promise of fair treatment of loyalists not honoured



# The loss of an empire, 1765-83

## Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Identify ways the French supported America in the war of independence:

**Provided military advice, sent approx. £48 million worth of supplies, troops joined Washington at Yorktown**

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2. How did the war affect slaves differently in the North and South?

**North abolition began; South become more reliant on slavery**

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3. What year was the Declaration of Independence issued?

**1776**

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4. How did Paine's 'Common Sense' increase support for a republic?

**Written in everyday language, made arguments accessible to most Americans**

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5. Where was the decisive battle of the war of independence?

**Yorktown**

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6. Which group was not mentioned in the Treaty of Paris?

**Native Americans**

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7. Who led the American army in the war of independence?

**George Washington**

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8. Who boarded ships and threw tea overboard during the Boston Tea Party?

**Sons of Liberty**

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9. What did the Stamp Act tax colonists on?

**Almost every piece of printed paper**

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10. Which group was forced to accept blame for the war?

**Native Americans**

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**/10**



# Paper 2 Section A - Question 1

**8  
Marks**

**1. Explain two consequences of ...**

**2 PEE paragraphs on different consequences  
(4 marks per consequence)**

**P - Point/Consequence**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**Point** - One consequence for [wording of question] is ...  
Make sure to do two different points

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence is relevant to your  
consequence and the question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer  
for the question below:

**1. Explain two consequences of the Declaration of  
Independence (1776).  
(8 marks)**

## Mark Scheme:

**4 Marks for AO2 - analysing the second order concept of consequence**

**4 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features**

**Mark each consequence separately - 2 x 4 marks**

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vague answer, is not developed, general comments</li> <li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li> </ul>
3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Features of period are analysed to explain consequence</li> <li>• Relevant knowledge is applied to support explanation, demonstrates good understanding of the topic</li> </ul>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- **Slavery: notion of all men being ‘free and equal’ did not apply to slaves, slavery not abolished in northern colonies until 1780**
- **Inspired mass fervour for the American cause, patriotism, desire for self-government and independence**
- **Galvanised anti-British sentiments: claimed that British parliament had never held sovereignty over the colonies, George III violated this by governing America**
- **Helped to unify the colonies so they fought together against Britain, not making individual peace agreements; inspired morale for troops when news spread by racing horsemen and cannon fire**

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 2

8  
Marks

2. Write a narrative account analysing the key events in ....

3 (L)PEEL paragraphs: 1 on first point given, 1 on second point given and 1 on your own idea (These need to be in chronological order)

L - Link (only paragraph 2 & 3)

P - Point

E - Evidence

E - Explain

L - Link

**Link** - Only needed for paragraph 2 & 3, link to previous point - As a result of [previous event]...

**Point** - The first/second/final key event of [event in question] was ...

Make sure to do one paragraph for each of the given points, and one paragraph on a point of your own, in the order that they happen

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point to the event in the question

**Link** - Link to the event in next paragraph, or in the final paragraph link to overall outcome of the event in the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to answer the question below:

### **2. Write a narrative account analysing the New York Conspiracy (1741)**

You may use the following in your answer:

- Mary Burton
- Hughson's Tavern

You must also use information of your own. (8 marks)

### Mark Scheme:

4 Marks for AO2 - analytical narrative

4 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple narrative, limited analysis</li><li>• Lack of organisation of events</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrative given with some organisation showing events leading to outcome</li><li>• Shows some analysis of links between events but some parts lack coherence</li><li>• Some relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some understanding of the events</li></ul> <p>No more than 4 marks can be awarded for answers that fit in this band but do not extend the suggested points</p>
6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Narrative shows clear and organised sequence leading to outcome</li><li>• Analysis links between events is coherent</li><li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the events</li></ul> <p>No access to this level for answers that do not extend the suggested points</p>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

- Plot was supposedly hatched in a tavern frequented by enslaved and free black people; a slave (Caesar) who had robbed a shop sold the stolen goods at the tavern, and when the fires were later investigated, the judge (Daniel Horsmanden) was eager to uncover a plot and therefore connected the burglary to the fires (along with Prince)
- England had been at war with Spain for the last two years, fear of Spanish attack on New York City incited anti-Catholic sentiments and prejudicial attitudes towards black Spaniards
- Jury brought Mary Burton, a young Irish servant from the tavern, to testify: under duress she testified that three slaves and some poor white settlers plotted to burn Fort George (Lieutenant Governor George Clarke's home) and the city, and kill its inhabitants
- Caesar and Prince charged with burglary and hanged
- Hughson, his wife, and Peggy Kerry publicly executed; Hughson's body left for all to see
- Burton accused more than twenty people of being conspirators, including John Ury of using his Catholic faith to inspire rebellion
- Rumours, falsified confessions, and baseless accusations brought about the executions of thirty to forty black people and four white people; eighty people exiled

**Other relevant material should be credited**



## Paper 2 Section A - Question 3

16  
Marks

3. Explain two of the following...  
The importance of x to y

2 separate 8 mark explain questions  
2 PEEL paragraphs for each question on your  
points explaining the importance of x to y

**P - Point**

**E - Evidence**

**E - Explain**

**L - Link**

**Point** - One important factor of x for y was...  
Make sure your point relates directly to the question

**Evidence** - Stats, Places, Events, Names, Dates

**Explain** - Show how this evidence links your point  
to the question

**Link** - Link back to the question

Does not need a separate introduction and conclusion



## Exam Question

Use this guide and your own knowledge to plan your answer for the question below:

**3. i. Explain the importance of piracy for the development of colonial society.**

**3. ii. Explain the importance of the Battle of Saratoga (1777) for American victory in the War of Independence.**

**(16 marks)**

### Mark Scheme:

**8 Marks for AO2 - analysis of second order concept of consequence/significance**

**8 Marks for AO1 - own knowledge and understanding of features and characteristics**

**Mark each part of answer separately - 2x8 marks**

Mark	Description
1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Simple answer, limited analysis and development</li><li>• Lack of organisation</li><li>• Knowledge is limited, little evidence of understanding of the topic</li></ul>
3-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation given with attempt of analysis</li><li>• Shows some reasoning but some parts lack coherence and organisation</li><li>• Relevant knowledge is applied, demonstrates some knowledge and understanding of the topic</li></ul>
6-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explanation shows analysis of importance</li><li>• Narrative shows clear and organised line of reasoning that is logically structured</li><li>• Relevant and accurate knowledge is applied, demonstrates good understanding of the characteristics or features of the topic</li></ul>



# Mark Scheme

## Indicative Content

3i.

- **Blackbeard (or Edward Teach) operated around the West Indies and Britain's North American colonies; the expansion of the Atlantic slave trade made Bristol an important port, from which he is believed to have sailed to Jamaica (the commercial centre of the British Caribbean). Whilst there were many privateers (given permission by their sovereigns to attack enemy ships), pirates like Blackbeard did not have such permission -- seen by some as heroes fighting against corrupt and powerful mercantile classes**
- **Blackbeard disrupted commerce across the Atlantic, threatened colonies by occupying, burning, or blockading them; Black Sam (Sam Bellamy) occupied Virgin Gorda; Blackbeard set fire to Guadeloupe Town**
- **Their success was allowed by Britain's loss of control of the Bahamas as a colony during the War of Spanish Succession; pirates operated a black market trading network from Nassau**
- **Several slaves served in both Blackbeard's and Black Sam's crews (Blackbeard captured the Concorde in 1717)**
- **George I's Proclamation decreed that any pirate who surrendered to a British governor would be pardoned for their crimes and could keep their plunder**

3ii.

- **Continental Army weakened and retreating after a failed attempt at invading Canada at the Battle of Quebec (1775-6); British seized the opportunity to quash the army and discourage further recruits which could strengthen the force, but at the Battle of Freeman's Farm (First Battle of Saratoga) British suffered twice the number of casualties and could not drive further forward**
- **Continental Army cut off supply routes to British Army (led by General John Burgoyne)**
- **Following First Battle, American morale boosted and recruitment increased rapidly**
- **British supplies dwindled and forced to withdraw; withdrawal was slow due to poor weather conditions, American soldiers surrounded, forced to surrender at the Battle of Bemis Heights (Second Battle of Saratoga)**
- **Saratoga was a turning point in the American Revolution; boosted morale, made Continental Army's support available for the final Battle of Yorktown which ended the Revolution with American victory**

**Other relevant material should be credited**