



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS2F

**Unit 2F Challenging British Dominance: the Loss of the American Colonies,
1754–1783**

Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2F.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A The 1767 Townshend Duties on tea and manufactured imports proved uncollectable because of a campaign of mass intimidation, and were withdrawn after two years. The chief problem was that the day-to-day administration of the colonies, like that of Britain, depended upon the goodwill of unpaid officials drawn from the ranks of property-owners and richer merchants. By 1770, many of this group were no longer
5 willing to co-operate with a government whose policies they disagreed with. Royal governors and excisemen, therefore, found themselves isolated figures without the ability to enforce the king's laws.

Adapted from L JAMES, *The Rise and Fall of the British Empire*, 1994

Source B Colonial resistance to Townshend's measures developed more slowly than had been the case with the Stamp Act of 1765. Not all Americans were sure whether the new duties were a violation of colonial rights. Merchants and shopkeepers, enjoying a period of economic boom, had no wish for another trade war with
5 Britain. Nevertheless, it was soon clear that American resentment was strong and widespread. Then John Dickinson, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, wrote twelve letters attacking Townshend's measures. He argued that while Parliament could regulate the colonies' trade, it did not have the right to tax them without their consent.

Adapted from A FARMER, *Britain and the American Colonies 1740–1789*, 2008

Source C The Quebec Act of 1774, whilst merely intended to strengthen imperial stability in Canada, increased New England concerns about the intentions of the British government. The establishment of the French civil law without a jury, the recognition of the Catholic establishment in Quebec, the granting of the right to collect tithes,
5 and the absence of popular government through an elected assembly, were all unwelcome in New England. So too was the extension of Quebec's boundaries to include the country between the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Adapted from J BLACK, *Crisis of Empire: Britain and America in the Eighteenth Century*, 2008

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Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the Townshend Duties. (12 marks)

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Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was the outbreak of the War of American Independence due to American concerns about concessions to French Canadians? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why British forces had limited success in the French and Indian Wars between 1754 and 1756. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'Britain's triumph in the French and Indian Wars between 1757 and 1763 was primarily due to the leadership of Pitt the Elder.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why General Howe was removed as Commander of the British forces in 1778. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'French assistance was the main reason for American victory in the War of American Independence.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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