



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2011

History

HIS2F

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

Thursday 20 January 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 Duke of Newcastle, joint Prime Minister, called the capture of Quebec: ‘this great, glorious and surprising event.’ The British rejoiced that by the defeat of the French at Quebec, they had gained the monopoly of the Newfoundland fisheries, where forty-three million cod were caught each year. The French retreated to
 5 Montreal, and the British fleet returned to England. Quebec was garrisoned with 7000 British soldiers. Pitt had a monument erected to Wolfe in Westminster Abbey. The winter of 1759–1760 was particularly severe, reducing British troops in Quebec to 3000.

Adapted from R FURNEAUX, *The Seven Years War*, 1973

Source B Despite being masters of Quebec, Britain could not yet claim victory in North America. The British controlled the city of Quebec, but the French controlled the colony. The French still had a large force stationed outside Quebec and in Montreal, and remained defiant in the face of defeat. The British were surrounded at Quebec.
 5 Winter was coming and the St. Lawrence would freeze, preventing the Royal Navy from delivering supplies. A major reinforcement of troops and material was required to contend with the encroaching French forces and then to march to Montreal to take on the French units remaining there.

Adapted from D MARSTON, *The French and Indian War 1754–1760*, 2002

Source C The battle of Quiberon Bay (November 1759) put an end to Louis XV’s plans to invade England and to his battle fleet, which ceased to exist as an effective force. The victory was a natural outcome of the close blockade of French ports by the British navy which had preceded it; this in turn had been made possible by a great
 5 increase in battle-fleet strength (due both to new construction and to captures from the enemy) and by the remarkable improvements in supply which had kept the men in fresh meat, green vegetables and fruit. Anson’s Admiralty had made an essential contribution, as had Pitt and the Parliaments who had voted the large sums necessary for the navy.

Adapted from P PADFIELD, *Maritime Supremacy and the Opening of the Western Mind*, 1999

0	1
---	---

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 British capture of Quebec in 1759. (12 marks)

0	2
---	---

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

How far was British victory in the French and Indian Wars by 1763 due to Britain’s naval domination? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why there was unrest amongst American colonists in 1765. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'George III should bear most responsibility for the outbreak of war in 1775.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why British forces had limited success against American forces in 1775 and 1776. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'Saratoga was not the main reason for British defeat 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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source B: D MARSTON, *The French and Indian War 1754–1760*, © Osprey Publishing Ltd., 2002.

Copyright © 2011 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.