

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination January 2010

History

HIS2F

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

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

• a 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.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

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

Source A

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- **Source B** The entry of France into the war did little to improve the immediate prospects of the American colonists; it was doubtful whether the American war effort could be kept going long enough for French financial and military aid to take effect. However, instead of striking a decisive blow at this point, the British went on the
 - 5 defensive. Not until December 1778, when they took Savannah in Georgia, did the British make a positive move. Now they pinned their hopes on a campaign in the southern colonies, where loyalists were stronger than in the north. Besides, forces in the south could be more easily diverted to defend the West Indies against French or Spanish attack.

Adapted from D JARRETT, Britain 1688 to 1815, 1965

- **Source C** Lord North was unable to impose himself on his ministers and commanders, and therefore a decisive strategy was not devised. Also, British commanders failed to coordinate their tactics on a number of occasions, notably in the build-up to Saratoga, and failed to draw Washington's army into open battle. Consequently,
 - 5 the American cause survived long enough to profit from the entry of France and Spain into the war.

Adapted from F O'GORMAN, The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832, 1997

(a) 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 impact of foreign intervention in the War of American Independence. (12 marks)

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

How far was British defeat in the War of American Independence due to the limitations of British leadership? (24 marks)

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why the Indian tribes were unreliable allies for Britain in the French and Indian Wars. *(12 marks)*
 - (b) 'The Treaty of Paris of 1763 solved all the problems of British North America.' Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR

- **3** (a) Explain why American colonists objected to the Stamp Act of 1765. *(12 marks)*
 - (b) 'The policies of Lord North's government were entirely responsible for the outbreak of 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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Question 1 Source B: D JARRETT, Britain 1688 to 1815, Pearson Education, 1965

Question 1 Source C: F O'GORMAN, *The Long Eighteenth Century: British Political and Social History 1688–1832*, Arnold, 1997. Reproduced by permission of Edward Arnold (publishers) Ltd.

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