



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

History

HIS2F

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

Wednesday 22 May 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

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

Source A Before Pitt, the navy was in difficulties. There had been a quick mobilisation in 1756, thanks to the direction of Anson, First Lord of the Admiralty, who revealed himself to be a capable administrator. However, it took time to build new ships and refit old, and the naval dockyards and support services needed to work hard to compete with French naval strength. At the same time, the navy had to find and retain sailors to serve in its ships, many of which were forced to go to sea partially manned. Out of 70 000 men recruited between 1756 and 1759, 12 700 deserted and a slightly larger number died from disease; by contrast, only 143 died as a result of enemy action between 1755 and 1757.

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

Source B The Royal Navy had not been neglected after 1748, and under Anson it had been built up to a strength of over 200 ships, though the actual number of warships ready for sea was considerably less. Britain was always comfortably superior in naval strength to France. As the French and Indian Wars dragged on, it was likely that the traditional supporting elements of sea power – a larger merchant navy, more and better naval personnel, more shipyards and a stronger economy – would swing the balance ever further in Britain's favour. The navy did need to protect an immense merchant fleet but morale among British sailors was always high.

Adapted from P KENNEDY, *The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery*, 1976

Source C Pitt thought of war in global terms. His strategy was to rely on the one superior force the British possessed: their fleet and, behind it, their shipyards. The British navy under Hawke shattered the French fleet at Quiberon Bay in November 1759. British naval supremacy was now complete, making victory in the French colonies all but certain. By cutting communications between France and her empire, the navy gave British ground forces a decisive advantage. However, this naval superiority was possible only because Britain had one crucial advantage over France: the ability to borrow money.

Adapted from N FERGUSON, *Empire: How Britain made the Modern World*, 2002

0	1
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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 British naval strength in the early stages of the French and Indian Wars. (12 marks)

and

0	2
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 Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was Pitt the Elder in securing British victory in the French and Indian Wars? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the British government repealed the Stamp Act in 1766. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'Relations between Britain and her American colonies deteriorated in the years 1763 to 1770 because of the policies of the British government.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why British forces were defeated at Saratoga in 1777. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'American victory in the War of American Independence was the result of Saratoga.'
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 A: L JAMES, *The Rise and Fall of the British Empire*, Abacus, 1994

Question 1 Source C: N FERGUSON, *Empire: How Britain Made the Modern World*, Penguin, 2002. Copyright © Niall Ferguson, 2002. Reproduced by permission of Penguin Books Ltd.

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