

GCSE History

Edexcel GCSE (1-9)

**British America
1713-1783**

**Revision
Resources Pack**

British America Timeline



1713	1713: Treaty of U_____ signed and British given right of A_____ for 30 years
1715	1715: Beginning of 10-year period of the Golden Age of P_____
1717	1717: Piracy Act, King G_____ I's Proclamation and the death of Black Sam B_____.
1718	1718: Death of Edward Teach, known as B_____.
1733	1733: Molasses Act to increase revenue and encourage trade with British W_____ I_____.
	1733: Spanish king offers freedom in Florida to runaway s_____.
1739	1739: Arrival of revivalist minister George W_____ from England.
	1739: Slaves in South Carolina revolt in the S_____ Rebellion, killing 20 whites.
1744	1744: French attack British at Canso, starting K_____ G_____ 's War.
1745	1745: British capture the French fort at L_____.
1747	1747: British and Iroquois plan attack on French C_____.
1748	1748: Treaty of A_____ la C_____ restores territory, angering colonists.
1749	1749: British establish f_____ trading post at Pickawillany to compete with French.
1754	1754: Washington's forces attack Fort D_____, he is imprisoned at Fort N_____.
	1754: Beginning of F_____ and I_____ War.
1758	1758: British capture Forts D_____ and L_____ from the French.
1759	1759: Quebec captured by General J_____ W_____.
1763	1763: Treaty of P_____ removes French threat with land gains for Britain.
	1763: Royal Proclamation of King G_____ III introduces Proclamation L_____.
1764	1764: S_____ Act introduces taxation on colonists to pay British war debt.
1765	1765: S_____ Act protests led to b_____ of British goods.
	1765: S_____ of L_____ formed; their motto ' <i>no taxation without representation</i> '.
1770	1770: B_____ M_____ took place at HQ of Custom Commissioners.
1773	1773: T_____ Act led to B_____ Tea Party, who destroyed cargo worth £1m today.
1774	1774: Coercive (I_____) Acts closed the port and reorganised local government.
	1744: Colonists united to form the First C_____ C_____.
1775	1775: War of Independence begins with fighting at L_____ and Concord.
	1775: Second Continental Congress send O_____ B_____ petition to George III.
1777	1777: The British surrender at S_____.
1781	1781: British defeat at Y_____.
1783	1783: Peace Treaty of P_____ saw loyalists settle in N_____ S_____.

British America Key Individuals

Link each key individual to the matching fact about them.

1. 'Black Sam' Bellamy

3. Robert Hogg

5. Thomas Jefferson

7. Woodes Rogers

9. George Washington

11. Edward Teach 'Blackbeard'

13. Mary Burton

15. George Whitefield

2. King George I

4. Jemmy

6. Paxton Boys

8. Benjamin Hornigold

10. Jonathan Edwards

12. William Pitt

14. Benjamin Franklin

16. Alexander Spotswood

a. Issued a Proclamation in 1717 to end piracy and offered a pardon to those willing to accept it. ☐

c. A revivalist minister from Massachusetts who helped to develop the Great Awakening. He wrote many books and sermons. ☐

e. British politician, who would later become Prime Minister, in charge of British war effort during the French and Indian War. ☐

g. Key member of the Declaration Committee. He was responsible for writing the Declaration of Independence. ☐

i. Attacked merchant shipping and scared the Royal Navy. Stole £13.5m in treasure and set up a base in North Carolina in 1718. ☐

k. Servant who shared details of slave conspiracy in New York, naming more and more people until it became too suspicious. ☐

m. Preacher from England who toured British America, giving sermons to crowds of up to 20,000 in the open air. ☐

o. Governor of Virginia who got support from the British Board of Trade and offered a prize leading to the capture of Blackbeard. ☐

b. Refused to attack British ships – causing his crew to mutiny. Eventually accepted the Royal pardon and became a pirate hunter. ☐

d. An enslaved person who led the Stono Rebellion of 1739, killing 20 white people. Led 100 slaves in the rebellion before execution. ☐

f. A militia of Scots-Irish settlers set up in 1763, following Pontiac's Rebellion. Given amnesty after killing peaceful Conestoga people. ☐

h. Former privateer and owner of merchant shipping company. He became governor of Nassau, restoring order. ☐

j. Leader of the Continental army during the War of Independence from 1775. Strong leader who gained the respect of his men. ☐

l. Writer of Poor Richard's Almanack and Pennsylvania Gazette, philanthropist, inventor of bifocal glasses and the lightning rod. ☐

n. Considered to be the richest pirate in history, though only active from 1716-1717. Killed when his ship 'The Whydah' hit a storm. ☐

p. A wealthy merchant. Coins were stolen from his home, leading to the New York Conspiracy of 1741. ☐

Full Key Term Glossary

Really Useful Key Terms

Colony

Slaves

Natural Increase

Indentured servants

Transportation

Frontier

Squatters

Presbyterian

Congregationalist

Indigo

Molasses

Pirate

Merchant ships

Periagua

Pardon

Privateer

Proclamation

Board of Trade

Monopoly

Shares

Free labour

Mixed economies

Fugitive

Militia

Catholicism

Yellow fever

Mileposts

Testimony

Customs duties

Full Key Term Glossary

Really Useful Key Terms

Customs officer

Writs of assistance

Customs revenue

Smuggler

Religious revival

Protestant

Evangelical

Revivalist

Free schools

Moving school system

Almanac

Philanthropic

Matching grant

Garrison

Land grant

Pitched battle

Regulars

Quartering

Colonial assembly

Salutary neglect

Gift giving

Boycott

Effigy

Provincial congress

Minutemen

Loyalist

Republic

Congress

Constitution

Who are we?



1. We signed a contract to work for a fixed period of time, in return for free journey to the colonies.

ANSWER:

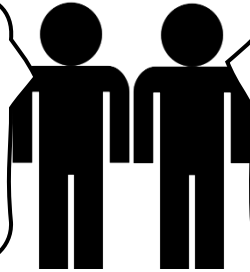
2. We were the property of our master, taken from Africa and forced to work without pay.

ANSWER:



3. We are voted for by property owners to pass laws and raise taxes for our colony.

ANSWER:



4. We believe church groups should be independent and free to follow strict set of beliefs.

ANSWER:



5. We are sailors who can make our fortunes by attacking and stealing from merchant ships.

ANSWER:



6. We are sailors who are authorised to attack and capture enemy ships to disrupt their trade.

ANSWER:

7. We are part of a militia loyal to colonists rather than Britain, and will turn up to fight when needed.

ANSWER:



8. We are responsible for guarding the coast, unloading ships and collecting duties.

ANSWER:



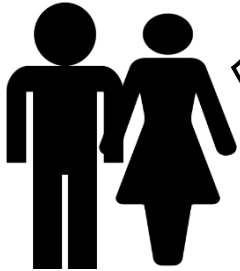
9. We enthusiastically encourage belief in God and are known as 'New Lights'.

ANSWER:



10. We are the troops responsible for defending a fort or town.

ANSWER:



11. We are those who were living in the Americas before the arrival of European explorers and settlers.

ANSWER:

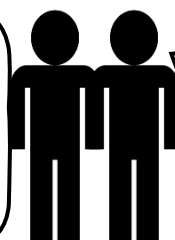
12. We are colonists who supported Britain during the War of Independence.

ANSWER:



13. We are the Scots-Irish settlers who mistakenly attacked the Conestoga people.

ANSWER:



14. We are a group of lawyers, skilled workers and merchants resisting the Stamp Act.

ANSWER:

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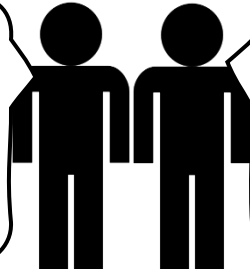
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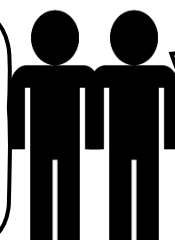
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ANSWER:

Who am I?



1. I was the Founder of the American Philosophical Society, a philanthropist and an inventor.

ANSWER:

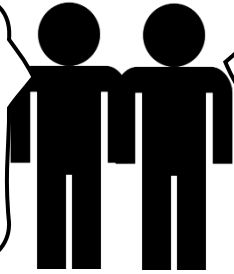
2. I was only active from 1716-1717, but managed to prevent trade in the Chesapeake Bay area.

ANSWER:



3. I am an experienced soldier and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army from 1775-1783.

ANSWER:



4. I am responsible for writing the draft of the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

ANSWER:



5. I am the war chief who set up an alliance between tribes and then attacked the British.

ANSWER:



6. I was the monarch responsible for the 1763 Royal Proclamation and who upset the colonists with the Proclamation Line.

ANSWER:

7. I am the British General who led the capture of Quebec during the French and Indian War.

ANSWER:



8. I am the British politician who provided £1m military funding for and improved leadership from 1757.

ANSWER:



9. I created anti-British propaganda after the Boston Massacre in 1770.

ANSWER:



10. I am the monarch who issued a Proclamation in 1717 to tackle piracy in the colonies.

ANSWER:



11. I scared the Royal Navy, set up pirate bases and encouraged the governor of North Carolina to support piracy.

ANSWER:

12. I am a former slave who gained my freedom following my court case in 1781.

ANSWER:



13. I led the British army during the Southern campaign, but had to surrender at Yorktown.

ANSWER:



14. I was the governor of Virginia who offered a prize for the capture of Blackbeard.

ANSWER:



British America Acts of Parliament



Match up the correct information to each Act of Parliament the British enforced on the colonists.

Piracy Act
1717

Hat Act
1732

Molasses Act
1733

South Carolina
Negro Act 1740

Sugar Act
1764

Stamp Act
1765

Revenue Acts
1767

Tea Act
1773

Coercive
(Intolerable) Acts
1774

1. Tax on newspapers and legal documents, with trials no longer in colonial courts.



2. To pay off war debt and to ensure payments in metal coins rather than colonial paper money.

3. Restricted movement, ability to buy freedom and potential to fine owners of unruly slaves.



4. Made it cheaper to buy from British West Indies, as high tax on foreign imports.

5. Gave monopoly of trade to East India Company, angering the colonists.



6. Limited production and prevented exports from the colonies.

7. Tax on tea, glass and paper to pay wages of British officials.



8. Introduced rules for trials, use of death penalty and encouraged direct action.

9. To punish colonists of Boston by closing port and replacing government with British officials.





Conflict in the Colonies 1744-63



Complete the following information to show your knowledge of the wars in British America 1744-63

Causes of King George's War

Causes of the French and Indian War

King George's War 1744-48

British capture Fort Louisbourg, but 100 colonists killed.
French capture Saratoga but retaken by British.
British and Iroquois invasion of Canada abandoned.



French and Indian War 1754-63

Early British defeats under Washington and Braddock.
Improvements by Pitt led to capture of Fort Louisbourg and Fort Duquesne.
Wolfe's strategy led to capture of Quebec.

Tensions after King George's War

Tensions after French and Indian War

Treaty of Aix la Chapelle (1748)

Treaty of Paris (1763)

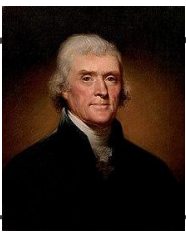
Gained by the British

Gained by the British

Land Grants from 1747-50

Royal Proclamation Act of 1763

How did British relations with Indigenous Peoples (Native Americans) change from 1744-63? Explain your answer.



The Founding Fathers



Founding Fathers is a term used to describe the seven men credited with creating the United States of America

Activity: Fill in the missing key terms

By 1765, George Washington gained fame in Virginia as a colonel fighting alongside the _____ in the French and Indian War. At the same time, Thomas _____ had finished his studies and was on his way to becoming a Virginian lawyer and _____-owner. _____ Franklin was working in London representing Pennsylvania. All were loyal subjects of the British Empire.

Within 20 years, Washington had led a _____ army against the British, Jefferson drafted the _____ of Independence in 1776, and Franklin set out demands before the 1783 _____ talks, recognising an independent United States of America.

MISSING TERMS

Benjamin

Jefferson

slave

British

Declaration

rebel

peace

Name **three** ways each man was significant to the creation of America

George Washington

Thomas Jefferson

Benjamin Franklin

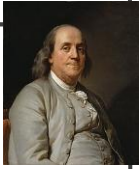
Fact 1:



Fact 1:



Fact 1:



Fact 2:

Fact 2:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 3:

Fact 3:

The four remaining Founding Fathers were:

John Jay: Lawyer from New York and member of the First Continental Congress. A key negotiator at the 1783 Treaty of Paris.

Alexander Hamilton: Wrote pamphlets supporting the First Continental Congress. Led unit at Yorktown during War of Independence.

James Madison: Colonel during War of Independence who went on to fight for religious freedom.

John Adams: Wrote articles for Boston Gazette in opposition to 1765 Stamp Act. Lawyer for British soldiers following Boston Massacre. Represented Massachusetts at First Continental Congress.



All of the Founding Fathers, except Adams, were slave owners!

Use Your Brain to Explain!

You will be expected to explain the importance of certain events or outcomes in British America. For each example question below, produce a spider diagram to show the factors you could include in your answers. You may wish to do this on a separate sheet of paper.



Explain the importance of immigration to the colonies in the 1700s.

Explain the importance of expansion of settlers 1701-1750.

Explain the importance of trade with Britain in the 1700s.

Explain the importance of the Golden Age of Piracy 1715-1725.

Explain the importance of the decline in demand for tobacco 1720s-30s.

Explain the importance of slavery and the impact on colonial society.

Explain the importance of Spain's offer to runaway slaves 1733-1738.

Explain the importance of South Carolina's slave codes from 1740.

Explain the importance of the role of customs officer in the colonies.

Explain the importance of smuggling following the 1733 Molasses Act.

Explain the importance of the Great Awakening in dividing colonial society.

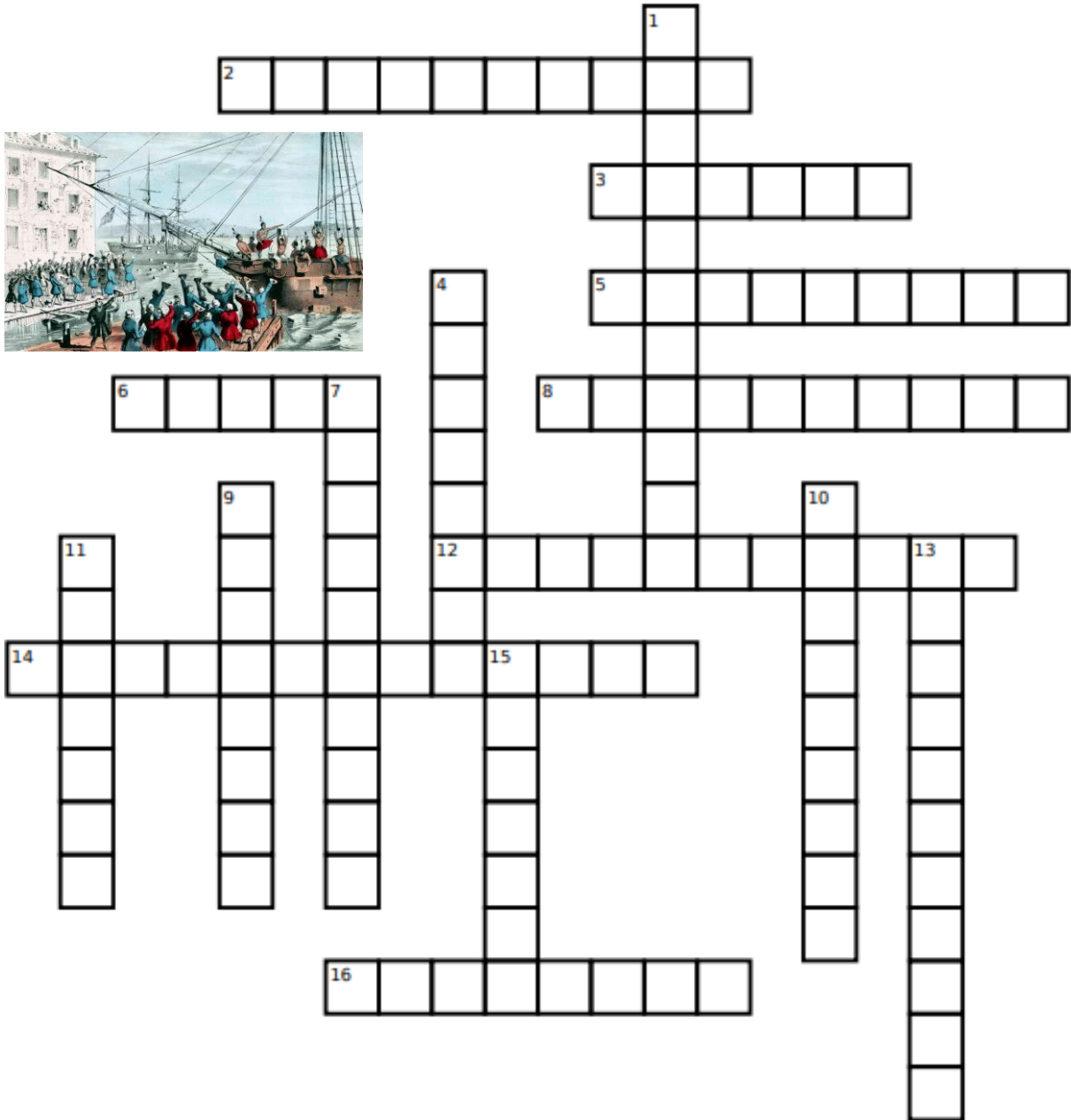
Explain the importance of the actions of William Pitt in 1757.



Explain the importance of trade between colonists and Indigenous People.

Explain the importance of the Second Continental Congress of 1775.

British America Crossword

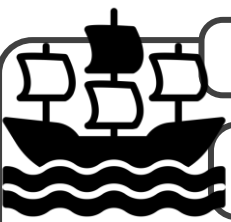


Down:

1. How colonists referred to 1774 Coercive Acts (11)
4. British surrendered here in 1781 (8)
7. Authorised to steal from enemy ships (10)
9. This southern colony had 10 free schools by 1750 (8)
10. Trading Company given monopoly over tea trade in 1773 (4,5)
11. War chief who set up alliance between tribes (7)
13. Pamphlet supporting independence written by Thomas Paine in 1776 (6,5)
15. Armed citizens who are called when needed (7)

Across:

2. Act forcing colonists to provide accommodation for British troops (10)
3. City which had a Massacre followed by a Tea Party (6)
5. Term used to refer to Revivalist ministers (3,6)
6. 1765 Act that led to widespread opposition (5)
8. Pirate better known as Edward Teach (10)
12. Petition sent to George III in 1775, who rejected it (5,6)
14. Intellectual movement based on education and reason (13)
16. 1733 Act that introduced tax on foreign imports (8)



Key word consequences



Match up the **two** correct consequences for each key word.
You will have 2 facts left – which key word is missing?

Tobacco

Tea

Florida

Fur

Boston
Massacre

Proclamation
Line

Thomas
Jefferson

Libraries

a. By 1763, colonists had taken control of trade with Indigenous People from French

b. Drafted Declaration of Independence in 1776.

c. Plantations in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina used slave labour.

d. Led to anti-British propaganda by Paul Revere.

e. British territory from 1763, runaway slaves fled to Cuba.

f. Spread Enlightenment ideas through the colonies

g. Brought into Britain from India, some then resold to British America.

h. From 1721, had to be sent directly to Britain.

i. Upset colonists who ignored it; 10,000 settled in Ohio by 1771.

j. Colonists reliant upon this as it made up 45% exports.

k. Very popular and strengthened bond with Britain.

l. 20 in British America by 1720, encouraging independent learning.

m. British aimed to improve relations with Indigenous Peoples.

n. Committee of Correspondence set up in 1770 to link colonies.

o. Spanish territory improved their offer to runaway slaves in 1738

p. Pennsylvania Assembly look weak for not punishing militia.

q. Attack led to tension between colonists and Indigenous People

r. Virginia lawyer documented 18 crimes committed by George III



You should have 2 facts left – which term links them?

Explain One Consequence of...

The first question in the exam will ask you to describe '**one consequence**' of an aspect of British America. A '**consequence**' is what happens after the event. You must explain the result, then support this with **specific factual information**. Question 1 provides you with a useful way to structure the answer.



Explain **one** consequence of the **Stono Rebellion**. [4]

One feature of the Stono Rebellion was...

The effect of this was...

As a result...

This meant...

1. ...the 1717 Transportation (Piracy) Act. [8]

2. ...the French and Indian War the for American colonists 1754-63. [8]

3. ...the introduction of the Sugar Act. [8]

4. ...the War of Independence for Native Americans. [8]

5. ...the Proclamation Act of 1763. [8]

6. ...the Enlightenment for British America. [8]

7. ...the actions of William Pitt in 1757. [8]

8. ...the introduction of tea in British America. [8]

9. ...the Great Awakening religious revival. [8]



10. ...the British gaining the right of *Asiento* in 1713. [8]

11. ...attempts to collect customs revenue in the colonies. [8]

12. ...the return of Fort Louisbourg to the French in 1748. [8]

13. ...Pontiac's Rebellion 1763-64 for colonists and Indigenous People. [8]

14. ...British taxation on the colonists from 1764. [8]

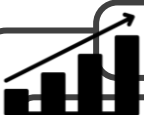
15. ...the Boston Tea Party of 1773. [8]



16. ... the 1775 publication of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*. [8]

17. ...French & Spanish involvement in the War of Independence. [8]

18. ...the Declaration of Independence for slavery. [8]



Writing a narrative



You will be expected to analyse and link events, then make it clear what the outcome was.

Process words

began

became

developed

realised

changed

ended

intensified

grew

followed

worsened

improved

increased

reinforced

encouraged

deteriorated

Linking terms

Therefore...

Because of this...

Thus...

In order to...

As a consequence...

Hence...

This led to...

Combined with...

As a result...

C S S T I N T E N S I F I E D
A B A R H I M P R O V E D D T
S Y E T E E B Z Q R H G E E H
A C F C H I R X X L E B V T U
C O O R A I N E A W N E E E S
O M L E C U S F F K C C L R W
N B L A H L S L O O E A O I O
S I O L A E B E E R R M P O R
E N W I N N E G O D C E E R S
Q E E S G D G R O F T E D A E
U D D E E E A E I E T O D T N
E W E D D D N W I V W H R E E
N I E N C O U R A G E D I D D
C T C C I N C R E A S E D S F
E H I N O R D E R T O H G R O

Use 2 different coloured highlighters to identify

- ☐ process words and
- ☐ linking terms.



There is one term that doesn't appear in the wordsearch – use it in the box below, then complete the consequence.

The 1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored territory to the 1744 situation, ...

British America Quiz Sheet

1. Which Treaty was signed in 1713, dividing America between Britain, France and Spain? **ANSWER:**

2. Which new Southern colony was formed in 1732?
ANSWER:

3. Which plant dye was grown in South Carolina from 1741?
ANSWER:

4. Where was the pirate base in the Bahamas?
ANSWER:

5. Who was the Governor of Virginia, taking direct action to reduce number of pirates?
ANSWER:

6. Which crop was most commonly grown in South Carolina?
ANSWER:

7. Which 1739 War with Spain ended the Asiento agreement early?
ANSWER:

8. Which Spanish colony were runaway slaves able to head to safely from 1733?
ANSWER:

9. Which tropical disease killed many slaves in the summer of 1739?
ANSWER:

10. Which colony introduced the Negro Act of 1740?
ANSWER:

11. What was the name of the servant who claimed to have information about a slave and Catholic conspiracy? **ANSWER:**

12. Outline 2 ways that limited the effectiveness of the colonial customs service?
ANSWER:

13. The 1732 Hat Act affected the trade in fur (or pelts) of which animal?
ANSWER:

14. Outline three effects of the Great Awakening on colonial society.
ANSWER:

15. Explain two changes the Enlightenment had on education.
ANSWER:

British America Quiz Sheet

16. Name two religious revivalists who preached using the new evangelical style.

ANSWER:

17. How did the Great Awakening change the status of women?

ANSWER:

18. How did Benjamin Franklin improve the city of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania?

ANSWER:

19. Which Indigenous group eventually joined the British war effort in 1747?

ANSWER:

20. Why were the colonists angry after the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748?

ANSWER:

21. How did William Pitt improve the British position in the French and Indian War?

ANSWER:

22. Which General captured Quebec from the French in 1759?

ANSWER:

23. What impact did Britain gaining Florida in the 1763 Treaty of Paris have on the freed slaves? **ANSWER:**

24. Which 1764 Act introduced a tax on the colonists to help pay the war debt?

ANSWER:

25. Whose motto was '*no taxation without representation*'?

ANSWER:

26. Who were the members of a militia called 'Minutemen' loyal to?

ANSWER:

27. The Declaration of Independence was the first document to use what term?

ANSWER:

28. The American victory at Saratoga led to which country joining the war?

ANSWER:

29. In 1778, 41% of Britain's navy was in America, this dropped to 13% by 1780. Can you explain this?

ANSWER:

30. Outline 3 consequences of the War of Independence for Indigenous Peoples.

ANSWER: