

Exercise walk-through

## 3.2

# The Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War)

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AP United States History

## Why did victory create new disputes?

### Teaching evidence, paraphrased from CED Topic 3.2

**Before 1763**      British colonial expansion into the interior threatened French–Indian trade networks and Native autonomy.

**After 1763**      Britain gained territory at great expense. Officials sought revenue and tighter control, including limits on westward settlement.

**Try it:** Explain one cause of the war and one problem victory created. For each, name whose interests were threatened.

## Worked reasoning: land, trade and imperial expense

### Cause of the war

More British colonists moved inland. This threatened French–Indian trade networks and Native control of land, increasing rivalry with France.

### Consequence of victory

Britain's **major expansion of territory** came with an **enormous war debt**.

Raising revenue and controlling settlement brought imperial policy into conflict with colonial interests.

Period 3 begins with the North American fighting in 1754 and ends in 1800. The Revolution is one development to explain, not the only possible question.

## One policy, different interests

The **Proclamation of 1763** 1763 restricted colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.

|                          |                                                                  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>British officials</b> | Wanted to limit costly frontier conflict and control settlement. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                               |                                                                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Colonists seeking land</b> | Wanted access to western land after helping Britain win the war. |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                      |                                                                     |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Native groups</b> | Sought to defend their lands while continuing trade with Europeans. |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|

**Try it:** Why could a policy intended to reduce conflict produce colonial opposition? Explain why imperial claims did not mean Native peoples had surrendered their lands.

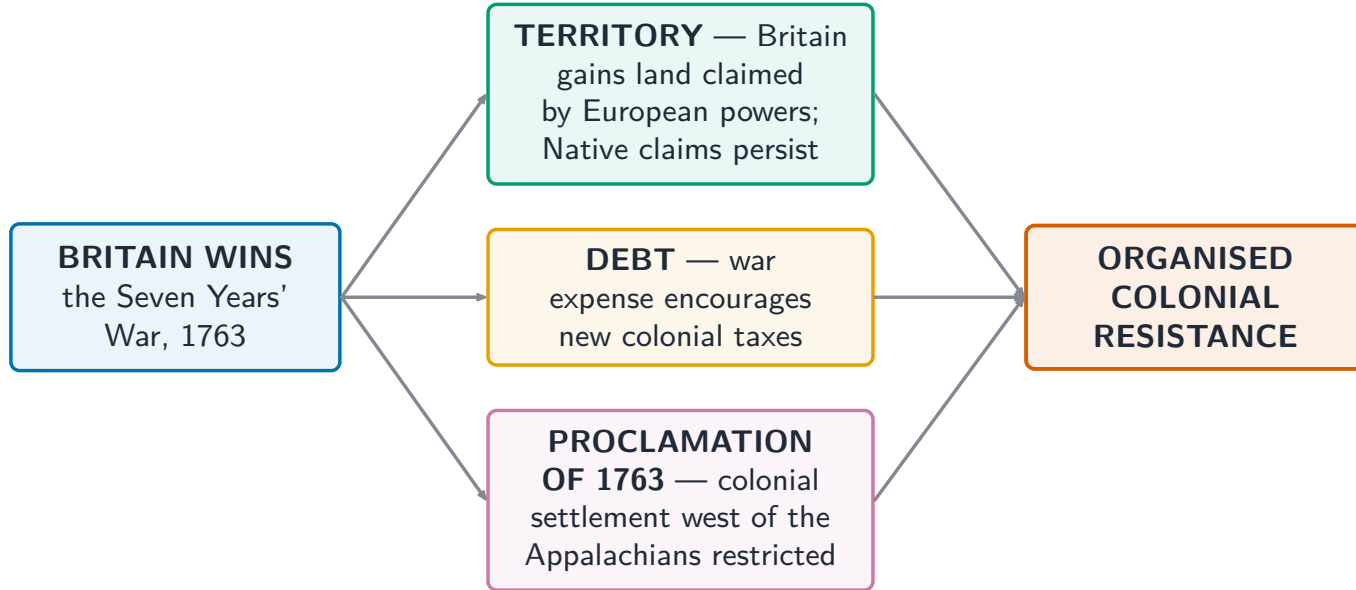
## Worked reasoning: restriction did not settle the conflict

**Policy and response:** British limits on westward settlement challenged the aims of colonists seeking land. Their opposition therefore concerned access to land as well as the cost of taxes.

**Native agency:** Native groups continued trading with Europeans and resisting colonial encroachment. A European territorial claim did not remove Native communities or their resistance.

A wider British empire created problems of revenue and control. Different policies met different interests; victory did not make independence inevitable.

# One victory, three consequences, one response, in detail



War expense encouraged new revenue measures; settlement restrictions also provoked opposition. These were routes to conflict, not a guarantee of independence.

## Exercises 2.1-2.2

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**2.1** State what intensified colonial rivalry and how.

[2]

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**2.2** State the double outcome for Britain.

[2]

## Exercises 2.1-2.2

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**2.1** State what intensified colonial rivalry and how. [2]

**2.1**

- the growing population of the British colonies expanding into the interior, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy

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**2.2** State the double outcome for Britain. [2]

**2.2**

- a major expansion of territorial holdings by defeating the French, at tremendous expense, setting the stage for efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control

## Exercise 2.3 (a)

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**2.3** A victory produced a crisis.

(a) Explain how.

[2]

## Exercise 2.3 (a)

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**2.3** A victory produced a crisis.

(a) Explain how.

[2]

(a)

- the war removed the French threat that made British protection valuable and left a debt that made taxation necessary

## Exercise 2.3 (b)

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**2.3** A victory produced a crisis.

(b) State the two reactions to the westward proclamation.

[2]

## Exercise 2.3 (b)

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**2.3** A victory produced a crisis.

(b) State the two reactions to the westward proclamation.

[2]

(b)

- colonial opposition to the westward restriction; native groups continuing to trade while resisting encroachment

## Exercises 3.1-3.2

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**3.1** Britain's territorial expansion came

[1]

☐

**A** at tremendous expense

**B** at no cost

**C** without war

**D** by purchase

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**3.2** Native groups sought both to continue trading with Europeans and to

[1]

☐

**A** resist encroachments on tribal lands

**B** join the British army

**C** move to Europe

**D** end all trade

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**3.2 A**

- resist encroachments

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A power wins a war and finds its own colonies harder to govern.

(a) State the two mechanisms.

[1]

## Exercise 3.3 (a)

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**3.3** A power wins a war and finds its own colonies harder to govern.

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[1]

(a)

- the removal of the rival threat and the cost of removing it

## Exercise 3.3 (b)

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**3.3** A power wins a war and finds its own colonies harder to govern.

(b) Explain how each follows from the victory.

[2]

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**3.3** A power wins a war and finds its own colonies harder to govern.

(b) Explain how each follows from the victory.

[2]

(b)

- with the French gone, colonists needed British protection less, and the debt incurred required revenue that had to come from somewhere