

Past-paper walk-through

The Seven Years' War (The French and Indian War) ■ 3.2

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 1 Q3
- 2024 Set 1 Q3

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 3

2025 Set 1 ■ Q3

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Briefly describe one political development in British North America from 1607 to 1753.
- (b)** Briefly describe one effect of the Seven Years' War from 1754 to 1765.
- (c)** Briefly explain how one group responded to debates about the rights of British colonists from 1765 to 1783.

Solution 3

(a) Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one political development in British North America from 1607 to 1753. (1 point) — accept any: British American colonies established self-governing institutions.; In New England, political power was based on participatory town meetings.; Enlightenment values encouraged colonists in British North America to assert principles of self-governance.; Colonists' desire for more land prompted conflicts with Native Americans.; Many proprietary and corporate colonies transitioned to direct royal government.; British officials did not consistently enforce mercantilist policies.

Solution 3

(b)

Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one effect of the Seven Years' War from 1754 to 1765. (1 point) — accept any: Great Britain further taxed its North American colonies to pay for the Seven Years' War.; The Seven Years' War led to the end of the French colonies in North America.; The Seven Years' War heightened tensions between the colonists, British officials, and Native American groups.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one group responded to debates about the rights of British colonists from 1765 to 1783. (1 point) — accept any: In response to debates about the rights of British colonists, American colonists believed government violations of their natural rights justified declaring independence.; During the American Revolution, Loyalists attempted to defend the British Crown against Patriots who claimed that the British violated their rights.; Patriots rejected British taxation policies, leading to public protests that criticized the rule of the British Crown.; British officials asserted their right to govern the colonies and sent soldiers to suppress the colonial rebellion.

Question 3

2024 Set 1 ■ Q3

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Briefly describe one British government policy enacted in colonial North America from 1763 to 1776.
- (b)** Briefly explain one similarity OR difference in how TWO groups in North America responded to a British policy from 1763 to 1783.
- (c)** Briefly explain how one specific historical development contributed to the American colonists' victory over Great Britain from 1775 to 1783.

Solution 3

(a)

Mark scheme

- Briefly describe one British government policy enacted in colonial North America from 1763 to 1776. (1 point) — accept any: The British government enacted new taxes to raise revenue.; The British government collected taxes without colonial representation in Parliament.; The British government established the Proclamation Line to reduce tensions with Native Americans by preventing settlers from moving westward.; British officials blockaded American ports to assert imperial authority over the colonies.

Solution 3

(b) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain one similarity OR difference in how TWO groups in North America responded to a British policy from 1763 to 1783. (1 point) — accept any: While loyalists sought to remain loyal to the crown, Patriots argued that colonists should fight for their liberties.; Native Americans supported the Royal Proclamation of 1763 preventing colonial encroachment, while the colonists defied the Proclamation of 1763 moving west.; The Sons and Daughters of Liberty both protested policies through supporting boycotts on British imported goods.; During the Revolutionary War some Native American nations, such as the Kanien'kahà:ka [Mohawk] allied with the British, while other nations, such as the Oneida Nation, allied with the colonists.; Northern merchants and Southern plantation owners

Solution 3

opposed the imposition of taxes on trade in the colonies.; Puritans in New England disliked the Quebec Act because it tolerated Catholicism, while southern planters disliked the Quebec Act because it prevented settlement on land that they claimed.; Merchants in New England responded to the Stamp Act by boycotting British goods, but merchants in the Caribbean did not boycott goods and remained loyal to the British government.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Briefly explain how one specific historical development contributed to the American colonists' victory over Great Britain from 1775 to 1783. (1 point) — accept any: Assistance from European allies helped the Patriots overcome the British advantage and win the war.; The actions of colonial militias helped overcome Great Britain's overwhelming military and financial advantage and contributed to the colonist victory over Great Britain.; Colonial women provided important material and financial support to the Patriot cause.; George Washington led the Continental Army and his military leadership helped to defeat the British.; The colonists' ideological commitment and resilience helped the Patriots overcome the British advantage and win the war.