

Exercise walk-through

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

eXercise

You must be able to

- state what intensified colonial rivalry in the mid-18th century
- state the double outcome for Britain
- state the two reactions to the westward proclamation
- explain how a victory produced a crisis

Method — Rivalry

Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy. Colonial growth was itself the pressure.

Method — Double outcome

Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies. Victory and debt in one sentence.

Method — Two reactions

Attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward **generated colonial opposition**, while **native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands**. Neither party was satisfied.

Method — Victory into crisis

The war removed the French threat that had made British protection valuable, and left a debt that made British taxation necessary. Both halves of the crisis come from the same victory.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State what intensified colonial rivalry and how.

Solution 2.1

Method: Rivalry

Worked steps

the growing population of the British colonies expanding into the interior **B1**, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State the double outcome for Britain.

Solution 2.2

Method: Double outcome

Worked steps

a major expansion of territorial holdings by defeating the French **B1**, at tremendous expense, setting the stage for efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

A victory produced a crisis.

- (a) Explain how.
- (b) State the two reactions to the westward proclamation.

Solution 2.3

Worked steps

(a) the war removed the French threat that made British protection valuable **B1** and left a debt that made taxation necessary **B1**. (b) colonial opposition to the westward restriction **B1**; native groups continuing to trade while resisting encroachment **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Britain's territorial expansion came

A at tremendous expense

B at no cost

C without war

D by purchase

Solution 3.1

Method: Double outcome

A at tremendous expense



B at no cost

C without war

D by purchase

Worked steps

A. at tremendous expense.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Native groups sought both to continue trading with Europeans and to

A resist encroachments on tribal lands

B join the British army

C move to Europe

D end all trade

Solution 3.2

Method: Two reactions

A resist encroachments on tribal lands



B join the British army

C move to Europe

D end all trade

Worked steps

A. resist encroachments.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

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

- (a) State the two mechanisms.
- (b) Explain how each follows from the victory.

Solution 3.3

Method: Double outcome

Worked steps

(a) the removal of the rival threat and the cost of removing it **B1**. (b) with the French gone, colonists needed British protection less **B1**, and the debt incurred required revenue that had to come from somewhere **B1**.