

Option P2: British America, 1713–83: empire and revolution

Key topic 1: British settlement in North America, 1713–41

1 Developments in colonial society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of expansion and immigration on society: the pattern of settlement and tensions among social groups. • Economic developments: trade with Britain and with the West Indies, the importance of tobacco, <u>the impact of piracy, including the activities of 'Black Sam' Bellamy and Edward Teach ('Blackbeard')</u>, the introduction of tea. • The impact of piracy, including the activities of 'Black Sam' Bellamy and Edward Teach ('Blackbeard'). The suppression of piracy in American waters: King George I's Proclamation and the Piracy Act (1717), the work of Governor Spotswood.
2 Slavery in North America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transatlantic slave trade and 'Atlantic trade triangle'; British monopoly on supplying enslaved people to Spanish colonies. • The impact of slavery on the development of tobacco and rice plantations. • The impact of slavery on colonial society; the position of enslaved people within society and the treatment of fugitives within the colonies; the significance of Spain's decision to protect runaways in Florida.
3 Problems within the colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slave revolts in the Carolinas: the Stono Rebellion (1739); <u>the significance of Spain's decision to protect runaways in Florida</u>. • The New York Conspiracy (1741). • The problem of sSmuggling, attempts to collect customs revenue and to control the fur trade.

Subtopic 1

1. Impact of piracy moved from bp3 to bp2 as this the impact can be understood primarily as an economic development.
2. *'the introduction of tea'* removed from bp2 to simplify teaching.

Subtopic 2

1. *'British monopoly on supplying enslaved people'* removed from bp1 as it is tangential to the content covered in this subtopic.
2. The *'significance of Spain's decision to protect runaways'* moved to Subtopic 3 as it fits better alongside the Stono rebellion.

Subtopic 3

1. As noted above, Spain's decision to protect runaways moved here from Subtopic 2.
2. *'Problem of smuggling'* amended to simply *'smuggling'* to remove ambiguity about who the problem is for.

Key topic 2: A disrupted society, 1742–64	
1 The impact of cultural developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious revivals, <u>including the Great Awakening and revivalist preachers.</u> in the Middle Colonies and New England. The Enlightenment: the emphasis on education; the growth of newspapers and public libraries. The significance of Benjamin Franklin as a writer, philanthropist and intellectual.
2 War <u>in the colonies</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relations with the French and with Indigenous peoples during and after King George's War (1744–48). The French and Indian War (1754–63) in North America and the role of Wolfe in Canada. The significance of the Treaty of Paris (1763) and the Proclamation Act (1763).
3 The aftermath of the French and Indian war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The impact of the war on <u>American colonists'</u> relations with Britain. Opposition to the Sugar Act (1764). Relations with Indigenous peoples, including Pontiac's Rebellion (1763–64). The Paxton Boys: their actions and impact.

Subtopic 1

'Middle Colonies and New England' replaced by 'including the Great Awakening, and revivalist preachers'. This has been done to make explicit which aspects of the religious revivals need to be studied.

Subtopic 2

Subtopic heading amended to make it more explicit (no change in what is taught).

Subtopic 3

Added 'American colonists' to make clear it is *their* relations with Britain that needs to be studied.

Key topic 3: The loss of an empire, 1765–83

1 British and American colonist relations with Britain: the stirrings of rebellion growing opposition, 1765-75	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of <u>Opposition to</u> British policies: –American opposition to the Stamp Act. The <u>the</u> Sons of Liberty and the Boston Massacre (1770).• British and American relations: the Boston Tea Party (1773) and the Intolerable Acts (1774).• The significance of the First and Second Continental Congresses, 1774–75.
2 The War of Independence 1775-83	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The influence of Thomas Paine's 'Common Sense'. The significance of the Declaration of Independence. The role of Thomas Jefferson.• Key American victories: Saratoga (1777) and Yorktown (1781). The significance of Washington's role, British mistakes, and French and Spanish involvement in the war.• The Peace of Paris (1783), including the role of Franklin.
3 Consequences of the war in America	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of the Declaration of <u>American</u> independence for slavery.• The consequences of the war for Indigenous peoples.• The impact of the war on Loyalists, including their resettlement in Nova Scotia and Niagara.

Subtopic 1

1. Subtopic heading changed from '*British and American colonist relations: the stirrings of rebellion*' to become '*American colonist relations with Britain: growing opposition*'. This wording better reflects the content of the bullet points.

2. Bp1 re-written to make clear that Stamp Act, the Sons of Liberty and Boston massacre are all linked by, and need to be understood as, opposition to British policies.

Subtopic 3

Bp1 changed from '*Declaration of Independence*' to '*American independence*' as it was not the Declaration that had significance, but independence itself.