

# Paper 3 Revision Guide:

## *Britain: Losing and Gaining an Empire, 1763-1914*



## Suggested Revision Strategies

- **Key Questions:** Use the key revision questions to create a fresh set of notes covering the entire unit.
- **Flash Cards:** Create a set of flash cards highlighting important revision points. For example, you could have a list or a mind map of the main factors driving the changing nature of the Royal Navy, or the main impacts of the Indian Rebellion of 1857. Or maybe a summary of the key events of the Revolts in Upper and Lower Canada. Use these for quick revision and for reading during 'dead' times – when you're waiting for a bus, for example.
- **Mnemonics:** This is when you take the first letter of a series of words you want to remember and then make a new sentence. You could use a mnemonic to help you remember the Governors of New South Wales from Phillips to Macquarie, for example.
- **Mind Maps:** Select one of the key revision questions and construct a mind map covering the key points of the topic. Gradually fill this out with greater detail, for example, specific evidence that could be used to support an argument in an essay.
- **Learning Objectives:** Go back through each relevant topic booklet. Select learning objectives at random from the first pages of each booklet and see if you are still able to fulfill the objective. Tick these off when you are confident that you can do so!
- **Key Terms:** Use the key terminology lists from each topic booklet to create flash cards/post-its with key vocabulary. Test yourself on the definition of each. Extend yourself by commenting on the significance/application of the term in the theme.
- **Practice Exam Technique:** As you revise key topics, plan 5 or 6 points to make about the causes/consequences/key features/changes relating to major developments.
- **Practice Section B/Section C Exam Planning:** Select a sample Section B or Section C exam question. Plot out your response in 3-4 key bullet points to represent your 3-4 arguments/paragraphs.
- **Timed Essays:** Try doing some timed essays. You could use the sample questions from this booklet, or select one of the questions you have already completed for homework. This will make it easier to write a good essay when it comes to the exam.

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## Breadth 1: Changing Nature and Extent of Trade, 1763-1914

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# Outline of Breadth One Content

Below is a copy of the precise content that you could potentially be examined on, as outlined in the Edexcel specification.

Bullet Point 1	<p><u>Reasons for, and nature of, the changing patterns of trade, 1763-1914:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The importance of government policy:</li><li>• The abolition of the slave trade 1807</li><li>• The adoption of free trade 1842–46</li><li>• The repeal of the Navigation Acts 1849</li></ul>
Bullet Point 2	<p><u>The changing importance of ports, entrepôts and trade routes within the UK and throughout the Empire, 1763-1914:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The acquisition of Singapore 1819</li><li>• The acquisition of Hong Kong 1842</li><li>• The opening up of Shanghai to trade 1842</li><li>• The purchase of the Suez Canal shares 1875</li><li>• The acquisition of Zanzibar 1890</li><li>• The lease of Weihaiwei 1898</li></ul>

# Breadth One Topics

The topics below cover Breadth Study 1 for Paper 3. Structure your revision around the following in order to have a firm grasp on the examinable content.

Key Revision Topics	Topic Booklet	Tick when revised
<b>Reasons for, and nature of, the changing patterns of trade, 1763-1914</b>		
The Abolition of the Slave Trade	2	
The Adoption of Free Trade	3	
The Repeal of the Navigation Acts	4	
<b>The changing importance of ports, entrepôts and trade routes within the UK and throughout the Empire, 1763-1914</b>		
The Acquisition of Singapore	5	
The Acquisition of Hong Kong	6	
The Opening Up of Shanghai	7	
The Purchase of Suez Canal Shares	8	
The Acquisition of Zanzibar	9	
The Lease of Weihaiwei	10	

# Breadth One: Key Questions

Use the following key questions to test your knowledge during revision – can you confidently answer all of them?

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## Reasons for, and nature of, the changing patterns of trade, 1763-1914

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- Why was slavery important to the British Empire pre-1807?
- Why did British attitudes and policy towards slavery change by 1807?
- What are the main reasons for the abolition of slave trade, and which of these is most significant?
- Explain what is meant by 'free trade', and the key concepts associated with this.
- Why did free trade emerge as an economic theory, and what were the differing approaches towards the theory in Britain?
- Why was free trade ultimately adopted in Britain, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- What were the Navigation Acts, and what was their purpose?
- Evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of the Navigation Acts.
- Why were the Navigation Acts repealed, and what was the most significant reason for this?

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## The changing importance of ports, entrepôts and trade routes within the UK and throughout the Empire, 1763-1914

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- Why was Singapore established as a trading post by the British?
- Why did Singapore flourish as a trading post?
- What was the most significant reason for the British acquisition of Singapore?
- What was the First Opium War, and why was it significant?
- Why did the British acquire Hong Kong, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- Why did the British intend to open Shanghai up for trade?
- Why were the British able to maintain a presence in Shanghai?
- To what extent was expansion in Asia significant in explaining the success of British trade in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
- What circumstances led to the construction of the Suez Canal?
- What was the significance of the Suez Canal?
- Why did the British become involved in the Suez Canal, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- Why is Zanzibar a significant location?
- How did the British become involved in Zanzibar?
- Why did the British become more involved in Zanzibar, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- Why is Weihaiwei a significant location?
- What was the nature of tensions between Britain and Russia in Asia in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
- Why did the British obtain the lease of Weihaiwei, and what was the most significant reason for this?

# Sample Exam Questions

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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Below are sample Paper 3 questions that could require your knowledge of Breadth Study 1. For the sample Section C questions below, plot out a paragraph plan of how you would respond to the question.

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## Sample Section C Questions

- To what extent did economic interests govern the expansion of the British Empire during the years 1763-1914?
- To what extent was the acquisition of the Suez Canal a new departure for British trading policy in the years 1763-1914?
- How far can the repeal of the Navigation Acts in 1849 be regarded as a key turning point in the changing patterns of trade in the years 1763-1914?
- How far was the adoption of free trade in 1842–46, the key factor in the growth of British global trade in the years 1763–1914?
- How far do you agree that the willingness to use force to expand British commerce was a key factor in British commercial success in the years 1763–1914?

# Key Dates: Breadth One

## Suggested Revision Activity

For the events listed below, create a flashcard with the event on one side and an explanation of its significance/impact on the other.

1763	Britain defeats France in the Seven Years' War
1775	American War of Independence begins
1776	Adam Smith published 'The Wealth of Nations'
1779	Free trade granted to Ireland after consultations with Adam Smith
1783	Quakers first petition Parliament to abolish slave trade
1789	French Revolution begins
1791	Haitian Rebellion begins (ends 1804)
1793	War with revolutionary France begins (ends 1802)
1803	War with Napoleonic France begins
1805	Victory at Battle of Trafalgar
1807	Abolition of the Slave Trade Act
1813	Charter Act affects EIC trade in Asia
1815	Victory at Waterloo over Napoleon, end of Napoleonic Wars
	Parliament passes Corn Laws
1819	Singapore founded by East India Company
1830	Election of the Whigs
	Lord Palmerston becomes foreign secretary
1832	Representation of the People Act passed
1833	Abolition of slavery in West Indies
1834	Foundation of Conservative Party
1838	Foundation of Anti-Corn Law League
1839	Chinese blockade of Canton
1841	Conservative election victory sees Peel become Prime Minister
1842	Victory in First Opium War
	Treaty of Nanking signed
	Acquisition of Hong Kong from China
	China opened up to trade
1846	Irish famine
	Repeal of Corn Laws
1849	Abolition of Navigation Acts
1850	Taiping Rebellion begins (ends 1864)
1854	Shanghai Municipal Council established
1869	Construction of Suez Canal completed
1875	Purchase of Suez Canal shares
1882	British occupation of Egypt (veiled protectorate)
1890	Zanzibar declared a British protectorate
1896	Anglo-Zanzibari War (shortest war in history)
1898	British lease of Weihaiwei



# Key Terms: Breadth One

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key terms listed below, create a flashcard with the term on one side and its definition on the other, along with an explanation of its importance.

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- abolitionist
- Anglo-Zanzibar War
- Anti-Corn eLaw Leagu
- balance of trade
- Canton
- East India Company
- *entrepôt*
- free trade
- geopolitics
- German East Africa
- Great Game
- gunboat diplomacy
- Hong Kong
- imperialism
- Khedive
- mercantilism
- Napoleonic Wars
- Navigation Acts
- *Nemesis*
- opium
- plantation
- Port Arthur
- protectionism
- Quakers
- Representation of the People Act
- Saint-Domingue
- Scramble for Africa
- Shanghai
- Shangahi Municipal Council

- Singapore
- Slave Trade Act
- Slavery Abolition Act
- Straits of Malacca
- Suez Canal
- Sugar Act
- Sultan
- Taiping Rebellion
- Tanganyika/Tanzania
- Tories
- Treaty of Nanking
- Weihaiwei
- Whigs
- Zanzibar

# Key Figures: Breadth One

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## Suggested Revision Activity

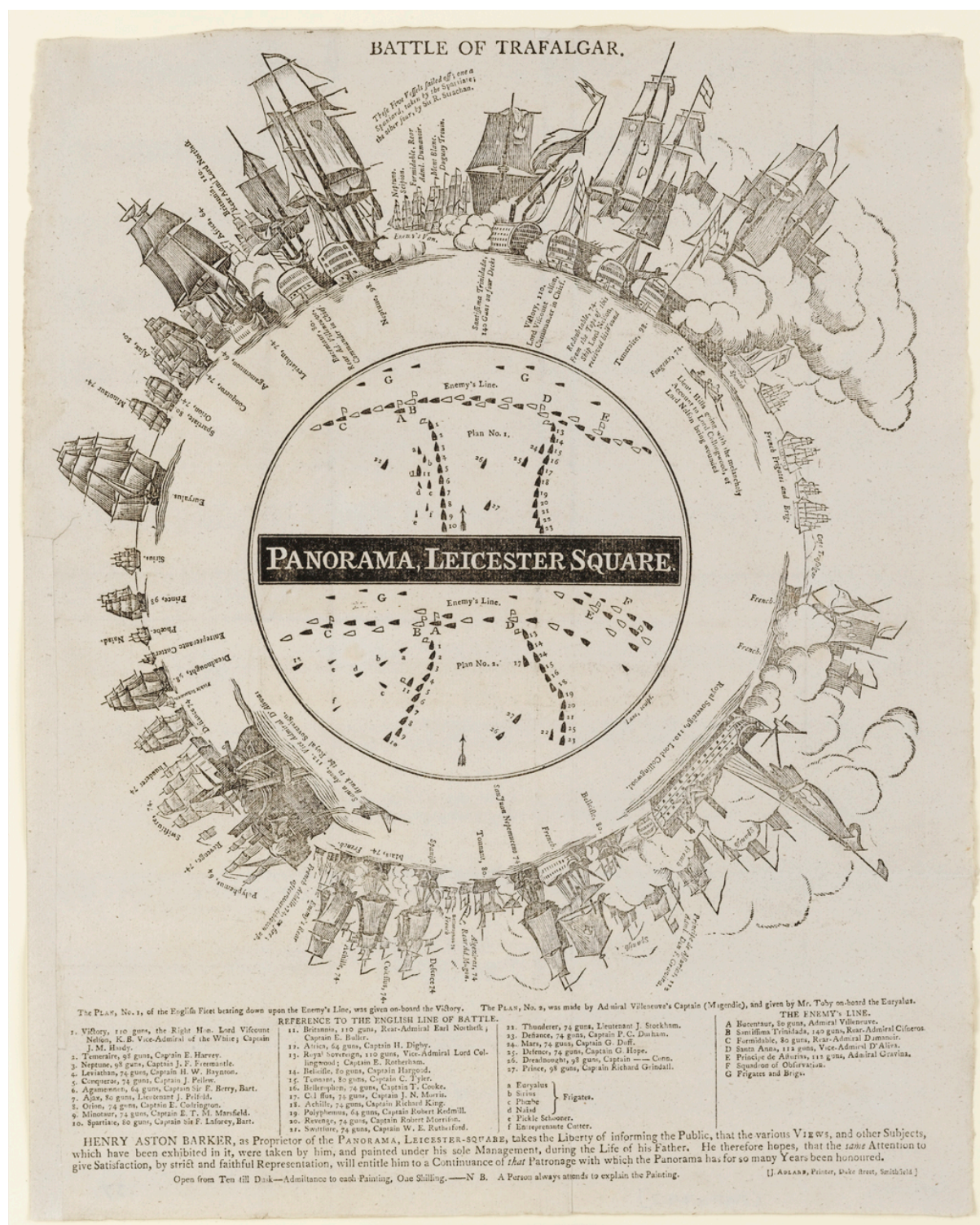
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For the key figures listed below, create a flashcard with their name on one side and key facts about the figure on the other, along with an explanation of their significance.

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- Benjamin Disraeli
- William Mackinnon
- Lord Palmerston
- Robert Peel
- Carl Peters
- Stamford Raffles
- Rothschild Family
- Lord Russell
- Adam Smith
- William Wilberforce

## Breadth 2: The Changing Nature of the Royal Navy



# Outline of Breadth Two Content

Below is a copy of the precise content that you could potentially be examined on, as outlined in the Edexcel specification.

Bullet Point 1	<p><u>The changing Royal Navy, 1763-1914:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The significance of changing ship types</li><li>• The growing role of commerce protection, including protecting, and later suppressing, the slave trade</li><li>• Suppressing piracy and defending British commerce (including the attack on Algiers, 1816)</li><li>• The work of exploration and mapping (including Captain Cook's exploration of the South Seas, 1768-71)</li></ul>
Bullet Point 2	<p><u>The importance of the acquisition and retention of key strategic bases around the globe, 1763-1914:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Retention of Gibraltar, 1783</li><li>• Acquisition of Malta, Ceylon and Cape Town, 1815</li><li>• Acquisition of the Falklands, 1833</li><li>• Acquisition of Aden, 1839</li><li>• Acquisition of Cyprus, 1878</li></ul>

## Breadth Two Topics

The topics below cover Breadth Study 2 for Paper 3. Structure your revision around the following in order to have a firm grasp on the examinable content.

Key Revision Topics	Topic Booklet	Tick when revised
<b>The changing Royal Navy, 1763-1914</b>		
The significance of changing ship types	11	
The growing role of commerce protection, including protecting, and later suppressing, the slave trade	12	
Suppressing piracy and defending British commerce (including the attack on Algiers, 1816)	12	
The work of exploration and mapping (including Captain Cook's exploration of the South Seas, 1768-71)	13	
<b>The importance of the acquisition and retention of key strategic bases around the globe, 1763-1914</b>		
Retention of Gibraltar, 1783	14	
Acquisition of Malta, Ceylon and Cape Town, 1815	14	
Acquisition of the Falklands, 1833	14	
Acquisition of Aden, 1839	14	
Acquisition of Cyprus, 1878	14	

## Breadth Two: Key Questions

Use the following key questions to test your knowledge during revision – can you confidently answer all of them?

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### The changing Royal Navy, 1763-1914

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- What were the major changes in naval tactics between 1763-1914?
- What were the major developments in ship types and technologies between 1763-1914?
- Why did the Royal Navy expand and develop, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- What was the nature of the relationship between the Royal and merchant navies by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century?
- How did the relationship between the Royal Navy and slave trade change?
- Why did the relationship between the Royal Navy and slave trade change?
- How effective was the Royal Navy in disrupting the slave trade?
- How effective was the Royal Navy in disrupting piracy?
- What were the main motivations for the Royal Navy's involvement in disrupting the slave trade and piracy?
- Why was mapping and exploration of increasing importance to the Royal Navy?
- What happened on Captain Cook's exploration of the South Seas?
- Why did Captain Cook make his South Seas voyages?
- To what extent were Captain Cook's voyages in the South Seas significant?

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### The importance of the acquisition and retention of key strategic bases around the globe, 1763-1914

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- What were the key naval bases acquired by the British navy between 1763-1914?
- Why did Britain retain Gibraltar?
- Why did Britain acquire Malta?
- Why did Britain acquire Ceylon?
- Why did Britain acquire Cape Town?
- Why did Britain acquire Cyprus?
- Why did Britain acquire Aden?
- Why did Britain acquire the Falklands?
- Overall, what were the main reasons for the acquisition of naval bases around the globe, and which reason was the most significant?

# Sample Exam Questions

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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Below are sample Paper 3 questions that could require your knowledge of Breadth Study 2. For the sample Section C questions below, plot out a paragraph plan of how you would respond to the question.

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## Sample Section C Questions

- To what extent did the role of the Royal Navy change as a result of Britain's expanding imperial interests in the years 1763-1914?
- How far do you agree that economic interests were the most significant motivation behind the expansion of the Royal Navy in the years 1763-1914?
- To what extent do you agree that the Royal Navy evolved mainly as a result of exploration between the years of 1763-1914?
- To what extent is it reasonable to suggest that the expansion of the Royal Navy in the years 1763-1914 was the result of political imperatives?
- How far do you agree that the role of the Royal Navy did not substantially change in the years 1763-1914?
- How far can the acquisition of strategic bases in 1815 be regarded as the most significant development in the growth of Britain's global maritime power in the years 1763-1914?



# Key Dates: Breadth Two

## Suggested Revision Activity

For the events listed below, create a flashcard with the event on one side and an explanation of its significance/impact on the other.

1763	End of the Seven Years' War, naval supremacy established Budget cuts to the Royal Navy begin
1768	Captain Cook's voyages to the South Seas and circumnavigation begin (end 1871)
1781	Royal Navy defeated during American War of Independence at Chesapeake Bay
1783	Retention of Gibraltar
1789	French Revolution begins
1791	Haitian Rebellion begins (ends 1804)
1793	War with revolutionary France begins (ends 1802)
1794	First experimental steamship ( <i>HMS Kent</i> ) launched
1803	War with Napoleonic France begins
1805	Victory at Battle of Trafalgar (naval supremacy achieved)
1808	West Africa squadron launched to combat slave trade
1815	Victory at Waterloo over Napoleon, end of Napoleonic Wars Britain acquires Ceylon Britain acquires Malta Britain acquires Cape Town
1816	America launches the first steam-powered warship Bombardment of Algiers
1820	Bombardment of Mocha (until sultan accepts commercial treaty)
1827	Beginning of blockade on Berbera (until 1832)
1833	Britain acquires Falkland Islands
1839	Britain acquires Aden
1843	Britain launches first steam-propelled frigates
1845	France launches first steam-propelled frigates
1850	France launches the battleship <i>Napoleon</i> (steam-powered) End of the Age of Sail Beginning of Anglo-French naval arms race
1859	French build first ironclad warship
1861	British launch first ironclad warship ( <i>HMS Warrior</i> )
1873	Britain abandons the use of sail altogether
1878	British acquisition of Cyprus
1889	Naval Defence Act passed
1906	<i>HMS Dreadnought</i> launched
1914	Beginning of WWI End of the <i>Pax Britannia</i>

# Key Terms: Breadth Two

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key terms listed below, create a flashcard with the term on one side and its definition on the other, along with an explanation of its importance.

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- Aden
- Age of Sail
- Age of Steam
- Barbary States
- Battle of Trafalgar
- bombardment of Algiers
- broadside
- Cape Town
- cartography
- Ceylon
- circumnavigation
- corsair
- Cyprus
- *HMS Devastation*
- *HMS Dreadnought*
- Falkland Islands
- Freetown
- frigate
- Gibraltar
- hegemony
- impressment/press gangs
- ironclad
- *HMS Kent*
- Malta
- merchant navy
- Naval Defence Act 1889
- *HMS Nemesis*
- *Pax Britannia*
- privateers

- prize money
- Royal Navy
- ship of the line
- South Seas
- two power standard
- *HMS Victory*
- *HMS Warrior*
- West Africa Squadron

# Key Figures: Breadth Two

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key figures listed below, create a flashcard with their name on one side and key facts about the figure on the other, along with an explanation of their significance.

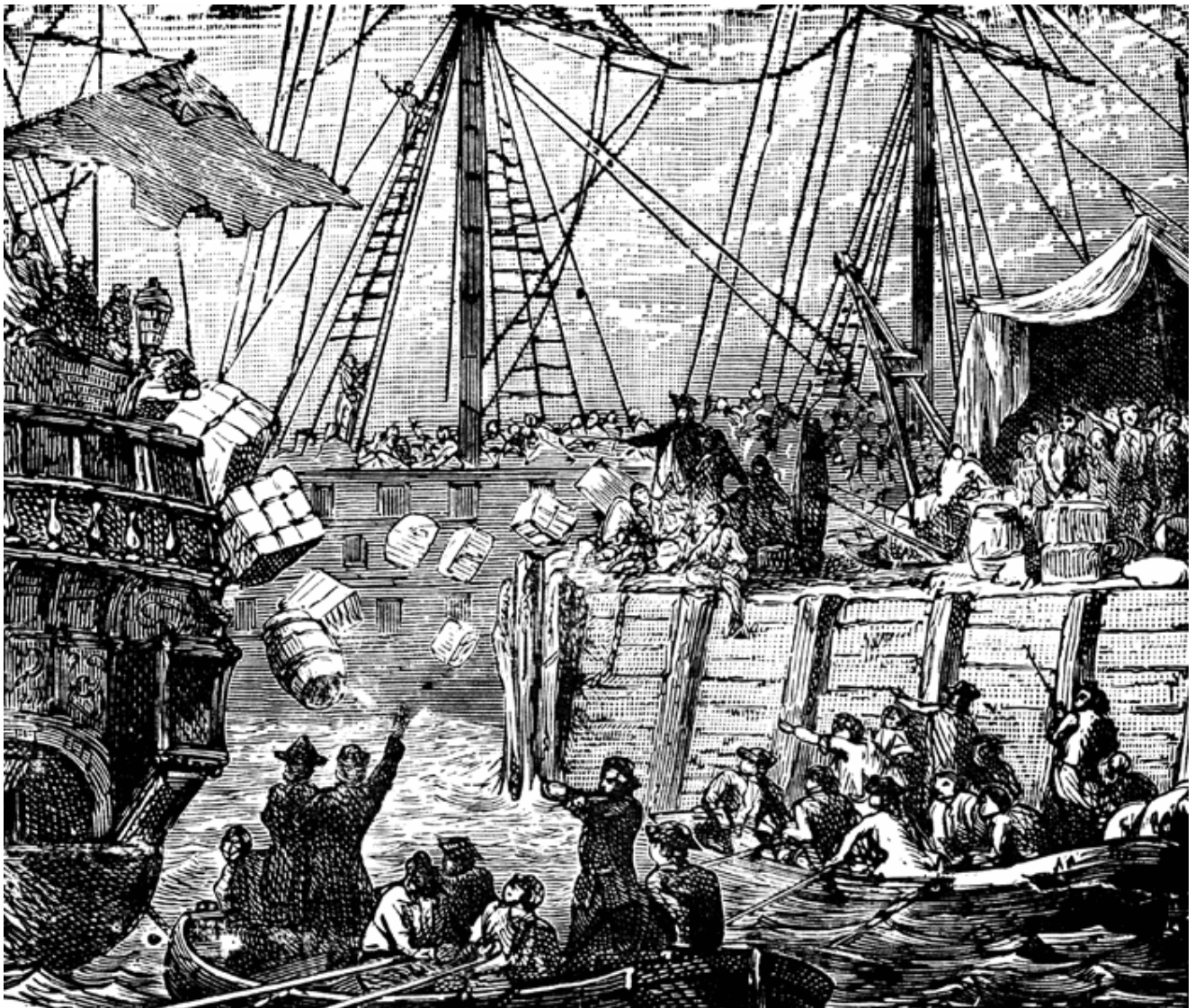
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- Captain James Cook
- Benjamin Disraeli
- Admiral John Fisher
- Lord Gladstone
- Admiral Horatio Nelson
- Lord Palmerston

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# Depth 1: The Loss of the American Colonies, 1770-83

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# Outline of Depth One Content

Below is a copy of the precise content that you could potentially be examined on, as outlined in the Edexcel specification.

Bullet Point 1	<u>Tensions between colonists and the British, 1770–75:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The issue of custom collection and tea duties, including the Boston Tea Party;</li><li>• The Coercive Acts 1774 and their impact</li></ul>
Bullet Point 2	<u>Outbreak of War, 1775–76:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clashes between British forces and rebels, 1775–76</li><li>• The Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation</li></ul>
Bullet Point 3	<u>Britain's defeat, 1778–83:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French and Spanish involvement</li><li>• Britain's limited military resources</li><li>• The defeats of Burgoyne 1778, and Cornwallis 1781</li><li>• The decision to seek peace and accept the Treaty of Paris</li><li>• Impact of defeat on Britain 1783</li></ul>

# Depth One Topics

The topics below cover Depth Study 1 for Paper 3. Structure your revision around the following in order to have a firm grasp on the examinable content.

Key Revision Topics	Topic Booklet	Tick when revised
<b>Tensions between colonists and the British, 1770–75</b>		
The issue of custom collection and tea duties, including the Boston Tea Party;	15,16,17	
The Coercive Acts 1774 and their impact	17	
<b>Outbreak of War, 1775–76</b>		
Clashes between British forces and rebels, 1775–76	18	
The Declaration of Independence and Articles of Confederation	18	
<b>Britain's defeat, 1778–83</b>		
French and Spanish involvement	19	
Britain's limited military resources	19	
The defeats of Burgoyne 1778, and Cornwallis 1781	19	
The decision to seek peace and accept the Treaty of Paris	20	
Impact of defeat on Britain 1783	20	

# Depth One: Key Questions

Use the following key questions to test your knowledge during revision – can you confidently answer all of them?

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## Tensions between colonists and the British

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- What were the benefits of living in the American colonies?
- What were the reasons for increased tensions between the British and the colonists?
- How did colonists act towards the British because of these tensions?
- In what ways were the colonists divided in their approach?
- Why did the Boston Tea Party occur?
- What happened during the Boston Tea Party, and why was it significant?
- What were the Coercive Acts, and what was their impact?

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## Outbreak of War, 1775-76

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- What were the First and Second Continental Congresses, and why were they significant?
- What were the early events of the War of Independence, and why were they significant?
- What were the main details of the Articles of Confederation and the Declaration of Independence?
- Why did the War of Independence break out, and what was the most significant reason for this?

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## British defeat, 1778-83

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- What was the significance of the Battle of Saratoga?
- What was the nature, and significance, of French and Spanish intervention in the war?
- What was the significance of the Battle of Yorktown?
- What was the most significant turning point in the war?
- Why did the colonists win the war, and what is the most significant reason for this?
- What was the nature of the Peace of Paris?
- What was the impact of the war on Britain?
- Why did the war end, and what was the most significant reason for this?



# Sample Exam Questions

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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Below are sample Paper 3 questions that could require your knowledge of Depth Study 1. For the sample Section B questions below, plot out a paragraph plan of how you would respond to the question.

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## Sample Section B Questions

- How far do you agree that the cause of the American Revolution was the introduction of the Tea Act in 1773?
- How far do you agree that the primary cause of the American War of Independence was the ideological difference between the American and British points of view over taxation?

# Key Dates: Depth One

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the events listed below, create a flashcard with the event on one side and an explanation of its significance/impact on the other.

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1763	End of Seven Years' War
1767	Townshend Duties
1770	Boston Massacre
1772	First Committee of Correspondence established
1773	Tea Act passed Boston Tea Party
1774	Coercive Acts passed Continental Congress meets for the first time
1775	Battles of Lexington and Concord Battle of Bunker Hill
1776	Drawing up of new Constitution Declaration of Independence signed
1777	Battle of Saratoga Constitution approved Congress
1778	France enters the war
1779	Spain enters the war
1781	British surrender at Yorktown
1783	Peace of Paris

# Key Terms: Depth One

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key terms listed below, create a flashcard with the term on one side and its definition on the other, along with an explanation of its importance.

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- Articles of Confederation
- Battle of Bunker Hill
- Battles of Lexington and Concord
- Battle of Saratoga
- Battle of Yorktown
- Boston Massacre
- Boston Tea Party
- Chesapeake Bay
- Coercive Acts 1774
- colonial assembly
- Committees of Correspondence
- Continental Army
- Continental Congresses
- Declaration of Independence
- loyalists
- Massachusetts
- militia
- neutrals
- New England
- no taxation without representation
- patriots
- Peace of Paris
- Sons of Liberty
- Tea Act 1773
- Thirteen Colonies
- Townshend Duties

# Key Figures: Depth One

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key figures listed below, create a flashcard with their name on one side and key facts about the figure on the other, along with an explanation of their significance.

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- Sam Adams
- General Burgoyne
- General Clinton
- General Cornwallis
- Benjamin Franklin
- General Gage
- General Gates
- King George III
- William Pitt
- Paul Revere
- George Washington

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## Depth 2: The Birth of British Australia, 1788-1829

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# Outline of Depth Two Content

Below is a copy of the precise content that you could potentially be examined on, as outlined in the Edexcel specification.

Bullet Point 1	<u>Australia's role as a penal colony from 1788:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The importance of Lachlan Macquarie</li><li>• The development of Sydney</li><li>• Land grants to ex-convicts and development up the Hawkesbury River</li><li>• The growth of Macquarie towns</li></ul>
Bullet Point 2	<u>Impact of British settlement on Aborigines, 1788-1829:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New South Wales</li><li>• Tasmania</li></ul>
Bullet Point 3	<u>The spreading impact:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Penal settlement in Van Diemen's Land 1803</li><li>• Development of whaling</li><li>• First crossing of the Blue Mountains 1813</li><li>• First settlements in Western Australia 1826</li><li>• Extent of colonial control by 1829</li></ul>

## Depth Two Topics

The topics below cover Depth Study 2 for Paper 3. Structure your revision around the following in order to have a firm grasp on the examinable content.

Key Revision Topics	Topic Booklet	Tick when revised
<b>Australia's role as a penal colony from 1788</b>		
The importance of Lachlan Macquarie	21,22,23	
The development of Sydney	21,22,23	
Land grants to ex-convicts and development up the Hawkesbury River	23	
The growth of Macquarie towns	23	
<b>Impact of British settlement on Aborigines, 1788-1829</b>		
New South Wales	24	
Tasmania	24	
<b>The spreading impact</b>		
Penal settlement in Van Diemen's Land 1803	25	
Development of whaling	25	
First crossing of the Blue Mountains 1813	25	
First settlements in Western Australia 1826	25	
Extent of colonial control by 1829	25	

## Depth Two: Key Questions

Use the following key questions to test your knowledge during revision – can you confidently answer all of them?

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### The establishment of a penal colony from 1788

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- Why did the British establish a penal colony in Australia, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- What problems did the First Fleet face upon arriving in New South Wales, and how did they solve them?
- How successful was the First Fleet in dealing with these problems?
- What were the Rum Years, and what was the consequence of these?
- Why did the nature of the colony shift under Macquarie?
- What policies did Macquarie introduce during his term, and what was their impact?
- How successful was Macquarie in transforming New South Wales?

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### The Impact of British settlement on Aborigines, 1788-1829

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- What was life like in Australia before the arrival of the British?
- How did British people perceive Aborigines?
- What was the nature of interactions between the British and Aborigines in New South Wales and Tasmania, and to what extent were these different?
- What factors determined the British attitudes towards Aborigines, and which was the most significant of these?

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### The Spreading Impact

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- In what ways did the colony of New South Wales transform between 1803-29?
- How successful was the colony of New South Wales by 1829?



# Sample Exam Questions

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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Below are sample Paper 3 questions that could require your knowledge of Depth Study 2. For the sample Section B questions below, plot out a paragraph plan of how you would respond to the question.

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## Sample Section B Questions

- How accurate is it to say that policy towards the Aboriginal people in Australia was determined by the settlers of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land?
- 'By 1829, British settlement in Australia had effectively been transformed from an outdoor prison into an imperial policy.' How far do you agree with this comment on the Australian colonies in the late 1820s?

## Key Dates: Depth Two

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### Suggested Revision Activity

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For the events listed below, create a flashcard with the event on one side and an explanation of its significance/impact on the other.

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1770	Cook claims Australia for the British
1788	First Fleet arrives
1789	Outbreak of smallpox amongst Aboriginal population in New South Wales
1790	Governor Philip sends convicts to Norfolk Island
1791	Whaling begins Granting of land upriver at Parramatta
1792	Governor Phillip departs
1796	John MacArthur introduces sheep to Australia
1803	Establishment of military outpost in Van Diemen's Land
1806	William Bligh becomes Governor
1808	Rum Rebellion in New South Wales
1810	Lachlan Macquarie becomes Governor of New South Wales
1813	Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth cross Blue Mountains
1823	New South Wales Act establishes a legislative council in the colony
1824	George Arthur becomes Governor of Van Diemen's Land
1828	Martial law against Aboriginal people in Tasmania by Governor Arthur
1829	First British settlers arrive in Western Australia

# Key Terms: Depth Two

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key terms listed below, create a flashcard with the term on one side and its definition on the other, along with an explanation of its importance.

---

- Bigge Report
- Black War
- Blue Mountains
- Botany Bay
- convict
- Currency
- Emancipist
- Exclusives
- First Fleet
- Macquarie towns
- New South Wales Act
- New South Wales Corps/Rum Corps
- Norfolk Island
- Parramatta
- Port Jackson
- promissory notes
- Rum Rebellion
- Rum Years
- Second Fleet
- Settled Districts
- smallpox
- Specials
- Swan River Company
- Sydney Cove
- *terra nullius*
- tickets of leave
- Western Australia
- Van Diemen's Land

## Key Figures: Depth Two

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### Suggested Revision Activity

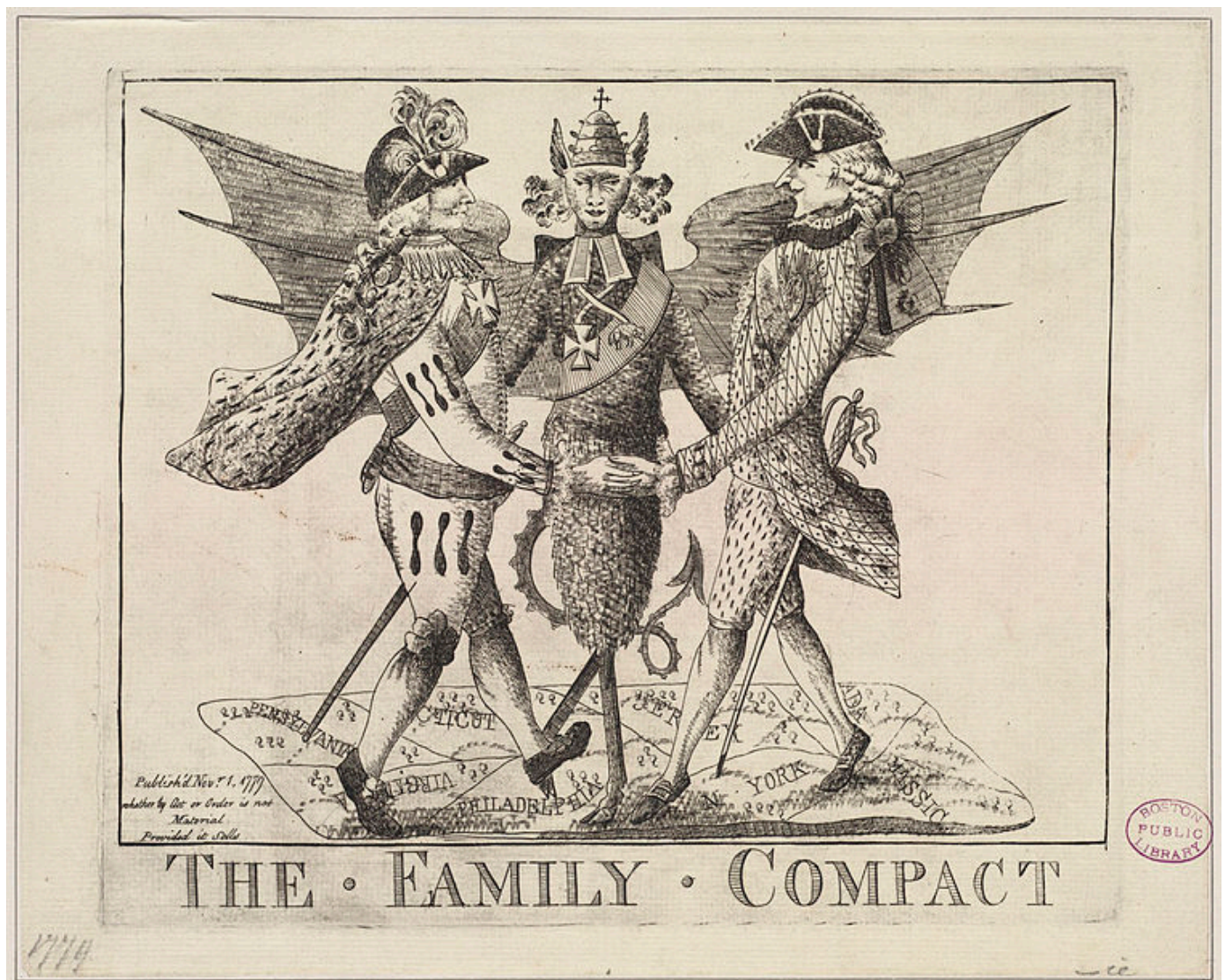
---

For the key figures listed below, create a flashcard with their name on one side and key facts about the figure on the other, along with an explanation of their significance.

---

- George Arthur
- Bennelong
- William Bligh
- Captain James Cook
- John Macarthur
- Lachlan Macquarie
- Arthur Phillip
- William Redfern

## Depth 3: Canada and the Durham Report, 1837-40



# Outline of Depth Three Content

Below is a copy of the precise content that you could potentially be examined on, as outlined in the Edexcel specification.

Bullet Point 1	<u>Upper and Lower Canada:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The political nature and governmental system of Upper and Lower Canada</li><li>• The perceived threat from the USA</li></ul>
Bullet Point 2	<u>The Revolts of 1837-38:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Causes</li><li>• Course</li><li>• Impact</li></ul>
Bullet Point 3	<u>The importance of the Earl of Durham's appointment as High Commissioner:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The roles of Charles Buller and Edward Gibbon Wakefield</li><li>• The main recommendations and importance of the Durham Report</li></ul>

## Depth Three Topics

The topics below cover Depth Study 3 for Paper 3. Structure your revision around the following in order to have a firm grasp on the examinable content.

Key Revision Topics	Topic Booklet	Tick when revised
<b>Upper and Lower Canada</b>		
The political nature and governmental system of Upper and Lower Canada	26	
The perceived threat from the USA	26,27	
<b>The Revolts of 1837-38</b>		
Causes	26,27	
Course	27	
Impact	27	
<b>The importance of the Earl of Durham's appointment as High Commissioner</b>		
The significance of Durham	28	
The roles of Charles Buller and Edward Gibbon Wakefield	28	
The main recommendations and importance of the Durham Report	28	

## Depth Three: Key Questions

Use the following key questions to test your knowledge during revision – can you confidently answer all of them?

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### Upper and Lower Canada

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- What was the impact of the American War of Independence on the Canadas?
- What were the main similarities and differences between Upper and Lower Canada?
- Why were there tensions in Upper and Lower Canada?
- How much of a threat did the new United States pose to peace and security in Canada?

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### The Revolts of 1837-8

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- What were the demands for reform in Upper and Lower Canada pre-revolt?
- What were the other reasons for revolt in Upper and Lower Canada?
- What were the main events of the revolts in Upper and Lower Canada?
- What was the impact of the revolts in Upper and Lower Canada?
- How significant were the revolts in Upper and Lower Canada?
- To what extent were the revolts in Upper and Lower Canada similar?

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### The importance of the Earl of Durham's appointment as High Commissioner

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- What were the strengths and weaknesses of Lord Durham?
- What actions did Durham take in Canada?
- Why did Durham resign his post?
- What was the nature of the Durham Report?
- How significant was the Durham Report?



# Sample Exam Questions

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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Below are sample Paper 3 questions that could require your knowledge of Depth Study 3. For the sample Section B questions below, plot out a paragraph plan of how you would respond to the question.

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## Sample Section B Questions

- How far do you agree that Britain's decision to allow the continuation of French land tenure was the most important cause of the revolt in Lower Canada in 1837?
- 'A genuine innovator in the changing relationship between Britain and its colonies.' How far do you agree with this assessment of Lord Durham?

## Key Dates: Depth Three

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### Suggested Revision Activity

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For the events listed below, create a flashcard with the event on one side and an explanation of its significance/impact on the other.

---

1774	Passage of the Quebec Act
1791	British pass Constitutional Act establishing Upper and Lower Canada
1825	Free land grants ended in Upper Canada
1828	Canada Committee investigates grievances in Lower Canada
1829	Canada Committee publishes report
1831	Passage of Howick Act
1834	Papineau's 92 Resolutions presented in Lower Canada
1835	Sir Francis Bond Head become lieutenant governor of Upper Canada Gosford Commission into the grievances of Lower Canada
1836	Gosford Report published Election
1837	Russell Resolutions passed Revolt begins in Lower Canada Revolt begins in Upper Canada
1838	Revolts in both Canadas end Lord Durham arrives in Canada Durham returns to Britain
1839	Durham Report published
1840	Act of Union passed
1848	Responsible self-government granted in Nova Scotia

# Key Terms: Depth Three

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key terms listed below, create a flashcard with the term on one side and its definition on the other, along with an explanation of its importance.

---

- 1791 Constitution
- 92 Resolutions
- Act of Union
- Bermuda
- Canada Committee
- Chateau Clique
- Civil List
- Commission of Inquiry on Crown Lands and Emigration for all the British North American provinces
- Durham Report
- Family Compact
- *habitants*
- Howick Act
- Lower Canada
- Ops Township Scheme
- *patriotes*
- Quebec Act 1774
- Reformers
- responsible self-government
- Russell Resolutions
- *seigneurs*
- *Société des Fils de la Liberté*
- Upper Canada

# Key Figures: Depth Three

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key figures listed below, create a flashcard with their name on one side and key facts about the figure on the other, along with an explanation of their significance.

---

- Sir Francis Bond Head
- Lord Brougham
- Charles Buller
- Sir John Colborne
- Lord Dalhousie
- Lord Durham
- Lord Gosford
- William Lyon Mackenzie
- Lord Melbourne
- Louis-Joseph Papineau
- Edward Gibbon Wakefield
- General Wetherall

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## Depth 4: The British in India, 1829-58

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# Outline of Depth Four Content

Below is a copy of the precise content that you could potentially be examined on, as outlined in the Edexcel specification.

Bullet Point 1	<p><u>The Role of the East India Company:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The role of the East India Company and the Governor General</li><li>• The importance of Bengal</li><li>• The importance of the Company Army</li></ul>
Bullet Point 2	<p><u>Anglo-Indian Tensions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• William Sleeman's campaign against Thagi</li><li>• The drive against Sati and female infanticide</li><li>• The impact of missionaries</li></ul>
Bullet Point 3	<p><u>The Indian Rebellion, 1857-8:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The reforms of Dalhousie</li><li>• The annexation of Awadh</li><li>• Outbreak and events in Meerut, Cawnpore and Delhi</li><li>• The siege and relief of Lucknow</li><li>• Reasons why the British retained control</li></ul>

## Depth Four Topics

The topics below cover Depth Study 4 for Paper 3. Structure your revision around the following in order to have a firm grasp on the examinable content.

Key Revision Topics	Topic Booklet	Tick when revised
<b>The Role of the East India Company</b>		
The role of the East India Company and the Governor General	29	
The importance of Bengal	29	
The importance of the Company Army	29	
<b>Anglo-Indian Tensions</b>		
William Sleeman's campaign against Thagi	30	
The drive against Sati and female infanticide	30	
The impact of missionaries	30	
<b>The Indian Rebellion, 1857-8</b>		
The reforms of Dalhousie	31	
The annexation of Awadh	31	
Outbreak and events in Meerut, Cawnpore and Delhi	31	
The siege and relief of Lucknow	31	
Reasons why the British retained control	31,32	

## Depth Four: Key Questions

Use the following key questions to test your knowledge during revision – can you confidently answer all of them?

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### Role of the East India Company

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- What were the origins of British involvement in India?
- What was the nature of EIC control in India over time?
- Why was the Bengal presidency so dominant?
- What was the nature of the EIC Army?

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### Anglo-Indian Tensions

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- Why were there increasing Anglo-Indian tensions in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
- How did the British perceive *sati* and *thagi*?
- What actions did the British take against *sati* and *thagi*?
- How successful were campaigns against *sati* and *thagi*?
- What was the British approach to female infanticide in India?
- How significant was the impact of Christian missionaries in India?

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### The Indian Rebellion, 1857-8

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- What actions did Dalhousie take by 1857?
- What was the impact of Dalhousie's actions by 1857?
- Why did the Indian Rebellion break out?
- What happened during the Indian Rebellion?
- Why did the Rebellion fail to succeed?
- How did the Rebellion affect the British approach to India?
- What was the political and military impact of the Rebellion?
- What was the long-term impact of the Rebellion?



# Sample Exam Questions

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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Below are sample Paper 3 questions that could require your knowledge of Depth Study 4. For the sample Section B questions below, plot out a paragraph plan of how you would respond to the question.

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## Sample Section B Questions

- 'The power of the Company army was the most significant cause of the increasing British presence in India in the early 19th Century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
- How far do you agree that the Indian Rebellion occurred because of the nature of Company rule up until 1857?
- How accurate is it to say that the Indian Rebellion occurred because of the attack on Indian religion and customs by the British in the years leading up to 1857?

# Key Dates: Depth Four

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the events listed below, create a flashcard with the event on one side and an explanation of its significance/impact on the other.

---

1757	EIC forces defeat a joint French-Indian force
1773	British parliament passes Regulating Act
1784	British parliament passes East India Company Act
1786	British parliament passes supplementary Act
1813	Charter Act passed
1815	EIC officers begin being trained in Surrey at Military Seminary
1823	Successful annexations of Assam, Manipur and Cachar begin (by 1826)
1829	<i>Sati</i> made illegal
1833	Charter Act passed
1835	Campaign against <i>thagi</i> begins
	Education Act passed promoting education in English
1838	First Afghan War begins (until 1842)
1843	Annexation of Sind
1849	Punjab finally brought under British control
1856	Awadh annexed by Dalhousie
1857	Mutiny at Meerut sparks rebellion
	Massacre at Cawnpore
	British retake Delhi
	Siege of Lucknow
1858	Government of India Act passed

# Key Terms: Depth Four

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key terms listed below, create a flashcard with the term on one side and its definition on the other, along with an explanation of its importance.

---

- Act of Abolition against *Sati* (1829)
- Awadh
- Bengal
- Bengal Renaissance
- Calcutta
- caste system
- Cawnpore
- Charter Acts 1813/33
- Company presidency
- Delhi
- doctrine of lapse
- East India Company
- female infanticide
- General Service Enlistment Act
- Government of India Act 1858
- Lucknow
- Meerut
- missionary
- Mughals
- paramountcy
- princely states
- Punjab
- Raj
- *sati*
- sepoy
- *talukdar*
- *thagi*
- Viceroy

# Key Figures: Depth Four

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key figures listed below, create a flashcard with their name on one side and key facts about the figure on the other, along with an explanation of their significance.

---

- Governor Dalhousie
- William Bentinck
- William Sleeman

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## Depth 5: The Nile Valley, 1882-98

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# Outline of Depth Five Content

Below is a copy of the precise content that you could potentially be examined on, as outlined in the Edexcel specification.

Bullet Point 1	<u>Reasons for intervention in Egypt 1882:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Arabi Pasha and Arab nationalism</li><li>• Protecting European loans and people</li><li>• French withdrawal</li><li>• The British military campaign</li></ul>
Bullet Point 2	<u>Egypt as a 'veiled protectorate':</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The promises to withdraw and the failure to do so</li><li>• The work of Sir Evelyn Baring</li></ul>
Bullet Point 3	<u>The Problem of the Sudan:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Mahdi</li><li>• Gladstone's concerns and policy</li><li>• Gordon's mission, 1884–85</li><li>• The conquest of the Sudan 1898</li><li>• The fear of French occupation</li><li>• The role of Kitchener</li><li>• The significance of Omdurman</li></ul>

## Depth Five Topics

The topics below cover Depth Study 5 for Paper 3. Structure your revision around the following in order to have a firm grasp on the examinable content.

Key Revision Topics	Topic Booklet	Tick when revised
<b>Reasons for intervention in Egypt 1882</b>		
Arabi Pasha and Arab nationalism	33	
Protecting European loans and people	33	
French withdrawal	33	
The British military campaign	33	
<b>Egypt as a 'veiled protectorate'</b>		
The promises to withdraw and the failure to do so	34	
The work of Sir Evelyn Baring	34	
<b>The Problem of the Sudan</b>		
The Mahdi	35	
Gladstone's concerns and policy	35	
Gordon's mission, 1884–85	35	
The conquest of the Sudan 1898	35	
The fear of French occupation	35	
The role of Kitchener	35	
The significance of Omdurman	35	

## Depth Five: Key Questions

Use the following key questions to test your knowledge during revision – can you confidently answer all of them?

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### Reasons for intervention in Egypt, 1882

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- Why was the decline of the Ottoman Empire of such concern to the British?
- What was the nature of early British intervention in Egypt?
- What were the key features of the Egyptian nationalist movement?
- Why did the British intervene in Egypt, and what was the most significant reason for this?

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### Egypt as a 'veiled protectorate'

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- Why did the British continue their intervention in Egypt after 1882, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- What was the nature of British intervention in Egypt after 1882?
- What promises did the British make in Egypt, and to what extent did they keep these?

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### The Problem of the Sudan

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- What was the nature of British involvement in the Sudan pre-1898?
- Why did the British successfully conquer the Sudan in 1898, and what was the most significant reason for this?
- Why did the British intervene in the Nile Valley between 1882-98?



# Sample Exam Questions

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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Below are sample Paper 3 questions that could require your knowledge of Depth Study 5. For the sample Section B questions below, plot out a paragraph plan of how you would respond to the question.

---

## Sample Section B Questions

- How far can British strategic interests be regarded as the most significant cause of the occupation of Egypt in 1882?
- 'Kitchener's veneration of Gordon is key in explaining his savagery towards the mahadist forces in the Sudan.' How far do you agree with this opinion? Explain your answer.

## Key Dates: Depth Five

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### Suggested Revision Activity

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For the events listed below, create a flashcard with the event on one side and an explanation of its significance/impact on the other.

---

1869	Opening of Suez Canal
1878	Dual Control established in Egypt
1879	Khedive Ismail removed from power
1881	The <i>Mahdi</i> emerges in the Sudan
1882	Bombardment of Alexandria
1883	Evelyn Baring arrives in Egypt Egyptian Army led by the British is wiped out by the <i>mahdist</i> forces
1884	General Gordon sent to the Sudan to evacuate forces
1885	Siege of Khartoum Murder of General Gordon
1886	Lord Salisbury becomes Prime Minister
1887	Agreement for British withdrawal reached with the Constantinople Convention No British withdrawal
1890	British declare Nile Valley under their sphere of influence
1896	Salisbury orders Kitchener to go to Sudan to secure source of the Nile and pacify <i>mahdists</i>
1898	Battle of Omdurman Fashoda Incident with the French

# Key Terms: Depth Five

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key terms listed below, create a flashcard with the term on one side and its definition on the other, along with an explanation of its importance.

---

- Alexandria
- Battle of Omdurman
- Cairo
- Constantinople Convention
- Dual Control
- Fashoda
- *fellahin*
- Gambetta Note
- Khartoum
- *khedive*
- Maxim Gun
- Ottoman Empire
- Siege of Khartoum
- The Sudan
- Suez Canal

# Key Figures: Depth Five

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## Suggested Revision Activity

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For the key figures listed below, create a flashcard with their name on one side and key facts about the figure on the other, along with an explanation of their significance.

---

- Sir Evelyn Baring
- Winston Churchill
- Lord Gladstone
- General Gordon
- General Kitchener
- the *Mahdi*
- Arabi Pasha
- Ismail Pasha
- Tewfik Pasha
- Lord Salisbury