

BE:1—Foundation of Empire—Q/A

The primary references for the following questions are The Hanoverians by Gaskoin and the Story of England by Samuel Harding (chapters 31-35).

- 1) In 1745, this daring grandson of James II claimed the throne of Britain and raised a widespread rebellion in Scotland.
- 2) This political party put George I on the throne of Britain and their ministers controlled Parliament during the early Hanoverian period.
- 3) This British victory, won by general James Wolfe in September 1759, was the turning point of the French Indian War in the American colonies.
- 4) This British trading company, chartered during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, established British trading forts at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta.
- 5) This 18th century British minister was primarily responsible for Britain's gains at the expense of France during the Seven Years War.
- 6) This inventor revolutionized manufacturing when he invented a steam engine that could drive machinery.
- 7) This British naval hero served in many sea battles and died gloriously at Trafalgar as his fleet destroyed Napoleon's navy.
- 8) During this campaign, fought between 1808 and 1813, Britain supplied troops, arms, and naval support to help Spain resist Napoleon.
- 9) This war with the United States was triggered by sea rights disputations, and fought while Britain was still fighting Napoleon in Europe.
- 10) On the death of Queen Anne the son of James II was offered the crown of England if he agreed to do this, but he refused the terms.
- 11) Although Union with England was universally deplored in Scotland, the objections of the Scottish parliament were overcome by this method.

- 12) This privately held company, located in the City of London, was established in 1694 to serve as the Central Bank of the United Kingdom.
- 13) George I turned over the task of presiding over his cabinet to Robert Walpole, Britain's first prime minister, for this reason.
- 14) This statesman became the first Prime Minister of England when George I gave him charge of running his cabinet meetings.
- 15) As Prime Minister, Walpole was able to keep England at peace until 1739 when warmongering Whigs provoked this conflict with Spain.
- 16) After his Jacobite army was destroyed at the Battle of Culloden in 1745, this was the fate of the Young Pretender.
- 17) At the conclusion of the Seven Years War, Spain granted this territory to Britain in exchange for returning her colonies in the Philippines and Cuba.
- 18) This was the colonial war in the Americas that occurred during the Seven Years War in Europe [1756-63].
- 19) As a result of British victories in the American colonies during the French Indian War, this territory fell into British hands.
- 20) The Townshend Acts of 1767, which imposed British tariffs on imports to America, caused this crisis in the colonies.
- 21) The first inventions that ushered in the Industrial Revolution in Britain were in this field.**
- 22) This was the final battle of Napoleon, fought nearly 100 days after his escape from the Island of Elba.
- 23) This British general was commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the Peninsular War and fought a long and grueling campaign to retake Spain.**
- 24) This man was Prime Minister of England during the French Revolution, but died before the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars.