

Your student was instructed to list at least three common contributing factors that led to King William's War, Queen Anne's War, and King George's War and to summarize his points in the space provided below the flow chart.

King William's War, 1689-1697

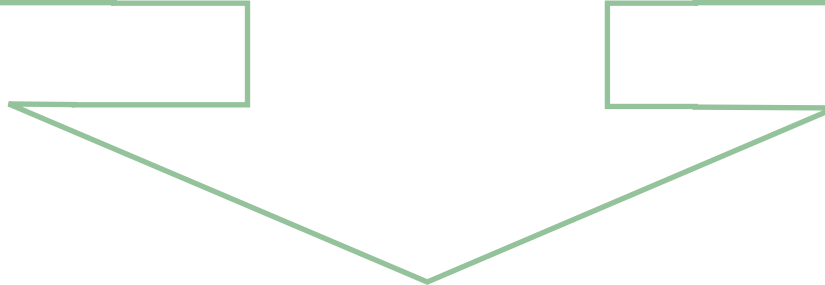
1. *This conflict was the first in a series of four colonial wars (the French and Indian Wars) fought between France and Great Britain in North America for control of the continent.*
2. *Colonial borders returned to pre-war conditions. Details students may or may not include: The British were defeated in the Battle of Quebec and the French recaptured Port Royal. The Treaty of Ryswick in 1647 officially ended the war.*
3. *The conflict in Europe was known as the War of the Grand Alliance.*

Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713

1. *The conflict was the second in a series of four colonial wars fought between France and Great Britain.*
2. *The British gained much of Canada. Details students may or may not include: With the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the British gained territories, notably Louisbourg and all of Acadia, which was renamed Nova Scotia.*
3. *The conflict in Europe was known as the War of the Spanish Succession.*

King George's War, 1744-1748

1. *The conflict was the third of the four French and Indian Wars in which the French sought to regain Nova Scotia from the British.*
2. *Territories lost during the war returned to their previous holders, due to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.*
3. *The conflict in Europe was known as the War of the Austrian Succession.*



What seeds of discontent were sown among the English colonists as a result of these wars? Provide one example:
Any of the following would be correct:

- *These wars were primarily European wars, begun in Europe for the benefit of the mother countries, in which colonists were automatically involved as subjects of their overseas rulers.*
- *The wars cost the colonies heavily in resources and lives, and they received no visible benefit for their sacrifices.*
- *Treaties were drawn up in foreign places, with no regard to the concerns of the colonies involved. They re-allotted at will territories which colonists had fought and died to hold.*
- *Though very little territory changed hands during these wars, English colonists especially were frustrated by their king's apparent lack of care for their welfare.*
- *All these things left many English colonists feeling embittered towards their king; this resentment would eventually materialize in the American Revolutionary War.*