

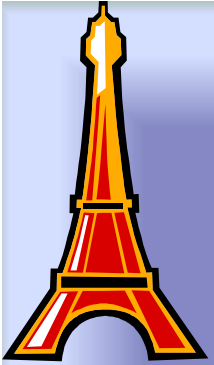
# The French and Indian War



Ch. 5 Lesson 3

# Warm Up

- Look at the map on page 134. How many countries claimed North American territory?
- Before the war which country appears to be the biggest threat to British colonist? After?



## France's Colonies in America

- During the 1600s, French explorers begin claiming land in America for France.
- Some of France's larger cities were Quebec, Montreal and New France.
- By the late 1700s, France had roughly 80,000 settlers living in America.
- France's colonial economy is based on fur trading.

# French-English Rivalry

- As England's colonies over the world began to grow, so did their power.
- England had many enemies
- Half of the first half of the eighteenth century England has been at war with either France or Spain
- France and England went to war in Europe in 1689 – Seven Years War





# Native American Alliances

- Fur trading industry really popular throughout Europe and the America
- Fur trading created economic and military alliances between N.A. & Europeans.
- Iroquois had an economic alliance with the English.
- The Huron & Algonquin had an economic and military alliance with the French.



# Trouble in America

- Trouble in America
  - Iroquois ran out of beavers to trade with the English colonist
  - Decided to invade the land of the Algonquin in order to capture more beavers.
  - English fur traders immediately began moving into French territory – Ohio River Valley

# War Erupts



- Soon England began planning to set up colonies in this region.
- To protect this region, France built forts and destroyed the English village, Pickawillany.
- France took over Pickawillany and built a fort.
- Led by George Washington, England sent a small group of soldiers to tell the French to leave.
- Of course, the French refuses!
- In retaliation, the British will build Fort Duquesne.

# The French & Indian War



- France immediately sets out to attack Fort Duquesne. They're successful.
- The British will build another Fort, Fort Necessity.
- France attacks and Washington is forced to surrender Fort Necessity.
- This marked the beginning of the F&I War

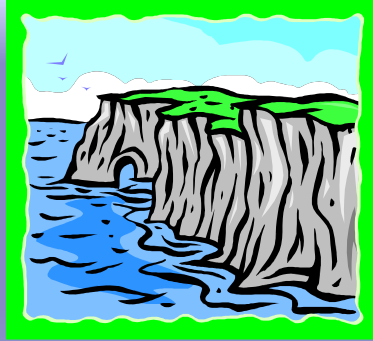


# Albany Plan

- After several major losses, English colonists realize they cannot win this war alone.
- Virginia asks the Iroquois nation to help fight. They refuse!
- Ben Franklin introduces the Albany Plan of Union to unite the 13 colonies to fight against the French.
- June 1754
- 24 Delegates from 7 colonies
- Benjamin Franklin – Pennsylvania
- Thomas Hutchinson – Massachusetts
- Albany Plan of Union
  - Send representatives to Grand Council
  - Collect taxes
  - Raise armies
  - Make treaties
  - New Settlements

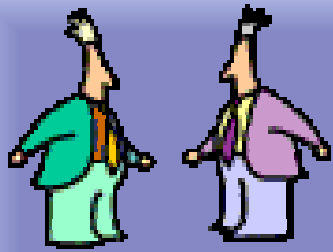
# French & Indian War

- Albany plan was rejected by every colony
- England later sent General Edward Braddock along with 2000 soldiers to help the colonist fight.
- Braddock teams up with Washington to retake Fort Duquesne.
- Braddock and Washington are ambushed by French soldiers.
  - 976 English soldiers killed
  - Braddock is killed
  - 22 year old Washington escapes without injury.



# Turning Point

- Under the new secretary of state, William Pitt, England was able reorganize the troops and seize several French forts.
- England decided to attack the capital New France, Quebec.
- Difficult task because Quebec sits upon a cliff above the St. Lawrence River.
- After finding a secret entrance into the city, the British annihilated the French.
- Later that year, the British were able to capture the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest city, Montreal.

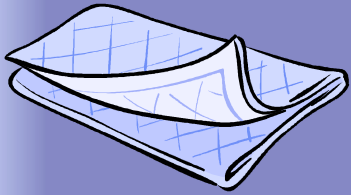


# Treaty of Paris

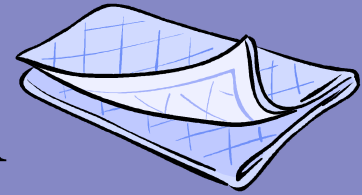


- Treaty to end the 7 Years War in Europe and the F & I War.
- England given all land in North America up to the Mississippi River.
- Spain was given the New Orleans territory.
- England was given Florida
- France lost all land in America.





# Pontiac's Rebellion



- Native Americans upset that they didn't receive promises from the French.
- Didn't like the English.
- Decided to attack and destroyed every British fort west of the Appalachian.
- To stop the attacks, English officials invited the leaders of the Rebellion to a peace meeting.
- As a gift, the leaders were given gifts – Blankets.
- Unfortunately, the blankets were infected with smallpox. Killed millions of N.A.



# Proclamation of 1763

- Pontiac's Rebellion showed England the potential for more wars.
- We can't afford to keep fighting Native Americans.
- England decides that no one should settle in lands west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- Keep 10,000 soldiers in colonies to make sure no one crosses the line
- Upset colonist
  - What about the beavers?
  - What about those already over there
  - Didn't we just have this huge war so that we can fight over here, but now you're saying NO.