

French and Indian War

War Between France and Britain

In the 1750s, Britain and France had colonies in North America. The British wanted to settle in the Ohio River Valley and to expand their trading interests with the Native Americans who lived there. The French had already built several forts in the area to protect their trade routes.

Fighting between the two nations began in 1754 when a young Virginia planter named George Washington led a group of colonial soldiers to remove the French from the area. He was decisively defeated and Britain declared war on France.



The first physical conflicts between the two countries occurred at Fort Duquesne near the Ohio River which the French defended against Washington and the newly arrived General Edward

Braddock. The British outnumbered the French, however they were attempting to fight like the typical European style of the open battlefield,

marching towards enemy, and shooting at the opponent whereas the French opted for a more guerrilla warfare style of concealing themselves from the British while firing from cover.

Many American Indian peoples of the region, angered by the expansion of British colonies into their homelands, aligned with the French during the war, although some such as the Iroquois sided with the British.

In 1754, the British colonies met in Albany, New York to discuss how to best defend themselves during the conflict. Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania thought the colonies needed to unite. Under his proposed Albany Plan of Union, each colony would still have its own government but would also create one central government together to decide large issues such as land disputes and make treaties with native groups. His idea was called the Albany Plan of Union. The colonies rejected it, preferring each individual colony ruling itself.

Victory for Britain

From 1754 to 1763, the British and French fought one another across the globe, with the French initially having the advantage in North America. However in 1757, Britain sent more soldiers to this theatre of the war. These additional forces helped the British capture the city of Quebec and defeat the French in Canada. In 1763, Britain and France ended the war and signed the Treaty of Paris. France gave Britain control of Canada and most of the land east of the Mississippi River. However, the Indians who had sided with the French during the war wanted the British removed from their lands. An Ottawa chief named Pontiac led the natives in a war against the British in a conflict

it became known as Pontiac's Rebellion. The British defeated the Indians in less than a year. To avoid more conflict with American Indians, Britain made the Proclamation of 1763. It forbade colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Directions:

Use the information from the reading to answer the following questions.

1. In your opinion what was the cause of the French and Indian War?

2. What was one reason the French had an early advantage over the English during the conflict?

3. Who was MOST LIKELY the author of the following cartoon regarding the Albany Plan of Union?



- A. George Washington
- B. Benjamin Franklin
- C. Edward Braddock
- D. Chief Pontiac

4. What was one effect of the British victory in the French and Indian War?

5. Why could you say Pontiac's Rebellion was a continuation of the French and Indian War?
 - A. It was an attempt to unite the colonists.
 - B. The French were able to retake Quebec
 - C. Natives continued to resist British settlement
 - D. Natives began fighting alongside the British
6. Which of the following is MOST LIKELY TRUE regarding colonial attitudes towards the Proclamation 1763?

- A. Colonists supported it since it ended the war
- B. Colonists supported it since it united them
- C. Colonists disapproved since they preferred local government
- D. Colonists disapproved since they could not settle in the Ohio Valley

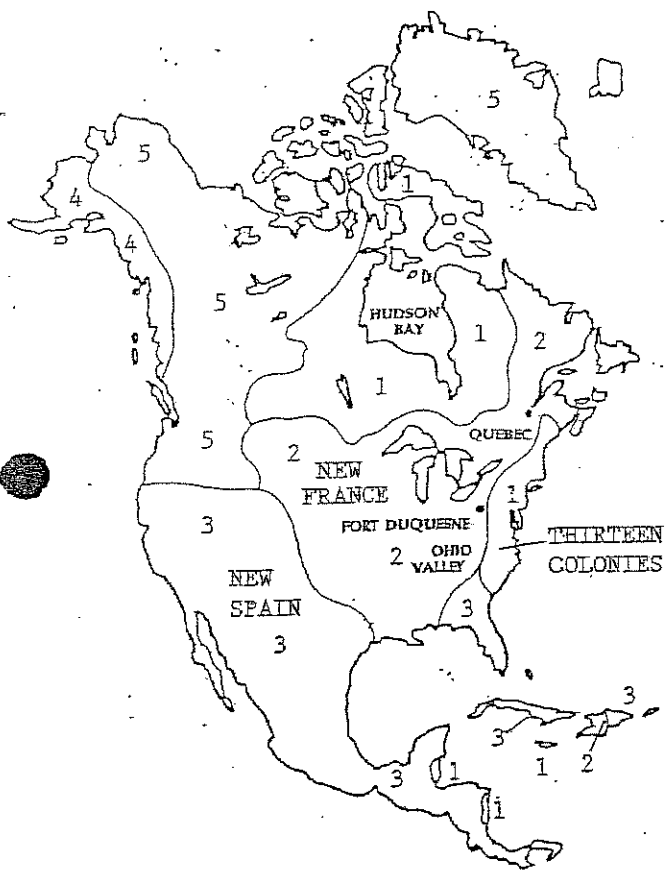
Map Exercise The two maps below show North America before and after the French and Indian War. The numbers on each map correspond with the numbers in the key, and show the territory controlled by each European country. Use colors or special markings (diagonal lines, shaded areas, etc.) on the maps to represent the territory held by each country. Be sure to fill in the boxes in the map keys with the same colors or markings.

Before the French and Indian War

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|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | English | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | Russian |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | French | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> | Unexplored |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | Spanish | | |

After the French and Indian War

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> | English | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> | Russian |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> | French | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> | Unexplored |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> | Spanish | | |



Questions

- (1) Before the French and Indian War, most of the interior of North America was claimed by the _____.
- (2) The _____ and land around the Hudson Bay were controlled by England.
- (3) Before the war, Fort Duquesne and the city of Quebec were located in _____ territory.
- (4) As a result of the French and Indian War, the _____ lost almost all of their territory in the New World.
- (5) _____ territory after the war stretched west to the Mississippi