

Chapter 6

The Duel for North America

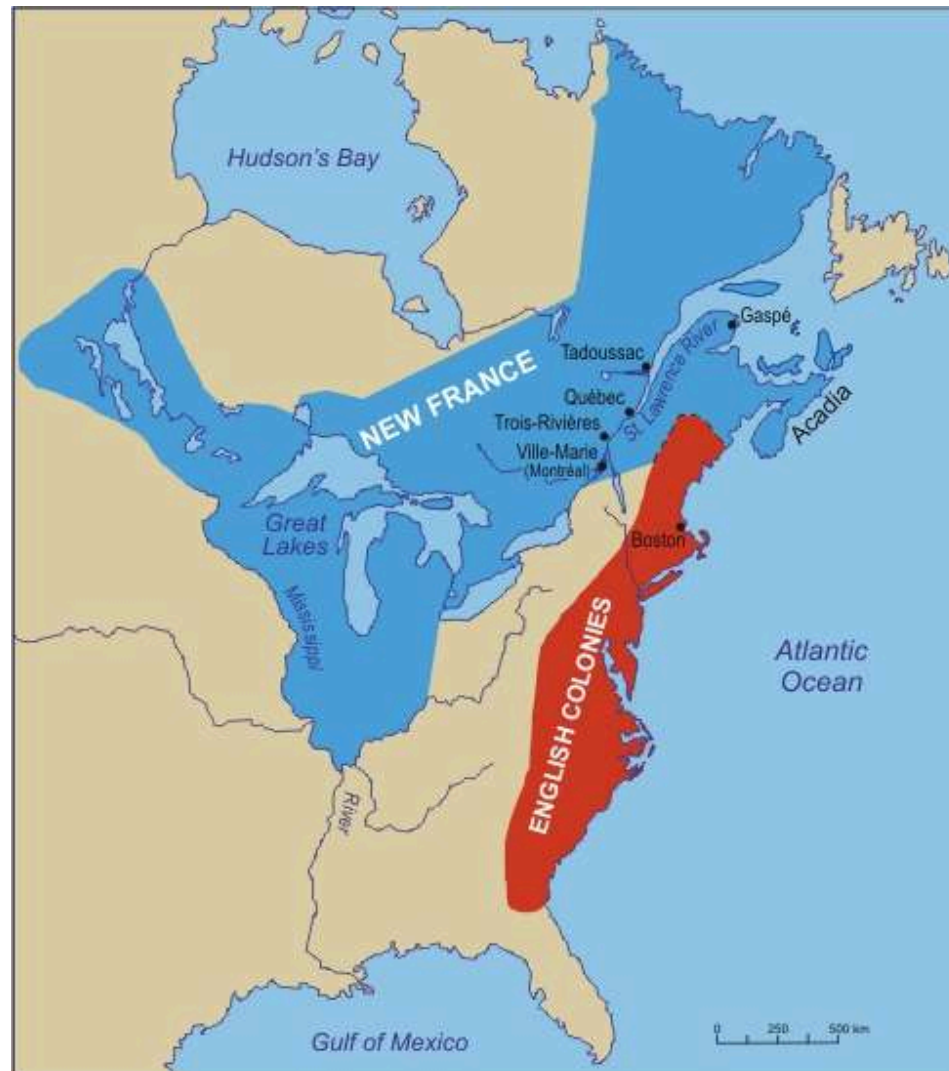
Essential Question

- To what extent were the American colonists “Americanized?”
 - Keep in mind, changing identity and changing ideas, beliefs, and culture are historical themes.

France Finds a Foothold in Canada

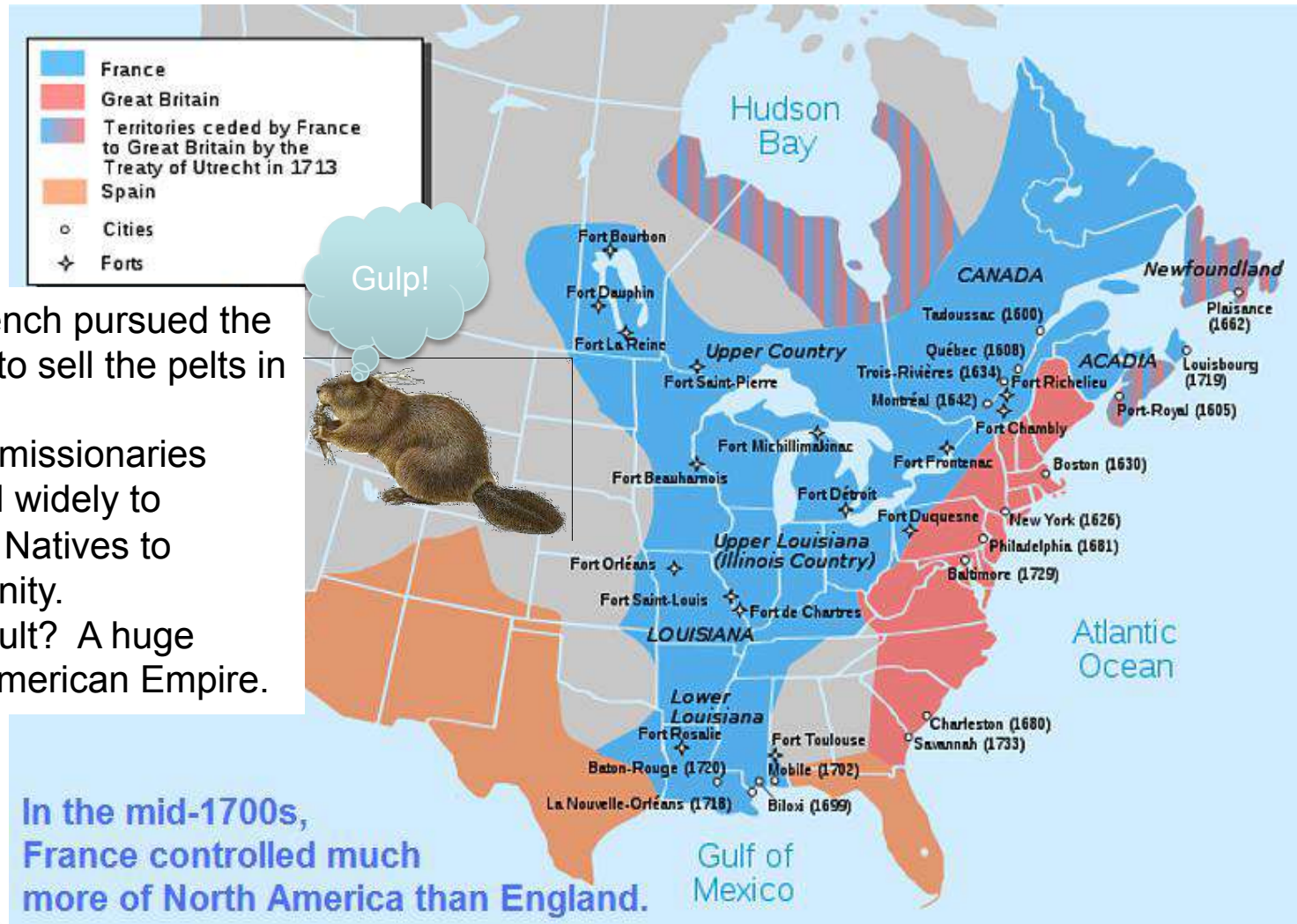
New France had no elected representatives, nor did they enjoy trial by jury (very autocratic).

Notice that New France fans out along lakes and rivers.



The Iroquois Nation hated the French because New France were allies with the Huron Tribe, an ancient enemy.

New France Fans Out



The French pursued the beaver to sell the pelts in Europe. French missionaries traveled widely to convert Natives to Christianity. The result? A huge North American Empire.

In the mid-1700s, France controlled much more of North America than England.

The Clash of Empires



King William's War (1689-1702)

Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)

War of Jenkin's Ear & King
George's War (1740-1748)

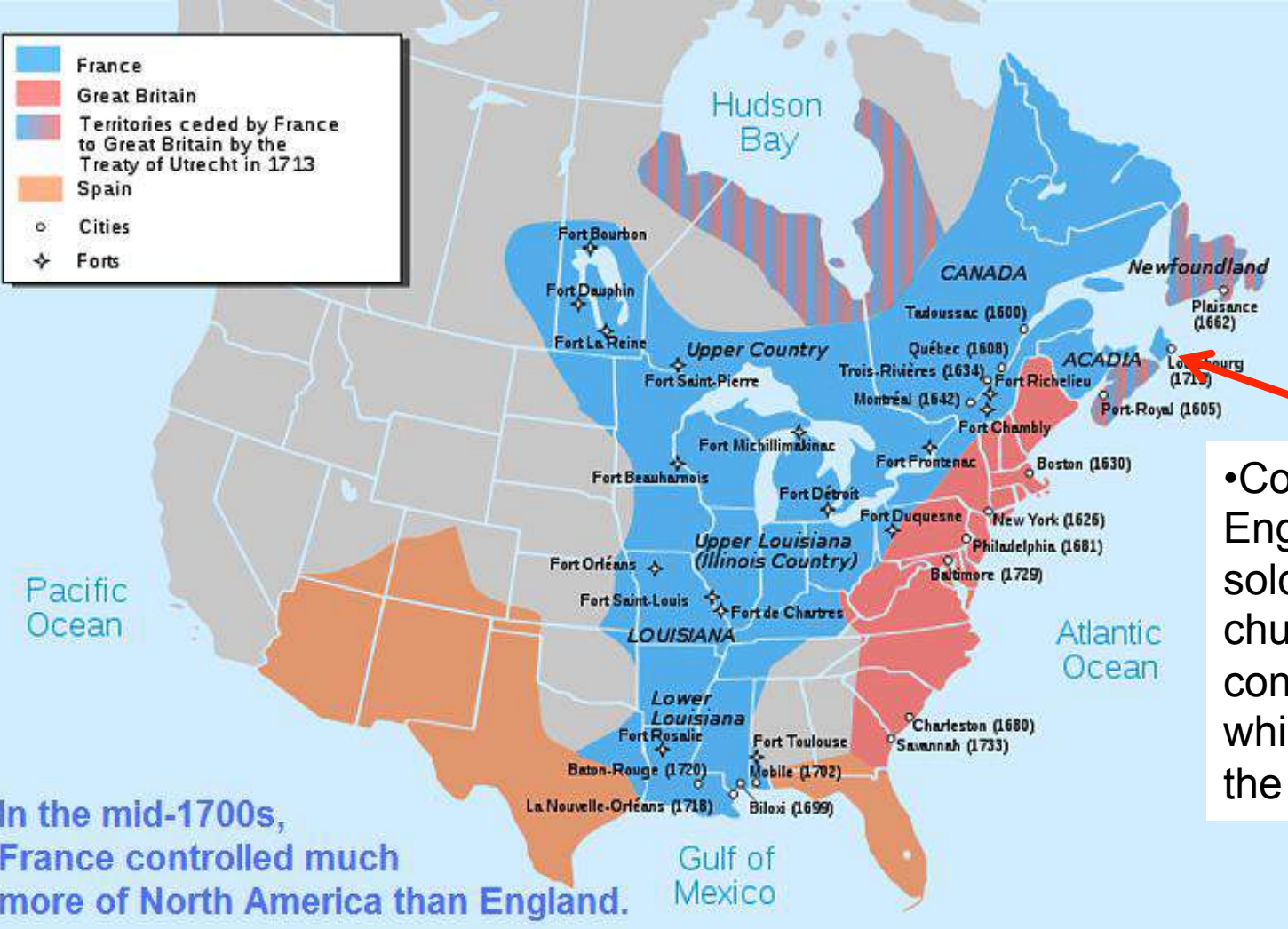
The War of Jenkin's Ear (King George's War: 1740-1748)



Rudely removed by a Spanish authority.

• Colonists in New England and British soldiers captured this chunk of land still controlled by France, which had a fort called the Louisbourg fortress.

	France
	Great Britain
	Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713
	Spain
	Cities
	Forts



In the mid-1700s, France controlled much more of North America than England.

The War of Jenkin's Ear (King George's War)

Britain wins, again, and gains much more of the Hudson Bay Area, but Louisbourg was given back to the French. This made the New England colonists very angry, since it was their blood spilled taking the fortress.



George Washington Inaugurates War with France



You're welcome



France and Great Britain fight over the Ohio Country. France needs the Ohio area to link its Northern and Southern colony. The colonists want it so they can expand Westward

This causes yet another war, this one called the French and Indian War.

Our beloved George Washington starts this war by attacking a French fort with some Virginians.



George Washington Inaugurates War with France



I get no love
for starting
World War I,
the prequel.



The war spreads to
Europe, which is known as
the Seven Years' War.

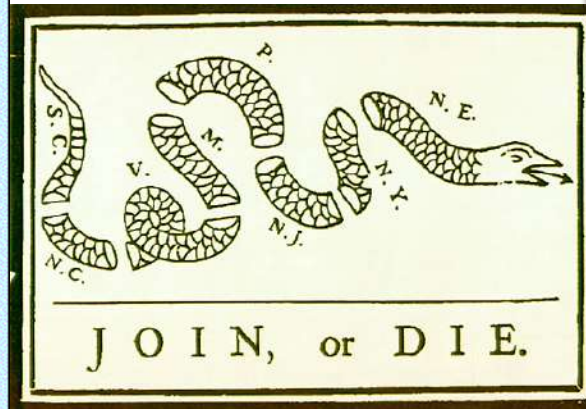
Global War and Colonial Disunity



Usually, only the colonists closest to the fighting would help in the war.



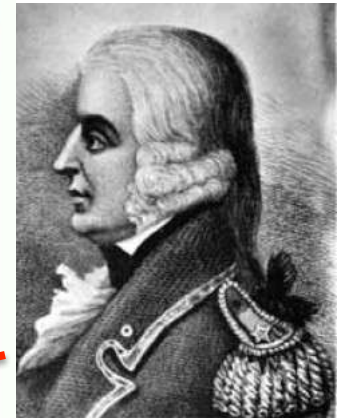
It was a total flop.



Benjamin Franklin attempted to create intercolonial unity during the war with a meeting in Albany, New York. This was called the **Albany Congress**.

Braddock's Blundering

French and Indian War, 1754–1763



General Braddock was killed at the battle of Fort Duquesne and the frontier was open for French and Indian attack because of his stupid plan.

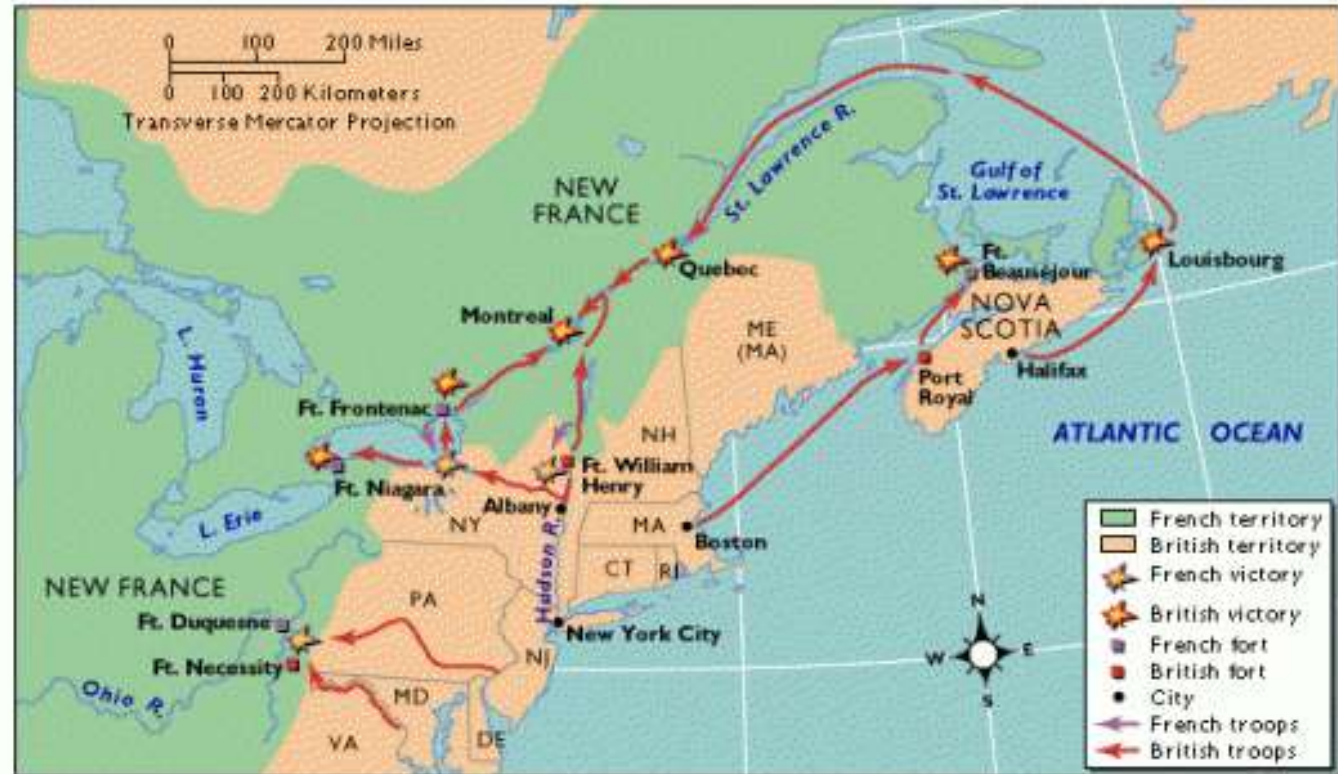
Pitt's Palms of Victory



Change of command. William Pitt takes over.

- William Pitt saves the day by taking the fight to the French in their own backyard. He attacked important French positions in Quebec and Montreal.
- The Battle of Quebec spelled the beginning of the end for the French because, once the French lost Quebec, there was no way to supply their soldiers farther south

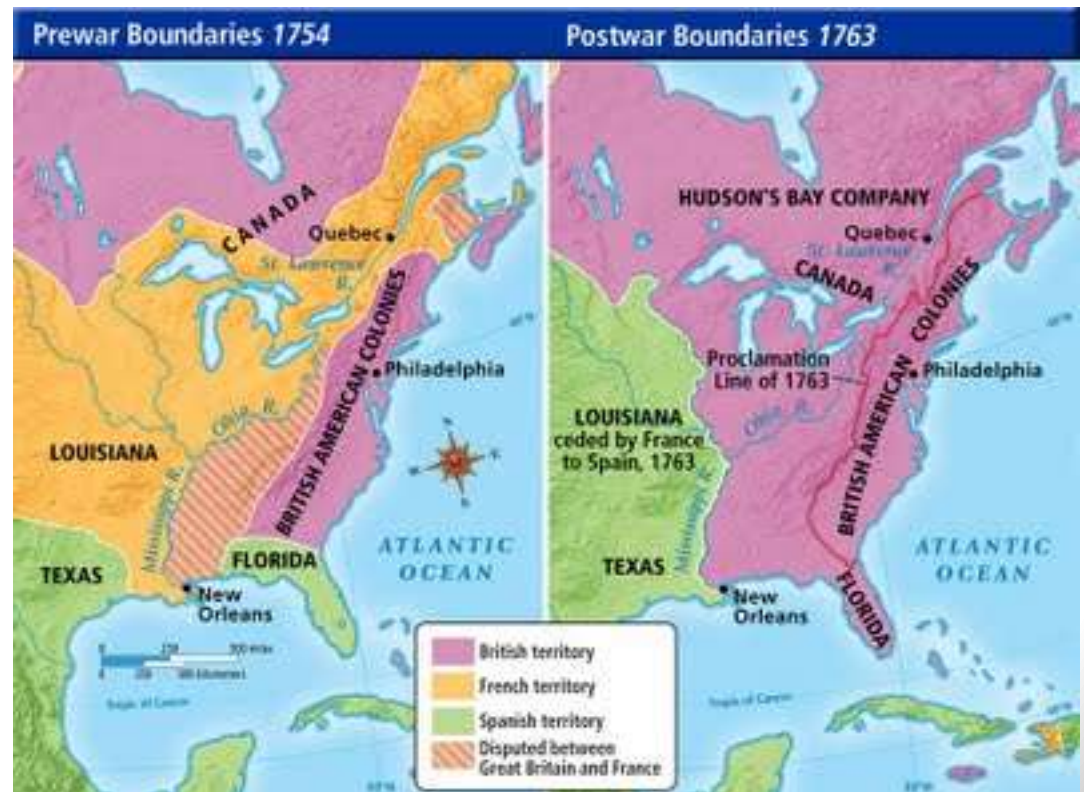
French and Indian War, 1754–1763



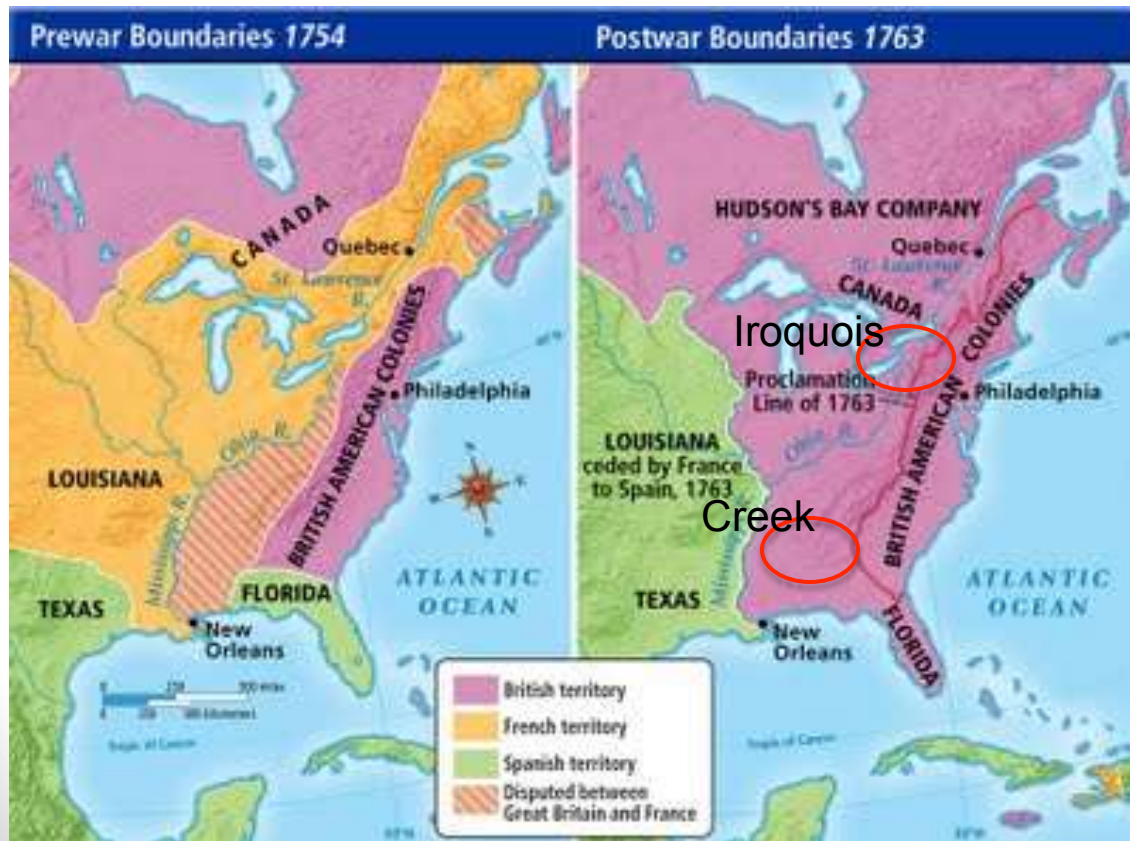
Restless Colonists

- A common language and wartime experience promoted intercolonial unity during the French and Indian War.

- Colonists fought bravely beside British soldiers.
- Colonists gained military experience
- Colonists saw that the British could be defeated in battle
- British officers looked down on the colonists
- Colonists continued trading with the Spanish and French West Indies, even during war!
- Colonists from different backgrounds got the chance to mingle and realize they weren't so different from one another.



War's Fateful Aftermath



The Iroquois, Creeks, and other tribes West of the Appalachian Mountains were weakened because now they couldn't manipulate France, Spain, and Great Britain into fighting one another.

War's Fateful Aftermath



Artist's rendition of Chief Pontiac

Chief Pontiac, of the Ottawa tribe, sensed the danger of a mighty British empire to the Native peoples, so he united tribes along the Great Lakes area and launched an attack against the British at Fort Detroit (in present-day Michigan).

War's Fateful Aftermath

We want to be friends, here's some blankets to keep you toasty warm at night.

Wow, thanks man. I guess we were wrong to worry about you guys.



The British were getting their butts kicked by Chief Pontiac in 1763, but the British gave blankets infected with smallpox to the Indian tribes in the area. Game over.

War's Fateful Aftermath

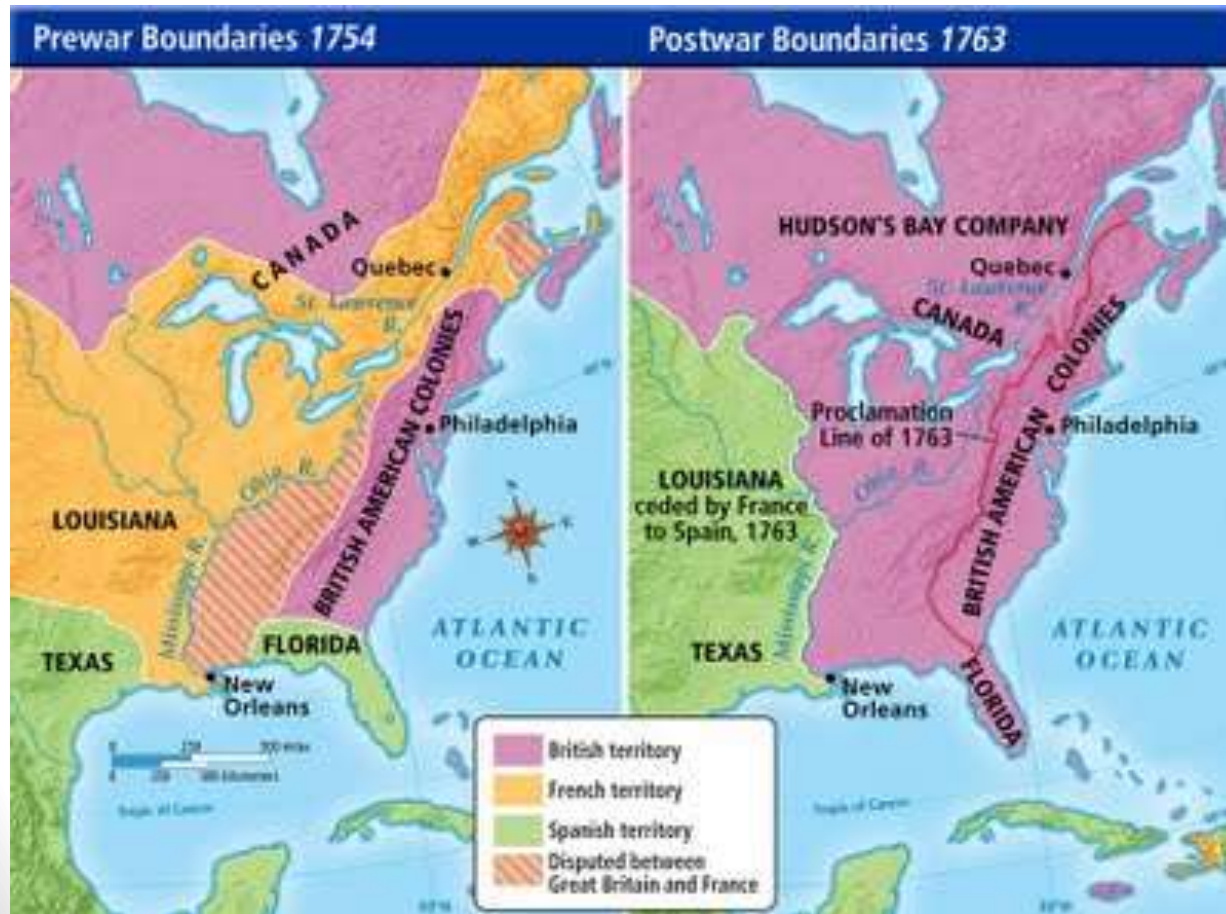


The British decide to station 10,000 soldiers in the colonies, mostly in New England and the Ohio Valley, in order to protect the colonies from the French still living in Canada, the Spanish along the Mississippi River, and the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

It's expensive to station soldiers in the colonies - guess who has to pay the bill? Hint: starts with a C and ends in olonists.

To make matters worse, British officers treated colonial militia with contempt during the French and Indian War. Hard feelings persist after the war.

War's Fateful Aftermath



Look at the postwar boundaries of 1763 carefully. Are you looking? Seriously, look. LOOK HARDER!!

Now, do you see that red line that says Proclamation Line of 1763? The **Proclamation of 1763** prohibited settlement West of the Appalachian Mountains. Yup, that means no colonists can settle in the Ohio Valley.

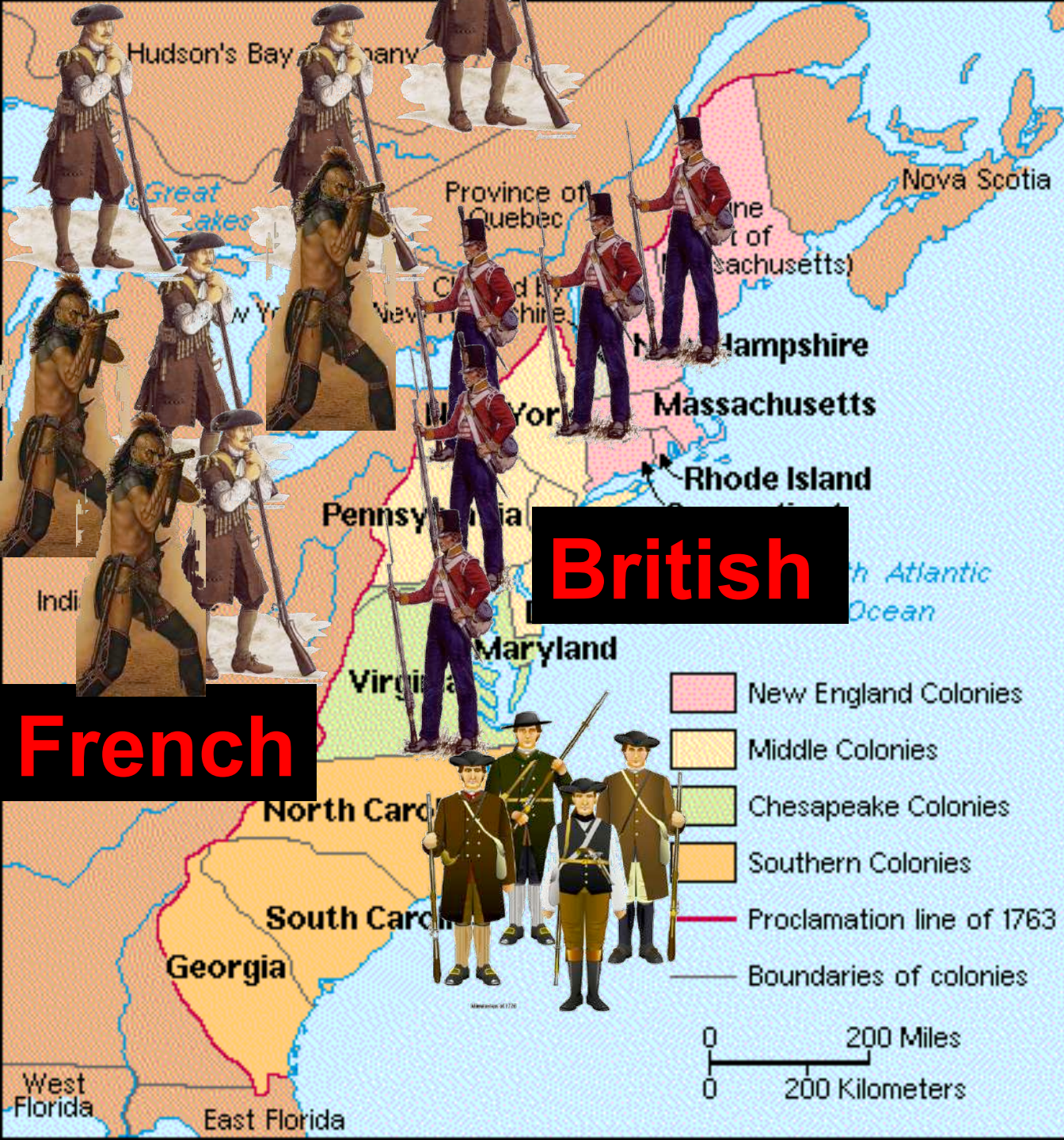
Not only do colonists have to pay for the soldiers stationed in the colonies, they also can't benefit from the whole point of going to war in the first place (settling the Ohio Valley).

Questions to Consider

- How did the French and Indian War further create an American identity?
- What other events led the British colonists to drift further away from the mother country?
- How did the colonial and European wars affect Native Americans?

End of PowerPoint

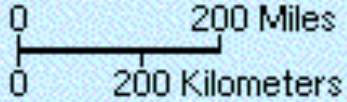
The last few slides are extras that I'm not sure if I want to delete yet.

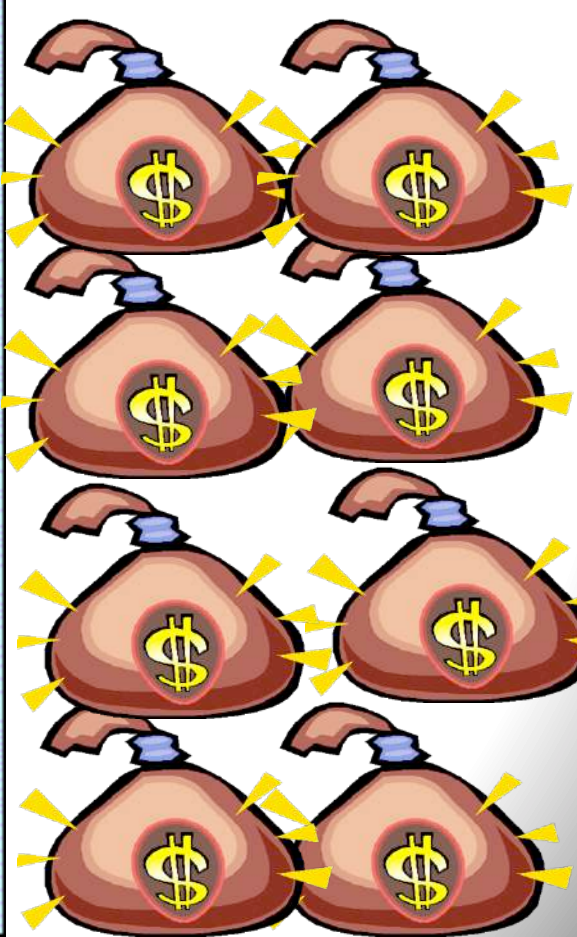
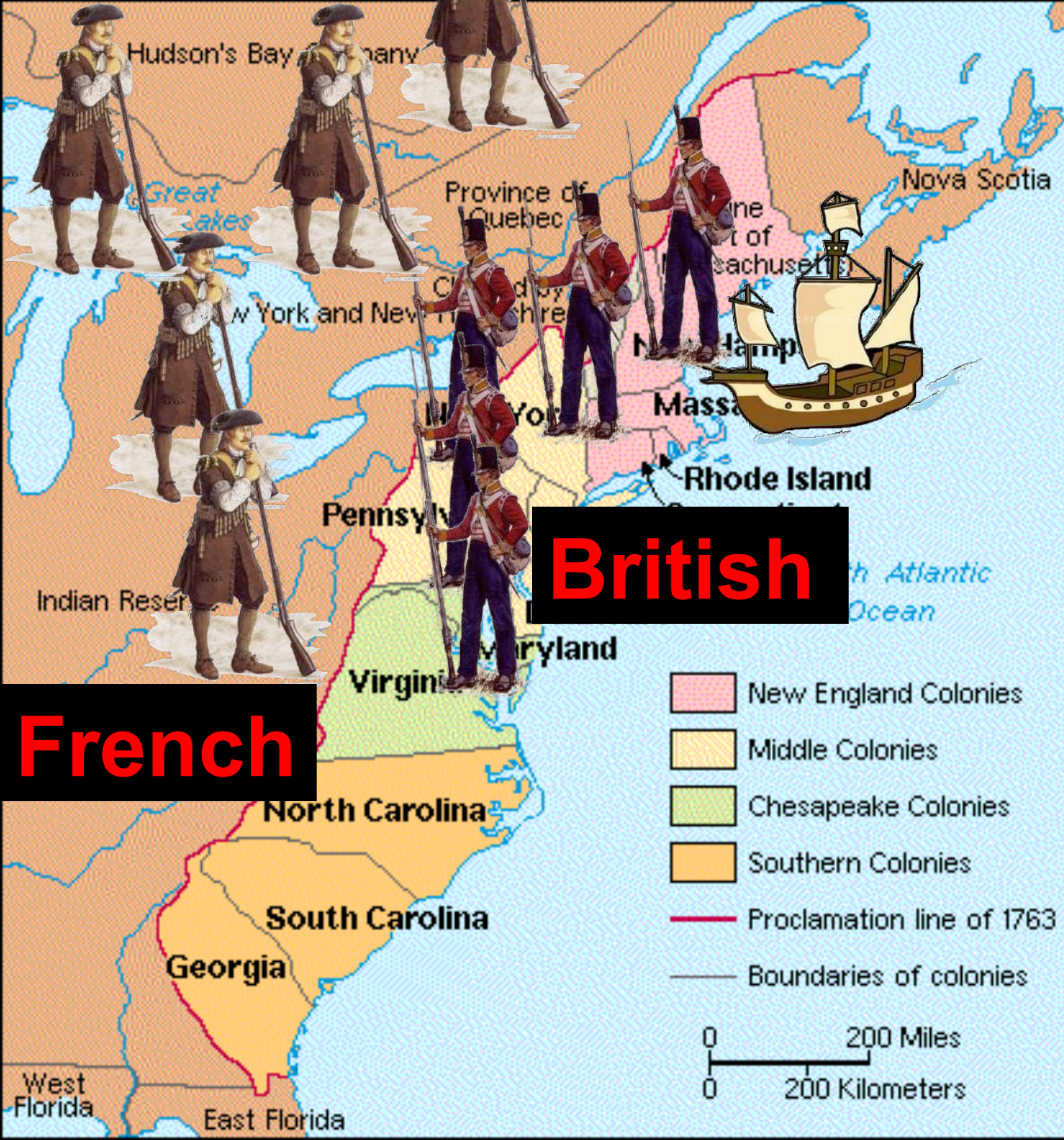


British

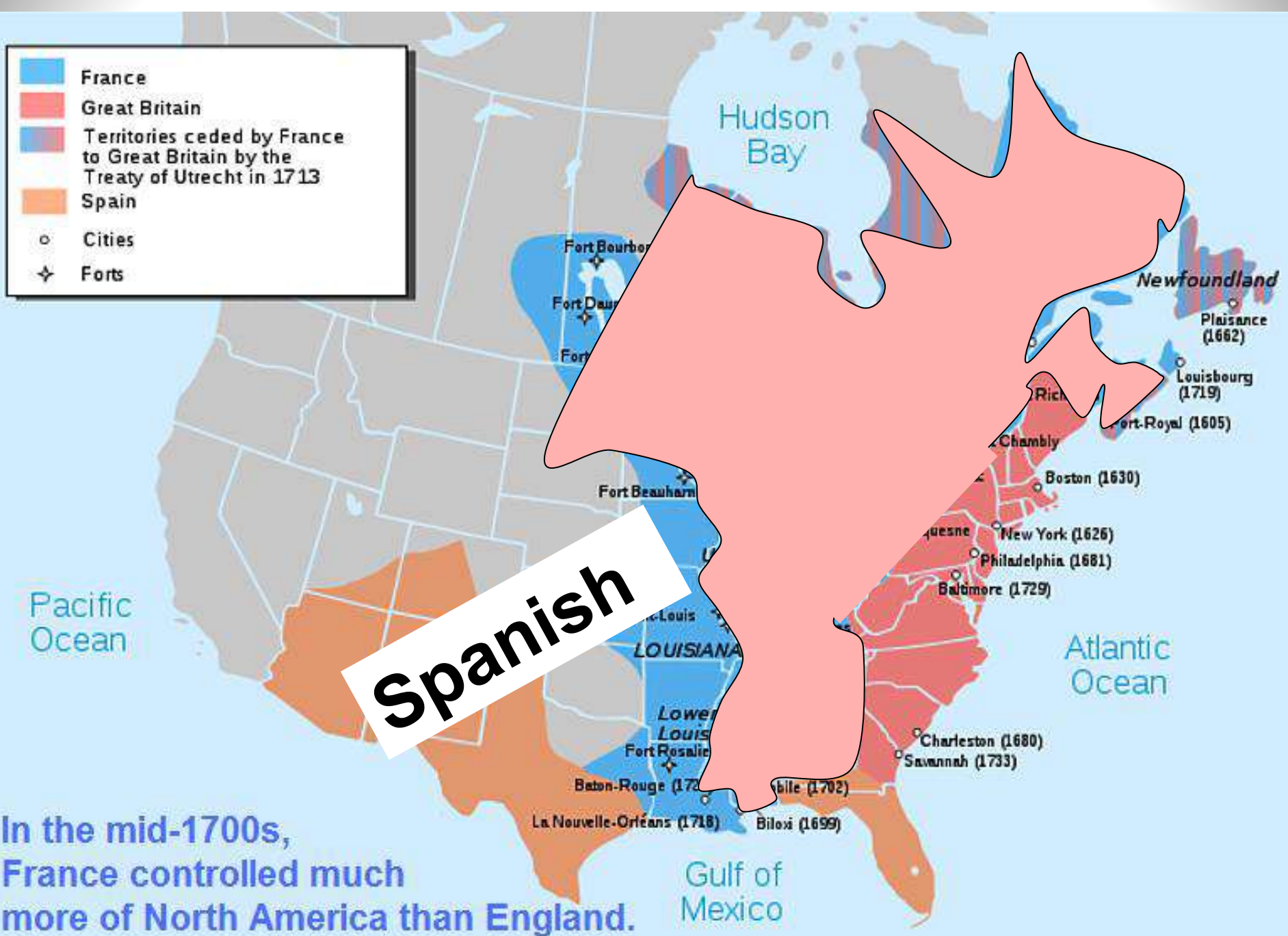
French

-  New England Colonies
-  Middle Colonies
-  Chesapeake Colonies
-  Southern Colonies
-  Proclamation line of 1763
-  Boundaries of colonies





- France
- Great Britain
- Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713
- Spain
- Cities
- Forts



Spanish

In the mid-1700s,
France controlled much
more of North America than England.

Pro Se court

1/3 of class are judges: you will decide who has the better argument and why.

1/3 of class are colonists: you must defend colonial feelings and actions.

1/3 of class are British government: you must defend the feelings and actions of the British government.

20 minutes to write down your ideas.

15 minutes to argue your ideas and for judge to decide who had the better argument.

10 minutes class discussion to see what side had the better argument.