

- Essential Question:
  - How did imperial competition between Britain & France lead to the French & Indian War?
- Learning Target:

I can analyze the causes of the American Revolutionary War.
- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.1:
  - Road to the Revolution
    - “French & Indian War” Notes

# North America 1754

## Class Activity

Use the map provided to identify the extent of the Spanish, French, & British colonial control in North America by 1750



# North America 1754



## Key Preview Questions

1. Which nation on the map had the “best” colonies? Why?
2. Based on the map, what problems might arise among the European powers?
3. How should these nations work out their differences?

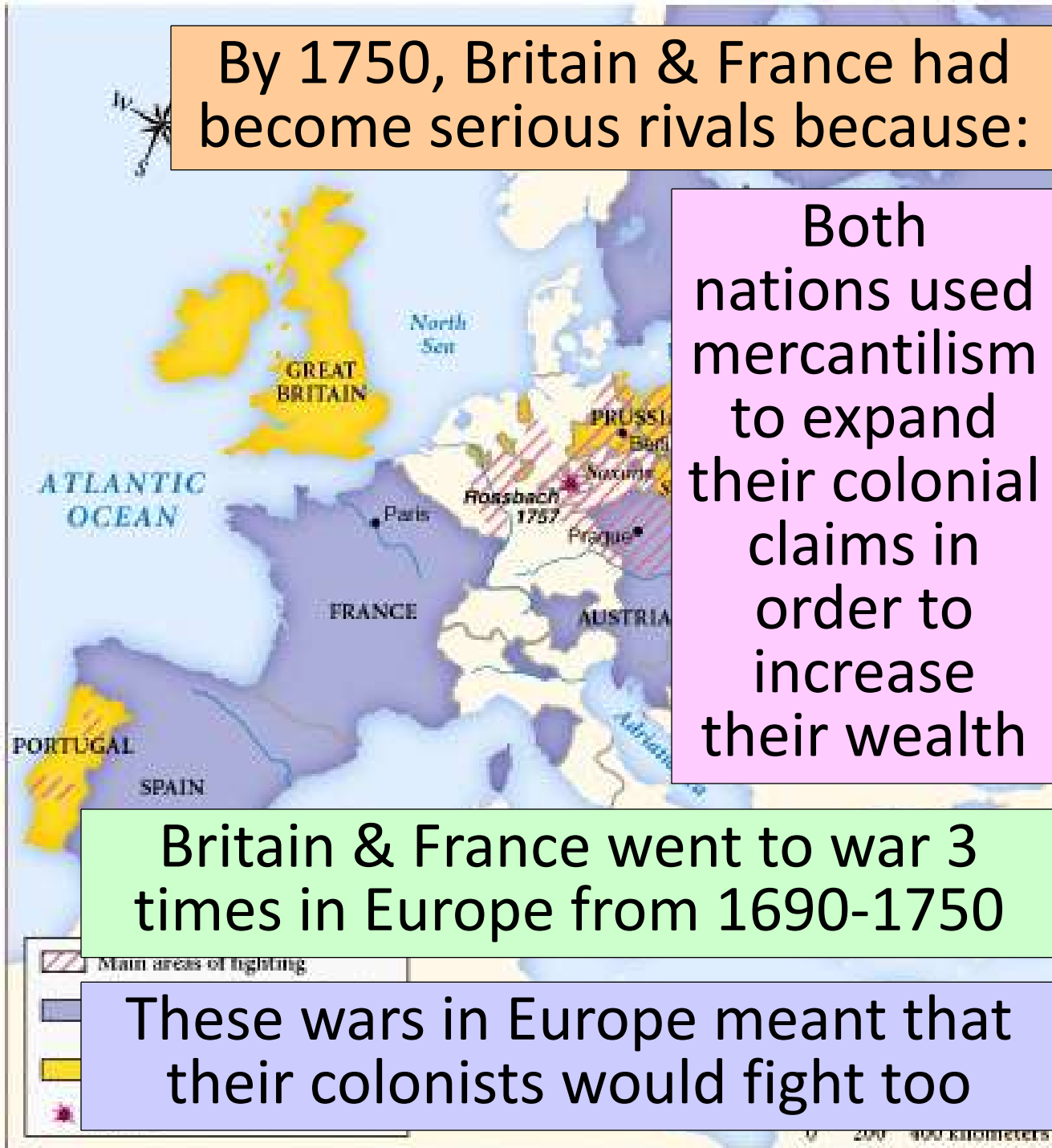


By 1750, Britain & France had become serious rivals because:

Both nations used mercantilism to expand their colonial claims in order to increase their wealth

Britain & France went to war 3 times in Europe from 1690-1750

These wars in Europe meant that their colonists would fight too



During the 1700s, both the British & French colonies were growing

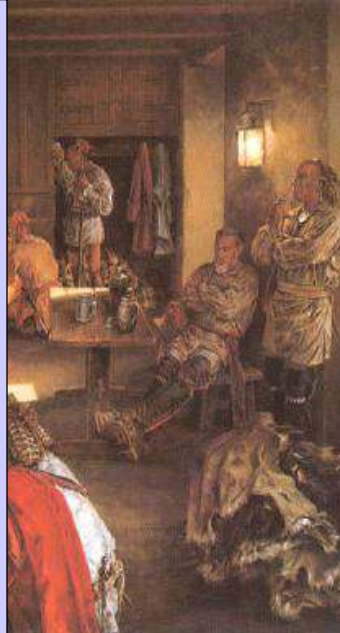
Land disputes along the Ohio River Valley led to the French & Indian War



The growth of the British & French colonies impacted Indians too:

The French **increased** **their alliances with American Indians** along the **Ohio River Valley**

The spread of **British** colonists into the backcountry & across the Appalachian Mountains led to **numerous Indian conflicts**



Indians grew increasingly concerned about British colonists filling into the backcountry



New settlement

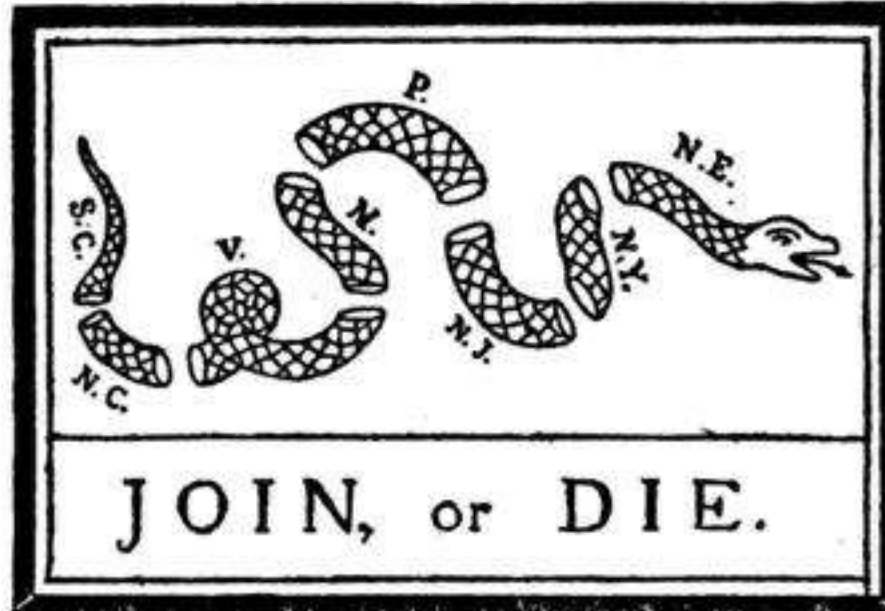


In 1754, colonists from across the British colonies met at the Albany Congress to discuss the common problem of Indian attacks

Benjamin Franklin proposed the Albany Plan of Union for a coordinated colonial army

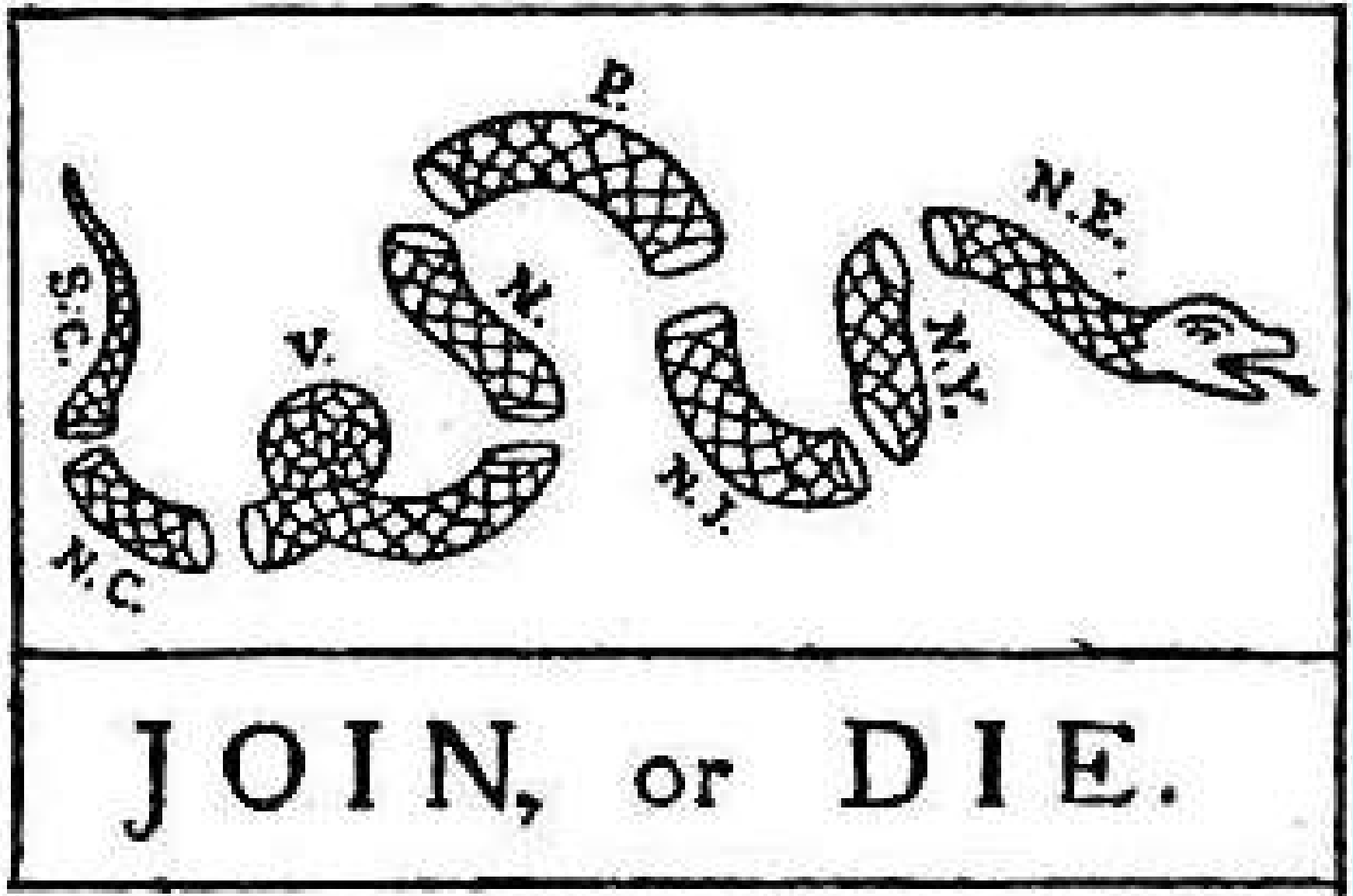
The plan was not approved

The colonists lacked the unity to solve a common problem





# Ben Franklin's "Albany Plan of Union" America's 1<sup>st</sup> political cartoon



In 1754, VA governor Washington to protect



ATLANTIC OCEAN

250 500 miles  
500 kilometers



to retreat from  
Proved to be the  
Indian War

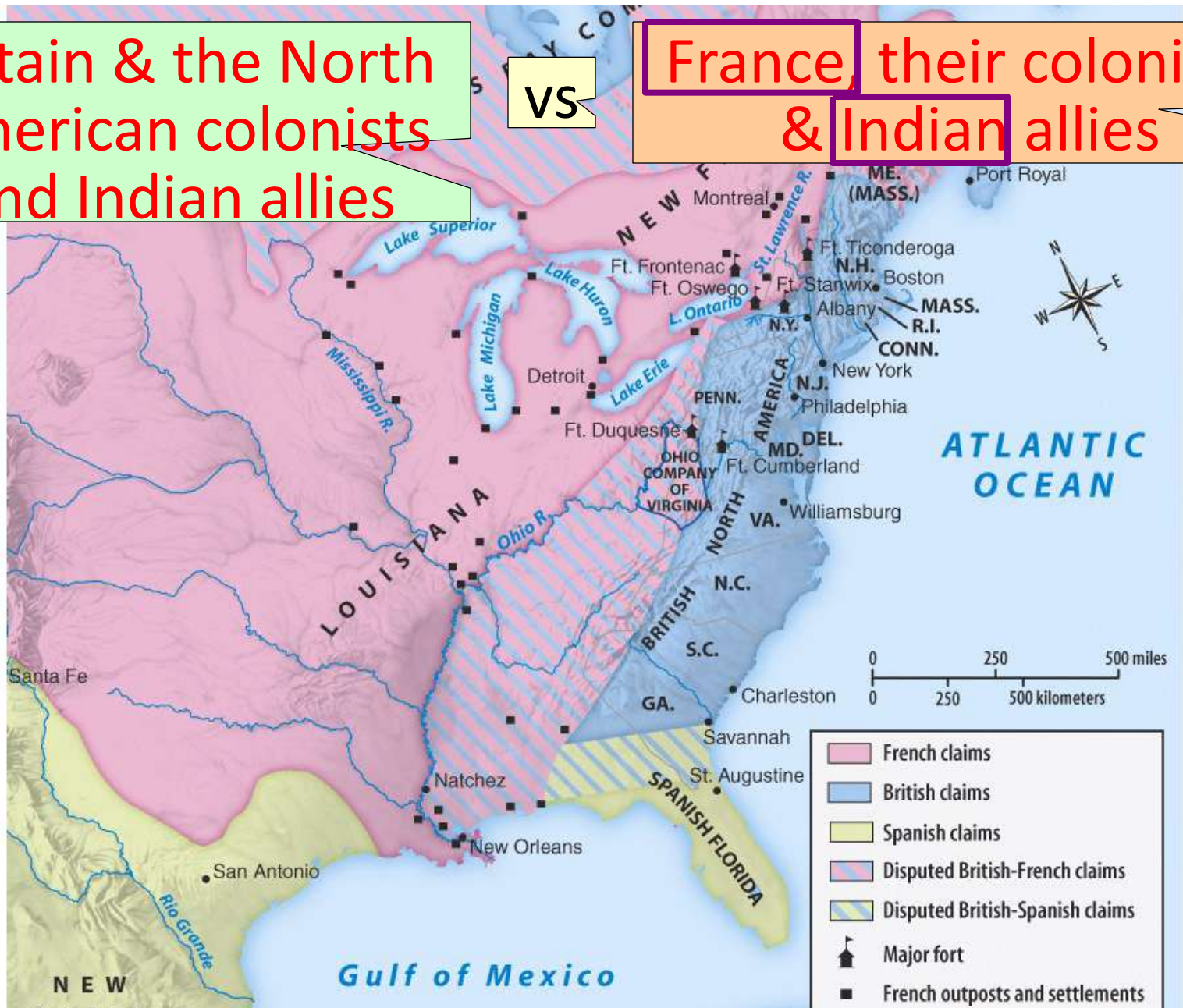
Major fort  
French outposts and settlements

# The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Britain & the North American colonists and Indian allies

VS

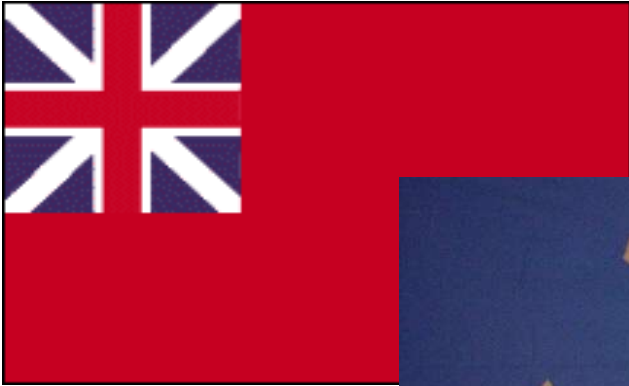
France, their colonists, & Indian allies





The war started in North America (1754-1763), but became part of a larger, "world" war called the Seven Years War (1756-1763) due to competition among empires

Battle Scene of the  
French and Indian War





# Battle of Quebec 1759

The French controlled the fort at Quebec, a stronghold in New France

The British invaded the fort overnight and defeated the French

This battle proved to be the **turning point of the French & Indian War**



# The war officially ended with the Treaty of Paris in 1763

France & Spain got all lands west of the Mississippi River, & New Orleans, but lost Florida to England

Caribbean slave trade

North America 1754

North America 1763





# North America 1763



## Closure Activity

Use the map provided to identify the areas under Spanish, French, & British control after the French & Indian War (by 1763)

# North America 1763

## Key Review Questions

1. How did winning the French & Indian War set up Britain as the dominant economic power in the world?
2. What effect might this victory have on British mercantilism?
3. How might this war impact the British colonists? Indians?



- Essential Question:
  - How did imperial competition between Britain & France lead to the French & Indian War?
- Learning Target:
  - I know why the French & Indian War was a turning point in American History.
- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.2:
  - “French & Indian War” Notes

How was 1763  
a “turning point”  
in American history?

*Situational Role Play Activity*

# Situation #1

According to the Treaty of Paris in 1763 that ended the French & Indian War, the French have no more colonies in North America (except Haiti in the Caribbean)

## Situation #2

After the end of the  
French & Indian War,  
Parliament decided to leave the  
British army in North America

# Situation #3

The costs of winning the French & Indian War left the British Empire in severe debt that it now must pay off:

British national debt, 1755: £74.6 million

British national debt, 1764: £129.6 million

# North America 1763

The French & Indian War changed the relationship between Britain & the American colonists

Colonists were excited about the possibility of new land in the west now that the French were gone

Colonists learned new guerilla fighting tactics from the Indians





William Pitt's  
“blank check” led  
to huge war debts

Parliament expected  
colonists to help pay  
off these debts

More decisions  
would now be made  
by British Parliament

This was the end of  
“salutary neglect” in  
the colonies



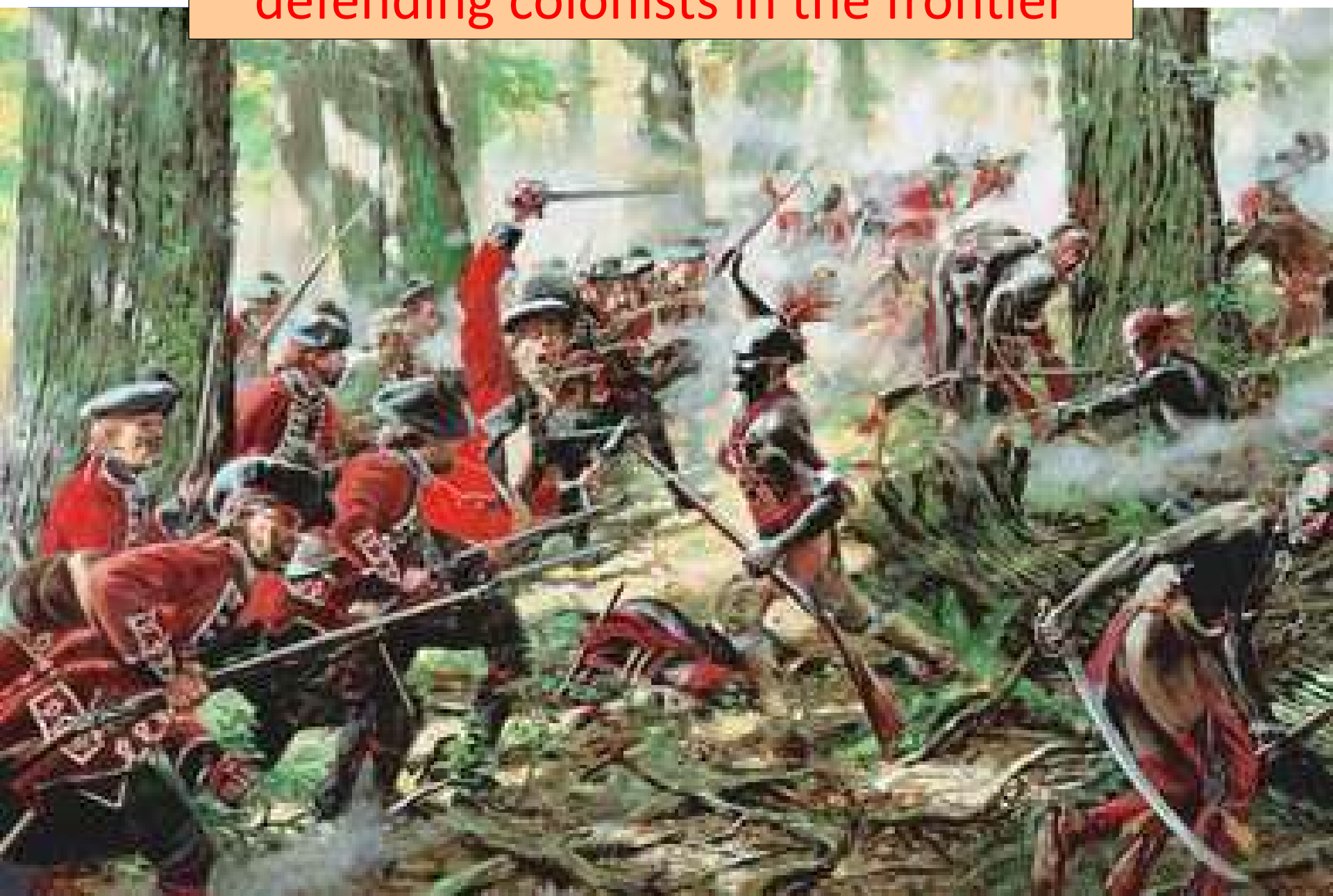
# North America 1763

# Pontiac's Rebellion



The **Ottawa Indians**, led by Chief Pontiac, attacked frontier settlers who flooded into the **Ohio Valley**

Britain had to spend more money defending colonists in the frontier



# Proclamation of 1763

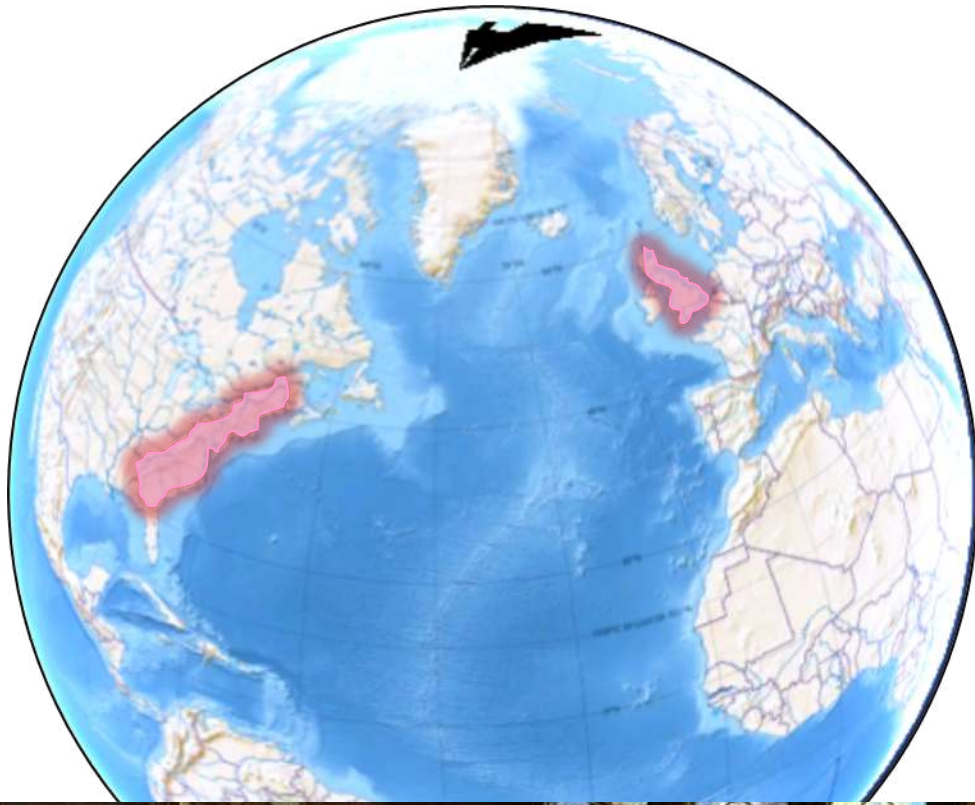
After Pontiac's Rebellion, the British Parliament created the Proclamation Line of 1763

Forbade colonists from moving across the Appalachian Mountains

Colonists were mad because this limited their ability to gain new land

Colonists were mad that this decision was made by Parliament & not in colonial assemblies





The French & Indian War brought an end to salutary neglect & began parliamentary sovereignty

English colonies

*“Parliament has the authority to rule”*

ultimate authority over ALL laws & taxes

The British began governing their colonies more strictly



## The end of salutary neglect

New taxes & laws were passed without asking colonial assemblies

As Britain assumed more control, the colonists tried to hang onto the power of their colonial assemblies

This shift would prove to be the beginning of the long road towards colonial independence



# Closure Activity

- In groups, summarize the following:
  - As a result of the French & Indian War, how have things changed? Why was the war such a “turning point”?
  - From the British gov’t perspective, why are these changes necessary?
  - From the colonial perspective, why are these changes difficult to handle?