

- Essential Question:
 - How did imperial competition between Britain & France lead to the French & Indian War?
- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 2.1:
 - “French & Indian War” Notes
 - Unit 2 Test: Friday, August 31

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?

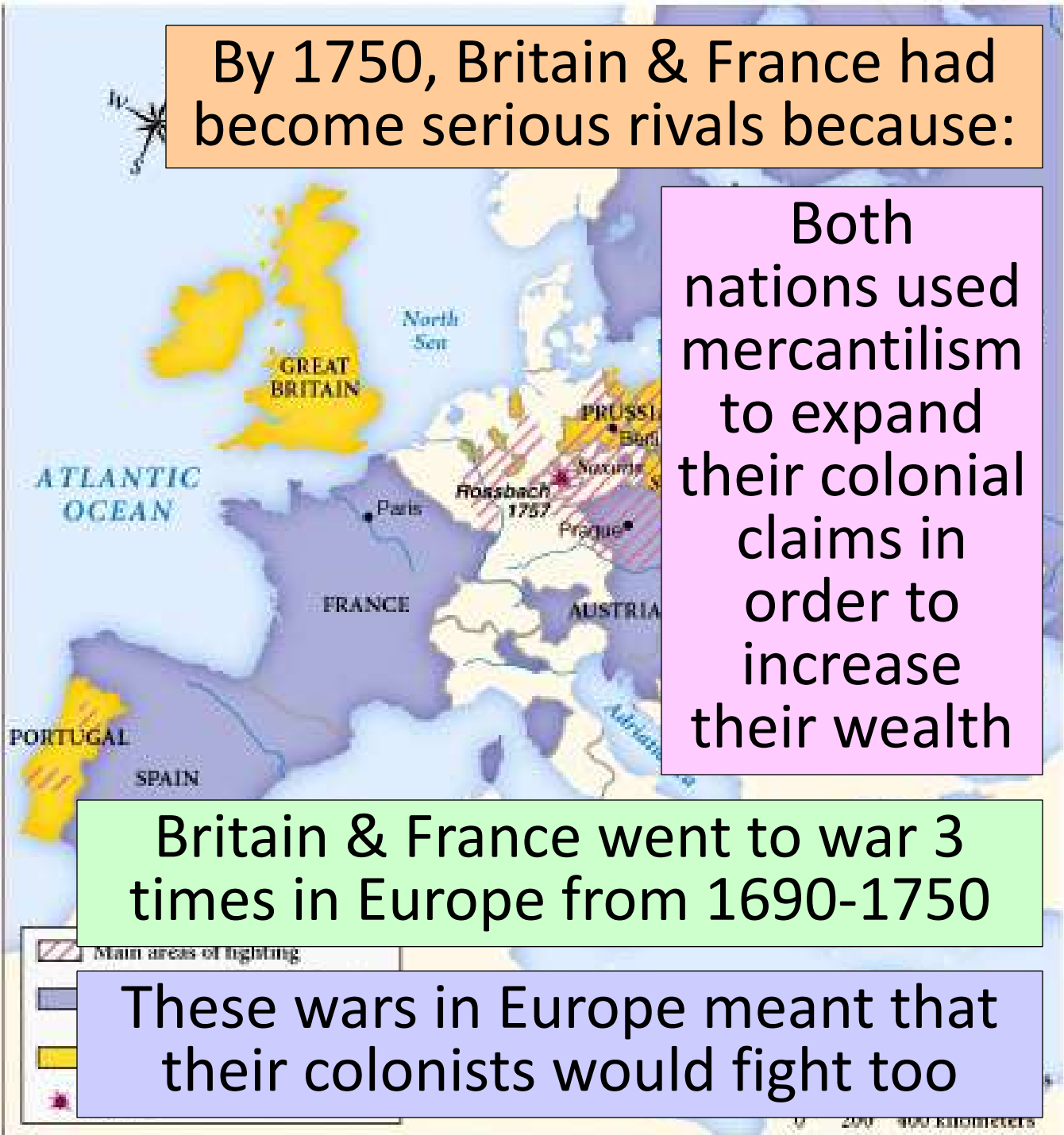


By 1750, Britain & France had become serious rivals because:

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

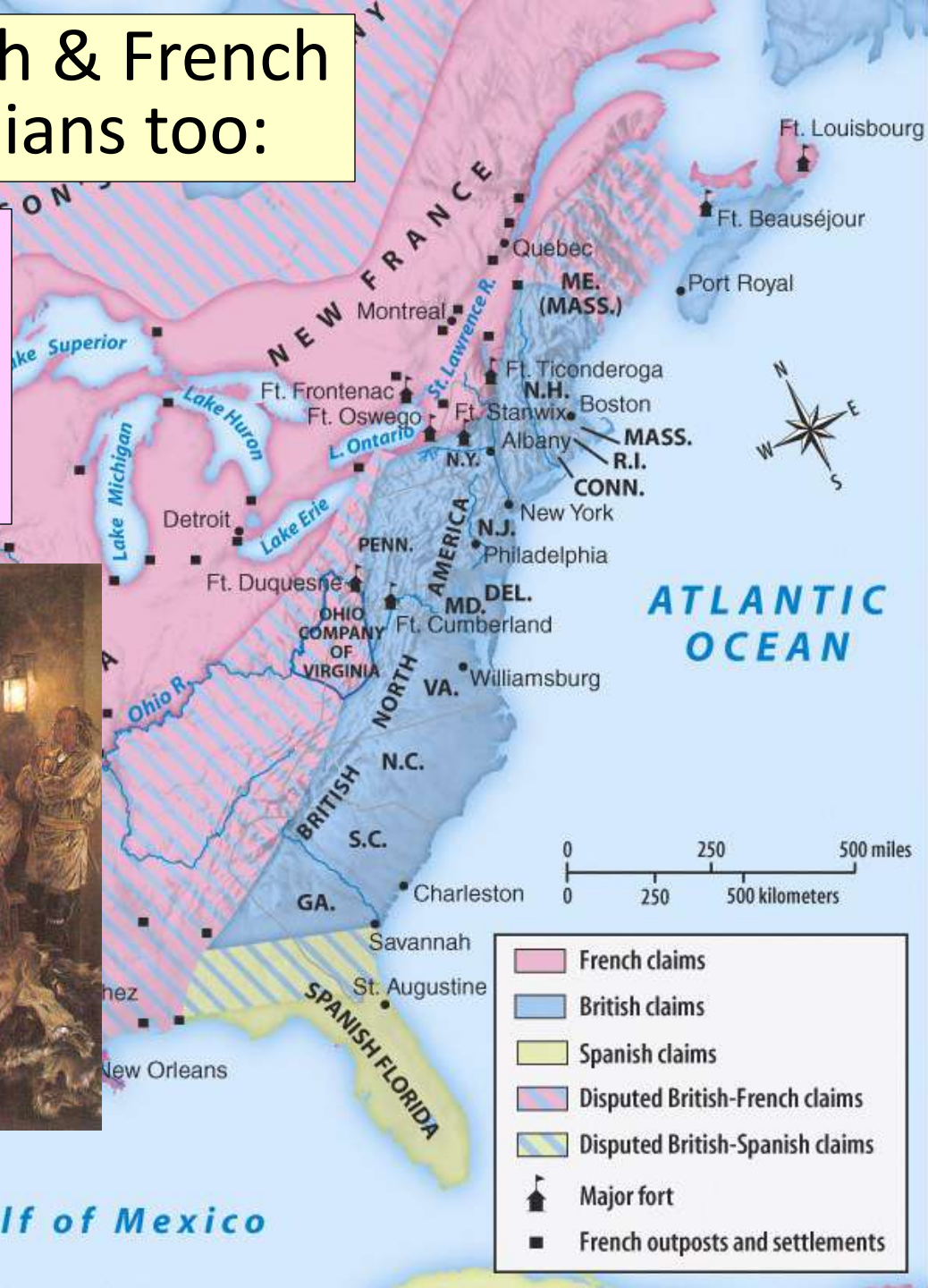
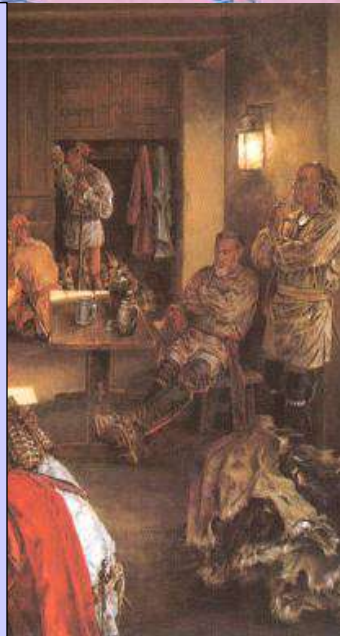
Land disputes along the Ohio River Valley led to the French & Indian War



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

The French **increased**
their alliances with
Native Americans along
the Ohio River Valley

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



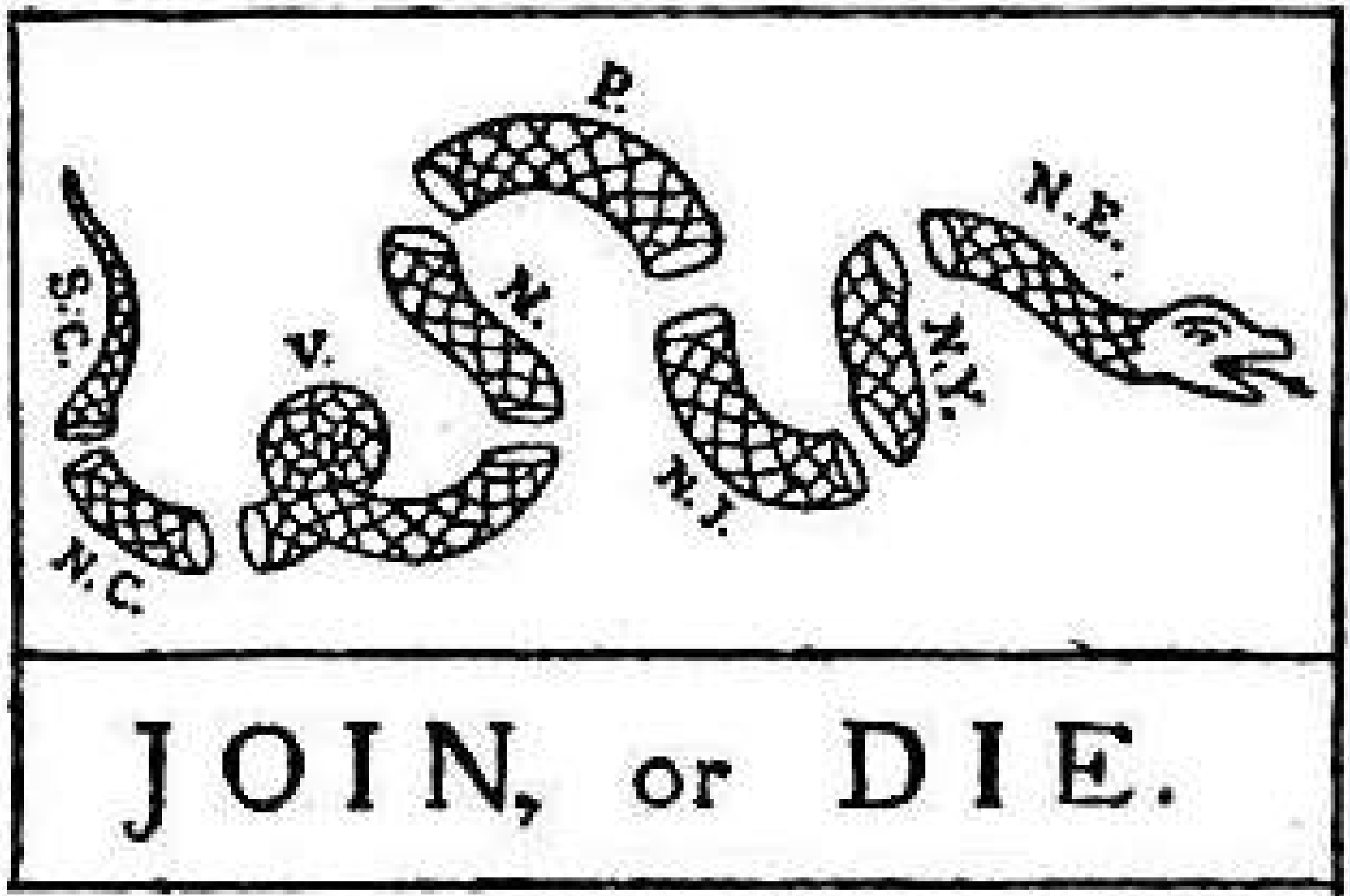
Indians grew increasingly concerned about British colonists filling into the backcountry



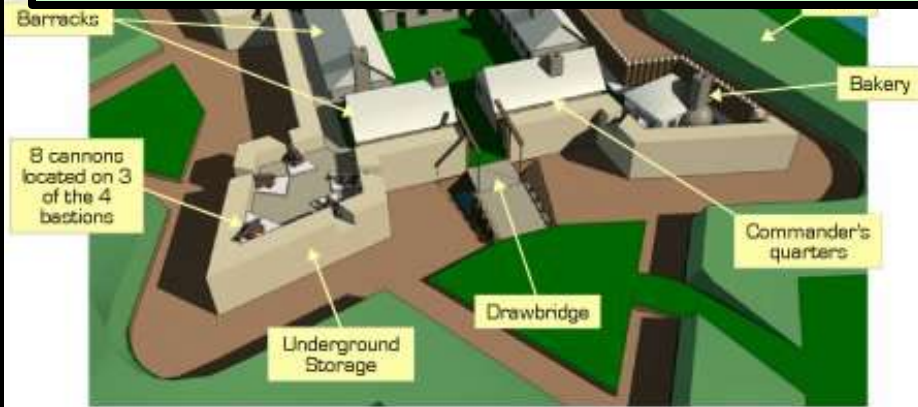
New settlement



Ben Franklin's "Albany Plan of Union"
America's 1st political cartoon



In 1754, VA governor
Washington to protect



to retreat from
Proved to be the
Indian War

Major fort

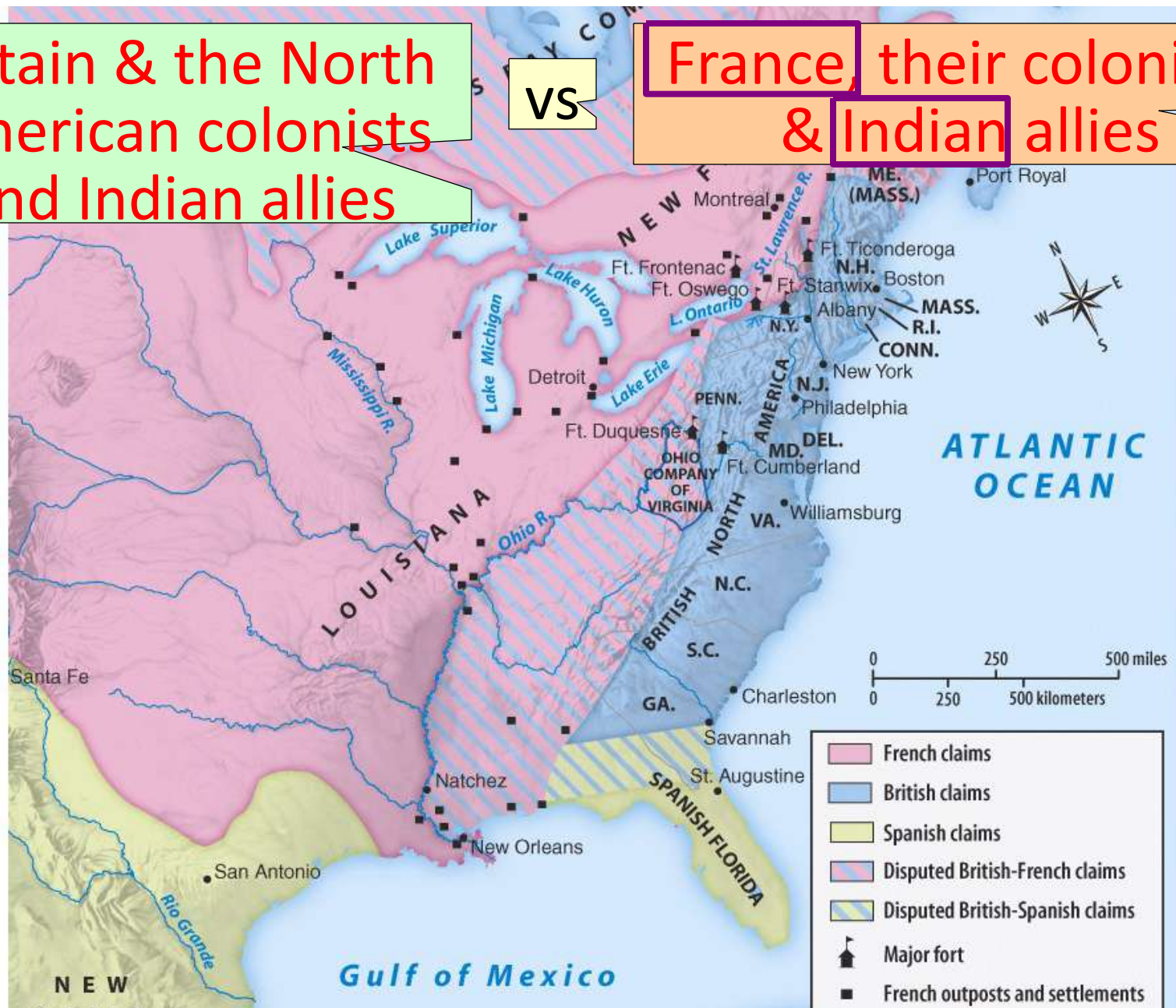
French outposts and settlements

The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Britain & the North
American colonists
and Indian allies

VS

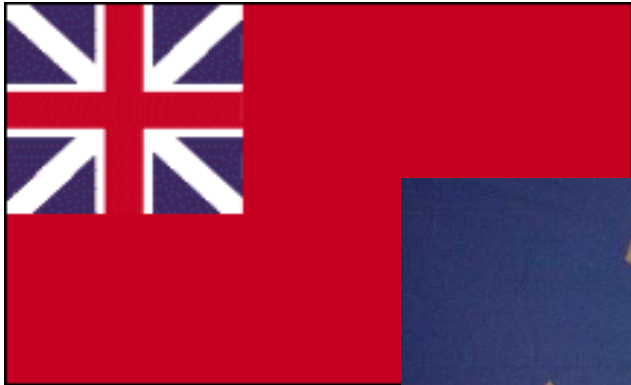
France, their colonists,
& Indian allies





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



The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Britain was losing during the early years of the war

The colonists saw this war as another European conflict & did not help fight or raise taxes as much as England expected

But, in 1757, British Prime Minister William Pitt issued a “blank check” to win the 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, & claimed 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?



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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



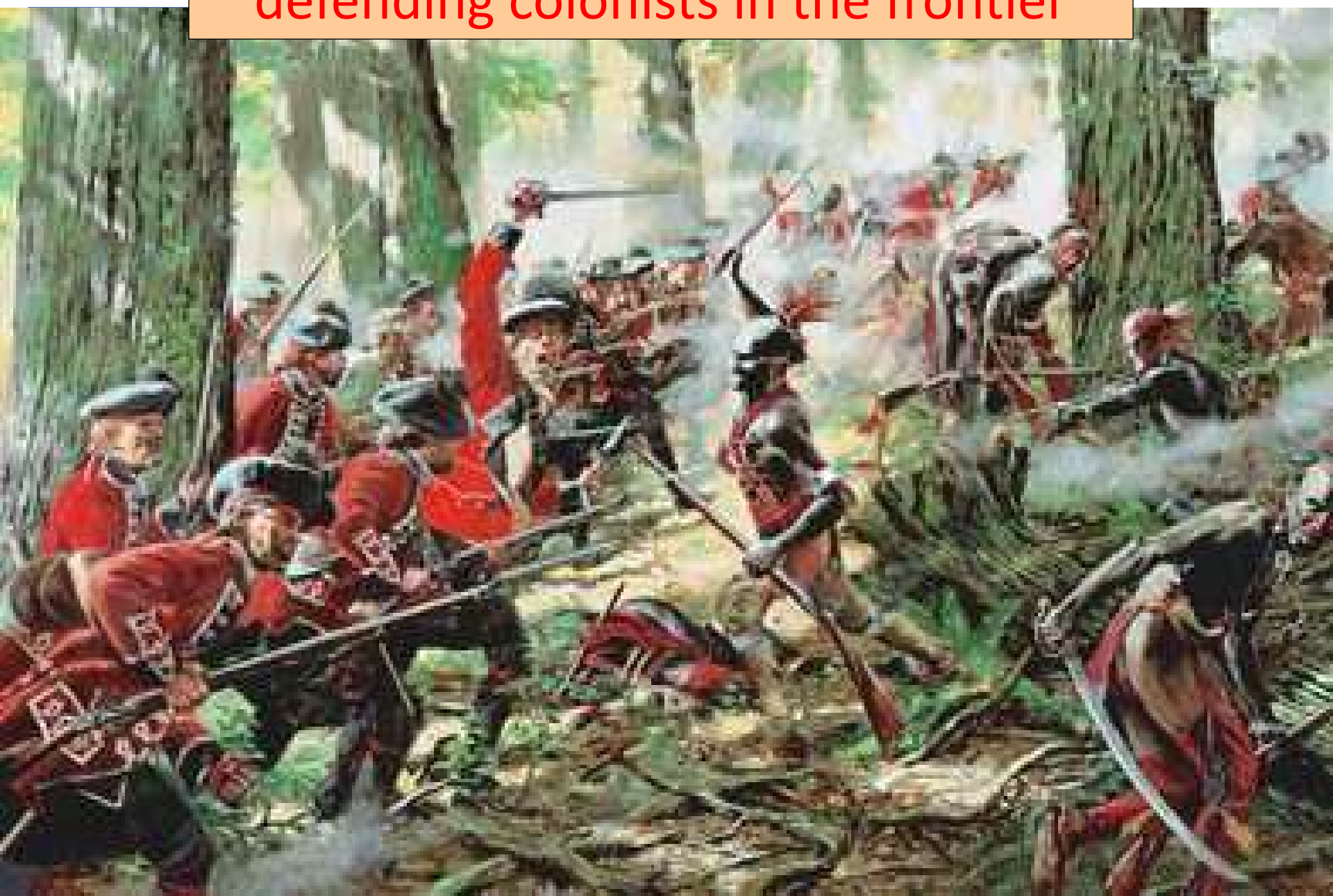
North America 1763

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



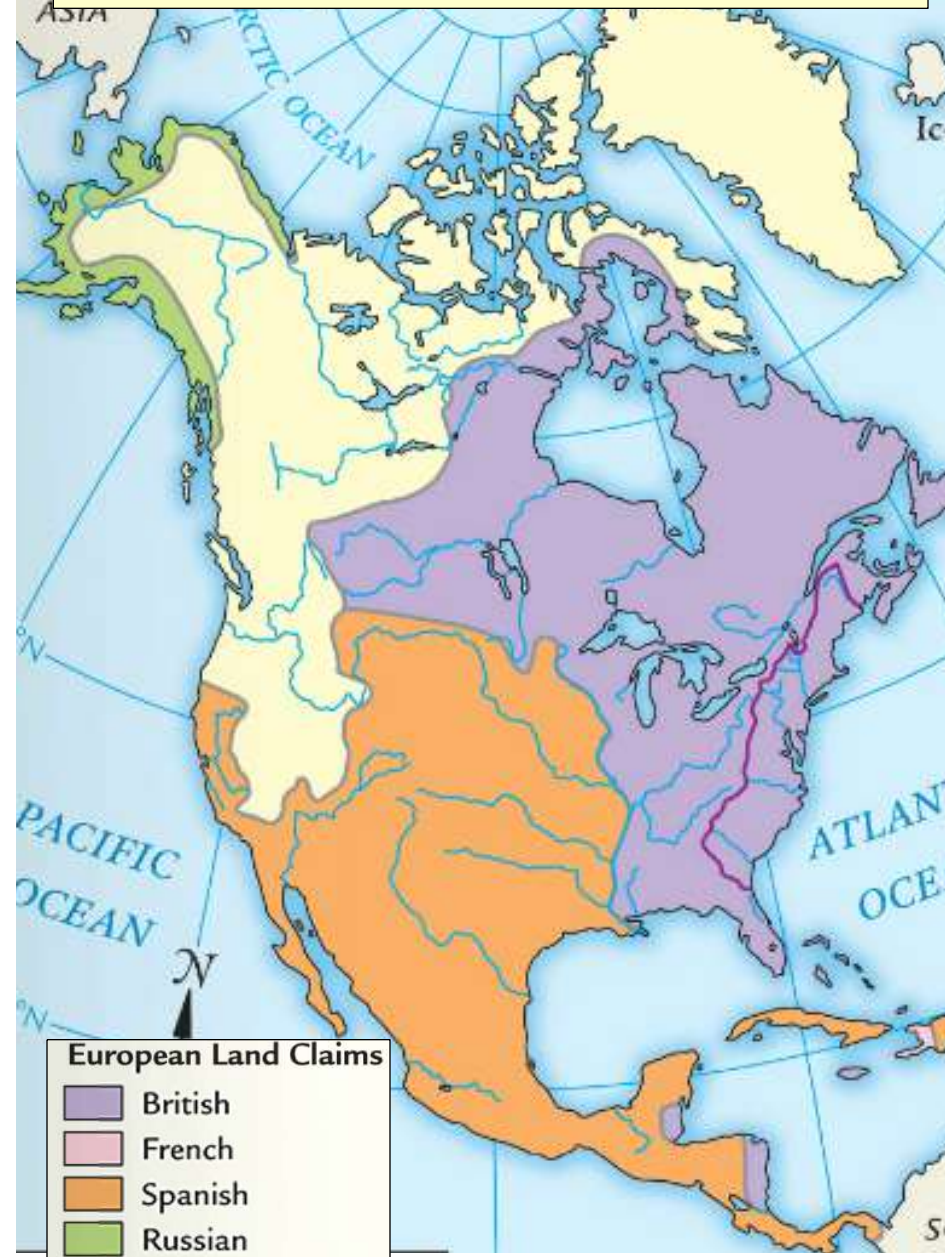
Proclamation of 1763

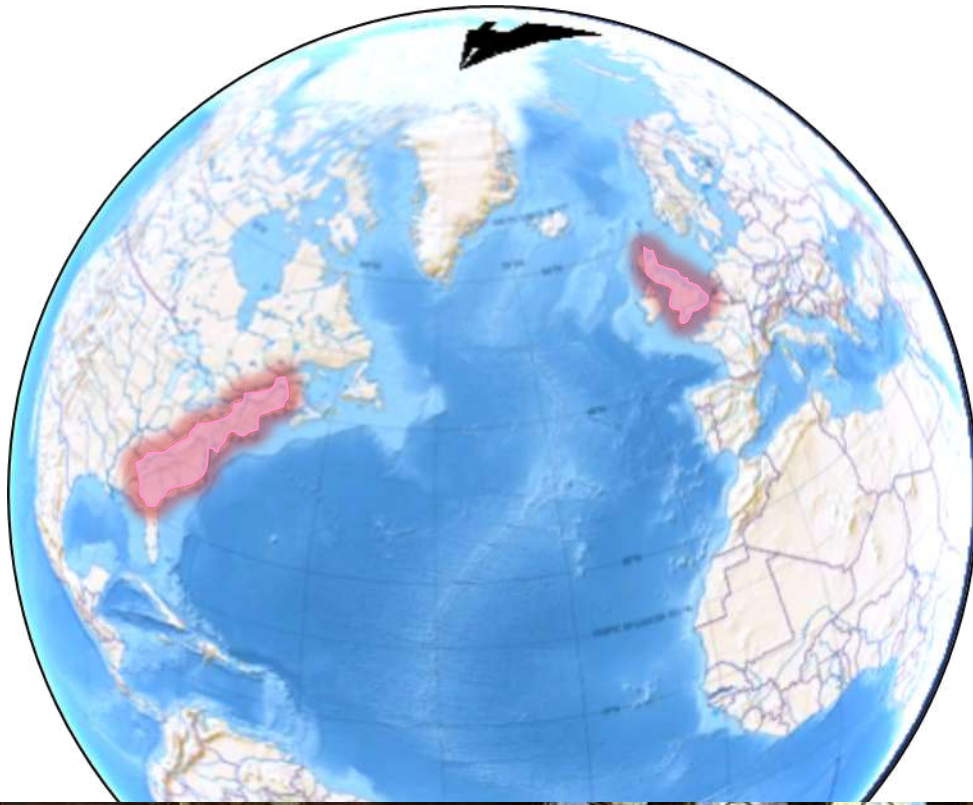
After Pontiac's Rebellion, the British Parliament created the Proclamation Line of 1763

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?