

■ Essential Question:

- How did imperial competition between Britain & France lead to the French & Indian War

■ Warm-Up Question:

- In what ways was the relationship between Great Britain and the colonies like that of a parent to a child?

Class Activity

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



Key Preview Questions



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

North America Before the French & Indian War (1754-1763)

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

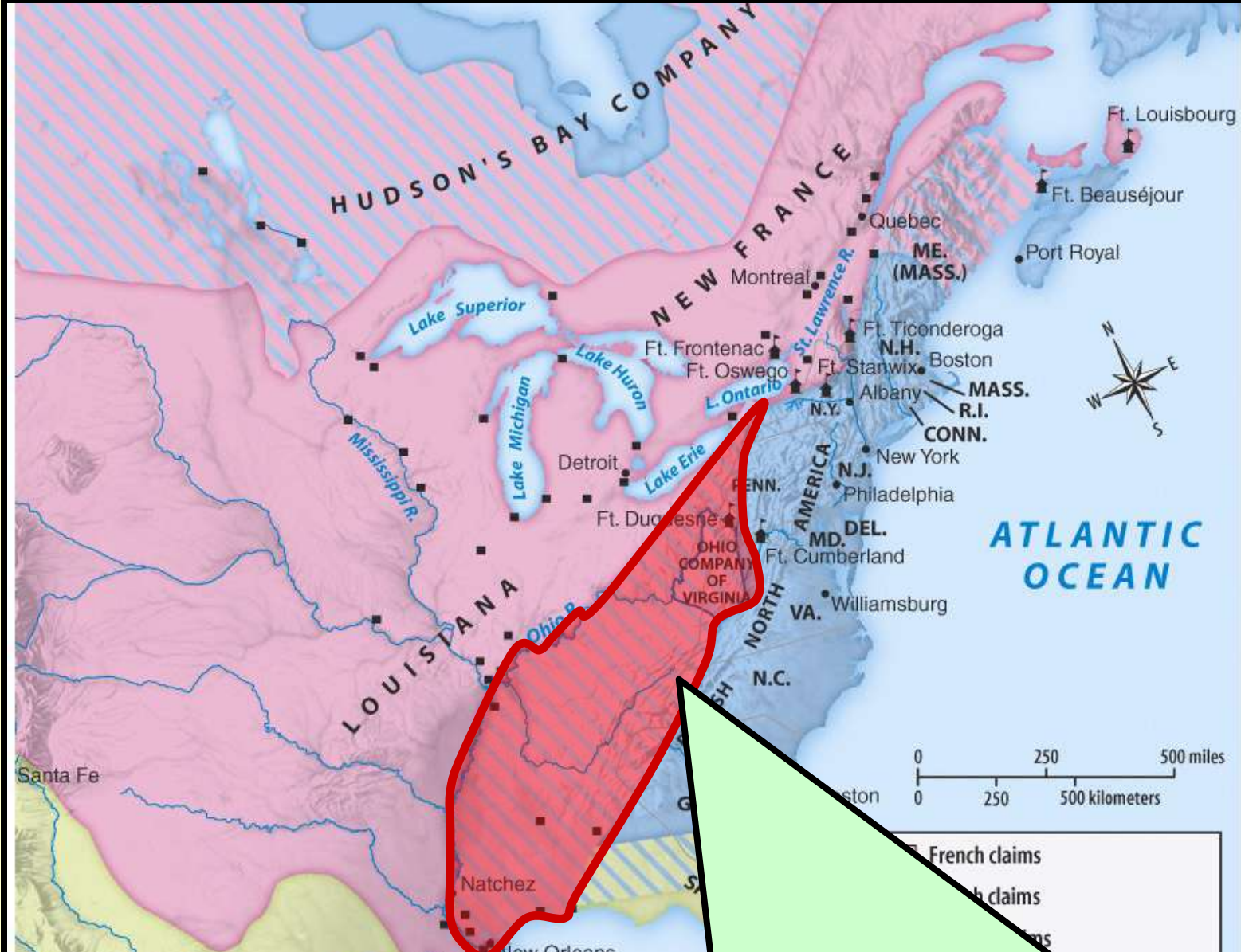
Both nations used mercantilism to expand their colonial claims in order to increase their wealth

- Britain & France went to war 3 times in Europe from 1690-1750
- These wars in Europe meant that their colonists would fight too

North America Before the French & Indian War (1754-1763)



- During the 1700s, both the British & French colonies were growing
- Land disputes along the Ohio River Valley led to the French & Indian War



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

Relations with Native Americans

- 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

French were friendly with Indians for fur



Indians grew increasingly concerned about British colonists filling into the backcountry



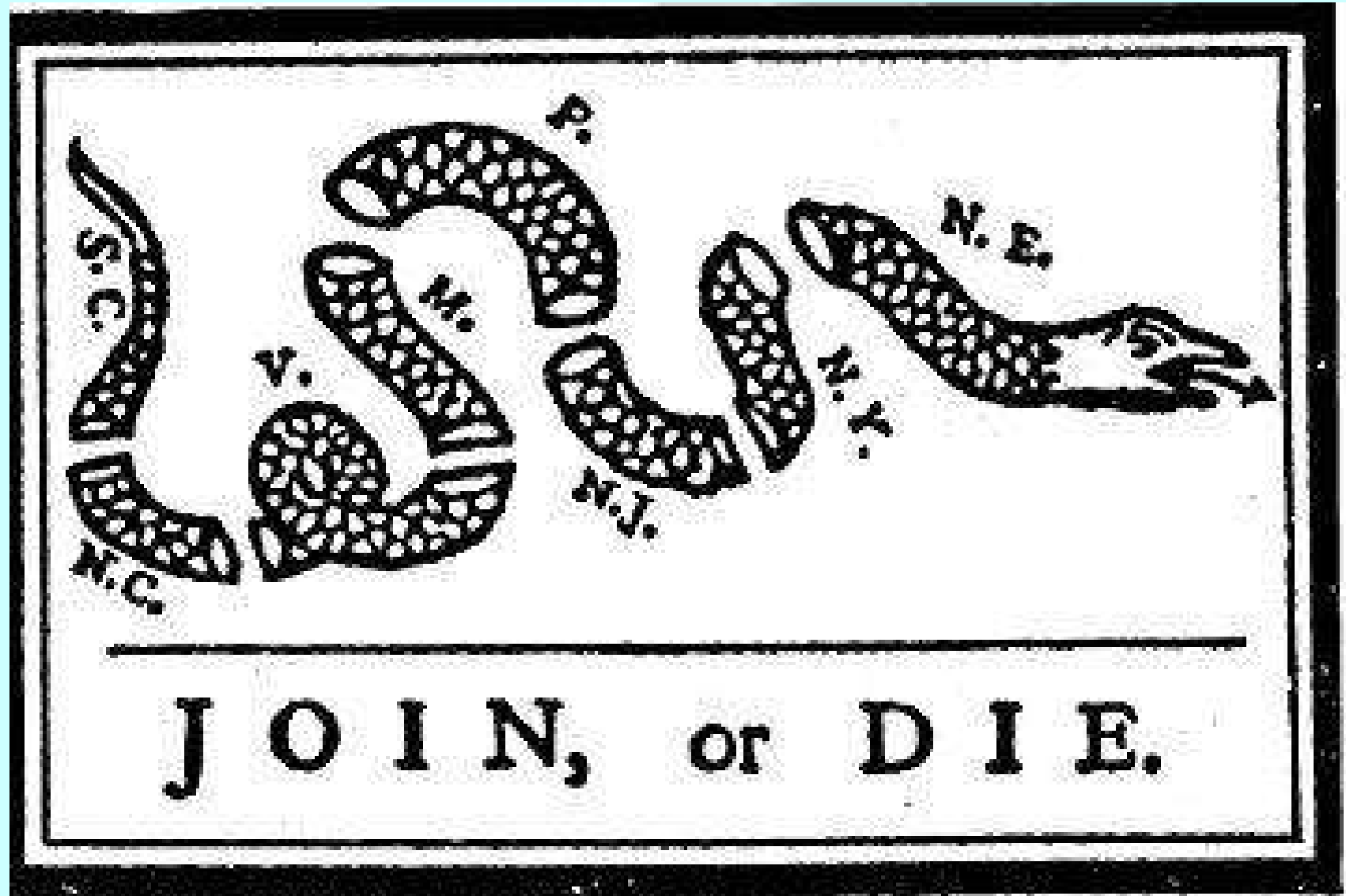
New settlement

The Albany Congress, 1754

- 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 1st political cartoon





The French & Indian War (1754-1763)

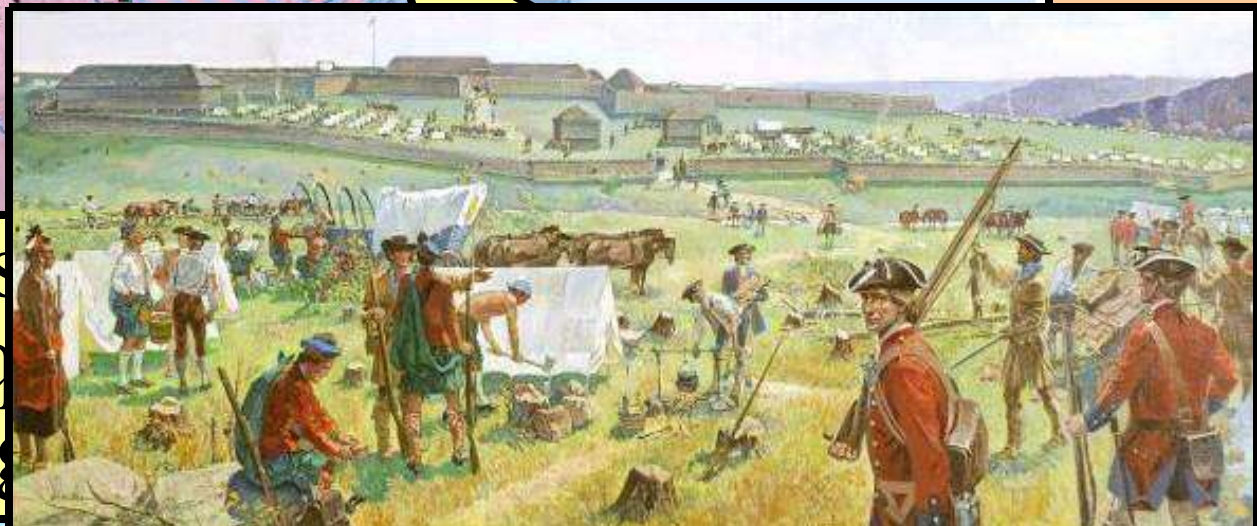
French and Indian War



Fort Duquesne 3d Reconstruction - Phase 1



from Fort Duq
the beginning



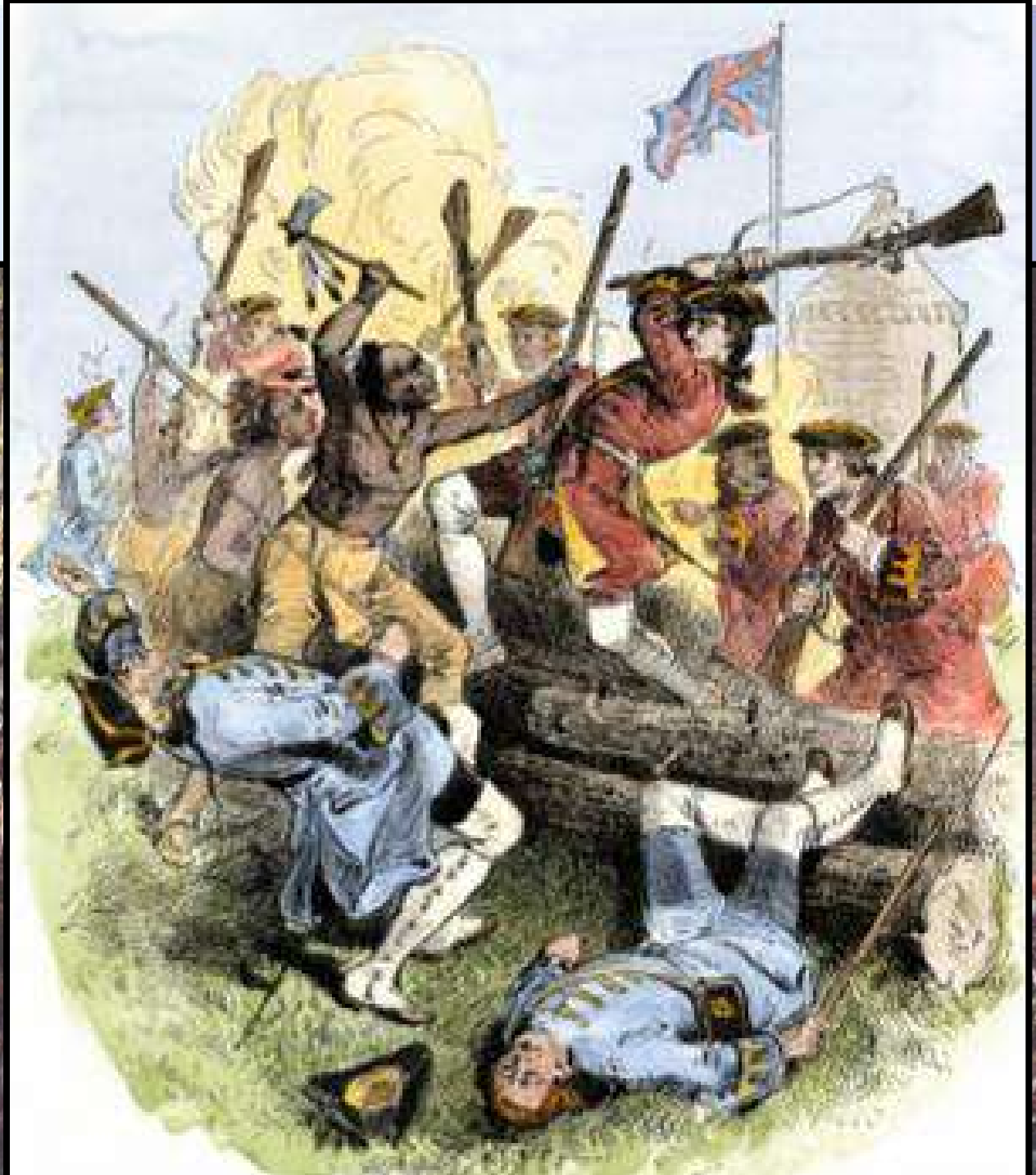
The French & Indian War

■ Britain &
their North
American
colonists

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



Pitt understood that winning this war meant the future of British mercantilism

Britain was losing during the early years of the war.

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

But, in 1757, British Prime Minister William Pitt decided to give the colonies a "blank check" to win the war.

and not help fight or

nk check" to win the

The Treaty of Paris, 1763



The war officially ended with the Treaty of Paris, 1763

France lost Canada, its empire in India, & its lands

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

Closure Activity

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



Key Review Questions



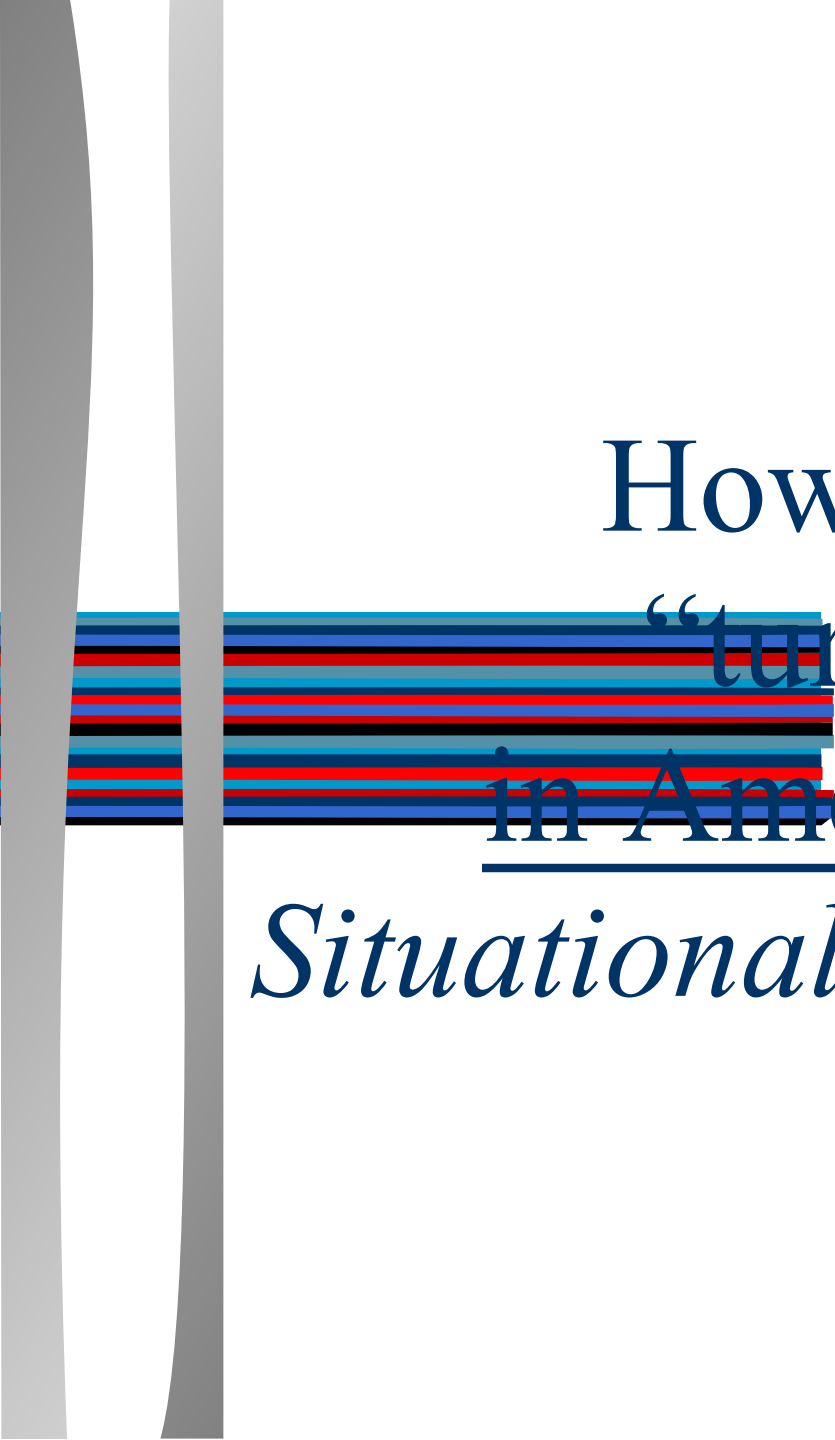
- How did winning the French & Indian War set up Britain as the dominant economic power in the world?
- What effect might this victory have on British mercantilism?
- How might this war impact the British colonists? Indians?

■ Essential Question:

- How was the end of the French & Indian War in 1763 a “turning point” in American history?

■ Warm-Up Question:

- The French & Indian War was a “turning point” in American history. What other examples in world history can we look to as examples of “turning points”?



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

Effects of the French & Indian War

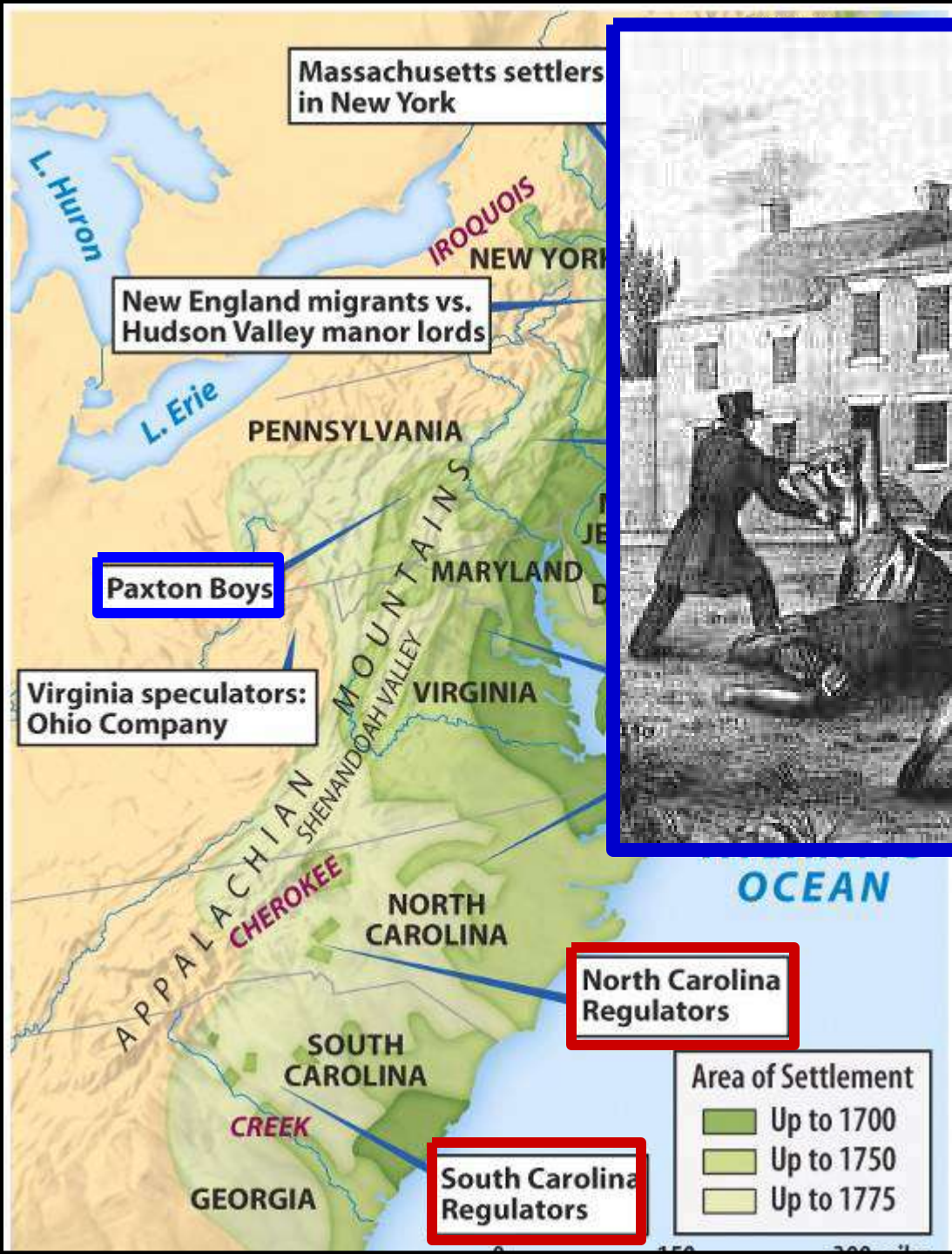
- The French & Indian War changed the relationship between Britain & the American colonists:
 - Colonists were excited about the possibility of new land in the west now that the French were gone
 - Colonists learned new guerilla fighting tactics from the Indians

Effects of the French & Indian War

- The French & Indian War changed the relationship between Britain & the American colonists:
 - 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 the British Parliament

Effects of the French & Indian War

- Other problems strained the relationship between Britain & the colonists after the war:
- The expensive British army was not removed from America
 - 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



between Indians
& colonists

Pontiac's Rebellion, 1763

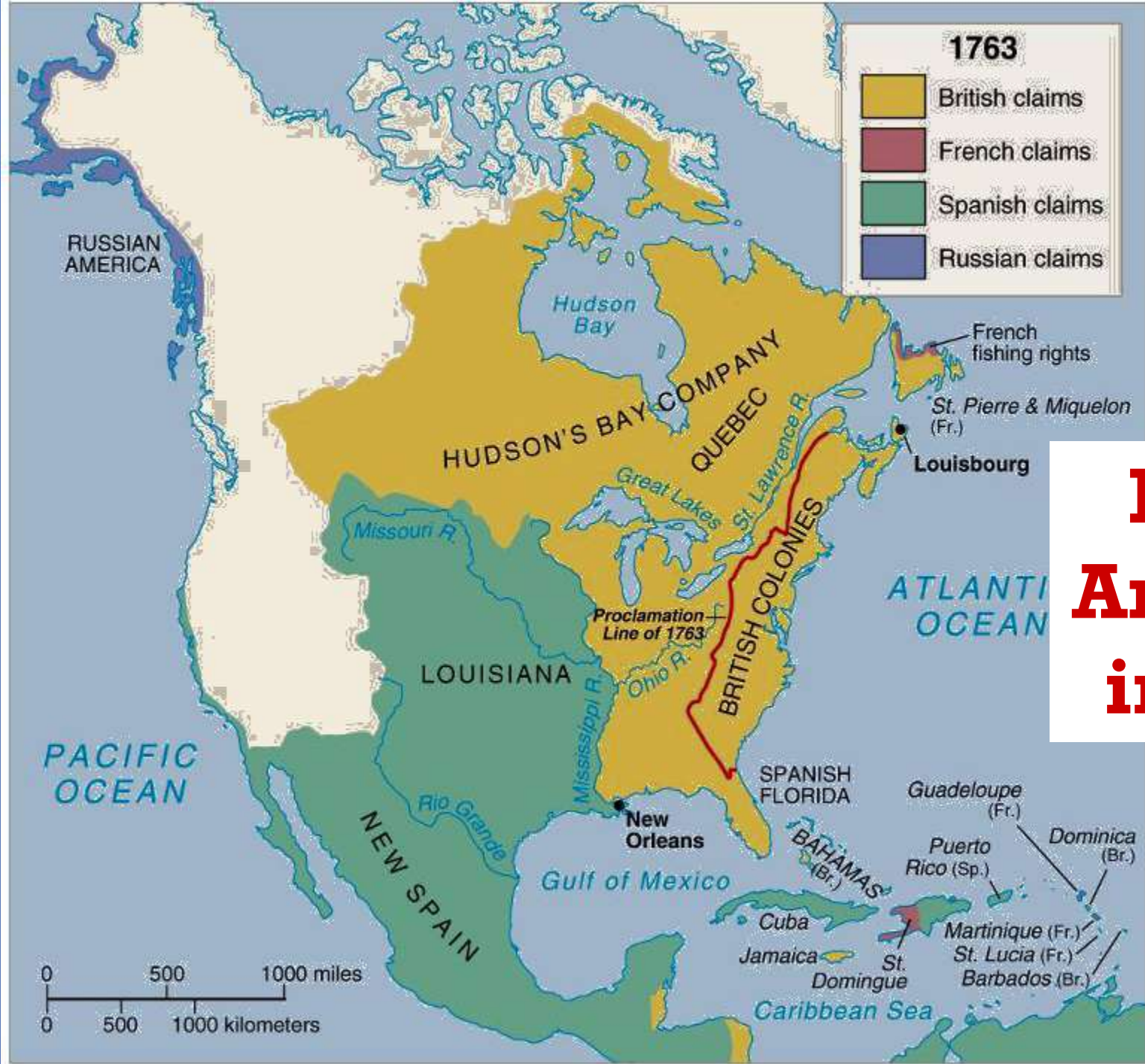


The Proclamation of 1763

- 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



North America in 1763

Effects of the French & Indian War

- The French put an end to salutary neglect & began parliamentary sovereignty

“Parliament has the authority to rule”

English officials assumed that Parliament must have ultimate authority over ALL laws & taxes

- The British began governing their colonies more strictly

Effects of the French & Indian War

- The end to salutary neglect meant:
 - 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?