

Standard 3: Causes of the American Revolution

Tension in the New World

French & Indian War Notes
(1754~1763)

North America 1754



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?

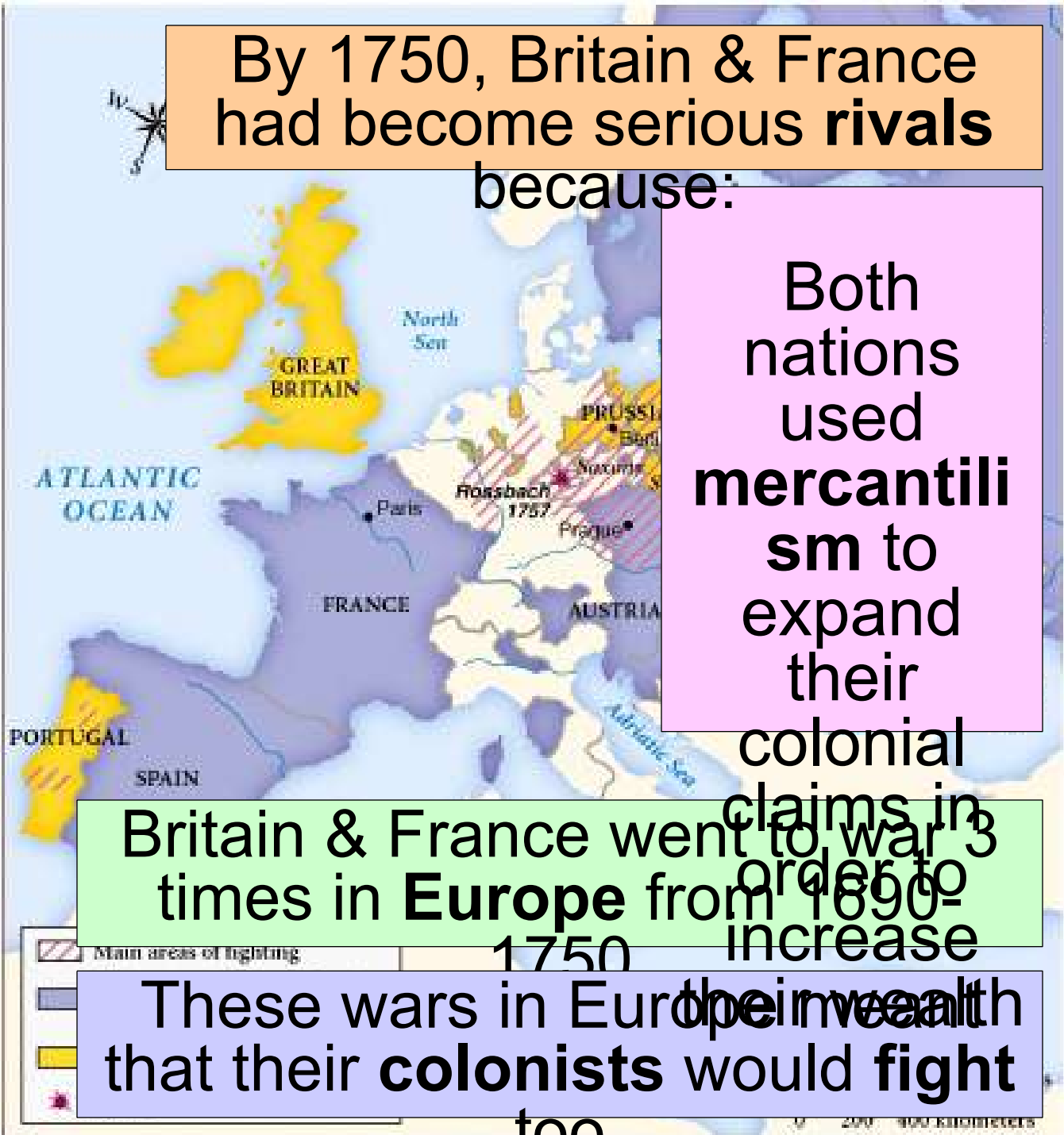


By 1750, Britain & France had become serious **rivals** because:

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

Why the Ohio
River Valley?
The river gave
the French
quicker access
to the
Mississippi
River, which
led south to

Everyone's practicing
IMPERIALISM
the practice of extending
the power, control or rule
by one country over
areas outside its borders
(Example: France
wanted to extend its
control of the fur trade in
the New World, British

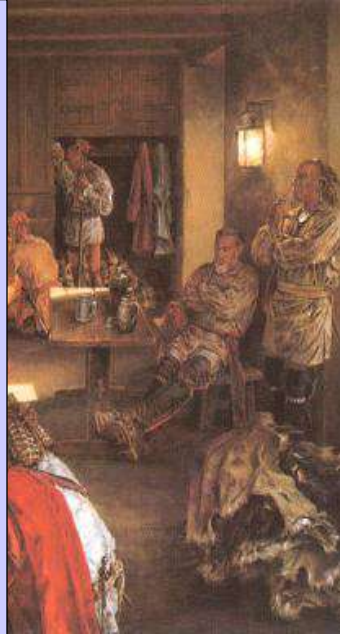


The growth of the British & French colonies impacted

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

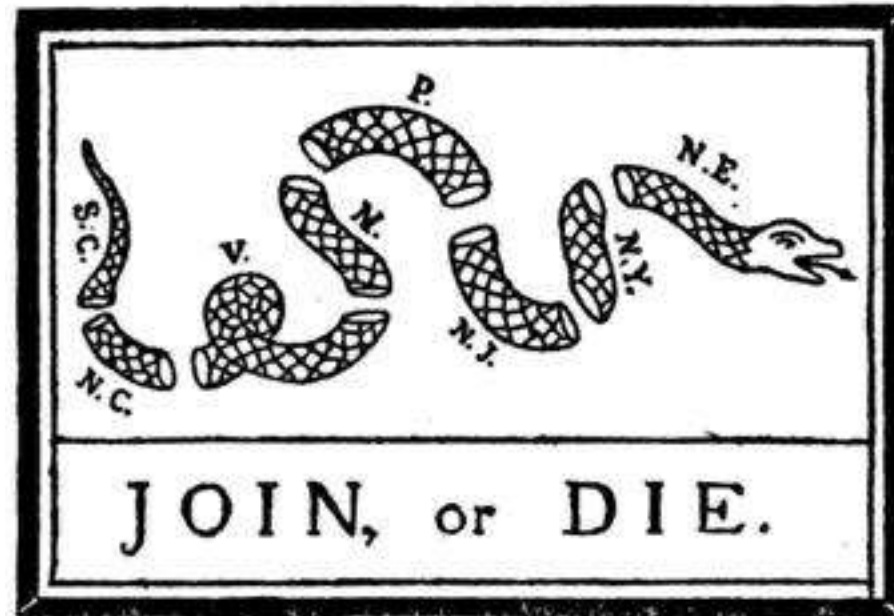


In 1754, colonists from across the British colonies met at the **Albany Congress** to discuss the common problem of Indian attacks

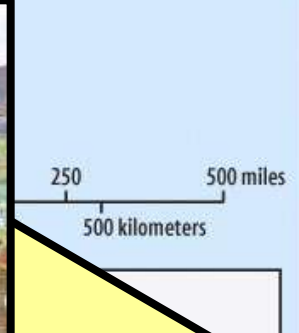
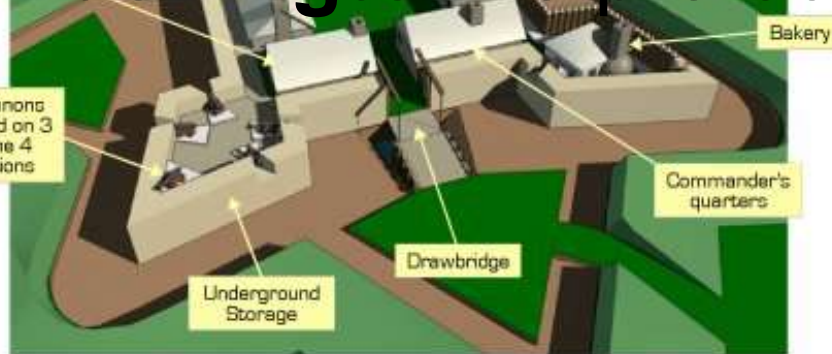
Benjamin Franklin proposed the **Albany Plan of Union** for a coordinated colonial army

The plan was not approved

The colonists lacked the **unity** to solve a common problem



In 1754, VA governor sent **Washington** to protect



to retreat from Fort Duquesne; This clash proved to be the beginning of the French & Indian War

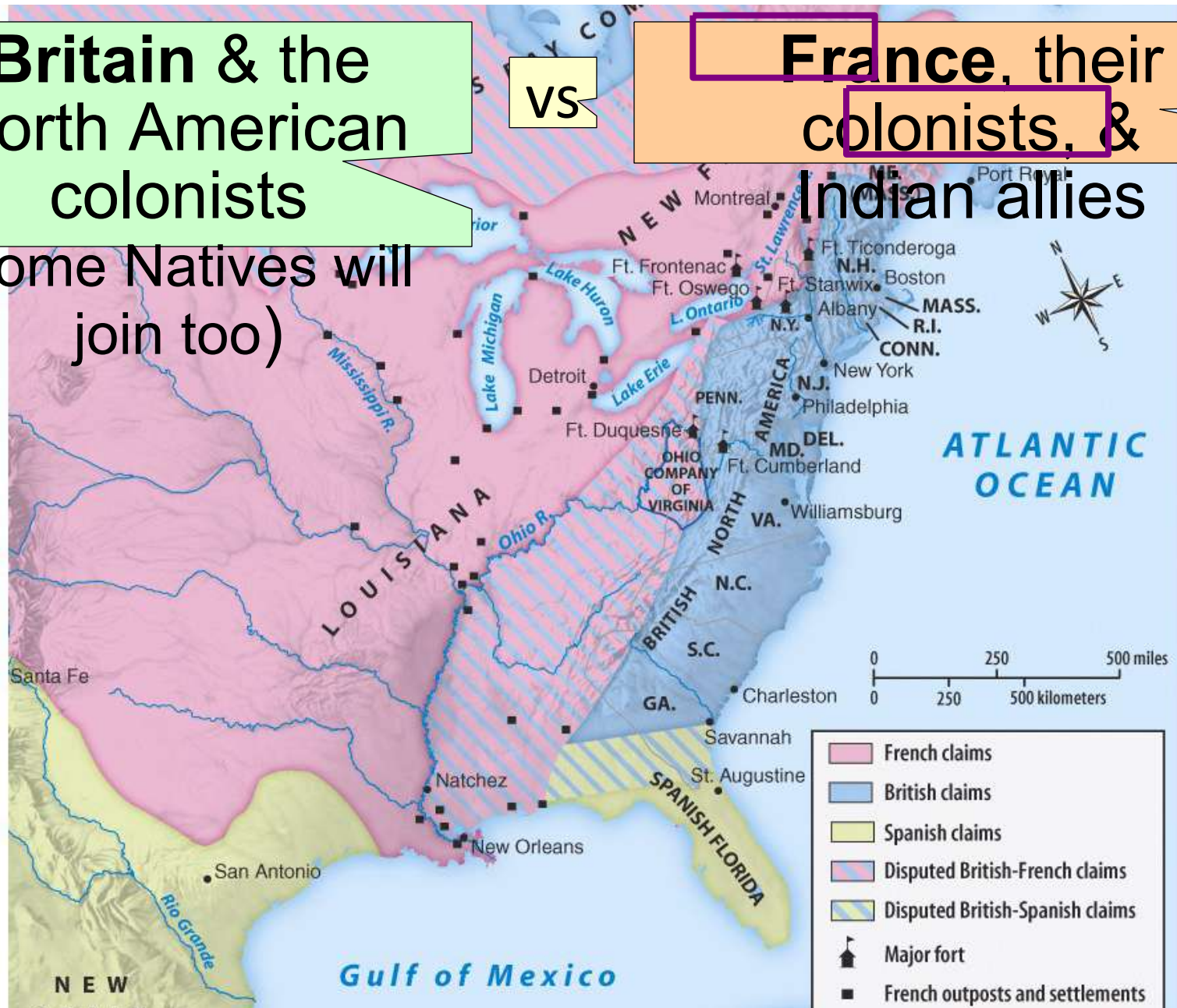
The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

**Britain & the
North American
colonists**

VS

**France, their
colonists, &
Indian allies**

(some Natives will
join too)





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

The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Britain was losing during the early years

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

But, in 1757, British Prime Minister William Pitt issued a “**blank check**” to win the war...
Winning battles



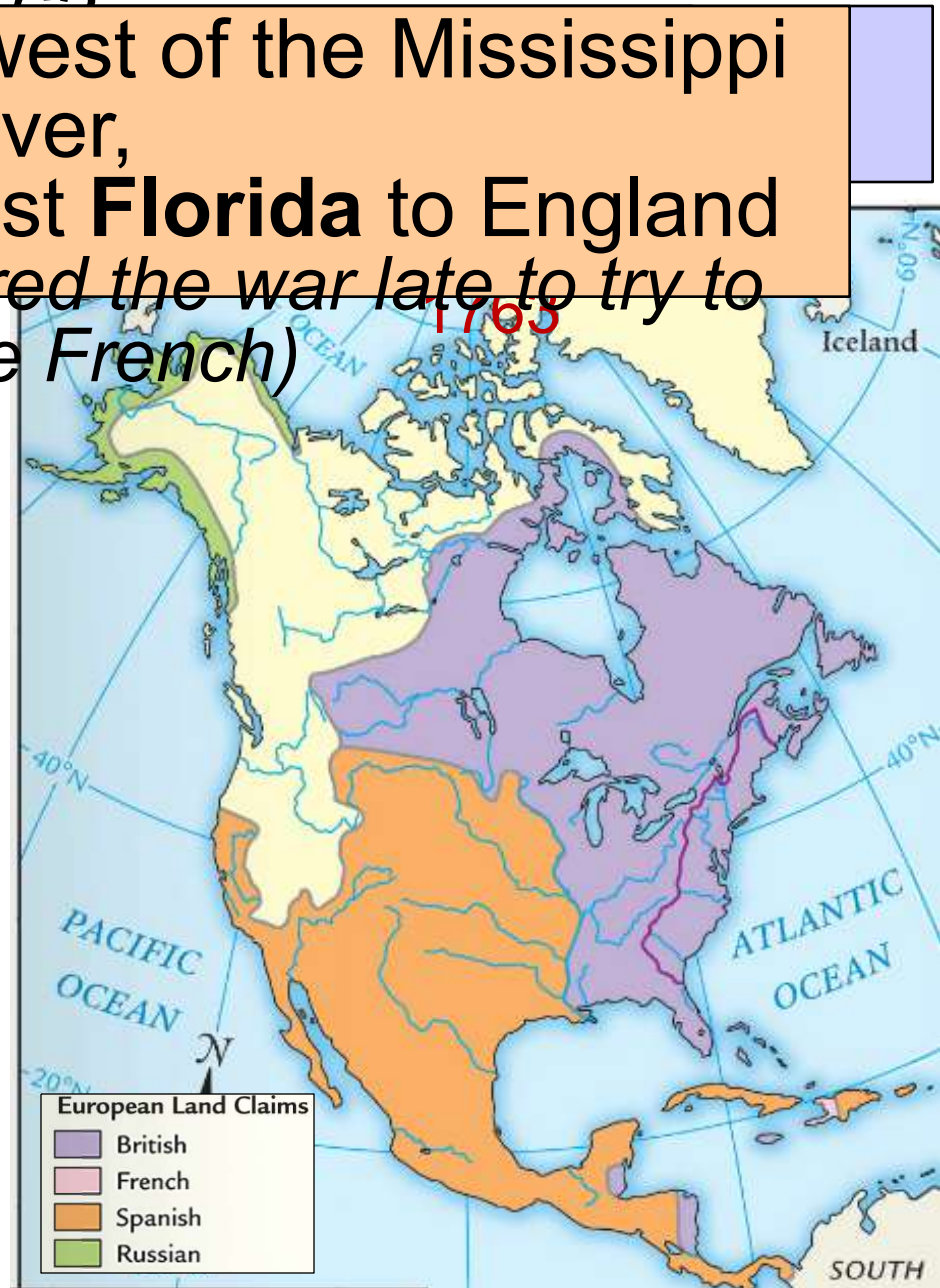
Battle Scene of the French and Indian War



The war officially ended with the **Treaty of Paris** in

1763

Spain got all lands west of the Mississippi River,
& New Orleans, but lost **Florida** to England
(because Spain entered the war late to try to help the French)



North America 1763

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

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**
*(Britain borrowed
enormous amounts
money to pay for the
war)*

Parliament
expected **colonists**
to help **pay** off
these debts

More decisions
would now be
made by British
Parliament



North America 1763



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

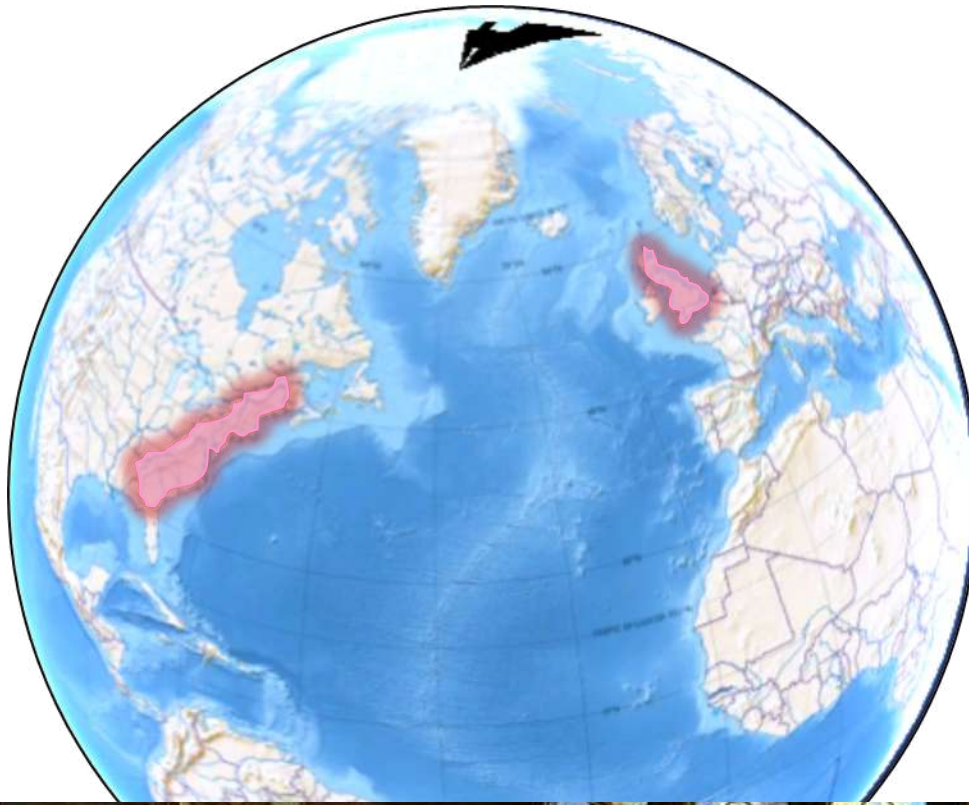


After Pontiac's Rebellion, the British Parliament created the

Forbade colonists from moving west across the

Colonists were **mad** because this limited their ability to gain

Colonists were mad that this decision was made by Parliament &



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

English of laws

"Parliament has the authority to

have ultimate authority over ALL laws & taxes

The British began governing their colonies more **strictly**



The end of salutary

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



HipHughes History: French Indian War

