



# *The French and Indian War*

**The War that made America**



# France Claims Western Lands

- 1600's - The French claim the North American Interior (Ohio Valley, Mississippi Valley, Great Lakes) while English Colonist settled the eastern coast.
- The Fur Trade created economic and military alliances between the Europeans and their Native American trading partners.



# Conflict Starts in Ohio Valley

- When France and England declared war on each other in Europe, their colonists in America also began to fight, attacking settlements and forts.(world-wide battles)
- This war ultimately decided which nation would control the North and Eastern parts of America.

# Washington Gains Experience

- In 1754, a young (22) Major George Washington is defeated at Fort Necessity while he was trying to push the French out of the Ohio Valley.
- In Albany, New York, Benjamin Franklin suggests that the colonies band together for defense. This is first formal plan to unite the colonies.



# Albany Plan of Union





# Braddock's Defeat



*E Braddock.*

- Britain realized they could not rely solely on colonists for funding or for troops, so they sent two regiments to Virginia (2100 men) under Gen. Edward Braddock. (& Washington)
- On July 9, 1755 Braddock's forces were surprised and defeated by French & Indian troops as they were trying to approach the French at Fort Duquesne. Braddock is killed.

# British Take Quebec

- In late summer 1757 Britain attacks the capital of New France. After two months trying to get up the cliffs to the French fort, the British find a steep unguarded path up the cliff. Following the short but fierce battle the English take Quebec. British General James Wolfe dies in battle.





# British Take Quebec

- The death of General Wolfe at Quebec.





# Turning Point of War

- The fall of Quebec was the turning point of the war. Montreal falls a year later putting all of Canada into the hands of the British.
- Treaty of Paris - 1763: Britain claimed all of North America east of the Mississippi. France gave Spain New Orleans and Louisiana (land west of Mississippi). Treaty ends French power in North America.



# Pre-War Map



- Land claimed by Britain is red.
- French is blue.
- Spanish is green.



# Post War

- Land claimed by Britain is red.
- Spanish is green.
- Mississippi River becomes border between Spain and England.





# Pontiac's Rebellion

- After the war, the British didn't treat the Indians as well as the French had.
- Native groups responded by attacking British settlements west of Appalachians.
- This revolt was named after the Ottawa war leader Pontiac.
- British killed off many innocent Indians.





# Pontiac's Rebellion

- The British came up with plan to end seige at Fort Pitt. They invited the Delaware Indians to a talk and gave them smallpox infected blankets as a gift.
- By the fall the native Americans had retreated.

# Proclamation of 1763

- The British government realized that defending Western lands would be costly due to the threat of Indian attack.
- Therefore, the British issued the Proclamation of 1763 which forbade colonists to settle west of the Appalachians.
- The colonists were angry. They thought they had won the right to settle the Ohio River Valley.
- The British government was angry at the colonists, who did not want to pay for their own defense.
- This hostility helped cause the coming revolution.