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

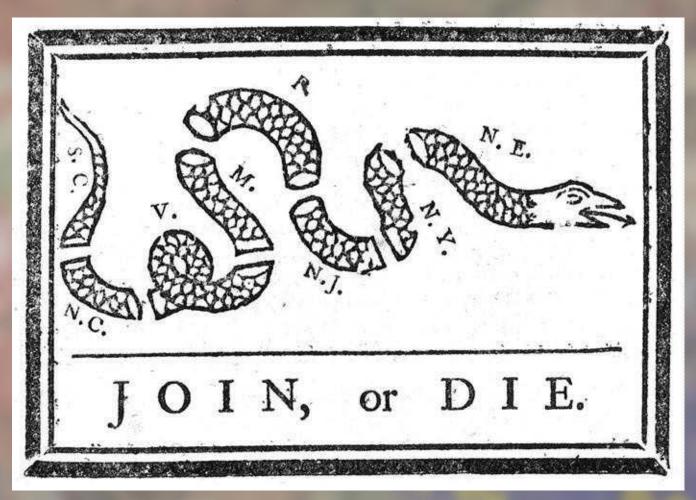
- When France and England declared war on each other in Europe, their colonists in America also began to fight, attacking settlements and forts.(world-wide battles)
- This war ultimately decided which nation would control the North and Eastern parts of America.

Washington Gains Experience

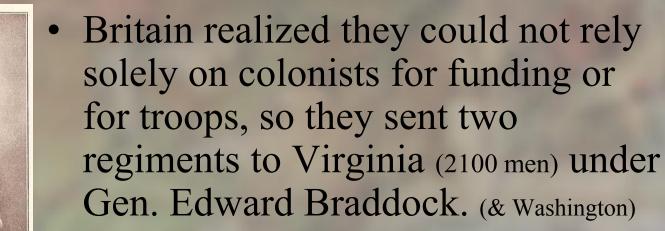
- In 1754, a young (22) Major George Washington is defeated at Fort Necessity while he was trying to push the French out of the Ohio Valley.
- In Albany, New York, Benjamin Franklin suggests that the colonies band together for defense. This is first formal plan to unite the colonies.



Albany Plan of Union



Braddock's Defeat



 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.

E. Bruddock.

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 QuebecThe 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 Louisana (land west of Mississippi). Treaty ends French power in North America.

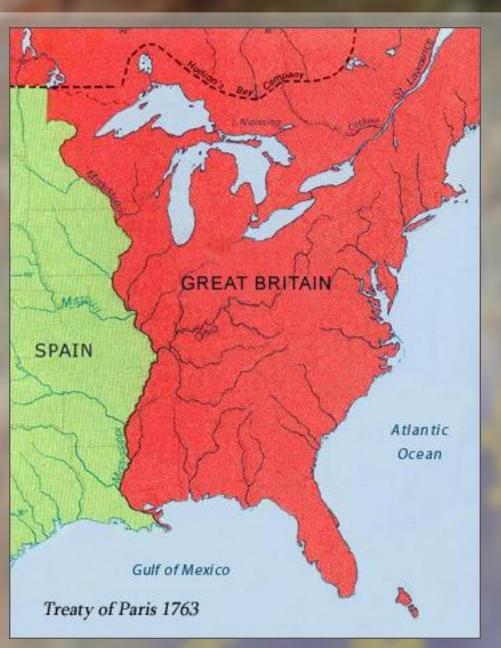


Pre-War Map

- 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.