

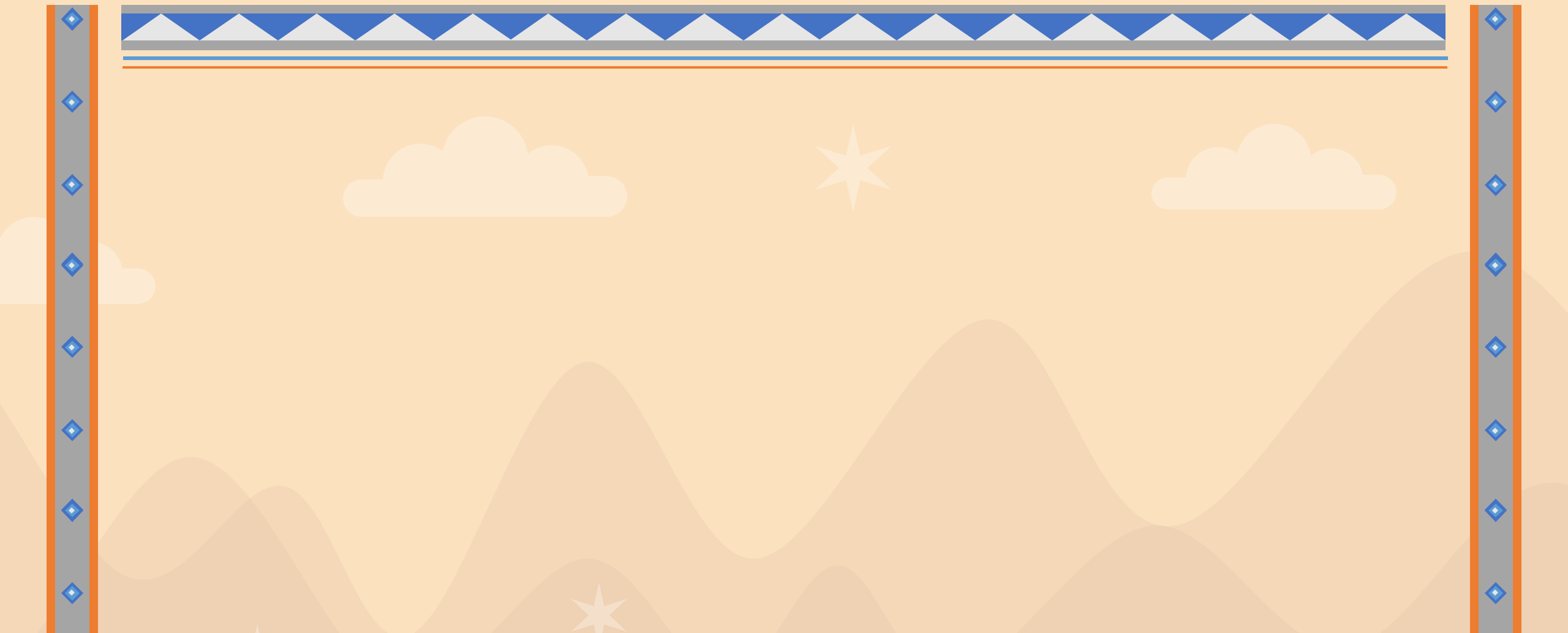


What do you know about the French & Indian War?

INVESTIGATE

3.6

French & Indian War & Pontiacs War



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze the impact of the Iroquois War & Ohio River Valley**
- **Investigate the opposing views of the French & Indian War**
- **Compare Pontiacs War with earlier Indian Attempts**

The Iroquois Wars

(1641-1701)- Members & allies of the 5 Nations of the Iroquois League fought the French & British for land rights in New England

By the end of the Wars, a peace treaty was signed between the Iroquois Tribes and the French & allies (including the Winnebago)

The Iroquois were allowed to hunt alongside Lake Champlain into Canada & adopted neutrality amongst the French & British

They then concentrated authority & selected 1 chief from the 49 chiefs to negotiate with colonizers

Build Up to War

By 18th century, the British had begun creating a colonial presence across the Eastern Seaboard to the Appalachians

The French had a trade network from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico

Both Nations began to argue over the Ohio River Valley to extend their empires & control trade

Benjamin Franklin began to visit the Iroquois to understand their League & Federalism

Ohio River Valley

Both nations claimed the Ohio country, but it was Native territory & Europeans began to create allies with them to control fur trade

Most people in the area were Algonquians, but also Siouan & Iroquoian people

There was a tendency for the tribes to ally with the French & France would adopt Native protocol for diplomacy

The British began building roads in Ohio & France built Ft. Duquesne

France V. Britain

Virginia governor sends General George Washington to demand France to leave

Indian allies kill a French ambassador so Washington builds Ft. Necessity

1754- A French-Algonquian force defeats Washington, who flees to Virginia, & reinforces region

1755- General Edward Braddock marches into the region to take it for England

Braddock's March

Braddock refused kinship with Indian tribes & would insult their abilities as warriors

Braddock heads to Ft. Duquesne with 2,500 British, but is ambushed by an Indian force of 800

900 British soldiers were killed, including Braddock

By 1756 an all-out war breaks out between the French & British across the globe

One War, Two Names

Across the globe the 7 Years War begins, in North America it becomes known as the French & Indian War

The Iroquois ally with the British & the Algonquians ally with the French

France had a series of victories at the start of the war, but due to better allyships the war turns to the British favor

The war proves to be devastating to the nations of Ohio & the Cherokees in the South

Treaty of Paris

1758- Alliances with the French began to fail due to losses & outbreaks of smallpox

The British were able to join the colonies together to fight as one unit & made sweeping promises to Native Tribes

The Indians of Ohio Country sign the Treaty of Easton with the British & the French are forced to leave

Treaty of Paris- The British claimed everything east of Mississippi & Spain everything west. Indians were not included in the negotiations

Outcomes of the War

The Indians were fighting to preserve their own lands, which it seemed that they lost

The only true thing that France could give to British was the right of “first purchase” which the Indians were not selling

English saw American colonists as arrogant & inept, believed they should pay for their portion of the war

American colonies began to bicker over taxes & refuse to pay for the war

Outcomes of the War

American colonists saw English as arrogant, stupid, & inept

English threatened military power to force the passage of taxes on the colonies

Writs of Assistance- Granted the power to search supplies to prevent colonies from smuggling

The debt was huge & had to be paid!!!

Pontiac

Indians of Ohio Country did not see themselves as subjects to British crown

Through prophetic visions, the people believed they were created to care for the land & had to rid themselves of dependency on Europeans

1720s- Pontiac was born of the Odawa tribe near Lake Erie, began a civil leader of extended family groups

He was a seeker of spiritual power who had a strong judgement & was very generous to his people

British Expectations

Native people became increasingly dependent on British due to overhunting & were forced to pay high prices for goods

Colonists began to move into the region & take over French forts

British ignored kinship expectations & prohibited gift giving & ritual reciprocity acts

Demanded they obey the rule of the crown & live as conquered subjects

Pontiac's War

Pontiac raised an alliance of tribes to force the British out, hoping the French would return

Native attacks began on forts & turned into long-time sieges

British began biological warfare & began giving out smallpox-infected blankets during peace negotiations

The Native's military campaigns forced the British to give in to their demands & King George III stepped in

Outcomes of Pontiac's War

Proclamation Line of 1763- Cut purchases from Indians & forbid colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains

British began to observe & respect Indigenous diplomacy

Colonists believed the land they won from France were being taken from them!

British military forces began to chase Americans from region & preserve Native lands