

3.1

The French & Indian War



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

- **Explain the relationship among the British colonists, the French, and the American Indians in the mid-eighteenth century.**
- **Describe the causes and major events of the French and Indian War.**
- **Analyze the causes and effects of Pontiac's Rebellion.**
- **Summarize how the wars and their outcomes changed the relationship between Britain and the colonies.**

Competition for North America

Britain controlled the Atlantic seaboard, while France controlled territory in the West

Britain & France were vicious rivals on the global scale that eventually bled into the New World

The French & British each tried to woo the American Indians, with the French being more successful.

The **Iroquois tribe, a major tribe in upstate New York, recognized the land they lived on was at stake.**

The British Grow Stronger

By 1754 the British colonist GREATLY outnumbered the French & would begin to treat the American Indians poorly.

The French, however, treated the American Indians with respect.

They built forts along the Great Lakes & rivers that American Indians would often protect

Most of the tribes believe they could have driven out the French when they pleased

WAR BEGINS

The French began to build forts, such as Fort Duquesne, to discourage British colonization

1754- Virginia sends George Washington, a young general, to attack the French

Washington is forced to surrender from a French counter-attack.

This defeat begins the Seven Year's War, or The **French & Indian War in the New World**

Major Events of the War

At first the British suffer major losses in North America, but eventually overwhelm two French Forts near Nova Scotia

Edward Braddock, a British General, suffers a major loss near Fort Duquesne, but Washington saves half the army.

In 1759 The British begin to cut off French shipping & many American Indians switch sides to support the better supplied British

In 1760 The British capture Montreal & force a French surrender

Treaties & Rebellion

1763- **The Treaty of Paris** ended the war & drove the French from North America leaving only the Spanish & British

British conquest became a threat to American Indians as settlers moved into the west.

Lord Jeffery Amherst begins to cut off delivery of goods to American Indians.

1763- **Pontiac's Rebellion**- Chief Pontiac helps organize attacks against British Forts in the Detroit area.

Outcomes from the Rebellion

1764 the American Indians run low on supplies & rebellion fails. Amherst is recalled.

England drafts **The Proclamation of 1763-** Colonial settlers had to remain east of the Appalachians.

The boundary was still fought over by colonists & they began to resent British efforts to limit expansion

British begin to exert more control on the colonies

Ben Franklin drafts the **Albany Plan of Union-** A unification of the colonies under British rule & creation of an American Assembly.