

# 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.