**The French and Indian War (The Seven Years’ War)**

**1754-1763**

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| **Background Events Leading to the War** | Colonization of America created competition between England, France, & Spain.  French established Quebec in 1608 w/ Samuel de Champlain and Robert de La Salle floated down the Mississippi in 1682 and created Louisiana in the South  French had developed friendly relations with the Indians, especially as a result of the fur trade.  King William’s War 1689-1697 & Queen Anne’s War (1701-1713) pitted British colonists against French fur traders. Biggest problem was the colonies didn’t receive much support from regular troops because France & Britain didn’t think it would be worth it to send large numbers of troops to North America.  Indian allies of the French ravaged the British colonial frontiers.  Treaty of Utrecht (1713) demonstrated how much the English had won. Britain gained Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay.  King George’s War saw New England capture Fort Louisbourg but it was given back to the French at the end of the war.  Ohio Valley was also valuable to the British to prevent them from becoming locked along the coast. British were looking out for their economic security.  Washington’s family had won rights to 500,000 acres in this region.  French began building forts in the region, one of which was known as Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh) to solidify stronghold over the area. |
| **Immediate Causes** | 1754, Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia with 150 Virginia militiamen to prevent the French from taking over this area. Encountered a small detachment of troops. He ordered his men to fire and the French retreated. It was an envoy mission, and the French leader was killed by the Half-King (Iroquois ally).  Built a fort called Fort Necessity; French attacked the fort and he was defeated and humiliated. Set the stage for it to spread all over Europe. |
| **Main Events** | July 1754—Washington defeated by the French at Fort Necessity.  Albany Congress—1754—“Join or Die”—immediate purpose was to keep the Iroquois loyal to the British—gifts & guns; trying to achieve greater colonial unity. Rejected by colonists because it didn’t give enough independence; rejected by the British because it gave too much independence.  General Braddock tried to defeat and capture Fort Duquesne in 1755. This failed  Full-scale invasion of Canada in 1756 which failed because they tried to attack wilderness outposts simultaneously rather than focusing on Montreal or Quebec.  Quebec was defeated by James Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in 1759.  French Montreal fell in 1760. |
| **Important People & Their Contributions** | George Washington—disastrous campaigns at the beginning of the war; resentful that he wasn’t recognized in the same way that British regulars were.  William Pitt—saved the British from complete defeat by recognizing that North America was the most important theater of the war. Didn’t divert very many resources away from the colonies; willing to go into debt to push the French out.  Benjamin Franklin—responsible for the Albany Plan of Union.  Pontiac—Indian chief whose desire to drive the British out of the Ohio led to the Proclamation of 1763. |
| **Terms of the Treaty**  **Treaty of Paris (1763)** | French were thrown off the North American continent.  French were allowed to retain sugar islands in the Caribbean and two islets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as fishing stations.  France gave all of its Louisiana territory and the port of New Orleans to Spain.  Spain gave Florida to Britain in exchange for Cuba. |
| **Long-Term Consequences** | Shatters the myth of British invincibility.  Increased colonists’ confidence in their own military strength.  Led to greater dissatisfaction between British and colonists, especially with regard to the military and how the British army treated the colonial militias. Belief that they deserved some recognition for their contribution in Britain’s win.  Britain disgusted with the colonists because they traded with the Spanish and French West Indies during the war. Colonists wanted the rights of Englishmen without the duties.  Greater unity among fellow Americans—shared language and ideals—began to see themselves as an entity that was separate from Britain.  French were upset at the British—opened the door for the colonists to receive French assistance during the revolution.  New spirit of independence.  “History of the U.S. began with the fall of Quebec and Montreal.”  Indians could no longer play the French and the British off one another.  Pontiac’s Rebellion—overran several British posts, besieging Detroit. British stopped it, giving them blankets infected with smallpox. Led to the Proclamation of 1763 which prohibited settlement in the area beyond the Appalachians. Designed to deal with the Indian problem fairly. Colonists were angered—deprived of their reward and many began settling anyway. Angered that the British wanted the colonists to pay for their protection along the frontier.  Huge British debt.  British took more direct control over the colonies. |

**Read it and Tweet it Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Read the information in each box and then provide the tweets and hashtags as assigned for each box. Remember a tweet is 140 characters or less (includes spaces and punctuation). You have to have at least one hashtag for every tweet.**

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| **Background Events Leading to the War**  **2 tweets** |  |
| **Immediate Causes**  **1 tweet** |  |
| **Main Events**  **2 tweets** |  |
| **Important People & Their Contributions**  **2 tweets** |  |
| **Terms of the Treaty**  **Treaty of Paris (1763)**  **1 tweet** |  |
| **Long-Term Consequences**  **2 tweets**  **(one by colonists/one by British)** |  |

***French and Indian War Graphic Organizer***

Long Term Results:

*How does this lead to “revolution”?*

Also known as:

Key Battles:

Terms of Treaty:

Ended by what Treaty?

Key people/contribution:

REASONS:

Winner:

Fought between:

Ends:

Begins: