The American Revolution Lesson 1 The French and Indian War

Bell Work 9-2-17

Key Terms

1. Iroquois
2. George Washington
3. French and Indian War
4. Edward Braddock
5. Benjamin Franklin
The American Revolution Lesson 1 The French and Indian War

JOIN, or DIE.
The American Revolution Lesson 1 The French and Indian War

Learning Objectives

- 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 American Colonies

• Conflict between the great European empires spread to the American colonies throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.
• The British and the colonists fought a series of wars against the French and their American Indian allies.
• In the process, however, the relationship between the British and their colonies became strained.
Competition for North American Colonies

- Europeans Compete for American Indian Allies
  - French vs. British
  - Competition for land
  - French supported by American Indians
  - American Indians had most land between French and English land
  - Indians benefited from their position
- The British Colonies Grow Stronger
  - 1.5 million British colonists
  - 70,000 French colonists
  - British colonists did not treat Indians well
  - French treated Indians with respect
Competition for North American Colonies

Analyze Maps Which country controlled the most land in North America in 1754? Which country controlled the least?
Competition for North American Colonies

This lithograph depicts a conference between the French and a group of American Indians in about 1750. Interpret From this image, how would you describe the relationship between the French and American Indian leaders?
Competition for North American Colonies

British and French Interactions With American Indians

**BRITISH**
- Experienced higher levels of violence in their dealings with American Indians
- Justified taking Indian lands for religious and economic reasons
- Favored segregation between themselves and the Indians
- Tried to gain the loyalty of Indians through gifts
- Attempted to convert Indians to Christianity

**FRENCH**
- Experienced lower levels of violence in their dealings with Indians
- Focused more on establishing trade with Indians than settlement
- Favored intermarriage between themselves and the Indians

Sources: National Humanities Center; Illinois State Museum

Analyze Information How did differences in British and French interactions likely lead the British to have more conflict with American Indians?
An Important British Victory

• One point of conflict between France and Great Britain was the fertile Ohio River valley, which was claimed by both countries but was largely unsettled.

• To discourage British colonists from moving into this area, known as the Ohio Country, the French built Fort Duquesne in what is now western Pennsylvania.

• British sent troops to evict French from this fort

• George Washington had to surrender

• This started the French and Indian War
An Important British Victory

- The British Struggle at First
  - British cut off French shipping
  - American Indians deserted
- Treaty of Paris (1763)
  - Ended the war
  - British win
  - British gain Canada and most other French territory in the Americas
An Important British Victory

A young George Washington led British troops against the French in 1754.
An Important British Victory

Analyze Maps Which nation was Britain's main rival in North America by 1763?
Pontiac’s Rebellion

- The conquest of Canada was dreadful news to American Indians of the interior.
- No longer could they play the French and the British against each other.
- Goods to American Indians was cut off.
- British settlers flooded onto American Indian lands in western Pennsylvania and Virginia.
- Chief Pontiac attacks Detroit.
- Rebellion ends- Indians make peace with British.
- Proclamation of 1763- ordered colonial settlers to stay east of Appalachian Mountains.
Disagreements with the British Colonies

• French and Indian War and Pontiac’s Rebellion increased tensions between British and colonists
• British want control over colonists
• Huge war debt
• Colonists need to help pay for the debt
Analyze Information What factors may explain the steady westward growth of settlement during the early 1700s?
### The Albany Plan of Union

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>REASONS TO SUPPORT</th>
<th>REASONS TO OPPOSE</th>
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<td>• United, the colonies could put up a common defense and secure Indian alliances against the French.</td>
<td>• Colonists feared they would lose power to the British Parliament.</td>
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<td>• It would create a continental assembly that could regulate colonial interactions with Indians and resolve territorial disputes between the colonies.</td>
<td>• Colonists feared they would lose territory and that commerce would decline.</td>
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<td>• Colonies could organize the assessment and collection of colonial taxes.</td>
<td>• Many members of the British government feared the colonies would be too strong if united.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The plan would form stronger relations between colonies and the British crown.</td>
<td>• Many colonists feared an increase in taxes.</td>
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Sources: Office of the Historian; Encyclopedia of American History

Analyze Information What was the greatest benefit to joining the Albany Plan of Union? What was the greatest drawback? Justify your choices.
Quiz: Competition for North American Colonies

What was the main source of conflict between the British and the French during the 1600s and 1700s?

A. competition for territory
B. disagreement over religion
C. excessive tariffs
D. competition over alliances with American Indians
Quiz: An Important British Victory

As a result of the French and Indian War, British land claims in North America expanded to the

A. Mississippi River.
B. Missouri River.
C. Pacific Ocean.
D. Rocky Mountains.
**Quiz: Pontiac’s Rebellion**

What was one goal of Pontiac's Rebellion?

A. to secure better trade agreements with both Britain and France  
B. to stop French colonization of American Indian lands west of the Mississippi River  
C. to weaken British control in the Great Lakes and Ohio River valley areas  
D. to encourage an influx of British traders to the Ohio River valley