



The French & Indian War (1756 to 1763)

"The Great War for Empire"

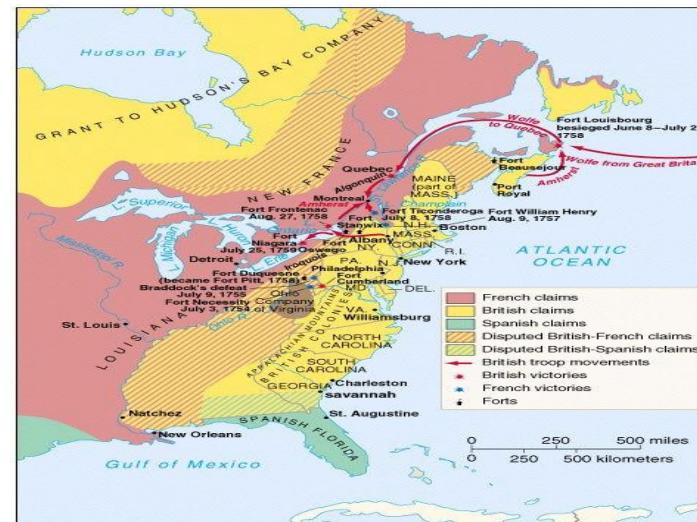
By: Mr. Cegielski

Key Question?

- How did colonial period war shape the Colonies?
- What was the relationship between the British and the Colonists?
- What was the relationship between the British regulars and the Colonial Militia?
- Identify key events of the French and Indian War.
- What impact did the French and Indian War have on the move to revolution?

Seven Years' War: Causes

- **CAUSES:**
- 1. After the explorations of the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries, the European powers protected their interests by building a series of fortified trading posts throughout the maritime regions
- 2. Boundaries in the new colonies were disputed
- 3. Commercial competition ultimately generated violence
 - In 1746 French forces seized the English trading post at Madras, India
 - In the Caribbean English pirates attacked Spanish vessels and French and English forces fought over the sugar islands





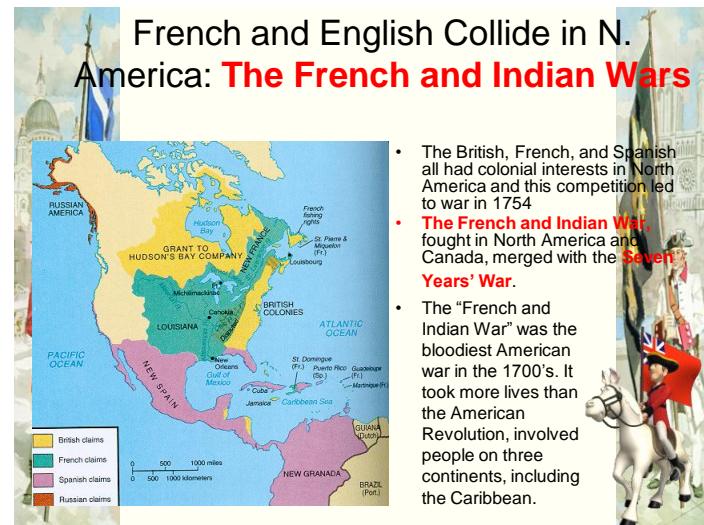
Causes: Alliances

- 4. Began w/a realignment of diplomatic alliances. The antagonism between France and England and the rivalry between Prussia and Austria grew.
- Austria made an alliance w/France and Russia against Prussia.
- Prussia tried to find allies, so it sought England at the *Convention of Westminster*, insulting France. England joined Prussia.



Summary of Alliances

- France, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and various German states
- Versus —
- Britain, Prussia, and Hanover





North America in 1750

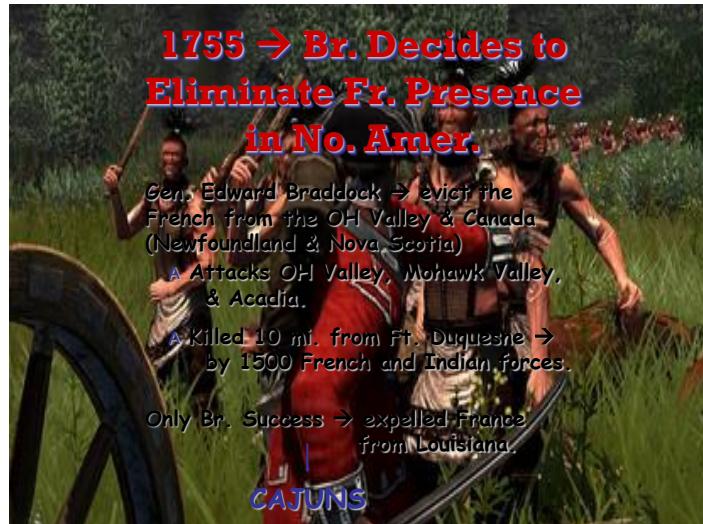


1754 → Albany Plan of Union

Ben Franklin → representatives from New England, NY, MD, PA



Albany Congress → failed Iroquois broke off relations with Britain & threatened to trade with the French.





British-American Colonial Tensions



Colonials

- Methods of Fighting: Indian-style guerilla tactics.
- Military Organization: Col. militias served under own captains.
- Military Discipline: No mil. deference or protocols observed.
- Finances: Resistance to rising taxes.
- Demeanor: Casual, non-professionals.

British



- March in formation or bayonet charge.
- Br. officers wanted to take charge of colonials.
- Drills & tough discipline.
- Colonists should pay for their own defense.
- Prima Donna Br. officers with servants & tea settings.



King George III

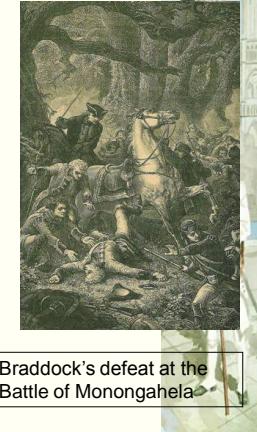


King of Great Britain from 1760 to 1820. Under his guidance, Britain won the French and Indian War but lost the Revolutionary War. He was mentally unstable because of a disease called porphyria, and he was given bouts of madness and unpredictability. He also didn't like his government officials very much.



Seven Years' War: French and Indian War

- Early on the British had troubles
 - Their colonists proved to be ineffective and difficult allies
 - In 1755, the French were able to run two fleets through the British blockade and reach Canada with reinforcements of 4,000 men
 - French defenses were especially strong around Quebec



Braddock's defeat at the Battle of Monongahela

Seven Years' War: French and Indian War

- The initial British offensive in 1758 was only partially successful in conquering New France
- The British plan for 1759 involved **three attacks**:
 - 1) James Wolfe would lead an amphibious attack up the St. Lawrence River to Quebec with 12,000 regulars supported by 22 warships and 150 transports
 - 2) James Amherst would lead an even larger army across either Lake Champlain or Lake Ontario to Montreal
 - 3) A third smaller force would advance through western Pennsylvania against French outposts in the Ohio Valley. This would be led by a young George Washington!

George Washington

- Typical young colonial of the period
 - Seeks status
- Father dies at 11-Inherited an estate
 - spent much time with older brother
- Trained Surveyor (land speculator)
 - Spent a lot of time in Ohio Valley
- Ambitious- want to be a *BRITISH* Gentleman
 - Marriage to Martha Custis (a step up)
- Major in the Virginia Militia
 - Desires British Regular Commission



George Washington and the Ohio Region

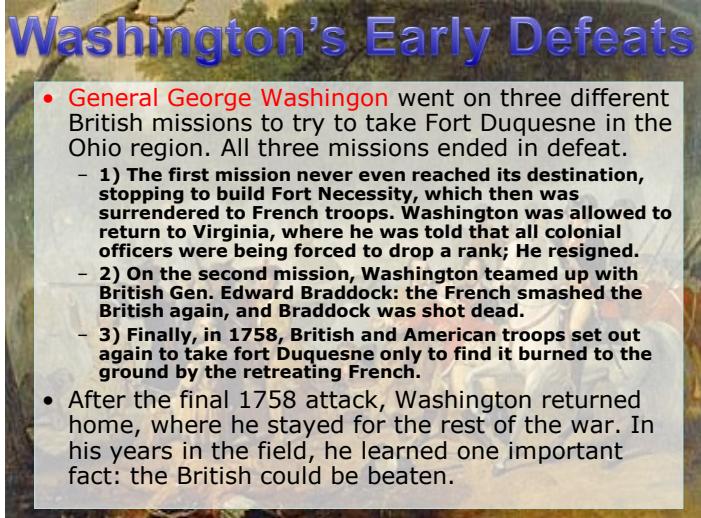


In 1753, a young Virginian, Major George Washington, and a number of men headed out into the Ohio region to deliver a message to a French Captain demanding that French troops leave the territory. The demand was rejected by the French.



Washington's Early Defeats

- General George Washington went on three different British missions to try to take Fort Duquesne in the Ohio region. All three missions ended in defeat.
 - 1) The first mission never even reached its destination, stopping to build Fort Necessity, which then was surrendered to French troops. Washington was allowed to return to Virginia, where he was told that all colonial officers were being forced to drop a rank; He resigned.
 - 2) On the second mission, Washington teamed up with British Gen. Edward Braddock: the French smashed the British again, and Braddock was shot dead.
 - 3) Finally, in 1758, British and American troops set out again to take fort Duquesne only to find it burned to the ground by the retreating French.
- After the final 1758 attack, Washington returned home, where he stayed for the rest of the war. In his years in the field, he learned one important fact: the British could be beaten.





General Edward Braddock and Fort Duquesne



- He was the British commander in America for a time, and one of his officers was a young George Washington.
- Braddock ordered a march through the wilderness to a heavily fortified Fort Duquesne. Out of the 1,400 British soldiers who were involved in the battle, 900 of them died, including Braddock.
- Washington organized a retreat to Fort Necessity.



Activity on George Washington:



George Washington:
First in War,
First in Peace, and
First in the Hearts of His Countrymen

From: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/lemon/lessons/gw/gw1.html>
LESSON ONE: Honor and Passion for Glory:
George Washington in the Ohio Valley

This lesson examines ways in which George Washington demonstrated his leadership abilities as a young British colonial officer. Textbooks make little reference to his military career during the mid-eighteenth century Anglo-French contest for empire. The lesson includes a reading to acquaint students with Washington's first adventures as a military leader and draws upon his letterbooks to explore his role in the struggle between Britain and France for control of North America between 1753 and 1758.



- Essential Question: Does Washington deserve recognition for his military actions in the French and Indian Wars?



Marquis de Montcalm and the “fort strategy”



- French commander in charge of all French troops in Canada. He was the architect of the "fort strategy," by which French forts were built at key spots all across Canada. He won several small battles, but his greatest success was in the taking of Fort Ticonderoga in July 1758.

- The war took a decidedly British turn after that. British victories at Crown Point and Louisbourg left the St. Lawrence River open to attack, and Montcalm retreated to Montreal then Quebec. He lost his prestige and his life at the Battle of Quebec.



Continuing French Victories!



- For the first three years of the war, the outnumbered French dominated the battlefield, soundly defeating the English in battles at **Fort Oswego** and **Ticonderoga**.
- The most notorious battle of the war was the French victory at **Fort William Henry**, which ended in a massacre of British soldiers by Indians allied with the French.



1757 → William Pitt Becomes British Foreign Minister

- A He understood colonial concerns.
- A He offered them a compromise:
 - col. loyalty & mil. cooperation-->Br. would reimburse col. assemblies for their costs.
 - Lord Loudoun would be removed.

RESULTS? → Colonial morale increased by 1758.



So, how did Lord Pitt begin to Turn the Tide?



- The tide turned for the British in 1758, as they began to make peace with important Indian allies.
- Lord William Pitt began adapting war strategies to fit the territory and landscape of the American frontier.



ASSIGNMENTS:

- 1) Complete: “The French and Indian War: Nine Perspectives” --250 words!
- 2) Complete “The French and Indian War in Pennsylvania—Fort Pitt”

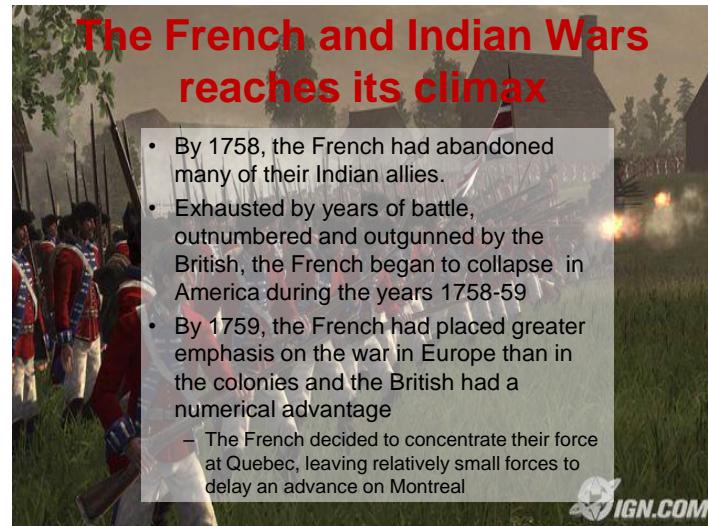


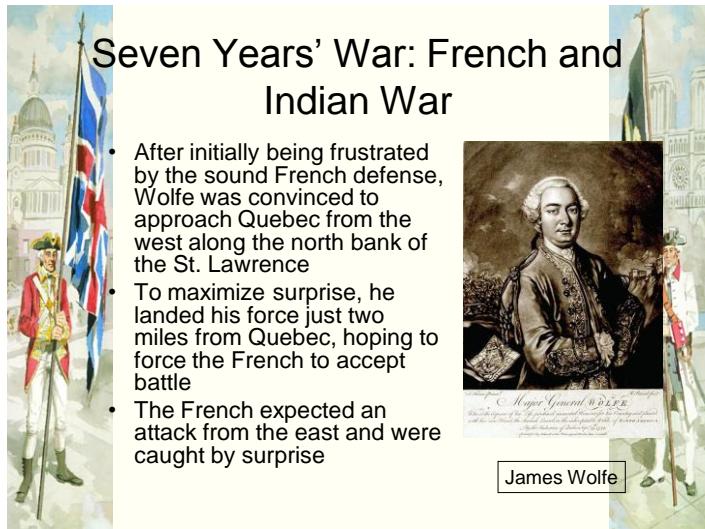
1758-1761 → The Tide Turns for England



* By 1761, Sp. has become an ally of Fr.





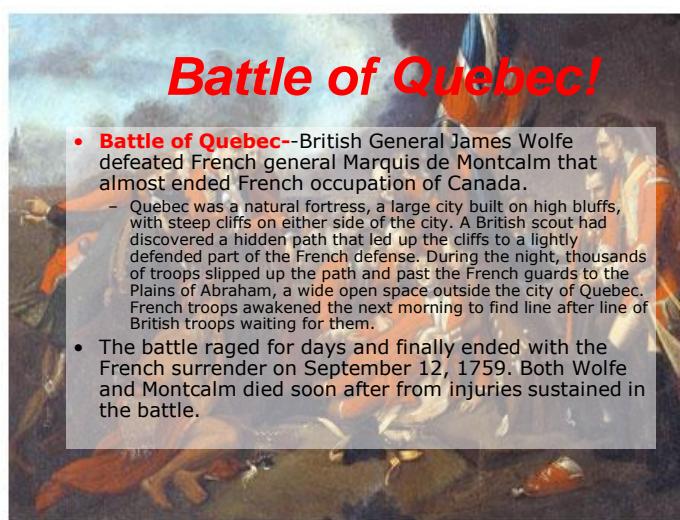


Seven Years' War: French and Indian War

- After initially being frustrated by the sound French defense, Wolfe was convinced to approach Quebec from the west along the north bank of the St. Lawrence
- To maximize surprise, he landed his force just two miles from Quebec, hoping to force the French to accept battle
- The French expected an attack from the east and were caught by surprise



James Wolfe



Battle of Quebec!

- Battle of Quebec**--British General James Wolfe defeated French general Marquis de Montcalm that almost ended French occupation of Canada.
 - Quebec was a natural fortress, a large city built on high bluffs, with steep cliffs on either side of the city. A British scout had discovered a hidden path that led up the cliffs to a lightly defended part of the French defense. During the night, thousands of troops slipped up the path and past the French guards to the Plains of Abraham, a wide open space outside the city of Quebec. French troops awakened the next morning to find line after line of British troops waiting for them.
- The battle raged for days and finally ended with the French surrender on September 12, 1759. Both Wolfe and Montcalm died soon after from injuries sustained in the battle.

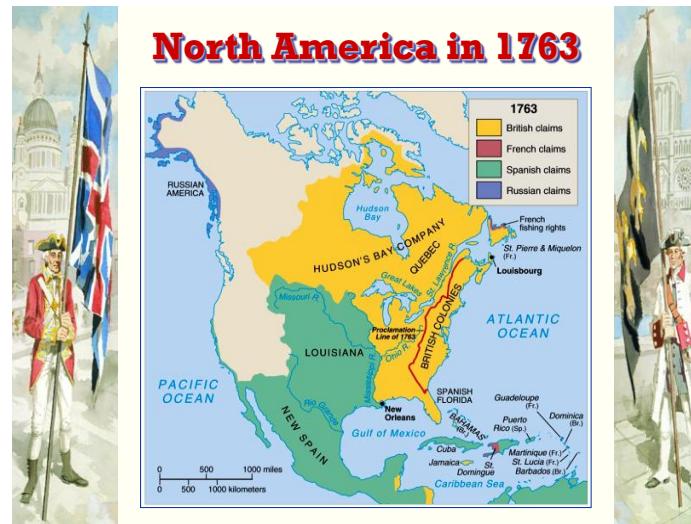


1763 → Treaty of Paris

France --> lost her Canadian possessions, most of her empire in India, and claims to lands east of the Mississippi River.

Spain --> got all French lands west of the Mississippi River, New Orleans, but lost Florida to England.

England --> got all French lands in Canada, exclusive rights to Caribbean slave trade, and commercial dominance in India.



North America in 1763





Effects of the War on Britain?

1. It increased her colonial empire in the Americas.
2. It greatly enlarged England's debt.
3. Britain's contempt for the colonials created bitter feelings.

Therefore, England felt that a major reorganization of her American Empire was necessary!



Effects of the War on the American Colonials

1. It united them against a common enemy for the first time.
2. It created a socializing experience for all the colonials who participated.
3. It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify.



WORD SEARCH
All of the following people, places, and things were important in the French and Indian War.
To learn more, use the website to look up any of the search words.

Algonquian Bouquet Bradford Braddock British Army Delaware River Duquesne Fortress Road	Fort Necessity French French and Indian War Guyasuta King Jumonville Kittanning Léboeuf	Lemoyne Ligonier Mingo Monongahela Ohiocolam Ohio Pennsylvania Pitt
A Y F U N I N O T G N I H S A W G L O P E T O O N I E H T T N G I A A D H U S E Q R E T P A S R L T N R L R I S O L E R U U B V N I A E T T I A E O G D N E B N A E Q E S T D C M N P H I U E F B U O O E W E U S I E U Y N F A N A P J O S N E C A N O R P E E A O G S T N J U U H L T A A L A L B O W A T Y N H U T M E Y Y N E H G E L L A O T T O A S A O F R E E N C H A N D I N D I A N W A R N M U G N G E L U L C Q A K E O N Y A V T N E E B T I N E E I I U T R M E U N I A R F F O R T N E C E S S I T Y E G A L F E E A I N A V U L Y S N N E P O E H O L O O P A P C D U Q U E S S N E P N R D E N L L E E I S D F G N I K F L A H I C N S A R R E I N O G I L O G S T O W N E I H P J M O N T C A L M W S A Q L R I N F N N I C N U N K S G T L D Y A W		

Directions:
Find all the Words, then use 20 of them in the following prompt:
Why did the British win the War?

Words may run forwards, backwards, up, down, or diagonally. For the answer key, go to www.frenchandindianwar250.org/relative/stories.aspx



Was 1763
a "turning point"
in British-colonial
relationships???





The Aftermath: Tensions Along the Frontier

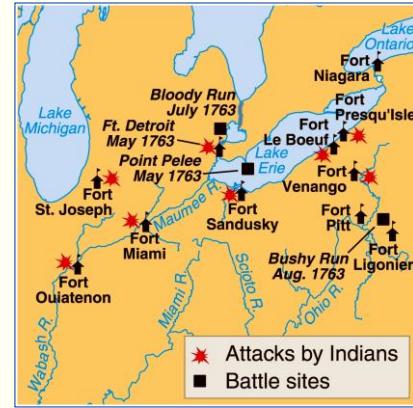
1763 → Pontiac's Rebellion



British "gifts" of smallpox-infected blankets from Fort Pitt.

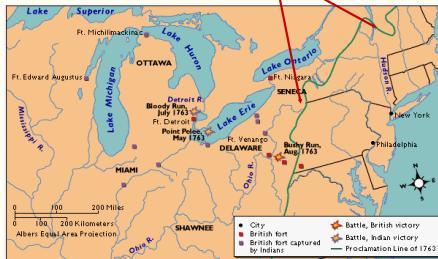


Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)



BACKLASH!

British → Proclamation Line of 1763.



Colonials → Paxton Boys (PA)



Video: "Events Leading up to War." (22 minutes)



- Assignment: As you watch the video, create and complete a cause-effect diagram of the French & Indian Wars.



Rethinking Their Empire

Br. Gvt. measures to prevent smuggling:

A 1761 → writs of assistance

- James Otis' case
- Protection of a citizen's private property must be held in higher regard than a parliamentary statute.
- He lost → parliamentary law and custom had equal weight.



George Grenville's Program, 1763-1765

1. Sugar Act - 1764
2. Currency Act - 1764
3. Quartering Act - 1765
4. Stamp Act - 1765



Theories of Representation

Real Whigs

Q-> What was the extent of Parliament's authority over the colonies???

Absolute? OR Limited?



Q-> How could the colonies give or withhold consent for parliamentary legislation when they did not have representation in that body??



Stamp Act Crisis

Loyal Nine - 1765

Sons of Liberty - began in NYC:
Samuel Adams



Stamp Act Congress - 1765
* Stamp Act Resolves



Declaratory Act - 1766



Townshend Duties Crisis: 1767-1770

- 1767** → William Pitt, P. M. & Charles Townshend, Secretary of the Exchequer.
- A Shift from paying taxes for Br. war debts & quartering of troops → paying col. govt. salaries.
 - A He diverted revenue collection from internal to external trade.
 - A Tax these imports → paper, paint, lead, glass, tea.
 - A Increase custom officials at American ports → established a Board of Customs in Boston.



Colonial Response to the Townshend Duties

1. John Dickinson → 1768
 - * *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania.*
2. 1768 → 2nd non-importation movement:
 - * "Daughters of Liberty"
 - * spinning bees
3. Riots against customs agents:
 - * John Hancock's ship, the *Liberty*.
 - * 4000 British troops sent to Boston.



For the first time,
many colonists began calling people
who joined the non-importation
movement,
"patriots!"



Colonial America Acrostic Poem

An acrostic poem is one where you choose a word or name and use each letter in the name as the beginning of a word or line that tells something about that person or topic.

Example: An acrostic poem using the word "friend."

Frank from my class

Really helped me when I got hurt. He ran to the nurse and got

Ice for my leg

Even when I lost

Nelly my pet frog, his mom

Drove us all around looking for her.

Write an Acrostic Poem using the word below.

C
O
L
O
N
Y