



Terms and People

- **George Washington** – Virginia colonist who led troops against the French during the Seven Years' War; future president
- **alliance** – agreement between countries to help each other against other countries

Terms and People

- **militia** – force made up of civilians trained as soldiers but not part of the regular army
- **cede** – surrender



Assignment

Google Classroom Halloween

- Use the links to answer the questions
- Change the font color of your answers
- Watch the videos when finished

Assignment

Lead up to the Revolution

10 Facts about each

1 paragraph (5 sentences) of which one you found most interesting and why.

1. French and Indian War
2. Boston Massacre
3. Boston Tea Party
4. Intolerable Acts
5. Stamp Act
6. Tea Act

French and Indian War





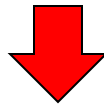
Objectives

- Identify the reasons why fighting broke out between France and Britain in North America.
- Describe the early defeat of the British by the French at the beginning of the French and Indian War.
- Explain how the British gained victory, and explain the results of the French and Indian War.



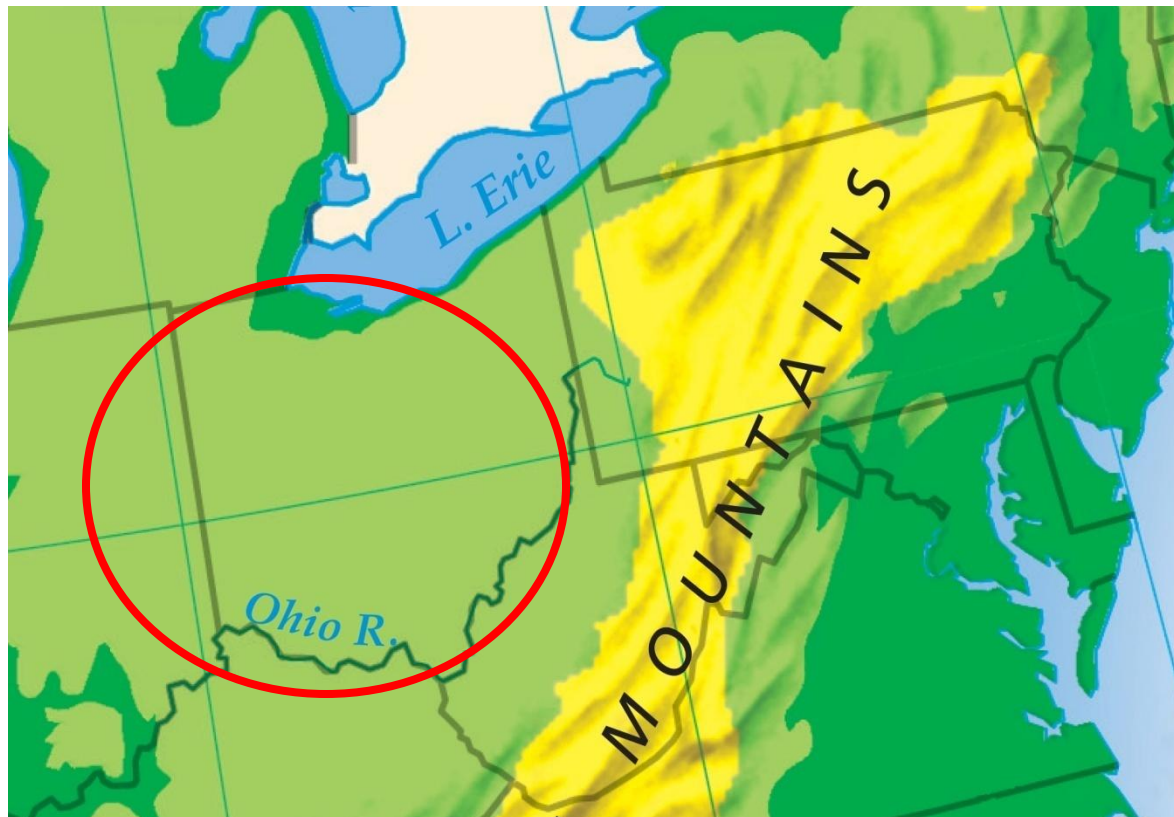
How did the British gain French territory in North America?


In the mid-1700s, both Britain and France claimed vast areas of land in North America—lands long settled by Native Americans.



Because of their conflicting claims, Britain and France fought a deadly war with the future of much of North America at stake.

In the 1750s, the two sides fought in the Ohio River valley, the area between Lake Erie and the Ohio River.

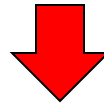




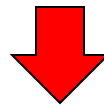
France claimed the Ohio River valley as part of its territory.

The Virginia colony also claimed the land, and British settlers continued to move west.

In 1753, the French began building forts in the Ohio River valley to protect their claims.



This angered the British. The governor of Virginia sent a **militia** led by **George Washington** to order the French out.



The French builders ignored Washington's warnings.

The next year, Washington returned to the Ohio River valley to find the French building a fort at a key location.

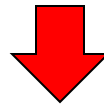
Ohio R.



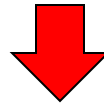
Fort Duquesne

Built where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers meet to form the Ohio River

Washington built a small fort of his own, Fort Necessity, nearby.



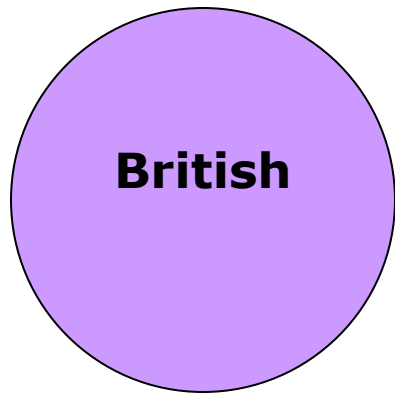
A large French army attacked, forcing Washington to surrender Fort Necessity.



The French sent Washington home with the message that they would never give up the Ohio River valley.

War with France seemed certain.

Hoping to form an **alliance** against the French, the British called a meeting of colonial leaders and local Iroquois tribes in Albany, New York. This was called **the Albany Congress**. The alliance failed.

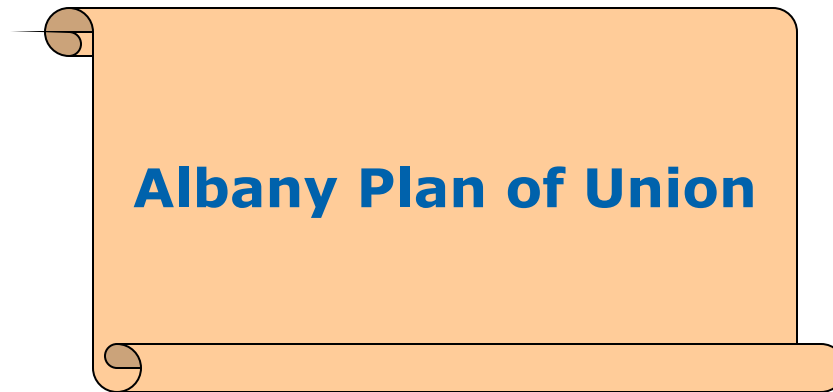


Colonial leaders at the Albany Congress still tried to work out a plan to defend themselves against the French.



Benjamin Franklin urged the colonists to unite against the enemy.

Franklin drew up a plan in which an elected council would have authority to act for all the colonies on urgent matters. It also could form armies and collect taxes to pay expenses.



The Albany Plan of Union was rejected by the colonial assemblies.



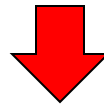
Research:

5 facts about each

1. French and Indian War
2. Battle at Fort Necessity
3. Battle at Fort Duquesne
4. Battle of Quebec

What 2 countries were fighting in the French and Indian War?

Despite the failure to form a united front, the British decided it was time to act. In 1755, troops led by General Edward Braddock marched on Fort Duquesne.



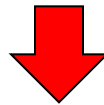
The French and their Native American allies ambushed the British, defeating them.

- The British knew little about fighting in North America.
- Red uniforms made the British easy to spot.

The British disaster at Fort Duquesne was followed by other defeats.



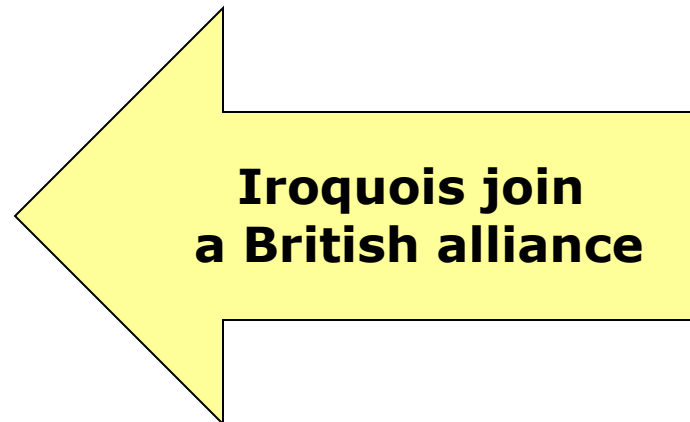
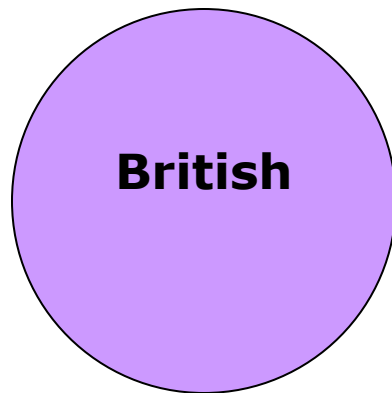
Fort Niagara
Lake George
Fort Oswego
Fort William Henry



In 1756, Britain declared war on France, marking the official beginning of the Seven Years' War.

Britain's string of defeats finally ended when a new prime minister, William Pitt, took office.

Pitt's generals soon turned the tide of the war. In 1758, the British won Fort Duquesne, renaming it Fort Pitt. Such victories helped the British gain Iroquois support.



The French and Indian War



British victories in 1758 and 1759 set the stage for the key battle of the war—the Battle of Quebec.

Quebec, the capital of New France, was located atop high cliffs.

The British climbed the cliffs on an unguarded trail and captured the city.

Without Quebec, France could no longer defend its territory. **In 1763, Britain and France signed the Treaty of Paris, ending the war.**

Under the terms of the treaty, France was forced to cede its lands in North America to the British.

Native Americans lost, too, as British settlers continued to move west.



Quiz

1. a Virginia surveyor chosen to confront the French in the Ohio River valley

2. a group of civilians trained as soldiers but not in a regular Army

3. give up

4. a mutual-aid agreement between countries

a. Edward Braddock

b. Collide

c. Militia

d. Cede

e. Alliance

f. George Washington

5. By the middle of the 1700s in North America, (French/German) settlers were few, while British settlers were many.

6. At the Albany Congress, the British hoped to form an alliance with the (Iroquois/Cherokee).

7. General Braddock insisted on fighting with his troops arranged in (lines/circles).

8. The British clinched victory by capturing (Quebec/Fort Duquesne), the capital of New France.

9. How much of the French's land in the Americas was lost in the French and Indian War?