The French and Indian War

Assessment Goal:

Be able to explain how the French and Indian War was the “War that Shaped America” by:

changing perspectives,

geography,

and creating a leader in George Washington.

Learning Targets:

(Historical Connections) I can describe cause and effect relationships that resulted in change.

(Political Connections) I can analyze conflicts and compromises within American History.
Examine our Essential Questions for the French and Indian War below. Have you found any clues from the primary sources that might help you begin formulating answers to these questions? If so, write down the information under the essential questions.

(Historical Connections) I can describe cause and effect relationships that resulted in change.

- Why did this war occur?
- How did it go?
- How did it end?
- What were the results?

(Political Connections) I can analyze conflicts and compromises within American History.

How did this war shape America by:
- impacting colonists’ perspectives?
- uniting people?
- shaping George Washington’s leadership?
- changing geography?
Causes: French and Indian War
1754-1763

A War of Alliances

Alliance:
a strategic agreement to help each other meet a common goal

French- Why Fight?

• French fur traders form colonies in:
  • Mississippi River Valley
  • Ohio River Valley
  • Claim all land from:
  • Canada to Louisiana

• French want land for fur trading, expanding colonies
• Build forts in frontier
British - Why Fight?

- Control 13 colonies along the Atlantic Ocean
- Also want to expand territory and fur trade
- Also build forts in frontier

Native Americans - Why Fight?

- Have been pushed out of lands by both French and British
- Feel squeezed in between

-Algonquin and Huron form an Alliance with the French

-Iroquois League forms an Alliance with the British
Main Causes

- British and French both want same land
- Native American tribes attack frontier settlements
- France and Britain declare war on each other in Europe

Who Will Win?

- Outcome will depend on who has best strategy
- Who can make the best alliances with the Native Americans and colonists?
- What is your prediction???

Put Your Anticipation to Work!

- Work with a partner. You are going to create two different publications explaining why you are afraid a war might begin between France and Britain in the Americas.
- Use evidence from these notes and from the primary sources to help you create your publications.
- One of your publications must be from the perspective of the French. The other must be from the British perspective.
- You can create a brief newspaper article, a political cartoon, a speech (to be given as a radio address), or a skit (to be given as a news broadcast).
**The War**  
*(A Timeline, a Tally of Wins/Losses, and Reflections)*

**Timeline Directions:** Using the packet p. 130-135 and atlas p. 28 find the dates and who won for the events below. Then place them correctly on the timeline. **Place French victories above the timeline and British victories below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Winner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. French fur traders destroy British post at Pickawillany</td>
<td>1757</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. General Washington surrenders at Ft. Necessity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. General Braddock killed in battle near Ft. Duquense</td>
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<td>4. British force out 6,000 Acadians</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. William Pitt becomes Secretary of State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. France loses Battle of Quebec</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7. French surrender Montreal</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Pontiac’s Rebellion</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Treaty of Paris ends the war</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1752 1754 1756 1758 1760 1762 1764

1. Who won most battles at the beginning of the war? Why?

2. What are two events that seemed to turn the tide in favor of the British? Why?

3. If the French wanted to go back in a time machine and change one event in hopes of winning the war, which should it be? Why?
Map Questions: Use the maps on p. 132 in the packet and 28 in the atlas for information.

1. How and why did water routes play such an important role in this war? Give an example.

2. What made controlling Ft. Duquense/Ft. Pitt so important to both sides? Where was it located?

3. What natural feature made moving the British Army from the Atlantic coast to the Ohio River Valley so difficult?

4. Why did the French loss at the Battle of Quebec lead quickly to the surrender of Montreal? What river were both located on?

People: Fill in the blanks below to find the names of important people in the French and Indian War

1. General Marquis de ____________________ led the French to early victories, but lost and surrendered at the Battle of Quebec.

2. French fur trader ____________________ led 250 Native Americans in an attack on trading post at Pickawillany.

3. General _______________________ led British forces until his death in 1755.

4. _____________________________ became British Secretary of State in 1757 and sent more money and soldiers to help turn the tide of the war.

5. British General ____________________ bravely led his army to victory at Quebec.

6. Ottawa war leader ____________________ organized a rebellion against the British.
Video Notes

**The French and Indian War: The War That Made America**

**French:**
Claim most of North America – Ohio River Valley, Miss. River Valley, Great Lakes Region
French concerned over British and Dutch competition for furs.
French policy in North America Based on:
1) Furs: Profit in Furs, not conquer like Spain, not colonize like England
2) Good Relations w/Native Am-trading partners, allies against England
3) Exploration: Establish trading posts using rivers

French had two main access pts to interior of North America:
1) St. Lawrence River guarded by Quebec
2) Mississippi River Guarded by New Orleans

**British:**
Fur traders from England begin to move into Ohio Valley
British land companies planning on colonizing there
British also claims same areas as French

French build forts and attack British village and trading post to keep Britain out
Major George Washington sent to tell French to leave. Washington fails.
WAR BEGINS Series of battles 1756-1763 It is part of a world war called
THE SEVEN YEARS WAR

**Episode: “A COUNTRY IN BETWEEN”**

**1752**
Forks of the Ohio (Pittsburg there today)
Native Americans consider it their land
French and British both want control of area

1. What was the relationship between the French and the Native Americans?

2. What was the relationship between the British and the Native Americans?

3. Why is controlling the Forks of the Ohio River so important to the French and British?

4. Why would the British be concerned about French forts West of the Appalachian Mountains?
1754

5. Half-King makes deal with British  What is the deal?

British 1st attempt at controlling forks of Ohio. French surround and take control. The Half King is humiliated.

6. Why was he humiliated? What did he do to get revenge?


7. What strengths and weaknesses did George Washington display as a young British officer?

8. The Iroquois have a decision to make: what are the choices and the consequences of the choices?

1755

French send 1800 troops to North America
British send 1000 troops to North America

British strategy: 3 prong- Attack Ohio, North New York, Nova Scotia
Will drive French back to Canada

British send Braddock to command British and colonial troops. Plan to attack Ft. Duquesne at Forks of the Ohio
Washington serves with Braddock and is impressed with him. Braddock marches men toward the fort.

9. Describe the battle and the outcome. Why was Washington frustrated with Braddock’s fighting style?

10. Why did the Native Americans take possessions from the dead soldiers?

*Define:
Speculator:
Parley:
Grenadiers:
**Episode: “UNLIKELY ALLIES”**

ALBANY PLAN OF THE UNION-Created by Ben Franklin  
Formal Proposal to unite the colonies  Modeled after League of Iroquois  Defeated  
William Johnson new British commander. Understands Indian culture and has relationship with  
Chief Hendrick. Leads second part of British plan. While Braddock heads to Ohio Valley he heads to Lake Champlain. Tries to get Native American to support the British and help him. Most refuse-only Hendrick and 200 warriors go. His soldiers are 3000 untrained colonial soldiers.

11. Describe the ambush Johnson walks in to.

12. Describe the Battle of Lake George. What fort do the British build?

Captive taking was practiced by the Native American.

13. Reasons Native Americans took captives:

14. Reason for scalping:

1756-Earl of Lauden takes Braddock’s place.

15. What terms do the colonial soldiers insist on? What is Lauden's reaction?

Montcalm becomes commander for French in Canada. Has no respect for Native Americans  
1755-Nova Scotia British victory Drove French forces out.


Montcalm sets up campsites surrounding British Ft. Henry.

17. Describe the battle.

18. Why do the Native Americans become suspicious of the French? What is their reaction?

19. How did the war change in 1758?

20. How did the British victory at Fort Duquense affect the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley?
21. Who won the Battle of Quebec? How did their fighting strategies affect the outcome?

22. Why did the Battle of Quebec end French hopes for victory in the war?

23. How did the relationship between the British and Indians change after the British victory over France?

24. What was Pontiac’s War? Why were the Native Americans upset with the British?

25. What treaty ended the French and Indian War: __________________________ and how did it affect the:

   French:
   British:
   Native Americans:
   American Colonists:

25. Why is the French and Indian War considered “The War That Made America?” (Answer in 4-5 sentences)
Get Ready to Assess!

(Political Connections) I can analyze conflicts and compromises within American History.

How did this war shape America by:

- impacting colonists’ perspectives?
- uniting people?
- shaping George Washington’s leadership?
- changing geography?

Assessment Question:

Explain how the French and Indian War was the “War that Shaped America” by changing perspectives, geography, and creating a leader in George Washington.
Create and Support Claim

MAIN IDEA

HERE'S WHAT I THINK...

EVIDENCE TO BACK UP MY REASONS

HERE ARE MY REASONS!
1. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

2. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

3. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

COUNTER ARGUMENTS

YOU COULD ARGUE THAT...
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

... BUT HERE'S THE WEAKNESS...
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

STRONG FINISH
4. ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________

WHEN YOU WEIGH ALL THE EVIDENCE, YOU CONCLUDE THAT...
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________
   ____________________