

The French and Indian War

(The Seven Years' War)

1754-1763



France in North America

1608: Champlain (explorer) started permanent French Settlement at Quebec

- Champlain made allies of the Algonquin and Huron NAs in the area to protect the fur trade
- The French helped their allies against the Mohawks NAs
- French traders lived in NA villages, learned languages, married local women



**Map of New France
(Champlain, 1612)**

Prewar Boundaries 1754



The French and Indian War: The Belligerents



The French
and their NA
allies

VS



The British
and their NA
allies

Causes of the French and Indian War



The French were in control of the desirable Ohio River Valley →

British colonists continued to move further west into land controlled by NA allies of the French, forcing them out →

French & NA allies would raid British settlements →

British would retaliate

Tension between NA tribes caused different tribes to take sides

The
Huron,
Ottawa
and
others

↓
**French
Allies**

The
Iroquois
League

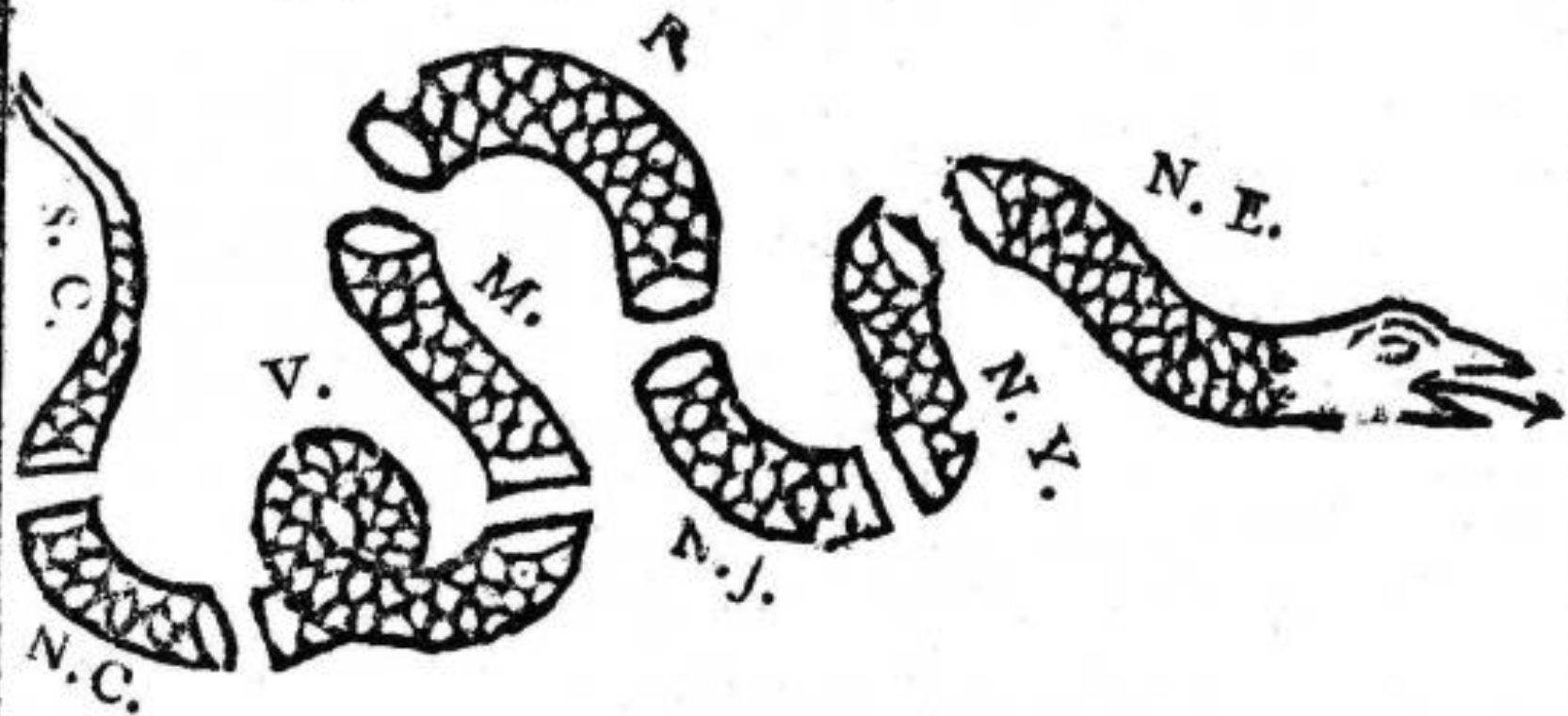
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**British
Allies**

The Iroquois League

- Alliance of NAs that were allied with GB (Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and later the Tuscarora)
- Had a constitution and a council of leaders
- Traditionally had been allies of the French, but didn't take sides until it was clear which side was winning



British secured the support of the Iroquois League through bribes and gifts



J O I N, or D I E.

The Albany Congress & The Albany Plan of Union (1754)

The Albany Congress

- British officials believed war with France was imminent
- Urged colonial leaders to prepare for common defense
- Held at Albany, NY in the spring of 1754
- Meeting between NA leaders, colonial officials, and representatives from 7 of the British colonies

The Albany Plan of Union

- Proposed by Ben Franklin
- Provisions of the plan
 - Each colony would keep its own constitution, while a grand council would deal with military issues, NA relations, and Western settlement

Never approved

- Historical Significance: first attempt to unite the colonies into one social, economic, military, and political entity

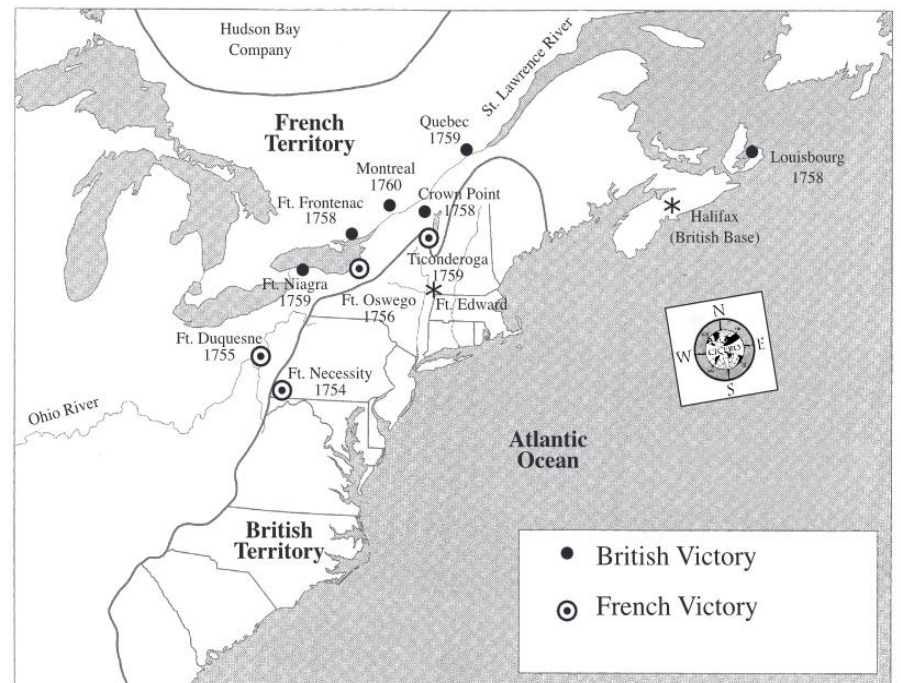
Fighting Begins

Fort Necessity, PA

- Built out of need to house supplies for British troops
- Washington tried to hold against French as they retaliate
- Washington surrenders and French take fort

Fort Duquesne, PA

- French fort built near present day Pittsburgh, PA
- British attack soldiers outside of Ft. Necessity, which is the first major action of F&I War
- British fail at their attempt & retreat to Ft. Necessity



The War Continues



- The first years of the war went badly for the British; The French won battle after battle
- British officers in America:
 - Forced colonists into the army, seized supplies, and required soldiers to stay in colonists' houses when needed
- When colonists resisted these actions, more British soldiers were sent from GB to fight in the war
- In 1758, the British began winning the war

British-American Colonial Tensions Ignite During the War

Colonial Soldiers

Methods of Fighting:

- NA-style guerilla tactics

Military Organization:

- Colonial militias served under own captains

Military Discipline:

- No military deference or protocols observed

Finances:

- Resistance to rising taxes

Demeanor:

- Casual, non-professional

British Soldiers

- March in formation or bayonet charge

- British officers wanted to take charge of colonials

- Drills & tough discipline

- Colonists should pay for their own defense

- British officers with servants & tea settings

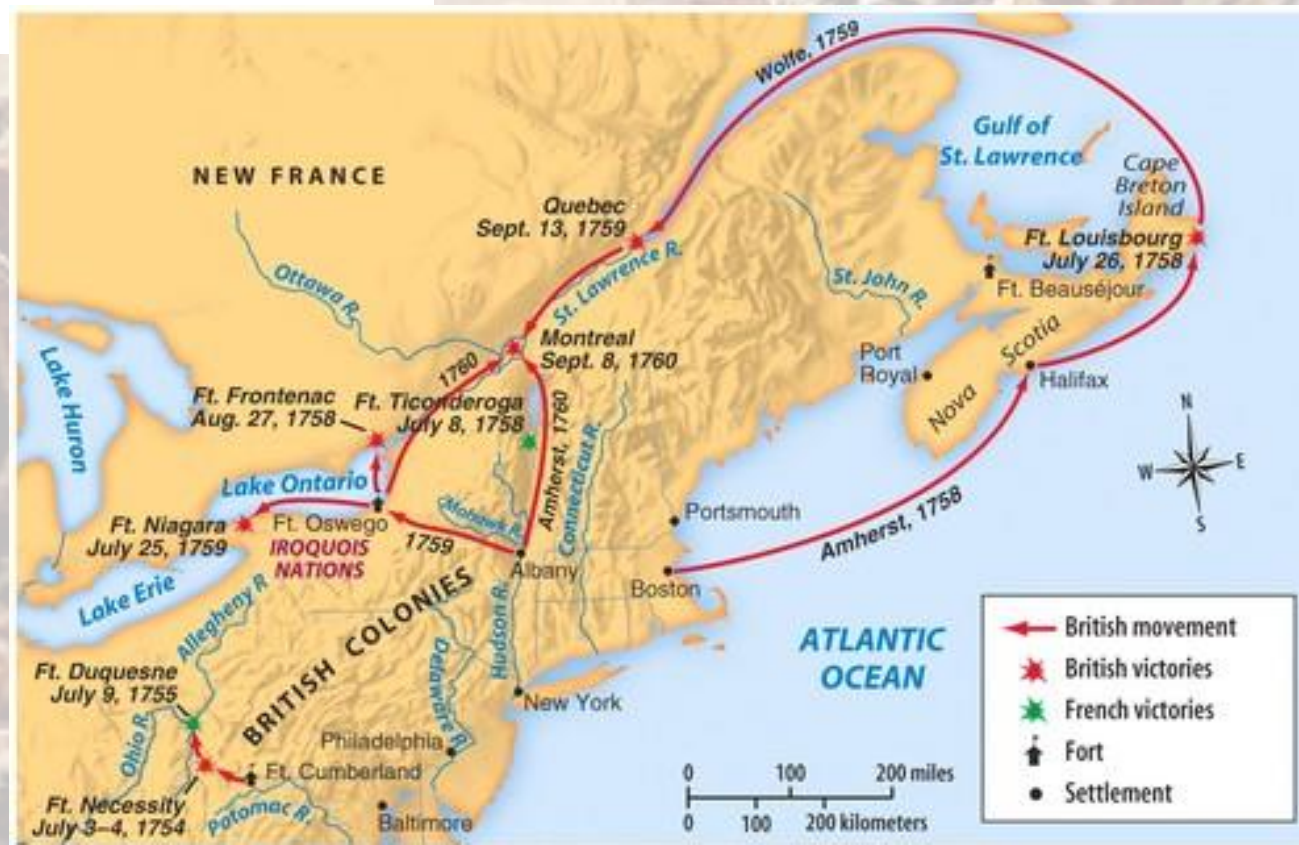
July 8, 1758: The French take Fort Ticonderoga

July 26, 1758: Louisbourg The British seize Louisbourg, opening the route to Canada.

August 27, 1758: Fort Frontenac The French surrender this fort on Lake Ontario, effectively destroying their ability to communicate with their troops in the Ohio Valley.

October 21, 1758: British/Indian Peace The British make peace with the Iroquois, Shawnee, and Delaware Indians.





November 26, 1758: The British recapture Fort Duquesne It is renamed "Pittsburgh."



Prewar Boundaries 1754

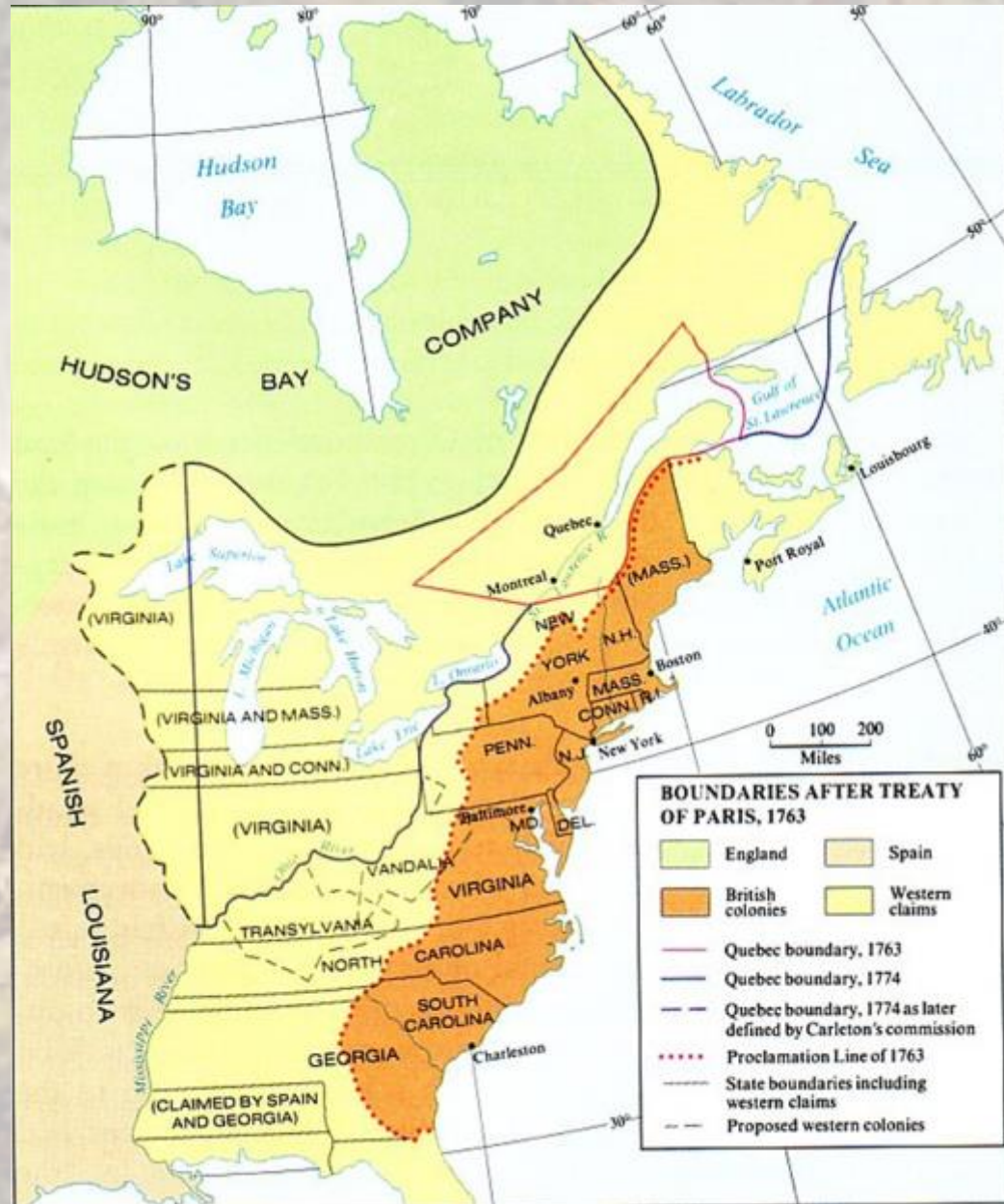
Postwar Boundaries 1763



	British territory
	French territory
	Spanish territory
	Disputed between Great Britain and France

The Treaty of Paris (1763)

- Formally ended the war in Europe and therefore the F&I War in N. America
- GB gained all French land east of the Mississippi River, including much of what is now Canada

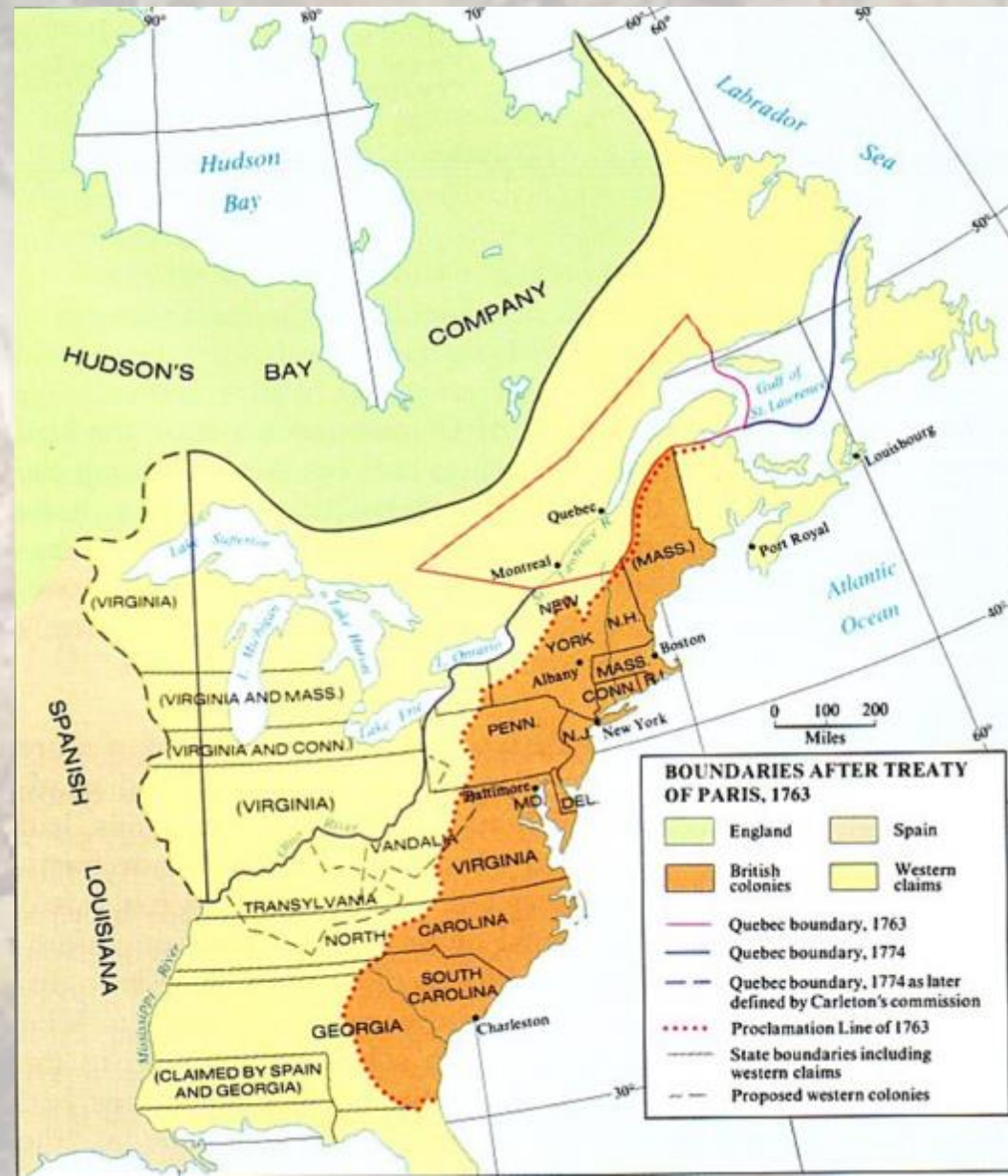


Effects of the War on England

1. Increased the British colonial empire in the Americas
2. It greatly enlarged GB's debt, totaling around 130 million (British) pounds
3. Members of Parliament, including Prime Minister Greenville, believed that colonists should have to pay some of the debt incurred from the war, seeing that the colonists benefitted from the French expulsion from North America
4. Greenville also believed colonists should pay for the standing army GB kept in America, meaning soldiers' salaries would be paid by the colonists

Effects of the War: Proclamation of 1763

- Reserved the land west of the Appalachian Mountains for NAs to prevent further disputes and violence
- Gave British officials control of westward migration
 - British increase colonial taxes to pay for British troops patrolling the line
 - Not widely enforced due to bribery and lack of numbers of troops for enforcement
- Slowed movement out of cities that were centers of trade and prosperity



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 colonials who participated**
 - 3. It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify**
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