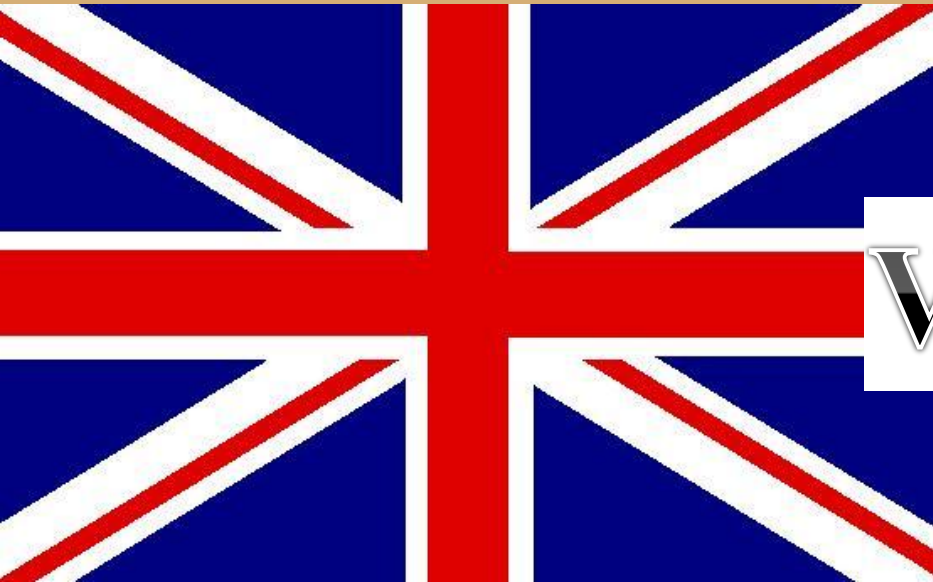
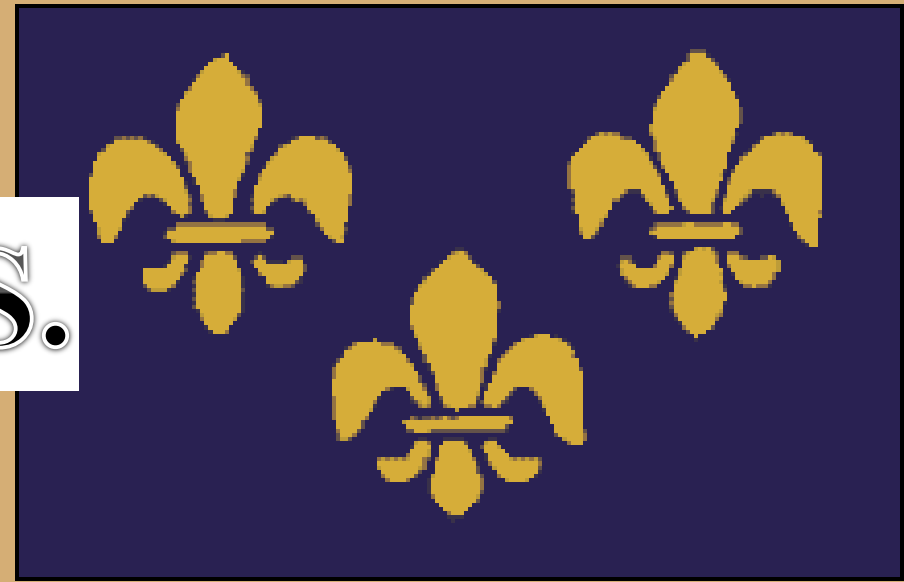


THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

1754-1763



VS.



France Claims Western Lands



- France claimed the Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Valley, and Great Lakes region
- The territory was named Louisiana and stretched from the Appalachian Mountains to the Rocky Mountains

France Claims Western Lands

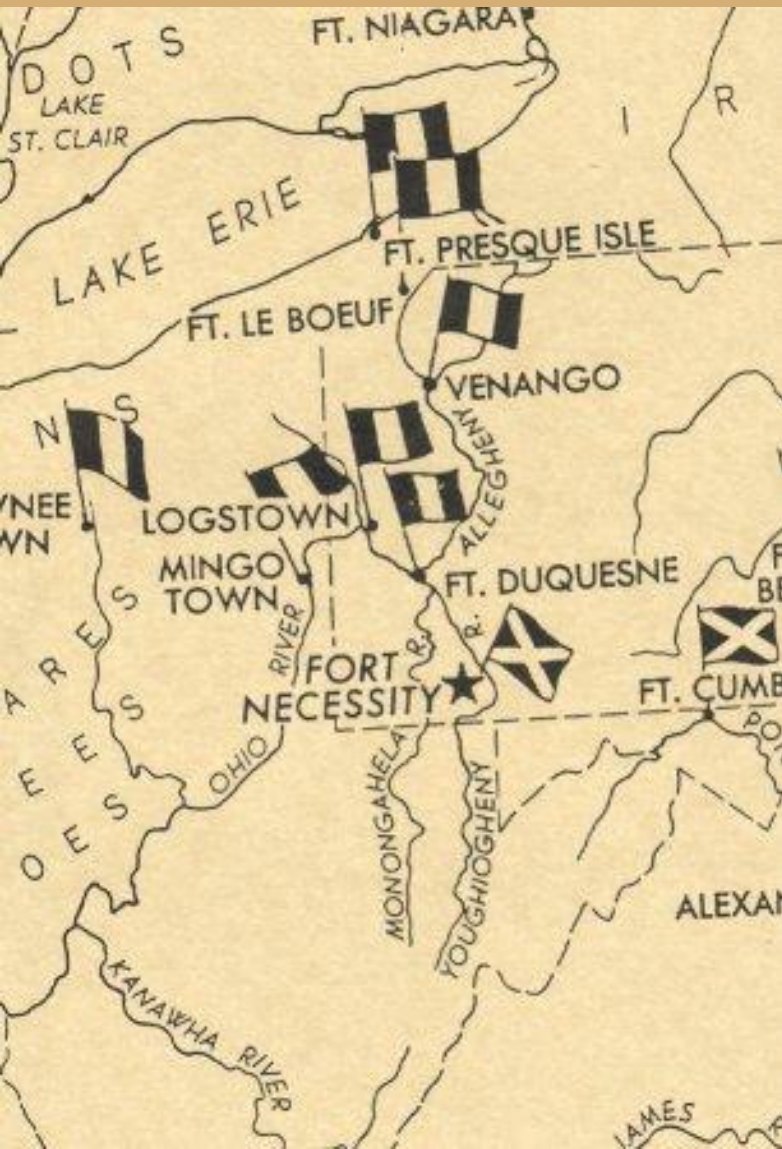
- By 1760, the population of New France was 80,000 (the English colonies had over a million settlers)
- Most French were fur traders or Jesuit priests trying to convert Native Americans.



Native American Alliances

- The English competed with the French for furs.
- Each side formed alliances with local Native Americans.
- When England and France would go to war, each side would use their Indian allies.

Conflict in the Ohio Valley



- In the 1750s, English fur traders and land companies began to move into the Ohio Valley.
- To keep them out, the French built a series of forts throughout the area.

Conflict in the Ohio Valley

- In 1753, the governor of Virginia sent a group of soldiers to tell the French to leave
- They were commanded by a 21-year old George Washington

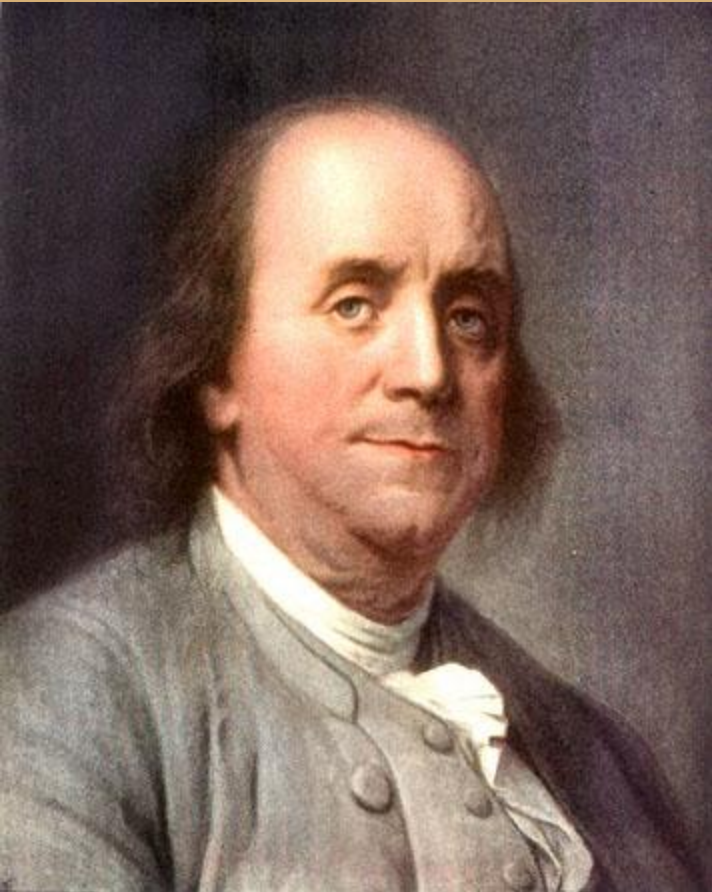


Conflict in the Ohio Valley

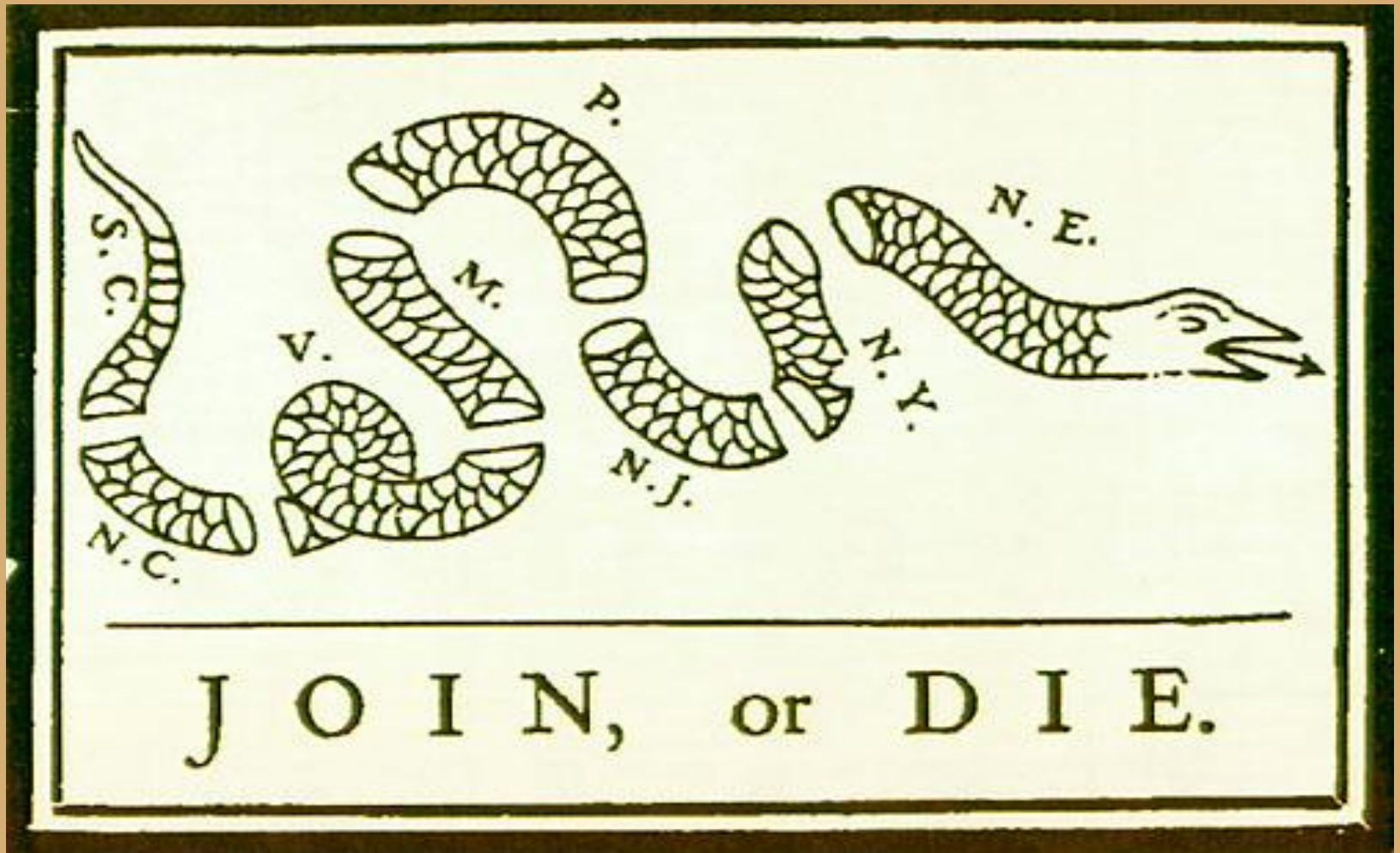


- Washington attacked the French at Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg)
- Washington was then defeated at Fort Necessity
- French and Indian War begins.

Albany Plan of Union



- Benjamin Franklin suggested the colonies band together to fight the French.
- This union would raise an army, collect taxes, make treaties.
- Colonial legislatures defeated the idea because they did not want to give up control.



A cartoon by Benjamin Franklin urging the colonists to join against France or be destroyed.

Fighting the War

- The British suffered many defeats at the beginning of the war, including the death of General Edward Braddock.
- Washington also met defeat but he survived the war.



E Braddock

Fighting the War

- England's new secretary of state, William Pitt, helped win the war.
- He sent Britain's best general to the colonies and borrowed money to pay colonial troops.
- England finally wins the war after the fall of Quebec, the capital of New France.





Treaty of Paris, 1763

- ended the French and Indian War
- Britain claimed all of North America east of the Mississippi River.
- Spain received all land west of the Mississippi River.
- French power in North America ended.

without Difficulty and without requiring any Compensation.

Article 10.th

The solemn Ratifications of the present Treaty expedited in good & due Form shall be exchanged between the contracting Parties in the Space of Six Months or sooner if possible to be computed from the Day of the Signature of the present Treaty. In Witness whereof we the undersigned their Ministers Plenipotentiary have in their Name and in Virtue of our Full Powers signed with our Hands the present Definitive Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto.

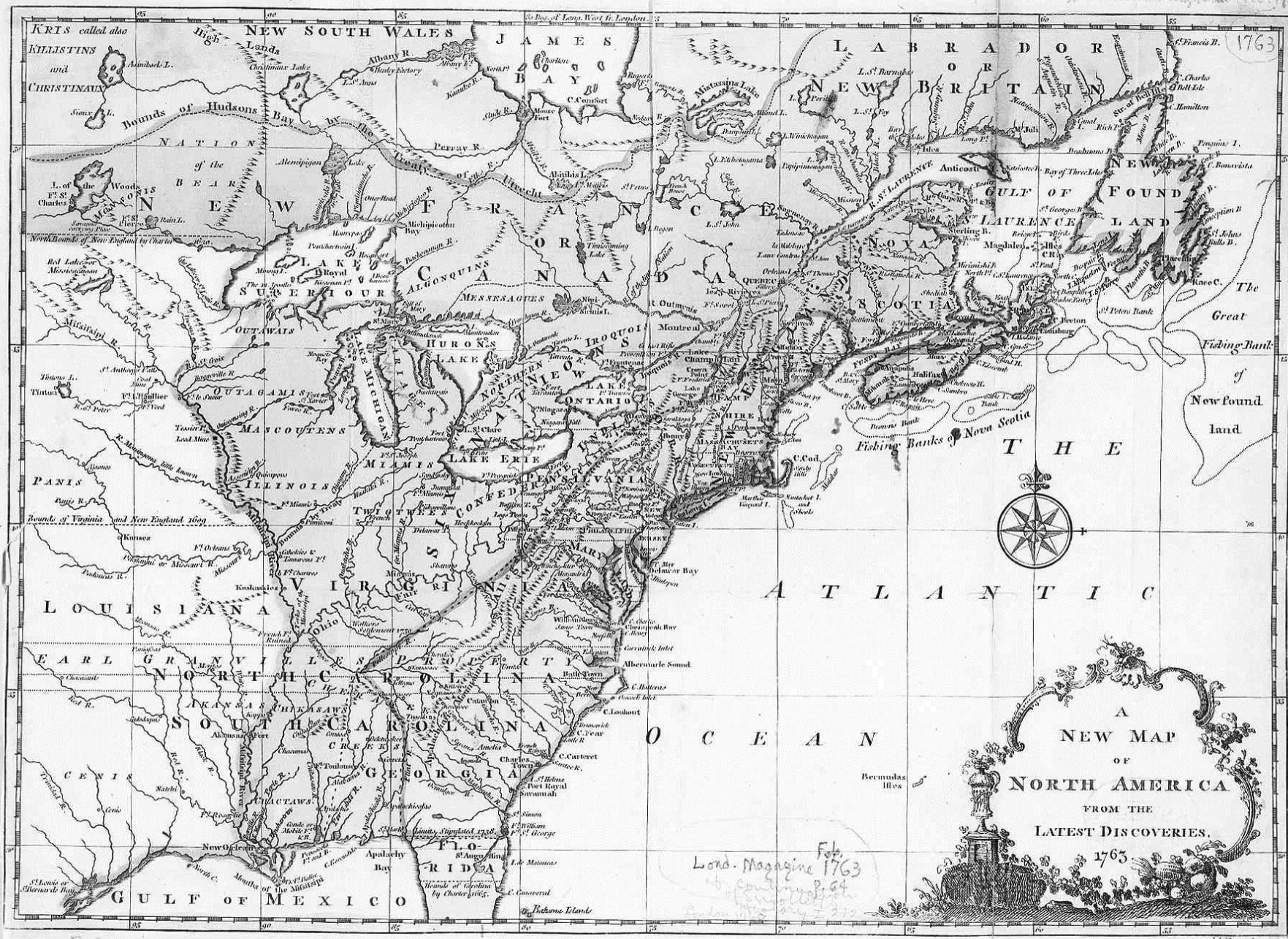
Done at Paris, this third Day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Eighty three.

For the King of Great Britain
John Adams

Benjamin Franklin

John Jay





Pontiac's Rebellion

- After the war, English settlers moved across the Appalachian Mountains onto Indian lands.
- The Indians responded by uniting and attacking British forts.
- The Indians were defeated but at a high cost.



Pontiac in council

Proclamation of 1763



- After Pontiac's Rebellion, colonists were forbidden from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.
- The colonists were upset with the British because they thought they had earned the right to that land.
- The British were upset with colonists who did not want to pay for their own defense.