Chapter 4 Section 4: The French and Indian War

I. The British Take Action

- Early in the war, the French appeared to be winning control of America.
  1. They had built forts throughout the Great Lakes region and the Ohio River valley.
  2. They had strong alliances with Native Americans.
     - This allowed them to control land from the St. Lawrence River to New Orleans.
  3. The colonists had little help from Britain in fighting the French.

A. Braddock Marches to Duquesne
   - In 1754 Great Britain sent Gen. Edward Braddock to be commander in chief of British forces in America and force out the French.
   - He was unsuccessful in the battle at Fort Duquesne
   - Suffered nearly 1,000 casualties and was killed himself.

B. Britain Declares War on France
   - Defeat at Fort Duquesne spurred Britain to declare war on France.
   - The Seven Years’ War began in 1756.
   - French, British, and Spanish forces clashed in North America, Europe, Cuba, the West Indies, India, and the Philippines

C. Pitt Takes Charge
   - During the early years the British were unsuccessful. After William Pitt, prime minister of Britain, came to power things changed.
     1. Britain paid for war supplies, that put them into debt.
     2. Pitt sent troops to conquer French Canada.
     3. In 1758, the British recaptured Louisbourg.
     4. New Englanders, led by British officers, captured Fort Frontenac
     5. British troops forced the French to abandon, Fort Duquesne, which was renamed Fort Pitt.
II. The Fall of New France

A. The Battle of Quebec

1. The continued British victories led to the downfall of the French as a Power in North America.

2. In 1759, the British:
   a) captured French Islands in the West Indies.
   b) Defeated the French in India.
   c) Destroyed a French fleet in Canada.
   d) Surprised and defeated the French army at the Battle of Quebec.
      • Quebec was the capital of New France, it was thought to be impossible to attack.

B. Treaty of Paris of 1763

1. Ended the Seven Years’ War.

2. In the Treaty:
   a) France kept some of its islands in the West Indies, but gave Canada and most of its lands east of the Mississippi R. to Britain.
   b) Britain gained Florida from Spain.
   c) Spain received lands west of the Mississippi R. and the port of New Orleans.
   d) North America was now divided between Britain and Spain w/ the Mississippi R. as the boundary.
III.  **Trouble on the Frontier**

- British victory left the Native Americans w/out their ally and main trading partner.
- British raised price of goods, did not pay the Native Americans for their land, and began settlements in western Pennsylvania.

A. Pontiac’s War

1. Pontiac was a chief of an Ottawa village near Detroit.
2. He put together an alliance of Native American peoples in 1763.
3. They attacked the British fort at Detroit, other outposts in the Great Lakes region, and along the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers.
4. War ended in August 1765, when Pontiac heard the French signed the Treaty of Paris

B. Proclamation of 1763

1. King of England declared Appalachian Mountains as the temporary boundary of the colonies.
2. Was to prevent more fighting and westward expansion.
3. Instead, this created more conflict between Britain and the colonies, especially to colonists who had invested in land west of the mountains.