

# The French and Indian War

## Chapter 3, Section 3

# Colonial Wars

- King William's War (1689-1697)
  - Part of the War of the League of Augsburg
  - Ended w/ the Peace of Ryswick (1697)
- King Anne's War (1702-1713)
  - Part of the War of Spanish Succession
    - To prevent France and Spain uniting under the Bourbons
  - Ended w/ the Treaty of Utrecht (1713)
- King George's War (1740-1748)
  - Part of the War of Austrian Succession
  - Ended w/ the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)

# French and Indian War

- Causes
  - France claimed Canada and all of N. America E. of the Miss. R.
    - Including the Ohio Valley
    - Including the 13 English colonies
  - Native Americans had been pushed off their land by the colonists.
    - So joined w/ the French against the common enemy.



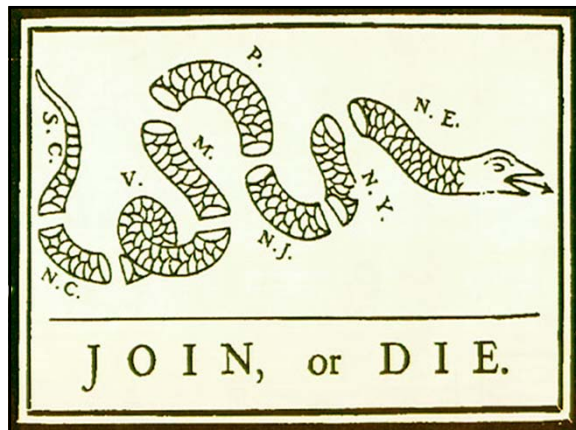
# Fort Duquesne (DOO-KEYN)

- One of several forts built by the French in W. Penn
- Virginia dispatched Lt. Col. George Washington in 1754.
  - To inform the French they were trespassing
  - W/ about 150 militiamen
  - Ambushed small band of Frenchmen
    - French retreated
    - But alerted larger force at Fort Duquesne
      - Who counterattacked
  - Hastily erected Fort Necessity
    - But forced to surrender after attacked



# Albany Plan of Union (1754)

- Sought to create greater colonial unity to better resist the French and Indians
- Proposed by Ben Franklin
- Suggested an annual congress of delegates
  - To raise an army and navy
  - To make war w/ Native Americans
  - To regulate trade
  - To levy taxes
  - To collect custom duties
- Rejected by colonists and crown
  - Ended England's hope the colonists would win the war themselves



## Edward Braddock

- Sent to colonies in 1755
  - To coordinate fight against French
- Led 1,400 Redcoats and a detachment of militiamen against French
  - At Fort Duquesne
  - Who were greatly outnumbered
- Suffered a bloody defeat
  - Braddock mortally wounded.
  - Washington had two horses shot from under him.
    - Braddock's aide-de-camp
    - Led the defeated forces back to Virginia
      - Only 500 survivors
  - Caused Indians to go wild and massacre settlers on frontier
    - Very brutally!



## William Pitt

- Appted. by George II in 1758 to command war effort
- Sought to overwhelm the French
  - Poured regiment after regiment into war
  - Spared no expense
    - Doubling England's nat'l debt
  - Used British fleet to hamper French war effort



## William Pitt

- Captured Fort Duquesne in 1758
  - Renamed Fort Pitt
  - Known today as Pittsburgh
- Expelled the French from Canada
  - Siege of Louisbourg (1758)
    - Nova Scotia
  - Battle of Quebec (1759)
  - Battle of Montreal (1760)
- Convinced the Iroquois to help the British
  - Tipped the balance against the French in N. America



## Treaty of Paris (1763)

- Ended the French and Indian War
  - Which had expanded into the Seven Years' War
- Gave England control of Canada and all lands E. of the Miss.



## Results of the War

- England ended the period of "salutary neglect."
  - Needed to regulate the colonists to keep them from inciting the Native Americans
    - To prevent another costly war
- English troops stationed in the colonists.
  - To deter any future attacks
  - Or to police the colonists!?
  - Cost money
- England began to tax the American colonists for the first time.
  - To make them pay for the cost of their defense