

French & Indian War (1754 – 1763)

France in the New World

1. Edict of Nantes (1598)
 - a. Issued by the crown of France
 - b. granted limited religious freedom to French Protestants (Huguenots)
 - c. stopped religious wars between the Protestants and Catholics
2. New France
 - a. Quebec (1608)
 - b. Samuel de Champlain
 - i. an intrepid soldier and explorer
 - ii. energy and leadership earned him the title "Father of New France"
 - c. The government of New France
 - i. under direct control of the king
 - ii. The people did not elect any representative assemblies
 - d. contained one valuable resource - beaver
 - e. French Catholic missionaries
 - i. labored with much enthusiasm to convert the Indians to Christianity
 - ii. and to save Indians from the fur trappers
 - f. Antoine Cadillac
 - i. founded Detroit in 1701
 - ii. to thwart English settlers pushing into the Ohio Valley
 - g. Robert de La Salle
 - i. explored the Mississippi and Gulf basin
 - ii. named it Louisiana
 - h. New Orleans (1718)
 - i. French planted several fortified posts in Mississippi and Louisiana
 - ii. In order to block the Spanish on the Gulf of Mexico
 - i. Illinois
 - i. became France's garden empire in North America
 - ii. much grain was produced there.

Kingdoms Clash - European Wars:

<u>Date</u>	<u>European Name</u>	<u>Colonial Name</u>
1689 – 97	War of League of Augsburg	King William's War
1702 – 13	War of Spanish Succession	Queen Anne's War
1740 – 48	War of Austrian Succession	King George's War
1756 – 63	Seven Years War	French & Indian War

Colonies' Role in the Wars:

- In first 3 colonies played supporting role
- Most fighting was sporadic uprisings & guerrilla uprisings
- Loses still great in New England & Canada

Economic Results of the First Three:

- Inflation was a problem
- MA – paper money printed for first time to finance fighting

Results of the First Three:

- After 3 wars GB & FR two superpowers
- Last war was for absolute dominion over North America

Causes of The Seven Years War:

1. Result of colonial expansion
2. English settlers began moving into Ohio Valley
3. French built fortified outposts to stop them
4. French protecting fur trade & control of region

Tell Story of 1753

1. 22 year old VA sent to PA backwoods to tell FR they were trespassing on VA soil
2. FR tell him it is their desire to take Ohio
3. Inexperienced VA son of a planter was made an officer (Lt. Col.) & sent back with 150 militia men
4. upon return finds Fr in a Fort (Duquesne) – Pittsburgh today
5. outnumbered, fires on Fr, took some prisoners, constructed Fort Necessity
6. surrounded, surrenders fort
7. Fr send him back to VA
8. Hailed a hero for taking on enemies of England
9. 22 years later Fr would help this man defeat the British

Numbers:

French – 90,000 in America

English – 1.5 Million

French better organized, more experienced fighters

French had most Indian Allies – **WHY?**

Indians:

1. French were lesser of two evils
2. fewer French than English
3. more eager to trade beaver pelts
4. English pushing Indians off land
5. War provided Indians opportunity to repay years of English treachery

Colonial Response to Outbreak of War:

7 Colonies send delegates to Albany to discuss common defense

Ben Franklin proposes Albany Plan of Union *intercolonial gov't* – rejected

War:

1. vicious attacks by both Indians & British
2. Gen. Edward Braddock
 - a. Scalp taking was popular
 - £5 sterling – Scalp of Fr soldier
 - £100 – Jesuit missionary
 - £200 – Shingass, Delaware chieftain
 - b. 1755**
 - 1400 Redcoats march on Ft. Duquesne
 - en route, ambushed & 2/3 killed
 - small French force
 - English are slaughtered
 - GW straggles home with 500 survivors
 - English suffer similar defeats in NY
3. **1756**
 - a. UK Launches full scale invasion of Canada
 - b. First True World War occurs
4. William Pitt – “Great Commoner”
 - a. 1758 – takes over English War effort in London
 - b. Britain taking a beating everywhere until now

- c. UK Needs a New Strategy – **WHAT WOULD YOU DO?**
 - i. Emphasized Naval warfare
 - ii. Conquest: North America – key to overall victory
 - iii. Poured troops into America
 - iv. Found talented leaders
 - James Wolfe
 - Jeffrey Amherst – biological warfare
- 5. British victories b/t 1758 – 1760 – control over American colonies
- 6. Fall of Montreal – 1760
 - a. control over Canada by UK
 - b. France loses control of all territory in NA
 - c. War in NA really ends here
 - d. War still rages in
 - i. Europe
 - ii. Caribbean
 - iii. India
- 7. 1763 – **Treaty of Paris**
 - a. ends hostilities
 - b. Fr lose all in NA, keeps some in Caribbean (Haiti)
 - c. Britain gains
 - Canada
 - US East of Miss
 - Florida
 - Caribbean Isles

Results of the War:

1. Americans proud:
 - a. to be part of victorious British Empire
 - b. of important role they played in victory for G-III
 - c. didn't like British soldiers, however
2. Huge wartime debt - who will pay?
 - a. colonies should pay their share of defense
 - b. colonies should pay cost of running the colonies
3. One question remains unanswered - the Indians
 - a. no longer play GB against FR
 - b. How should UK deal with these nations?**
 - i. Those that sided with UK?
 - ii. Those that fought against UK?
 - c. English raised taxes on goods sold to NA (monopoly)
 - d. Ceased paying rent to Indians on western Forts
 - e. **Pontiac's Uprising** – 1763 – 1766
 - Ottawa war chief
 - tribes in Ohio valley to attack outposts
 - British troops stationed in America
 - stabilize white-Indian relations
 - Proclamation of 1763
 - Prohibit settlement west of rivers through Appalachians
 - settlers already west of that line
 - agitated colonial settlers
 - British interference in colonial affairs