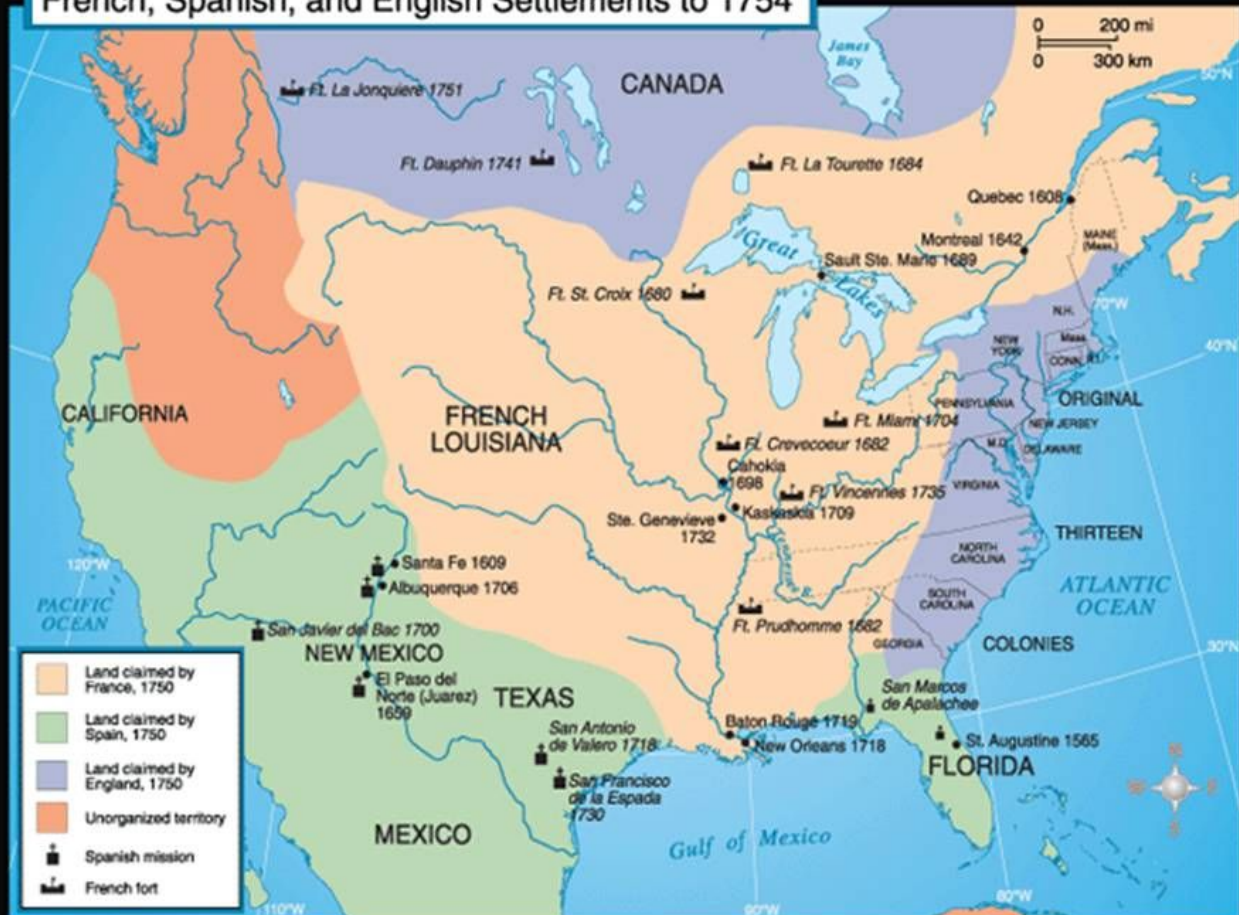


Unit 2: Development of a New Nation

Standards 8.17-8.27

8.19 Describe the causes, course, and outcome of the French and Indian War

French, Spanish, and English Settlements to 1754



Causes of the French and Indian War

- Many issues caused the British (English) and French to fight a war not only in the American colonies but in the European continent as well
- The French and Indian War is also known as the Seven Years War

Causes of the French and Indian War

- Immediate cause of the war was dispute over land near Appalachian Mountains
 - French claimed land as New France
 - Britain claimed it as part of Virginia
 - Both wanted control of fur trade in the area
- English colonists continued to settle in the area--French did not like this
- French built forts to protect their land



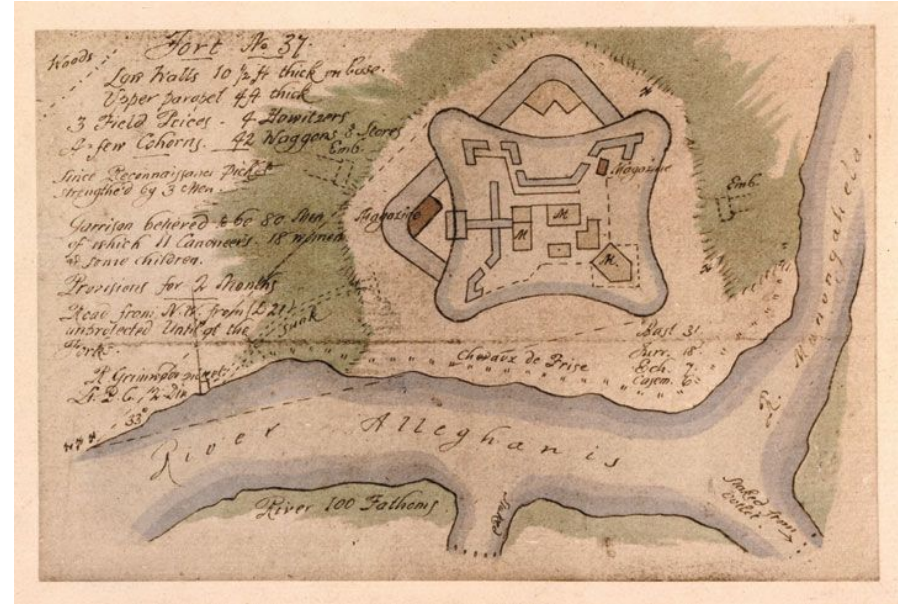
Causes of the French and Indian War

- Virginia's governor sent 17 year old George Washington to deliver a message that they had invaded British territory and must leave
- The French rejected the demand to leave
- Fort Duquesne built by French at the meeting of 3 rivers
- George Washington was sent again to defeat the fort



Causes of the French and Indian War

- The French sent reinforcements (more soldiers and more weapons)
- The British colonists were defeated
- The war officially begins

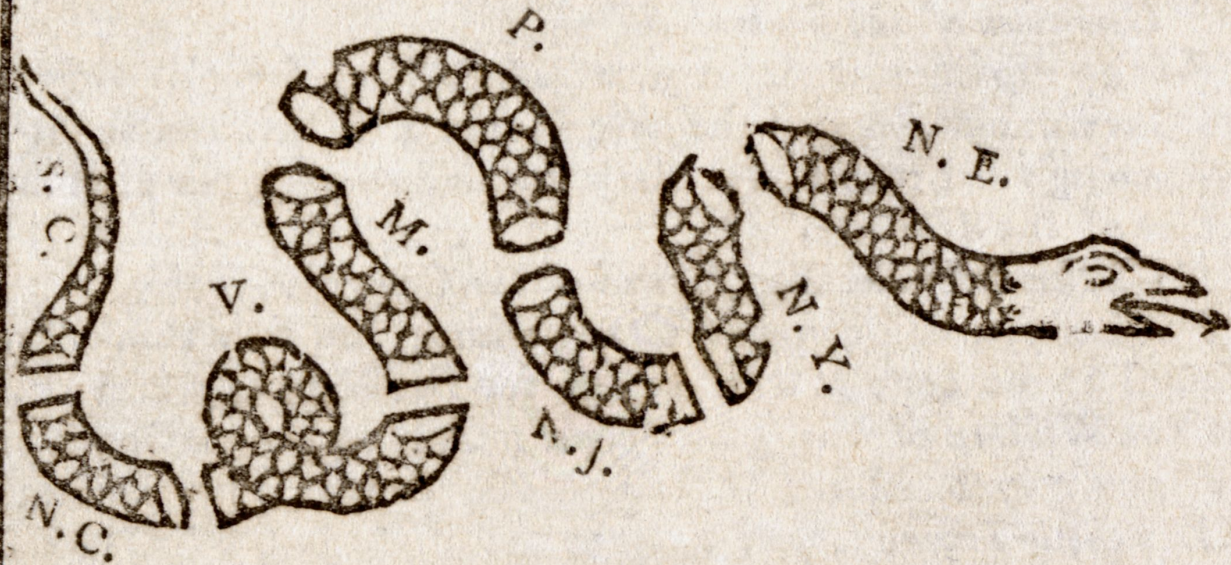


Albany Plan of Union

- The king encouraged the colonies to organize to fight the French
- Representatives from 7 colonies met in Albany, NY
- Benjamin Franklin proposed his Albany Plan of Union

Albany Plan of Union

- Albany Plan of Union was the creation of a grand council
- The “grand council” would be:
 - A meeting of colonial representatives from each of the 13 colonies
 - Able to create an army
 - Collect taxes
 - Make decisions on westward expansion



JOIN, or DIE.

Albany Plan of Union

- The king rejected Franklin's idea
- He did not want the colonies so closely united
- BUT this was exactly what happened only a few years later

The War

- At first, the French had many victories
 - They fought well in the wilderness with the Native Indians as their allies
 - They had established forts in strategic places unlike the English
- But then, the Prime Minister in Great Britain changed and so did the war

The War

- The British government sent more supplies, troops, and officers to help win the war
- Other colonies started to join the fighting even though it wasn't happening in their land
- The British and the colonists won back many of the forts they lost earlier in the war and gained some new ones from the French

The War

- The last major battle occurred in French controlled Canada
- The British climbed up a cliff to the city of Quebec
- The British surrounded the city
- A 4 month siege of the city ended the war
- France lost all territory in North America

Treaty of Paris of 1763

- France and Great Britain were fighting not only in America, but in Europe and India
- France had to leave Canada and all lands east of the Mississippi River
- Spain (an ally of France) got the land west of the river including New Orleans
- Great Britain traded Cuba for Florida with Spain

Prewar Boundaries 1754



Postwar Boundaries 1763



Effects of the War

- France had no claims on land in America
- Spain expands their claims in America and gives Florida to the British
- The British created the Proclamation of 1763 which said settlers could not go past the Appalachian Mountains to Indian territory
 - Colonists moved there anyway

Effects of the War

- The British told the colonists that they had to pay for the war
- The colonists had united as identity for the first time

**8.22 Analyze the social, political,
and economic causes of the
American Revolution and the
major battles, leaders, and events**

Social Causes

- Colonists wanted the same rights as the British citizens living in England
- The Enlightenment had a major impact on the people in the colonies
 - Ideas that people had natural rights that they were born with: life, liberty, property
- Thomas Paine's Common Sense made people realize that they should have a right to choose their gov't
- Quartering Act: colonists forced to house British soldiers

Political Causes

- French and Indian War
 - colonists were mad that Britain was making them pay for the war
- Proclamation of 1763:
 - Colonists did not want to be told where they could live from 3000 miles away
- “Taxation without representation”
 - The colonists were not represented in the British government

Economic Causes

- Mercantilism:
 - Colonists had to sell all goods to England due to end of salutary neglect
- Taxes to pay for French and Indian War:
 - Sugar Act
 - Stamp Act
 - Townshend Act
 - Navigation Act (colonists had to use British ships to transport goods)