

CAUSES

What Were They Fighting For?

- **Ohio River Valley:**
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- **French, British, and American Indians Complete for Control:**

As the British expanded west, this threatened the border of the French colonial empire that expanded

The British saw the French as an obstacle to further settlement as they expanded west.

How Did the Conflict Begin?

1. **1749 - 1753 French Forts:** Built to protect their interests of trade and colonial empire. Forts were built from Lake Erie down to the (Pittsburgh) Ohio River Valley
2. **1753 George Washington's Orders French to Leave the Ohio River Valley:** Robert Dinwiddie(Lt. Governor of Virginia) sent Washington to deliver a letter that ordered the French to leave the Ohio River Valley. Dinwiddie and English monarch claimed this territory for Britain and refused to let France claim it. Washington traveled from Williamsburg, Virginia to the French Fort Le Boeuf (Waterford, PA), then back to VA. The French refused to leave or stop building forts.
3. **1754 British flee from Fort in Pittsburgh, French build Fort** _____ taken from the British when the French arrived and outnumbered them; French strengthened the existing fort
 - **Fort Duquesne** (1754) (Pittsburgh) located on "Forks of the Ohio" on corner of the Allegheny & Monongahela River (named for French Governor of Canada, Marquis Duquesne)
4. **1754 Washington and Cumberland Road, Maryland (Will's Creek):** **Washington** was headed to "Forks of Ohio", then he learned the French were in control. He and his militia built a road across the mountains to provide British access.
5. **1754 Battle of** _____ (**Battle of the Great Meadows**) (French defeat British, George Washington)
 - Seneca (Half King - Iroquois) and Washington surprise attacked French camped near the Great Meadow, where Washington's men were camping.
 - They surprised the French Commander, Jumonville who was killed by the Half King (21 captured, 12 dead, battle over in 15 min)

CAUSES

"The volley fired by a young Virginian in the backwoods of America set the world on fire" - Historian Horace Walpole

1754 Battle of _____ (continued)

- French retaliation eminent.
- Washington and men return to the Great Meadows and quickly built a small fort [Fort Necessity](#).
- Washington received more troops (400 total) in preparation for retaliation.
- Jumonville's brother Villiers (600 French, 100 Indians) attacked the fort and Washington surrendered
- Surrender document (in French) said Jumonville assassinated, place blame of conflict on British - Washington signed

6. **1755 BATTLE OF MONONGAHELA** (FORT DUQUESNE, aka PITTSBURGH, PA) July 9, 1755 (French defeat British)

- Major General Edward Braddock: Command British forces, Washington joined as a volunteer ([Braddock's March](#))
British plan to send Braddock and his army to defeat the French at Fort Duquesne.
- British build Fort Cumberland at Will's Creek and cut road to Fort Duquesne. British plan to take fort from French.
- French (informed by Indian allies) prepare and march out to fight British (254 French 637 Indians) (2,400 British)
- British are overwhelmed by French, 2/3 of troops are killed. Braddock is wounded and dies 4 days later (buried on road).
- _____ retreat and the Ohio River Valley is dominated by the _____
- Indian Raids (French allies) radiate from Fort Duquesne into VA and PA

How Did the War Progress?

7. **1758 William Pitt** (Sec. of State): He put more British resources planning toward the war in North America to help the British cause

BATTLES - Video (1:59) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgD1mHmJvW0>

8. **1758, Oct. Treaty of _____**: British and the Iroquois, and French allies - Shawnee and Lenape, met in Easton, PA. American Indians promise not to fight alongside French. British promise to prevent settlement on all lands west of the Appalachian Mountains after the war, to regulate the rum trade and eliminate forts on Indian lands. Iroquois who had remained fairly neutral, sided with the British.
9. **1759, Nov. Fort Pitt**: British finally take over Fort Duquesne after learning the French are weakened and can't rely on Indian allies. Named in honor of Prime Minister William Pitt.
10. **1759 Quebec City**: British capture Fort Niagara, Fort Ticonderoga, Crown Point. via the St. Lawrence River. British under Major General Wolfe took Quebec; French move to Montreal. French fleet destroyed Nov. stopping any supply route.
11. **1760 - Montreal** is captured by British and the North American conflict is at an end

Conclusion of War - Impact on the Colonies

1763 Treaty of _____:

- * France to Britain: all land east of Mississippi (not New Orleans)--> No _____ territory left in North America
- * Spain to Britain: Florida in exchange for Havana
- * France to Spain: Louisiana
- * American Indians: Treaty of Easton not honored as Fort Pitt grows in scale, settlers move over Allegheny Mts.

Policies with American Indians cause them to unite against British: (under Commander-in-chief Amherst)

1. stop gift-giving practice
 2. no trading in Amer. Indian villages (cause Indians to carry pelts into forts, often no horses)
 3. limit sale of lead / powder (fall/winter hunts not has successful causing hardship)
 4. forbid sale of rum/liquor to Indians
1. _____ **Rebellion:** 1763 - 1765
a united effort by many groups of American Indians to combat British power (broke Treaty of Easton)
 - * Pontiac, Ottawa war chief who united warriors
 - * Neolin: a Delaware or Lenape religious prophet how helped inspire Pontiac; his message was to reject European technology and material goods in an effort to return to their traditions and take back their lives
 - * Fort Detroit (1763) was attacked and 8 more fell in 2 months
 2. _____ **Act of 1763** - a response by the crown to settle the frontier wars; NO settlement, only trading posts, west of the Allegheny Mountains (Allegheny to Miss. River is reserved as American Indian land)
 - * Result was angry colonists who felt they had a right to settle the Ohio River Valley, and settlers continued to migrate west
 3. **Paxton Boys**: demanded that the Indians be removed from PA, use force and attacked American Indian villages
 4. _____ **1754**: drafted by Ben Franklin
What? a plan to centralize the North American British colonies to reestablish a treaty between NY and the Mohawk nation while also trying to combat shared problems
(American Indians, French, Trade, Defense)
Important? it was the 1st effort to create a collective whole, but was rejected
When/Where: Albany Congress met with representatives from MD, PA, NY, CT, RI, Mass., NH
Failed: colonies were concerned about losing authority over their territory
- JOIN OR DIE** IMAGE: appeared in Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette in 1754
What is the message of Join or Die? _____

RESOURCES:

Crash Course Video (Seven Years' War): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0qbzNHmfW0&safe=active>

Documentary Video (The War that Made America - The French and Indians War (57:47) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mQCkEi3ObbY>

Battles of the French and Indian War - Video (1:59) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NgD1mHmJvW0>

Timeline: <http://www.pbs.org/thewarthatmadeamerica/timeline.html>

Office of the Historian <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1750-1775/french-indian-war>

(French and Indian War/Seven Years' War 1754-1763 / Albany Plan of the Union, 1754 / Treaty of Paris 1763 / Parliamentary taxation of colonies, international trade, and the American Revolution 1763 - 1775 / Proclamation Line of 1763, Quebec Act of 1774 and Westward expansion)

Key Battles: <http://www.feldmeth.net/US/fandiwar.html>