

What were the two sides of the French & Indian War?

FRENCH & INDIAN WAR

Setting the Stage:

The French and Indian War is so named because it pit the _____ against the _____. This war is part of a larger conflict, _____, which took place on five continents: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. Just like the policy of _____, France and England are trying to rule the world.

The French & Indian War was part of what larger war?

For the most part, in the Americas the war was fought for control of the _____ because of its fertile land and access to shipping and resources. The Native-Americans in the area needed to choose sides between who they thought would do them the least harm.

Why was the Ohio River Valley important?

At the beginning of the war, France controlled _____ and much of the land west of the _____, while the British controlled _____. Colonists from Virginia and Pennsylvania will head west looking to settle or colonize the Ohio River Valley while French settlers will head south from the Great Lakes into the Ohio River Valley.

Why was the siege of Fort Necessity important?

Conflict Begins:

To support Virginia's claims on this land the governor of Virginia will send colonial troops, under the command of _____ to demand the French leave the area only to find the French have begun building forts in the region, including _____ (at present day Pittsburg). Washington and his forces will build a fort further south and name it _____. While building the fort, Washington encounters French scouts who he attacks, killing 10-15 and capturing another 15-20. The French get their revenge by attacking Fort Necessity. Washington will give up the fort after losing about 100 of his 300 men.

What was the purpose of the Albany Plan?

ALBANY PLAN

In July, 1754, delegates from the 13 colonies meet in _____ to create a colonial government that would govern all the colonies because England is far away and had been mostly ignoring them because of their policy of _____. _____ comes up with the idea that there should be a chief executive and a legislature made of delegates from the 13 colonies. Neither England nor the colonists support the idea, but this becomes the basis for the first constitution of the United States, called _____.

Why was the defeat of General Braddock important?

CONTINUING THE WAR

Seeking revenge for their loss of Fort Necessity, _____ and _____ set out to take the French Fort Duquesne. Believing himself to be _____, Braddock marches the British troops in orderly rows toward the fort. When the French ambush them from all sides, Braddock is forced to _____ suffering an embarrassing defeat. The _____ seeing that the British can be defeated decide to take advantage of the situation and attack western settlements and farms in _____, _____, and _____. Things

Why was the election of William Pitt important?

will continue to go badly for Britain until the election of _____ in England. His confident and arrogant prediction that he will turn things around gets British and colonists fired up with a new confidence. Beginning with the victory at _____ the British go on a winning streak that will ultimately end the war.

How did the Treaty of Paris change the balance of power in the Americas?

TREATY OF PARIS (1763)

Signed in February of 1763, the Treaty of Paris officially ends the war and settles land disputes between _____, _____, and _____. Britain will be the largest and richest military empire in the world. In North America, _____ loses Canada and all land in North America. _____, who sided with France, will give up control of some of Florida but gain the Louisiana Territory. And _____ will control (almost) all of the land east of the Mississippi River. This makes the colonists happy because they can now continue to expand west into the _____.

What impact did Pontiac's Rebellion have on the relations between the colonies and England?

PONTIAC'S REBELLION

Pontiac, Chief of the _____, fears that British settlement into the _____ will threaten their home and lands. He leads an invasion of the Ohio Valley capturing _____ British forts and killing hundreds of British soldiers. As a peace offering, British officers presented two Delaware chief with _____. The disease spread rapidly through native American tribes who, weakened by war and disease, were forced to _____.

Why were the colonists upset with the Proclamation of 1763?

PROCLAMATION OF 1763

In order to prevent future conflict with Native-Americans, Britain issues the Proclamation of 1763 that _____. Colonists were upset because they believed they had just fought a war in order to settle in those lands so they violated the Proclamation and settled in the Ohio Valley anyway. After the war, Britain will keep over _____ troops in the colonies to protect them from possible attack by Native-American, French, or Spanish. The colonists were _____ about this because they saw this as a standing army that may turn against them. This is also the end of _____. King George III will now force the colonies to pay for the protection that the army is providing for them.