

# SECTION 4 The French and Indian War

## Guide to Reading

### Main Idea

England and France fought for control of North America. The French and Indian War resulted from this struggle.

### Key Terms

alliance, speculator

### Reading Strategy

**Organizing Information** As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe the effects these events had on the conflict between France and Britain.



Turning point	Effect
Pitt takes charge	
Quebec falls	

### Read to Learn

- how British fortunes improved after William Pitt took over direction of the war.
- how Chief Pontiac united his people to fight for their land.

### Section Theme

**Individual Action** Victory or loss in war often depended on the actions of a single leader.

### Preview of Events

◆ 1750

◆ 1755

◆ 1760

◆ 1765

1754

French and Indian War begins

1758

French forces driven out of Fort Duquesne

1759

British forces capture Quebec

1763

Proclamation of 1763 established



Native American maize mask

## AN American Story

“These lakes, these woods, and mountains were left [to] us by our ancestors. They are our inheritances, and we will part with them to no one. . . . [Y]ou ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us in these spacious lakes and on the woody mountains. . . .”

These words, spoken by Chief Pontiac, served as a warning to the British colonists who wanted to take Native American lands.

### The British Take Action

During the French and Indian War, some Native Americans fought on the side of the British. Many others fought against the British. The war that raged in North America through the late 1750s and early 1760s was one part of a larger struggle between England and France for control of world trade and power on the seas.

In 1754 the governor of Massachusetts announced to the colonial assembly that the French were on the way to “making themselves masters of this Continent.”

The British colonists knew that the French were building well-armed forts throughout the Great Lakes region and the Ohio River valley. Their network of **alliances**, or unions, with Native Americans allowed the French to control large areas of land, stretching from the St. Lawrence River in Canada all the way south to New Orleans. The French and their Native American allies seemed to be winning control of the American frontier. The final showdown was about to begin.

During the early stages of the French and Indian War, the British colonists fought the French and the Native Americans with little help from Britain. In 1754, however, the government in London decided to intervene in the conflict. It was alarmed by the new forts the French were building and by George Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity. In the fall of 1754, Great Britain appointed **General Edward Braddock** commander in chief of the British forces in America and sent him to drive the French out of the Ohio Valley.

### **Picturing History**

Native American warriors and French troops, protected by rocks and trees, fire into General Braddock's army, who were crammed together on a forest trail.

**What weakness of the British army contributed to Braddock's defeat?**

## **Braddock Marches to Duquesne**

In June 1755, Braddock set out from Virginia with about 1,400 red-coated British soldiers and a smaller number of blue-coated colonial militia. George Washington served as one of his aides. It took Braddock's army several weeks to trek through the dense forest to **Fort Duquesne**. Washington reported that Braddock

“halted to level every mole-hill and to erect bridges over every brook, by which means we were four days in getting twelve miles.”

Washington tried to tell Braddock that his army's style of marching was not well suited to fighting in frontier country. Lined up in columns and rows, the troops made easy targets. Braddock ignored the advice.

On July 9 a combined force of Native American warriors and French troops ambushed the British. The French and Native Americans were hidden, firing from behind trees and aiming at the bright uniforms. The British, confused and frightened, could not even see their attackers. One of the survivors of Braddock's army, Captain Orne, later described the “great confusion”





	British territory
	French territory
	Disputed territory
	British troop movements
	French troop movements
	British victory
	French victory
	City
	Fort



**Geography Skills**

- 1. Movement** After their victory at the French city of Quebec, in what direction did the British troops advance?
- 2. Drawing Conclusions** Why would Ft. Duquesne be a valuable fort to control?

that overcame Braddock's troops when they were attacked. Braddock called for an orderly retreat, "but the panic was so great he could not succeed." Braddock was killed, and the battle ended in a bitter defeat for the British, who suffered nearly 1,000 casualties. Washington led the survivors back to Virginia.

### Britain Declares War on France

The fighting in America helped start a new war in Europe, known as the **Seven Years' War**. After arranging an alliance with Prussia, Britain declared war on France in 1756. Prussia fought France and its allies in Europe while Britain fought France in the Caribbean, India, and North America.

The first years of the war were disastrous for the British and their American colonies. French troops captured several British forts, and their

Native American allies began staging raids on frontier farms from New York to Pennsylvania. They killed settlers, burned farmhouses and crops, and drove many families back toward the coast. French forces from Canada captured British forts at Lake Ontario and at Lake George.

### Pitt Takes Charge

Great Britain's prospects in America improved after **William Pitt** came to power as secretary of state and then as prime minister. An outstanding military planner, Pitt knew how to pick skilled commanders. He oversaw the war effort from London.

To avoid having to deal with constant arguments from the colonies about the cost of the war, Pitt decided that Great Britain would pay for supplies needed in the war—no matter the cost. In doing so Pitt ran up an enormous debt. After the French and Indian War, the British raised the colonists' taxes to help pay this debt. Pitt had only delayed the moment when the colonists had to pay their share of the bill.

Pitt wanted more than just a clear path to the Western territories. He also intended to conquer French Canada. He sent British troops to North America under the command of such energetic officers as **Jeffrey Amherst** and **James Wolfe**.

In 1758 Amherst and Wolfe led a British assault that recaptured the fortress at Louisbourg. That same year a group of New Englanders, led by British officers, captured Fort Frontenac at Lake Ontario. Still another British force marched across Pennsylvania and forced the French to abandon Fort Duquesne, which was renamed Fort Pitt.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What abilities did William Pitt bring to the post of prime minister?

## The Fall of New France

The year 1759 brought so many British victories that people said the church bells of London wore thin with joyous ringing. The British captured several French islands in the West Indies and the city of Havana in Cuba. They defeated the French in India, and destroyed a French fleet that had been sent to reinforce Canada. The greatest victory of the year, though, took place in the heart of New France.

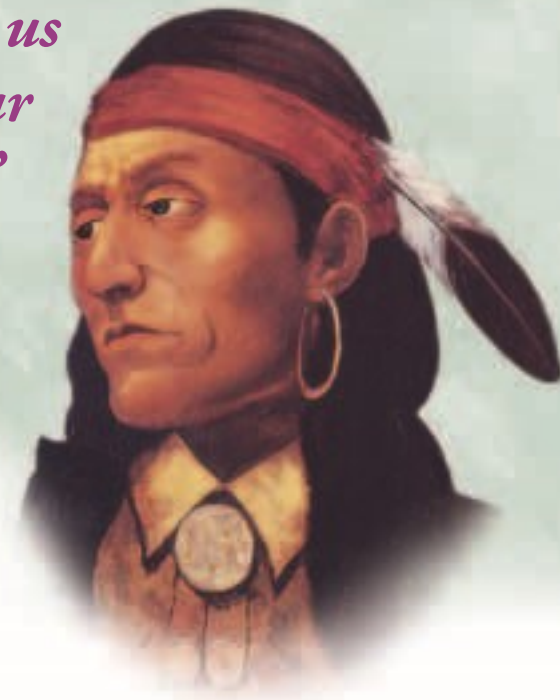
### The Battle of Quebec

Perched high on a cliff overlooking the St. Lawrence River, **Quebec**, the capital of New France, was thought to be impossible to attack. In September 1759, British general James Wolfe found a way.

One of Wolfe's scouts spotted a poorly guarded path up the back of the cliff. Wolfe's soldiers overwhelmed the guards posted on the path and then scrambled up the path during the night. The British troops assembled outside the fortress of Quebec on a field called the **Plains of Abraham**. There they surprised and defeated the French army. James Wolfe died in the battle. The French commander, the Marquis de Montcalm, was wounded and died the next day.

*“If you are French . . . join us. If you are English, we declare war against you. Let us have your answer.”*

—Pontiac, 1763



### The Treaty of Paris

The fall of Quebec and General Amherst's capture of Montreal the following year brought the fighting in North America to an end. In the **Treaty of Paris** of 1763, France was permitted to keep some of its sugar-producing islands in the West Indies, but it was forced to give Canada and most of its lands east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain. From Spain, France's ally, Great Britain gained Florida. In return, Spain received French lands west of the Mississippi River—the Louisiana Territory—as well as the port of New Orleans.

The Treaty of Paris marked the end of France as a power in North America. The continent was now divided between Great Britain and Spain, with the Mississippi River marking the boundary. While the Spanish and British were working out a plan for the future of North America, many Native Americans still lived on the lands covered by the European agreement.

 **Reading Check** **Summarizing** What lands did Spain receive under the Treaty of Paris?

## Trouble on the Frontier

The British victory over the French dealt a blow to the Native Americans of the Ohio River valley. They had lost their French allies and trading partners. Although they continued to trade with the British, the Native Americans regarded them as enemies. The British raised the prices of their goods and, unlike the French, refused to pay the Native Americans for the use of their land. Worst of all, British settlers began moving into the valleys of western Pennsylvania.

### Pontiac's War

Pontiac, chief of an Ottawa village near Detroit, recognized that the British settlers threatened the Native American way of life. Just as Benjamin Franklin had tried to bring the colonies together with the Albany Plan, Pontiac wanted to join Native American groups to fight the British.

In the spring of 1763, Pontiac put together an alliance. He attacked the British fort at Detroit while other war parties captured most of the other British outposts in the Great Lakes region. That summer Native Americans killed settlers along the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers in a series of raids called **Pontiac's War**.

The Native Americans, however, failed to capture the important strongholds of Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit. The war ended in August 1765

after British troops defeated Pontiac's allies, the Shawnee and Delaware people. In July 1766, Pontiac signed a peace treaty and was pardoned by the British.



**Student Web Activity**  
Visit [tarvol1.glencoe.com](http://tarvol1.glencoe.com) and click on **Chapter 4—Student Web Activities** for an activity on the French and Indian War.

## ★ Geography

### The Proclamation of 1763

To prevent more fighting, Britain called a halt to the settlers' westward expansion. In the **Proclamation of 1763**, King George III declared that the Appalachian Mountains were the temporary western boundary for the colonies. The proclamation angered many people, especially those who owned shares in land companies. These **speculators**, or investors, had already bought land west of the mountains. They were furious that Britain ignored their land claims.

Although the end of the French and Indian War brought peace for the first time in many years, the Proclamation of 1763 created friction. More conflicts would soon arise between Britain and the colonists in North America.

**Reading Check** **Examining** Why were many colonists angered by the Proclamation of 1763?

## SECTION 4 ASSESSMENT



**Study Central™** To review this section, go to [tarvol1.glencoe.com](http://tarvol1.glencoe.com) and click on **Study Central™**.

### Checking for Understanding

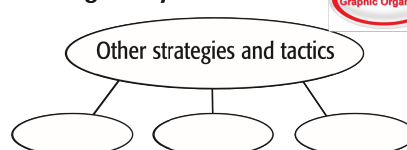
- Key Terms** Use the terms **alliance** and **speculator** in a short paragraph to explain their meaning.
- Reviewing the Facts** Name the three nations that were involved in the Seven Years' War.

### Reviewing Themes

- Individual Action** How did Pontiac plan to defend Native Americans from British settlers? Was his plan successful?

### Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Information** What did the British hope to gain by issuing the Proclamation of 1763?
- Analyzing Information** What actions do you think General Braddock could have taken to increase his army's chances of defeating the French? Re-create the diagram below to organize your answer.



### Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Study the map of the French and Indian War on page 123. What was the result of the battle at Fort Duquesne? What route did British General Wolfe take to reach Quebec?

### Interdisciplinary Activity

**Geography** Sketch a map showing the land claims of Great Britain, France, and Spain in North America after the Treaty of Paris.

# Chapter Summary

## The Colonies Grow



- Between the 1600s and early 1700s, thirteen American colonies are established—some for profit and others by religious groups seeking freedom.
- New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies develop diverse economies.

- Although many different people live in the colonies, their values and beliefs, government, and educational institutions grow out of English traditions.
- Between 1650 and 1750, Parliament passes laws regulating colonial trade.



- In 1754 the French and Indian War begins.
- From 1689 to 1763, France and Britain fight a series of wars.
- Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, Britain obtains control of much of the continent.

- North America is divided between Great Britain and Spain.



### Reviewing Key Terms

Use all the terms below in one of three paragraphs, each about one of the following: trade, farming, organization of the colonies.

1. subsistence farming
2. cash crop
3. export
4. mercantilism
5. charter colony
6. proprietary colony
7. import

### Reviewing Key Facts

8. Why did the colonial population grow rapidly?
9. What differences existed between the Tidewater planters and the backcountry farmers of the South?
10. What was the Great Awakening?
11. What immigrant groups settled in Pennsylvania?
12. How did the soil in the Middle Colonies differ from that in New England? What did that mean for the two regions?
13. What was the Iroquois Confederacy?
14. What was England's reason for the Navigation Acts?
15. What was the Enlightenment?
16. What North American land claims were the French forced to give up in the Treaty of Paris?
17. Why did the Proclamation of 1763 cause friction?

### Critical Thinking

18. **Comparing** How did the economies of the New England and Southern Colonies differ? Re-create the chart below to answer the question.

Northern economy	Southern economy

19. **Drawing Conclusions** Re-read the People in History feature on page 109. In what ways did Benjamin Franklin represent the Enlightenment way of thinking?
20. **Determining Cause and Effect** How did the French relationship with Native Americans help them in their conflicts with the British?
21. **Analyzing Information** Re-read the Two Viewpoints feature on page 118. Why did Drake give the name 'Albion' to the land?



## Geography and History Activity

Study the map of North America in 1754 on page 117; then answer these questions.

22. What countries controlled land on the continent?
23. What regions were under Spain's control?
24. Who controlled the land that is now Mexico?
25. What nation controlled the Mississippi River?

## Practicing Skills

**Determining Cause and Effect** Each of the following three sentences illustrates a cause-and-effect relationship. On a separate sheet of paper, identify the cause(s) and effect(s) in each sentence.

26. During the 1700s the population of the English colonies grew dramatically as a result of high immigration.
27. To make certain that only England benefited from trade with the colonies, Parliament passed the Navigation Acts.
28. Because worship was so central to the Puritans, they built their towns around the church.

## Citizenship Cooperative Activity

29. **Community Volunteers** Work with a partner to make a list of places in your community that need the services of volunteers. These can include libraries, nursing homes, and day care centers. Call each place and ask what the volunteers do, what times of the day and week they are needed, and how a volunteer can get started. Share your findings with the class. Then volunteer some of your time at one of the places you contacted.

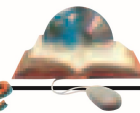
## Economics Activity

30. Working with a partner, create a map showing a trade route that colonial merchants might use. To get started, examine maps and information from your text and from encyclopedias and historical atlases. Include the physical features that the colonial merchants had to face, including rivers, mountains, lakes, and so on.



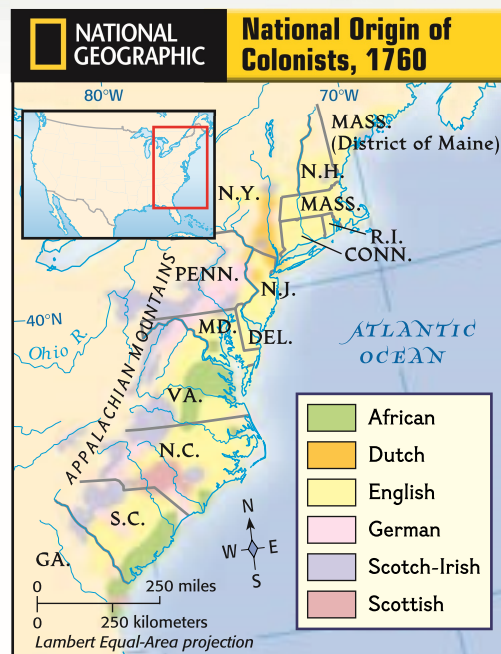
## Alternative Assessment

31. **Portfolio Writing Activity** Research and write a report in which you identify racial, ethnic, and religious groups that immigrated to the United States. Choose one group from the 17th century, one group from the 18th century, and one from the 19th century. Identify their reasons for immigrating.



### Self-Check Quiz

Visit [tarvol1.glencoe.com](http://tarvol1.glencoe.com) and click on **Chapter 4—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.



## Standardized Test Practice

**Directions:** Use the map above to answer the following question.

According to the map, which of the following statements is true?

- F The Appalachian Mountains divided North Carolina and South Carolina.
- G Virginia had the largest population.
- H Most of Delaware's people were English.
- J Dutch communities were widespread throughout South Carolina.

### Test-Taking Tip:

Make sure that you look at the map's *title* and *key* so that you understand what it represents. Since the map does not show *total population* of the colonies, you can eliminate answer **G**.