

Ch.4 The Colonies Grow

1607-1776

Section 3_France and Britain Clash



1

British-French Rivalry

- ❖ The _____ and _____ rivalry grew as both countries expanded into each other's territories.

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British-French Rivalry

- ❖ In the 1740s, the British fur traders built a fort at _____ in the Ohio River country. In 1752, the French attacked this fort and drove the British out. The French built several more forts along the O.R.V. to protect what they claimed to be their _____ territory.

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British-French Rivalry

- ❖ Also in the 1740s, French troops raided towns in _____ and _____. The British captured the French fortress at _____, north of Nova Scotia, in retaliation. Later they returned Louisburg to France.
- ❖ Many _____ helped France since the French and Native Americans had a better relationship. The Native Americans often raided British settlements.

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British-French Rivalry

- ❖ The _____ was the most powerful Native American group in the East. It consisted of five nations:
 - ❖ The Mohawks
 - ❖ The Seneca
 - ❖ The Cayuga
 - ❖ The Onondaga
 - ❖ The Oneida

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Discussion Question 1

- ❖ *Why did the British and French Rivalry Grow?*

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American Colonists Take Action

- ❖ In 1753 the Virginia governor Robert Dinwiddie sent _____ into the Ohio Valley to push the French out. He was not successful against the French.

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American Colonists Take Action

- ❖ In the spring of 1754, Washington returned as a _____ with a _____ of 150 men to build a fort near present-day Pittsburg. He found the French were already there building Fort _____. Washington established Fort _____ nearby. The French surrounded Washington's soldiers and forced them to surrender but later let them go back to Virginia.

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American Colonists Take Action

- ❖ Even though he was defeated, Washington's fame spread throughout the colonies and Europe because he stood up to the _____.

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American Colonists Take Action

- ❖ A group of representatives met in Albany, New York, to discuss the possible war threat and to defend themselves against the French. The representatives adopted the _____ suggested by _____. But none of the colonists approved the plan because no colony wanted to give up any of its power.

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American Colonists Take Action

- ❖ The series of clashes that occurred was called the _____ by the colonists because they were fighting two wars- one with the French and the other with the Native Americans who were allies with the French.

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Discussion Question 2

- ❖ *Why did the Albany Plan of Union fail?*

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Section 4

The French and Indian War



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The British Take Action

- ❖ In 1754 Great Britain sent General _____ to be commander in chief of British forces in America and drive the French out. He was unsuccessful in the battle at _____, suffered nearly 1,000 casualties, and was killed himself.

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The British Take Action

- ❖ Early in the war, the French appeared to winning control of the American land.
 - ❖ They had built forts throughout the _____ region and the _____ valley.
 - ❖ They had strong _____ with the Native Americans. This allowed them to control land from the _____ River in Canada south to _____.
 - ❖ The British colonists had little help from Britain in fighting the French.

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The British Take Action

- ❖ The defeat spurred Britain to declare war on France. _____ began in 1756. _____, _____, and _____ forces clashed in North America, Europe, Cuba, the West Indies, India, and the Philippines.

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The British Take Action

- ❖ During the early years, the British were not successful. After _____, prime minister of Britain, came to power, things changed.
 - ❖ Britain paid for _____, which ultimately put them into debt.
 - ❖ Pitt sent British troops to conquer French Canada. In 1758 the British recaptured the fort at _____.

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Discussion Question 3

- ❖ *Why did Pitt want to capture French Canada as well as gain a path to the Western territories?*

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The Fall of New France

- ❖ The continued British victories led to the downfall of the French as a power in North America. In 1759
 - ❖ The British captured several French islands in the _____.
 - ❖ The British defeated the French in _____.
 - ❖ The British destroyed a French fleet in _____.
 - ❖ The British surprised and defeated the French army at the Battle of _____. Quebec was the capital of _____ and a place that was thought to be impossible to attack.

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The Fall of New France

- ❖ The _____ of 1763 ended the war. In the treaty,
 - ❖ France kept some of its islands in the West Indies but gave _____ and most of its lands east of _____ River to Great Britain
 - ❖ Great Britain gained _____ from Spain.
 - ❖ Spain received lands west of the Mississippi River (_____) and the port of New Orleans

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The Fall of New France

- ❖ North America was now divided between _____ and _____ with the Mississippi River as the boundary.

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Trouble on the Frontier

- ❖ The British victory left the Native Americans without their ally and main trading partner. The British raised prices of goods, did not pay the Native Americans for their land, and began new settlements in western _____.

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Discussion Question 4

- ❖ *Why was the Battle of Quebec such a great victory for the British?*

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Trouble on the Frontier

- ❖ _____ was a chief of an Ottawa village near _____. He put together an alliance of Native American peoples in 1763. In the spring, they attacked the British fort at Detroit, captured other British outposts in the _____ region, and led a series of raids called _____ along the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers.

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Trouble on the Frontier

- ❖ The war ended in August 1765 when Pontiac heard that the French signed the Treaty of Paris.
- ❖ To prevent more fighting and westward expansion, Britain established the _____ . The king declared the _____ as the temporary boundary for the colonies. This created more conflicts between Britain and the colonies, especially to those people who owned or invested in land west of the mountains.

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Discussion Question 5

- ❖ *What could Britain have done differently so as not to anger the colonists with the Proclamation of 1763?*

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