

Chapter 6



King Louis
XIV

King William and
Queen Anne



The fight
for North
America



Bell Ringer...

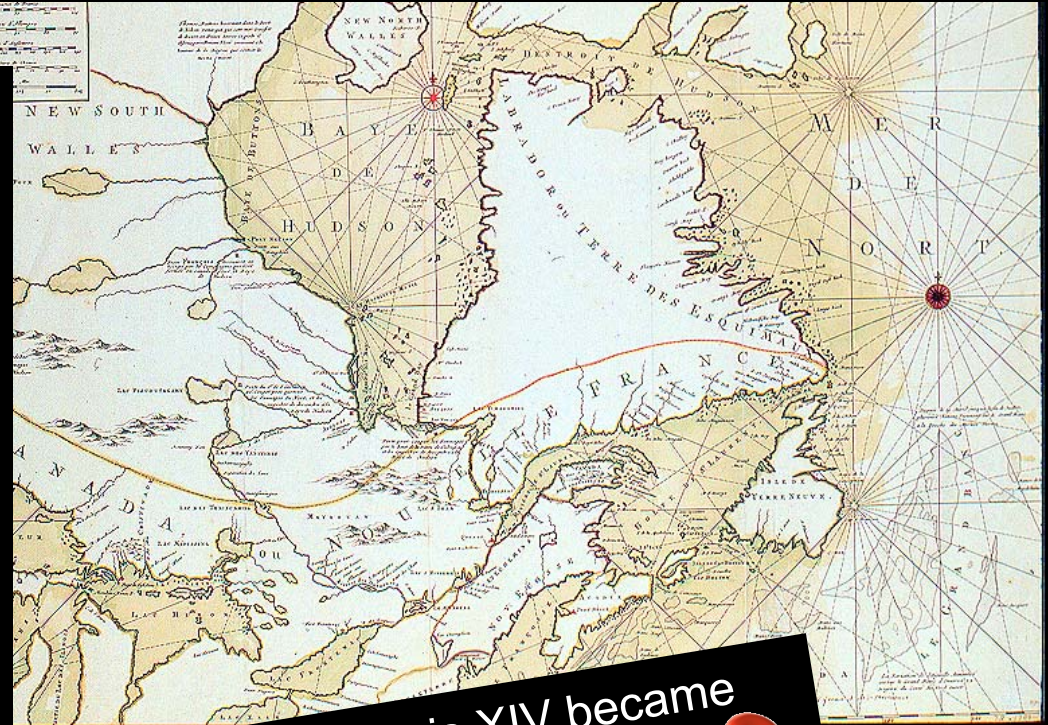
- Read the article on the background for War of Empire.
- **Agenda:** Through notes and a Primary source activity, students will identify the causes of the French and Indian War and its impact on Colonial-British relations.

Chapter 6 Theme

As part of their worldwide imperial rivalry, Great Britain and France fought numerous wars for colonial control of North America, culminating in the British victory in the French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) that resulted in France's removal from the continent

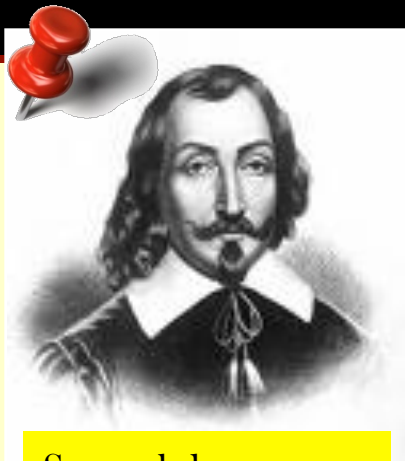
France Finds a Foothold in Canada

- Like England and Holland, France was a latecomer in the race for colonies.
 - It was convulsed in the 1500s by foreign wars and domestic strife.
 - In 1598, the Edict of Nantes was issued, allowing limited toleration to the French Huguenots (Protestants).



When King Louis XIV became king, he took an interest in overseas colonies. In 1608, France established Quebec, overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

- Samuel de Champlain, an intrepid soldier and explorer became known as the “Father of New France.”
 - He entered into friendly relations with the neighboring Huron Indians and helped them defeat the Iroquois.
 - The Iroquois, however, did hamper French efforts into the Ohio Valley later.



Samuel de Champlain and an Iroquois warrior

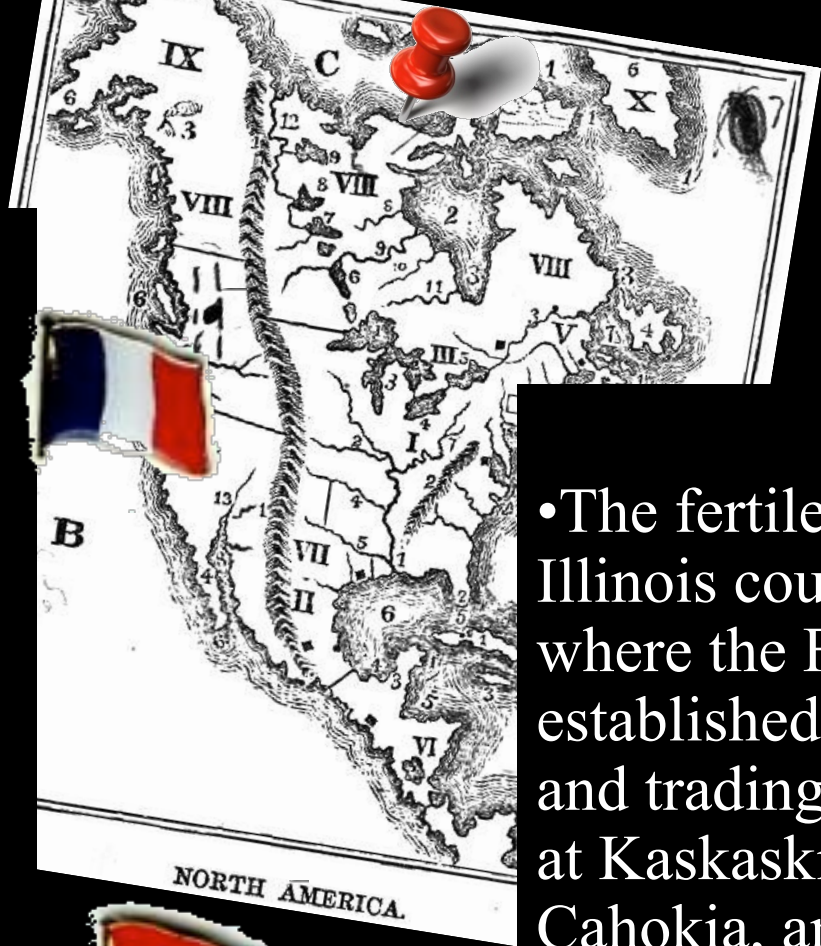


Traditional Dress.

- Unlike English colonists, French colonists didn't immigrate to North America by hordes. The peasants were too poor, and the Huguenots weren't allowed to leave.
- **Also, unlike the English colonies, there were no popularly elected assemblies.**

New France Fans Out

- New France's (Canada) most valuable resource was the beaver.
- ***French fur trappers were known as the coureurs de bois*** (runners of the woods) and littered the land with place names, including Baton Rouge (red stick), Terre Haute (high land), Des Moines (some monks) and Grand Teton (big breast).
- ***The French voyagers also recruited Indians to hunt for beaver as well, but the Indians were decimated by the white man's diseases and alcohol. Consequently, their religious and traditional ways of life suffered greatly.***
- French Catholic missionaries zealously tried to convert Indians.



- To thwart English settlers from pushing into the Ohio Valley, Antoine Cadillac founded Detroit (“city of straits”) in 1701.

- Louisiana was founded, in 1682, by Robert de LaSalle, to halt Spanish expansion into the area near the Gulf of Mexico.

- Three years later, he attempted to return, but instead landed in Spanish Texas and was murdered by his mutinous men.

- **The French wanted to control Louisiana because they would then control the mouth of the Mississippi and all the trade up and down that river.**

- The fertile Illinois country, where the French established forts and trading posts at Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, became the garden of France’s North American empire.



The Clash of Empires



- **King William's War and Queen Anne's War**



- The English colonists fought the French coureurs de bois and their Indian allies.
- Neither side considered America important enough to waste real troops on.
- The French-inspired Indians ravaged English settlements in Schenectady, New York, and Deerfield, Mass.
- The British did try to capture Quebec and Montreal and failed, but they did temporarily control Port Royal.
- The peace deal in Utrecht in 1713 gave Acadia (renamed Nova Scotia), Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay to England, pinching the French settlements by the St. Lawrence. It also gave Britain limited trading rights with Spanish America.
- ***Yet, perhaps most importantly to the American colonists, for the next 50 years after the Treaty of Utrecht, Britain provided the 13 colonies decades of “salutary neglect”.***

• The War of Jenkins' Ear

- An English Captain named Jenkins had his ear cut off by a Spanish commander, who had essentially sneered at him and dared him to go home crying to his king.
- This war was confined to the Caribbean Sea and Georgia.
- This war soon merged with the War of Austrian Succession and came to be called King George's War in America.
- France allied itself with Spain, but England's troops captured the reputed impregnable fortress of Cape Breton Island (Fort Louisbourg) in 1748.
- **However, peace terms of this war gave strategically located Louisbourg, which the New Englanders had captured, back to France! This outraged the colonists, who feared the fort.**



- ***The Ohio Valley became a battleground among the Spanish, British, and French.***
 - It was lush, fertile, and very good land.
- In 1754, the governor of Virginia sent 21 year-old **George Washington** to the Ohio country as a lieutenant colonel in command of about 150 Virginia minutemen.
 - Encountering some Frenchmen in the forest about 40 miles from Fort Duquesne, the troops opened fire, killing the French leader.
 - Later, the French returned and surrounded Washington's hastily constructed **Fort Necessity**, fought "Indian style" (hiding and guerilla fighting), and after a 10-hour siege, made him surrender.
 - ***He was permitted to march his men away with the full honors of war.***



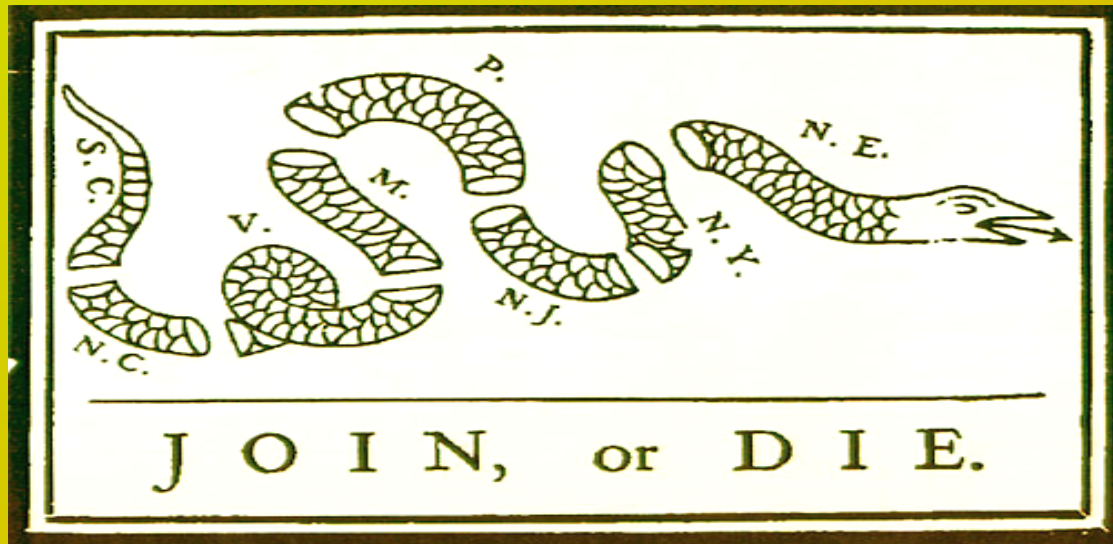
Forts of New France

Fort Necessity



Global War and Colonial Disunity

- The fourth major war between these empires started in America, unlike the first three.
- **The French and Indian War (AKA Seven Years' War) began with Washington's battle with the French.**
- It was England and Prussia vs. France, Spain, Austria, and Russia.
- In Germany (Prussia), Fredrick the Great won his title of "Great" by repelling French, Austrian, and Russian armies, even though he was badly outnumbered.
- Many Americans sought for the American colonies to unite, for strength lay in numbers.



Welcome back!

- **Bell Ringer:** How did the French and Indian War begin?
- **Agenda and Objective:** Through notes and a Primary source activity, students will identify the causes of the French and Indian War and its impact on Colonial-British relations.

Activity- Map 1 1754

- identify the text in the two lines below the word Iroquois.
- Locate the boundaries between the British colonies and the Native Americans.
- Why is there a lack of boundaries on the map?
- How do you know what areas “belonged” to the colonists and to the Indians?

Map 2

- 1750: How do the borders differ on this map?

Bell Ringer Activity:

With your reading...The Albany Plan of Union..

- What were British colonial leaders, American colonists, and Native Americans each looking for in North America? (protection? Unity?)
- How did they hope to achieve these goals? (peace? War? demands?)
- How did they want political life in America to be organized? (representative govt, part of the democratic process? Unity with colonies? No unity?)

Agenda and Objective:

- Through notes and a Primary source activity, students will identify the causes of the French and Indian War and its impact on Colonial-British relations.

Review...

- The clash between Britain and France for control of the North American continent sprang from their rivalry for control of – the Ohio River Valley
- The reason France needed to control the Ohio Valley was to link its Canadian holdings with those of the lower Mississippi Valley
- In his first military command in the French and Indian War, George Washington was defeated at Fort Necessity but was allowed to retreat

Seven Years War

- In 1754, 7 of the 13 colonies met for an inter-colonial congress held in Albany, New York, known simply as **The Albany Congress**.
- **The disunity that existed in the colonies before the Seven Years' War can be attributed to –**
 1. the enormous distances between the colonies
 2. geographical barriers like rivers
 3. conflicting religions
 4. varied nationalities

Back to questions...

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- In 1754, 7 of the 13 colonies met for an inter-colonial congress held in Albany, New York, known simply as **The Albany Congress**.
 - A month before the congress, Ben Franklin had published his famous “Join or Die” cartoon featuring a snake in pieces, symbolizing the colonies.
 - *The immediate purpose was to keep the Iroquois tribes loyal to the British*, but Franklin had even bigger ideas.
 - Franklin hoped to unite the colonists in Albany and did make inroads toward that cause, *but his plan was ultimately rejected because the individual colonies felt it did not give them enough independence*, and they were reluctant to give up their sovereignty or power.
 - Still, it was a first step, and the first real attempt, toward unity.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR



MAP OF THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

Welcome Back!

- Bell Ringer:
- Agenda and Objective: Through notes and DBQ students will identify the impact of the French and Indian war on Colonial Society.
- What are some examples of British-Colonial tensions that occurred during the French and Indian War?

British-American Colonial Tensions

Colonials

British

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Methods of Fighting: | Indian-style guerilla tactics. | March in formation or bayonet charge. |
| Military Organization: | Col. militias served under own captains. | Br. officers wanted to control colonials. |
| Military Discipline: | No mil. deference or protocols observed. | Drills & tough discipline. |
| Finances: | Resistance to rising taxes. | Colonists should pay for own defense. |
| Demeanor: | Casual, non-professionals. | Prima Donna Br. officers with servants & tea settings. |

Braddock's Blundering and Its Aftermath

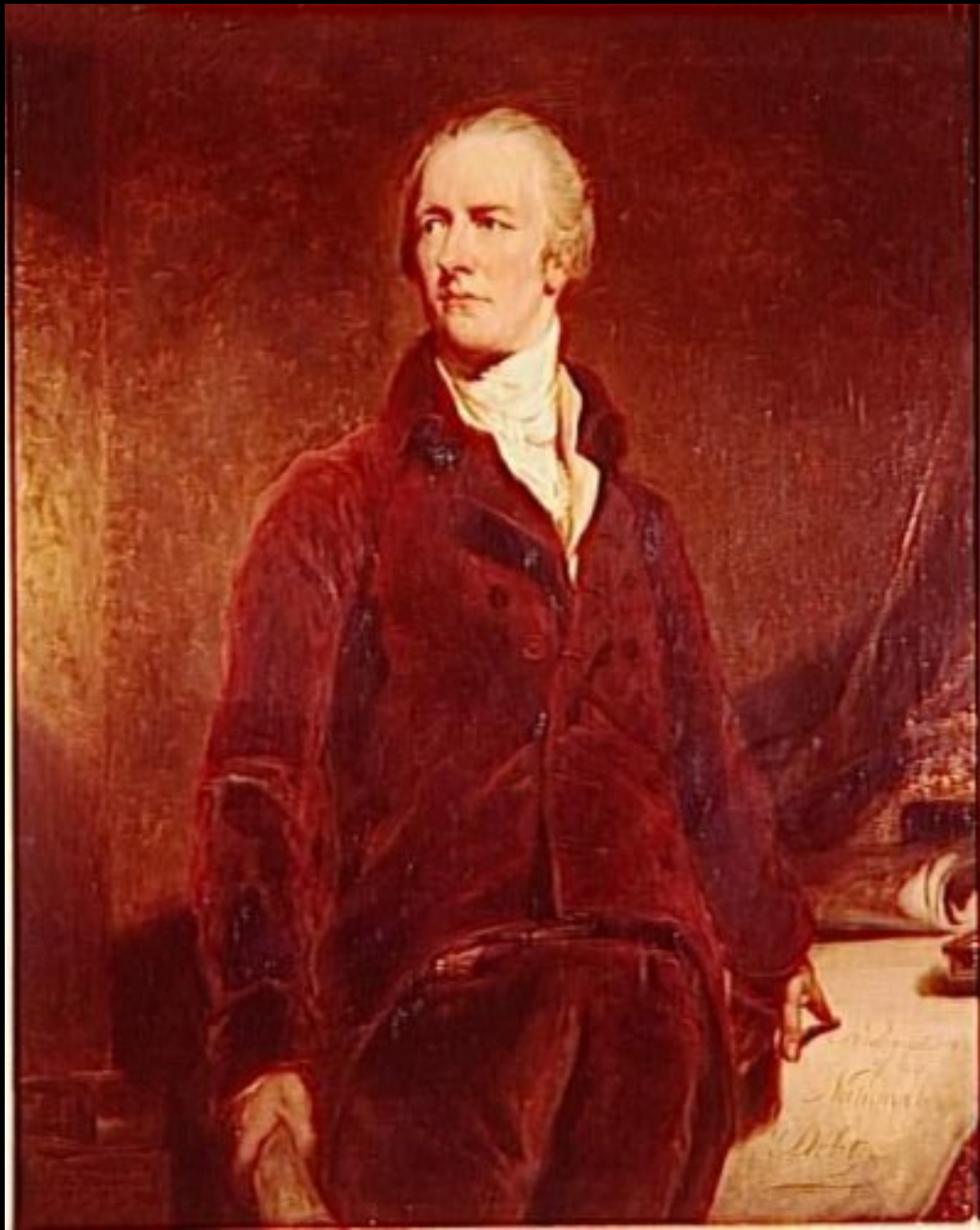
- In the beginning, the British sent haughty 60 year-old General Edward Braddock to lead a bunch of inexperienced soldiers with slow, heavy artillery.
- In a battle with the French, the British were ambushed routed by French using “Indian-tactics.”
- In this battle, Washington reportedly had two horses shot from under him and four bullets go through his coat, but never through him.
- **As a result of General Braddock's defeat a few miles from Fort Duquesne the frontier from Pennsylvania to North Carolina was open to Indian attack**
- As the British tried to attack a bunch of strategic wilderness posts, defeat after defeat piled up.
- The British invasion of Canada in 1756 during the Seven Years' War – ended in defeat

The Routing of Braddock's Forces



Pitt's Palms of Victory

- In this hour of British trouble, William Pitt, the “Great Commoner,” took the lead.
- In 1757, he became a foremost leader in the London government and later earned the title of “Organizer of Victory”
- **Changes Pitt made...**
 - He soft-pedaled assaults on the French West Indies, assaults which sapped British strength, and concentrated on the capture of French Canada (Quebec-Montreal, since they controlled the supply routes to New France).
 - He replaced old, cautious officers with younger, daring officers
- In 1758, Louisbourg fell once again, and the attack into French Canada was on.....

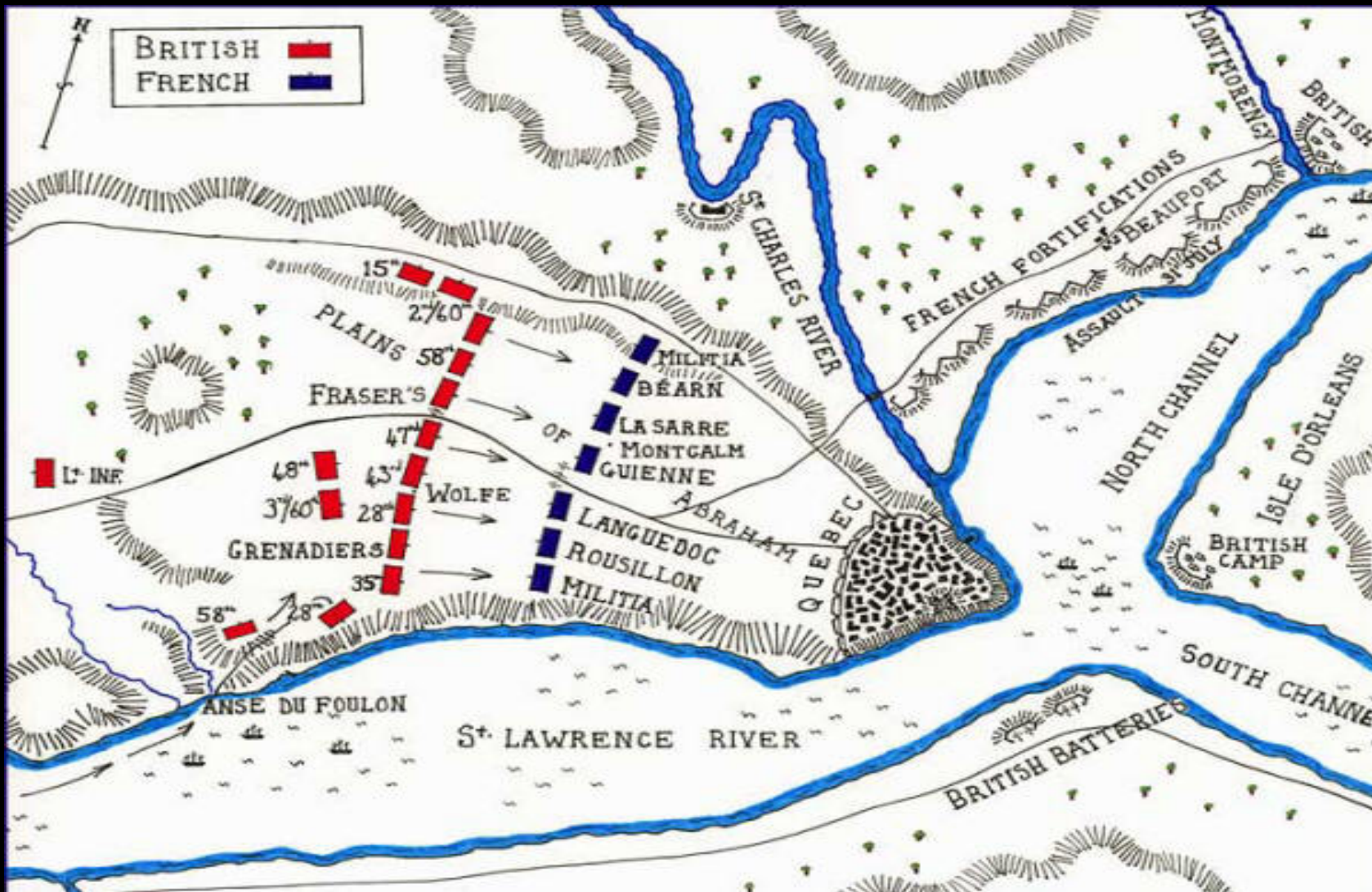


William Pitt

The Battle of Quebec (1759)

- 32 year-old James Wolfe, commanded the British army that boldly scaled the cliff walls protecting Quebec, met French troops near the Plains of Abraham, and in a battle in which he and French commander Marquis de Montcalm both died, the French were defeated and the city of Quebec surrendered.
 - *The 1759 Battle of Quebec ranks as one of the most significant engagements in British and American history*, and when Montreal fell in 1760, that was the last time French flags would fly on American soil.

The Battle of Quebec (1759)





On the Plains of Abraham.....



Death of James Wolfe



- **In the Peace Treaty at Paris in 1763...**

- France was totally kicked out of North America. This meant the British got Canada and the land all the way to the Mississippi River.
 - The French were allowed to retain several small but valuable sugar islands in the West Indies and two never-to-be-fortified islets in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for fishing stations.
- France's final blow came when they gave Louisiana to Spain to compensate for Spain's losses in the war.
- ***Great Britain took its place as the leading naval power in the world, and the dominant power in North America.***

1763 → Treaty of Paris Review

France --> lost her Canadian possessions, most of her empire in India, and claims to lands east of the Mississippi River.

Spain --> got all French lands west of the Mississippi River, New Orleans, but lost Florida to England.

England --> got all French lands in Canada, exclusive rights to Caribbean slave trade, and commercial dominance in India.

Treaty of Paris 1763

Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763



EFFECTS

French lose war
and all land in
North America

English inherit
vast new land
holdings in
North America

Great Britain
accumulates
huge war debts

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OR SEVEN YEARS OF WAR



FOUGHT FOR THE CONTROL OF NORTH AMERICA

EFFECTS

Colonists realize
British are not
invincible seek
independence.

England sees
responsibility to
defend empire in
North America

King George
and Parliament
tax the Colonies

Restless Colonists

- **The colonists, having experienced war firsthand and come out victors, were very confident.**
 - *However, the myth of British invincibility had been shattered.*
- **Ominously, friction developed between the British officers and the colonial “boors.”**
 - For example, the British refused to recognize any American officers above the rank of captain and often treated the colonials like 2nd class British citizens.
 - However, the hardworking Americans believed that they were equals with the Redcoats, and trouble began to brew.

- Brits were concerned about American secret trade with enemy traders during the war; in fact, in the last year of the war, the British forbade the export of all supplies from New England to the middle colonies.
- Also, many American colonials refused to help fight the French until Pitt offered to reimburse them and grant them pay.
- ***During the French and Indian War, Americans from different colonies up and down the coastline, surprisingly began to realize that they had a lot in common (language, tradition, ideals) and the old barriers of disunity (natural geographical obstacles, conflicting religions, varied nationalities) began to melt away.***

War's Fateful Aftermath

- Now that the French had been beaten, the colonists could now roam freely, and were **less dependent upon Great Britain.**
- The French consoled themselves with the thought that if they could lose such a great empire, maybe the British would one day lose theirs too.
- Spain was eliminated from Florida, and the **Indians could no longer play the European powers against each other, since it was only Great Britain in control now.**
- **In 1763, Ottawa Chief Pontiac** led a few French-allied tribes in a brief but bloody campaign through the Ohio Valley, but the whites quickly and cruelly retaliated after being caught off guard.

Pontiac's Rebellion

- One commander ordered blankets infected with smallpox to be distributed.
 - The violence convinced whites to station troops along the frontier.
- Now, land-hungry Americans assumed that they could now settle west of the Appalachians, but....
- In 1763, Parliament issued its ***Proclamation of 1763, prohibiting any settlement in the area beyond the Appalachians.***

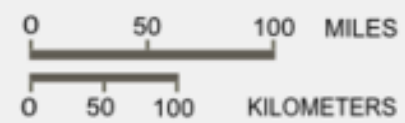
Pontiac's War, 1763



- = British fort taken by Indians
- = British fort attacked but not taken
- = British fort abandoned
- = French fort

- = Battle site
- = Point of interest
- = Colonial town

Shaded areas indicate settlements targeted in American Indian raids

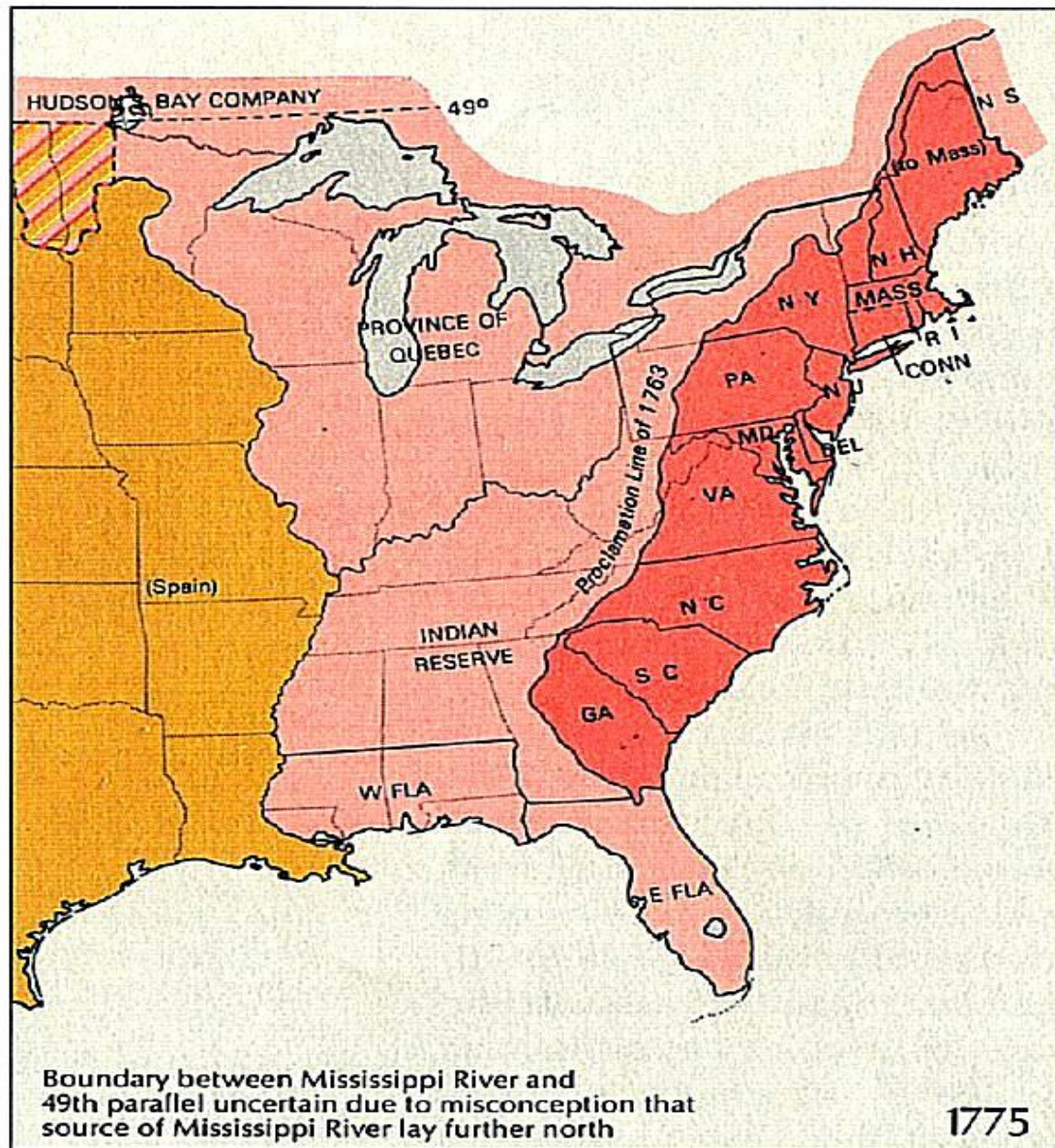


TRIBAL REGION / EUROPEAN COLONY

Proclamation of 1763

1. Prohibited colonials to move west of the Appalachian Mountains
2. British motive: Settle land disputes with Indians fairly
3. Colonists infuriated
 - a. Veterans
 - b. Land speculators
4. Law generally ignored

Proclamation of 1763



- Actually, this document **was meant to work out the Indian problem by drawing the “out-of-bounds” line.** But, many colonists were outraged and saw it as another form of oppression from a far away country. Americans asked, “Didn’t we just fight a war to win that land?”
 - *In 1765, an estimated one thousand wagons rolled through the town of Salisbury, North Carolina, on their way west in defiance of the Proclamation.*
- The British, proud and haughty however, were in no way willing to accept this blatant disobedience by the lowly Americans, and the stage was set for the Revolutionary War.

Effects of the War on Britain?

1. It increased her colonial empire in the Americas.
2. It greatly enlarged England's debt.
3. Britain's contempt for the colonials created bitter feelings.



Therefore, England felt that a major reorganization of her American Empire was necessary!

Closure Review!

- List three outcomes of the French and Indian War!
- Review of DBQ!

Review On your own...Your chart...

- What did each group want in North America? (e.g., what were their goals, how did they hope to achieve them, how did they want life in America to be organized, what did they want the rules to be, etc.?)
- What were some of the conflicts between the colonists and the Native Americans?
- What were some of the conflicts between the colonists and the British officials?
- What were some of the differences among the colonists such as gender, race, and ethnicity? How might those differences have affected relationships between the colonists and the British officials?

| Year | Dates | Event | Location |
|------|---|--|---|
| 1754 | May 28rd July 3rd | Battle of Jumonville Glen Battle of the Great Meadows (Fort Necessity) | Uniontown, Pennsylvania Uniontown, Pennsylvania |
| 1755 | May 29th – July 9th June 3rd – 16th July 9th September 8th | Braddock expedition Battle of Fort Beauséjour Battle of the Monongahela Battle of Lake George | Western Pennsylvania Sackville, New Brunswick Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Lake George, New York |
| 1756 | March 27 August 10th – 14th September 8th | Battle of Fort Bull Battle of Fort Oswego Kittanning Expedition | Rome, New York Oswego, New York Kittanning, Pennsylvania |
| 1757 | August 2nd – 6th December 8th | Battle of Fort William Henry Second Battle of Bloody Creek | Lake George, New York Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia |
| 1758 | June 8th - July 26th July 7th – 8th August 25th September 14 th October 12th | Second Battle of Louisbourg Battle of Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga) Battle of Fort Frontenac Battle of Fort Duquesne Battle of Fort Ligonier | Louisbourg, Nova Scotia Ticonderoga, New York Kingston, Ontario Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Western Pennsylvania |
| 1759 | July 6th – 26th July 31st September 13th | Battle of Ticonderoga (1759) Battle of Fort Niagara Battle of Beauport Battle of the Plains of Abraham | Ticonderoga, New York Fort Niagara, New York Quebec City Quebec City |
| 1760 | April 28th July 3-8th August 16th – 24th | Battle of Sainte-Foy Battle of Restigouche Battle of the Thousand Islands | Quebec City Pointe-a-la-Croix, Quebec Ogdensburg, New York |
| 1762 | September 15th | Battle of Signal Hill | St. John's, Newfoundland |
| 1763 | February 10th | Treaty of Paris | Paris, France |

Makers of America: The French

- Louis XIV envisioned a French empire in North America, but defeats in 1713 and 1763 snuffed that out.
- The first French to leave Canada were the Acadians.
- The British who had won that area had demanded that all residents either swear allegiance to Britain or leave.
- In 1755, they were forcefully expelled from the region
- The Acadians fled far south to the French colony of Louisiana, where they settled among sleepy bayous, planted sugar cane and sweet potatoes, and practiced Roman Catholicism.

From here to there



- They also spoke a French dialect that came to be called Cajun.
- Cajuns married the Spanish, French, and Germans.
- They were largely isolated in large families until the 1930s, when a bridge-building spree engineered by Governor Huey Long, broke the isolation of these bayou communities.
- In 1763, a second group of French settlers in Quebec began to leave, heading toward New England because poor harvests led to lack of food in Quebec because...

- **The people hoped to return to Canada someday.**
- **They notably preserved their Roman Catholicism and their language.**
- **Yet today, almost all Cajuns and New England French-Canadians speak English.**
- **Today, Quebec is the only sign of French existence that once ruled.**
- **French culture is strong there in the form of road signs, classrooms, courts, and markets, eloquently testifying to the continued vitality of French culture in North America.**