

The French and Indian War

(Seven Years War)

Fort Duquesne Bridge

Point Bridge

Fort Pitt Bridge



Causes of French & Indian War



Population and Economic Push

The Policy of Salutary Neglect



Cause of French & Indian War



Notice the Disputed areas between the French and British.

**“I heard the
bullets
whistle and
believe me,
there is
something
charming in
that sound.”**



General Braddock to the Rescue



Mission: To rid the Ohio Valley of the French Invaders.

Strength: 1400 British Regulars;
smaller number of Colonial Militia



Canada

Quebec

Louisbourg

Ft. Beausejour

M

Michilimackinac

Crown Point

Ft. Niagara

Boston

Detroit

Ft. Presque Isle

S

J

New York

Ft. Miami

Ft. Duquesne

Philadelphia

Ft. Cumberland

B

Annapolis

Williamsburg

Ohio River

Attack Plan for the Braddock Campaign 1755

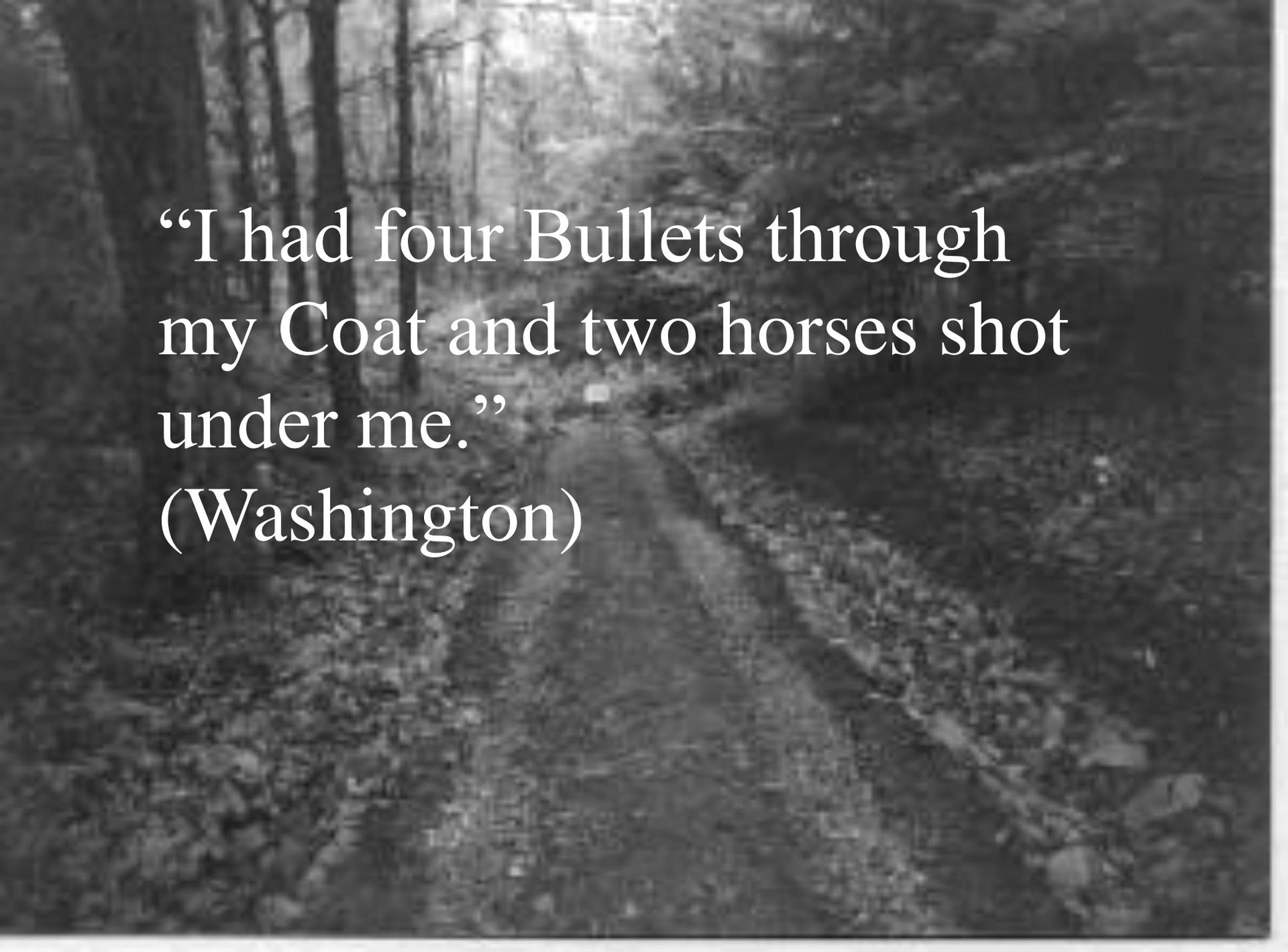
● British sites

● French sites



Braddock “halted to level every mole hill and to erect bridges over every brook by which means we were four days getting twelve miles” (Washington)

Braddock’s Dilemma: Tried to fight a European style war in the wilderness of Pennsylvania.



“I had four Bullets through
my Coat and two horses shot
under me.”

(Washington)

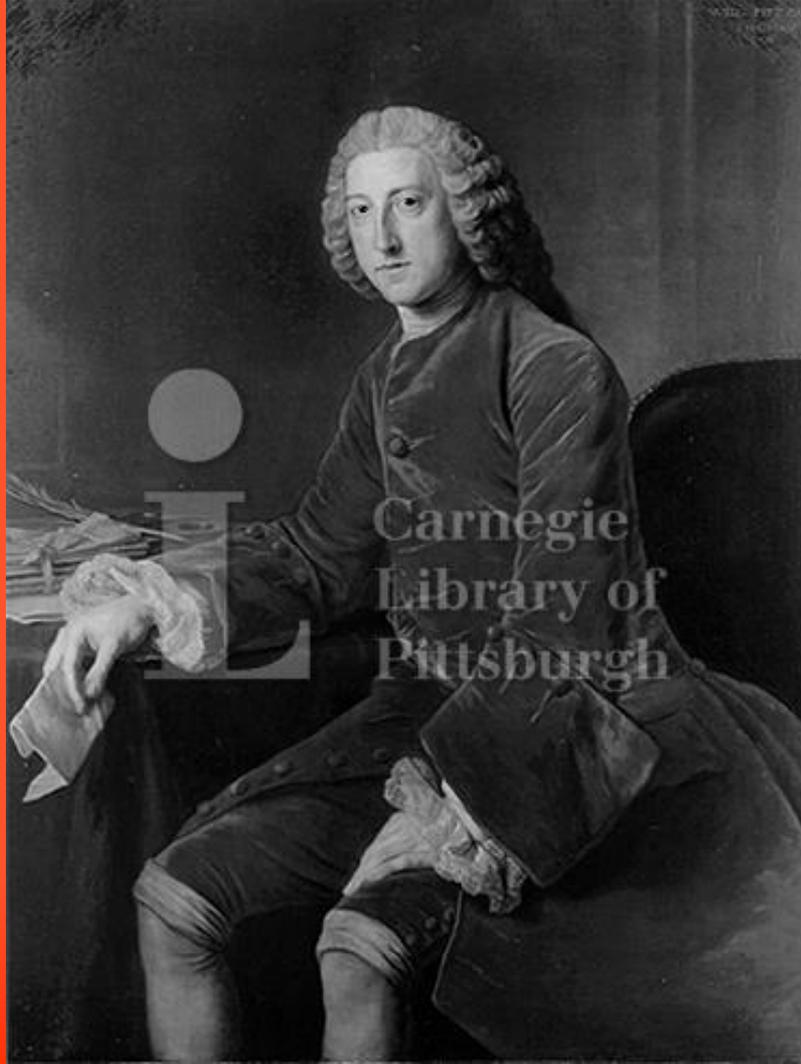


Braddock's force is routed and retreats in disarray. During the battle on July 9th Braddock is mortally wounded. Braddock dies and is buried in the middle of the road he built and the remainder of his army marches over him to hide the grave from the French and their allies.

~~Braddock's Mission~~

- Failed to secure Ft. Duquesne.
- Suffered over 1000 Casualties, including himself.
- Washington to the rescue again.

William Pitt



The right man, at the right time, and in the right place can make all the difference.

- Secretary of State
- Prime Minister
- Military Logistician
- Excellent Judge of Military Commanders
- Global Thinker

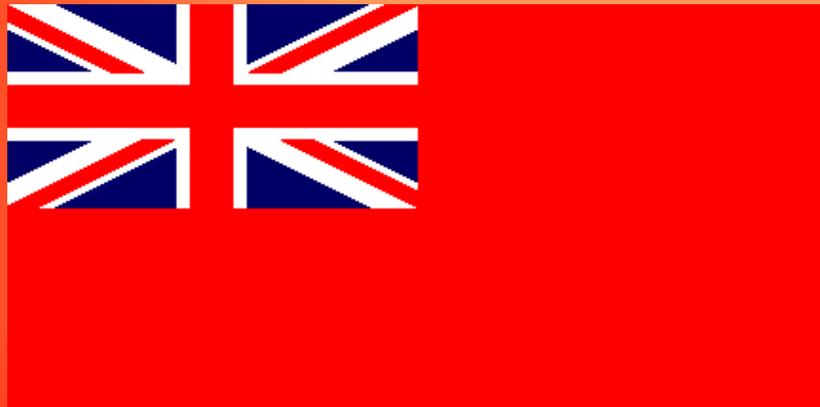
1763

Victory in Our Time

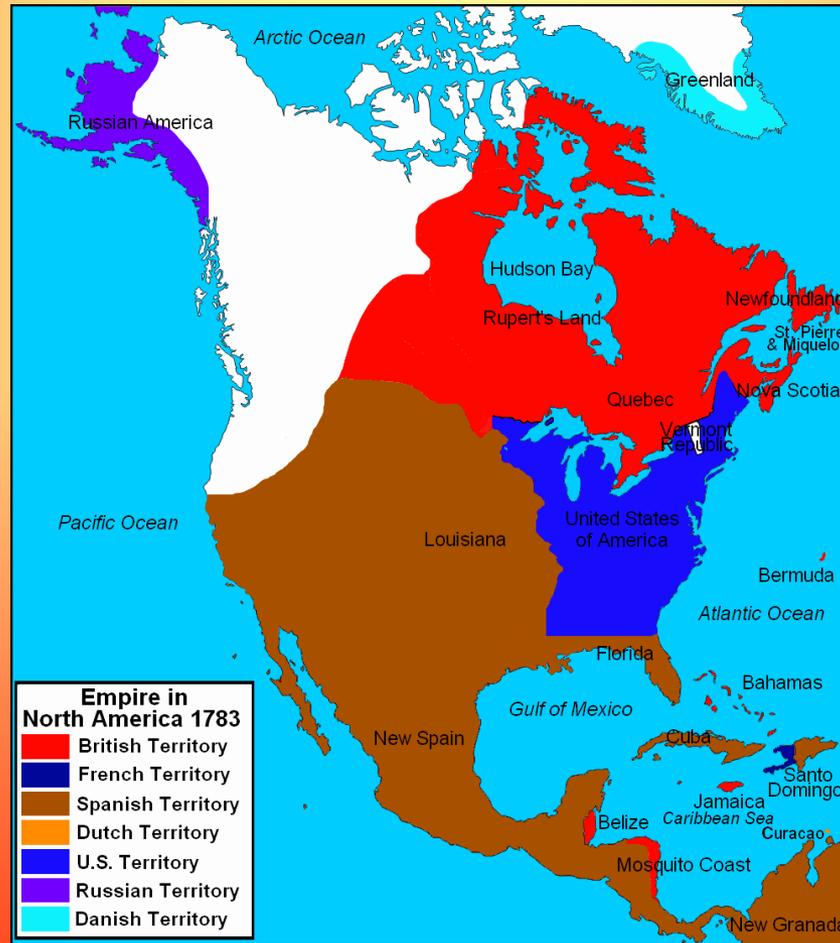
Britannia Rules The Waves

Treaty of Paris 1763

- The British gained control over the area west of the 13 British Colonies all the way to the Mississippi River.
- The French agreed to give up any colonies in North America, including all of Canada.
- Since Spain had helped the French, the Spanish were also forced to give up Florida.
- But the Spanish still held their territory west of the Mississippi River and in Central and South America.



North America in 1763



Map A: North America Before the French and Indian War

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|-----------|
|  | British |  | Russian |
|  | French |  | Disputed |
|  | Spanish |  | Unclaimed |



Map B: North America After the French and Indian War

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|
|  | British |  | Russian |
|  | British (reserved for Native Americans) |  | Disputed |
|  | French |  | Unclaimed |
|  | Spanish |  | Proclamation Line of 1763 |



The End



Cause of the American
Revolution