

A wide-angle photograph of a sunset over a vast, deep blue ocean. The sun is partially visible on the left side of the horizon, creating a bright, colorful glow that transitions from yellow to orange and then to a soft purple. The sky is filled with wispy, light-colored clouds. The text "Build up to 7 Years War" is centered in the middle of the image in a white, sans-serif font with a subtle drop shadow.

Build up to 7 Years War

# Boston, Mass. (Greatest American Seaport)





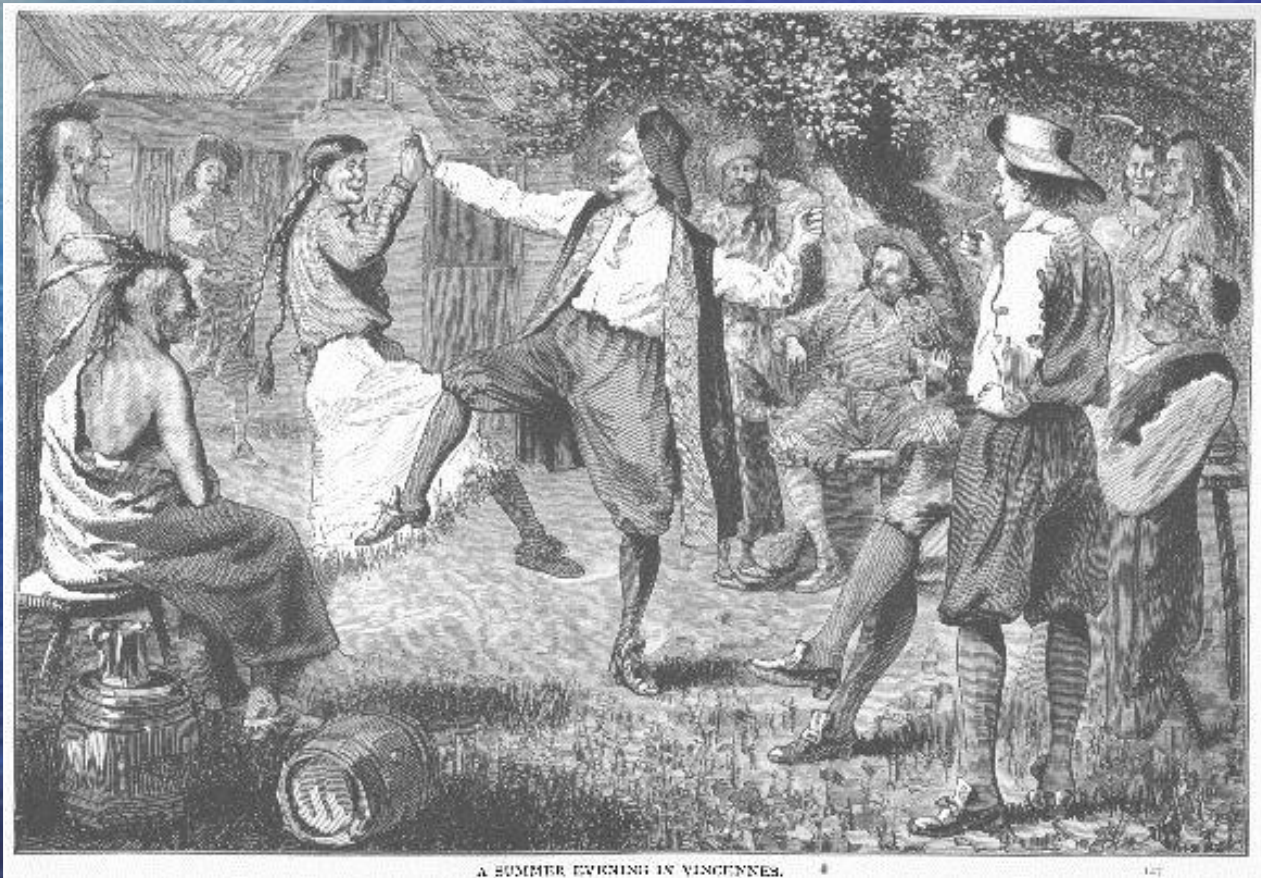
# The struggle for North America

- ❖ **Map of colonies**
- ❖ **Life in the French colonies**
- ❖ **French and Indian War**
- ❖ **Treaty of Paris**
- ❖ **Impact of the war**
- ❖ **Pontiac's rebellion**
- ❖ **Proclamation of 1763**
- ❖ **Enlightenment ideas influenced the colonists**
- ❖ **The Great Awakening**
- ❖ **Seeds of the American Revolution**



# Life in the French Colonies

White settlers and Indians at a French settlement often intermingled and even had children who became French citizens.







# Differences between French and British colonies



**New France was more than double the size of British Colonies, yet much less populated**



**British more interested in bringing settlers from mother country**



**French more interested in making Native Americans into French citizens. They treated Indians as equals and intermarried.**



**French interested in fur trade w/ natives**



**French tended to develop stronger alliances with Indians**



# King William's War 1688-1697



- Count Frontenac, governor of New France, refused English demands to surrender during the Battle of Quebec (1690).

## **King William's War**

- The French attacked Schenectady, NY and the English attacked Port Royal, Nova Scotia
- The war was ended in 1697 with the signing of the **Treaty of Ryswick**.
- This treaty restored to England and to France all the American land they had lost during the war.



# Queen Anne's War

- The peace deal in Utrecht in 1713 gave Acadia, Newfoundland, and Hudson Bay to England





# The War of Jenkins's Ear

- An English Captain named Jenkins had his ear cut off by a Spanish commander, who sneered at him to go home crying.

This war was confined to the Caribbean Sea and Georgia





# King George's War in America

- This war soon merged with the **War of Austrian Succession** and came to be called **King George's War in America**





# Acadians

- Attack on Louisburg.
- English forced the French to leave the area of Canada they controlled. The **Acadians**





In 1755, they were forcefully expelled from the region.

- The Acadians were forced to the French colony of Louisiana, planted sugar cane and sweet potatoes, and practiced Roman Catholicism.
- They also spoke a French dialect called Cajun

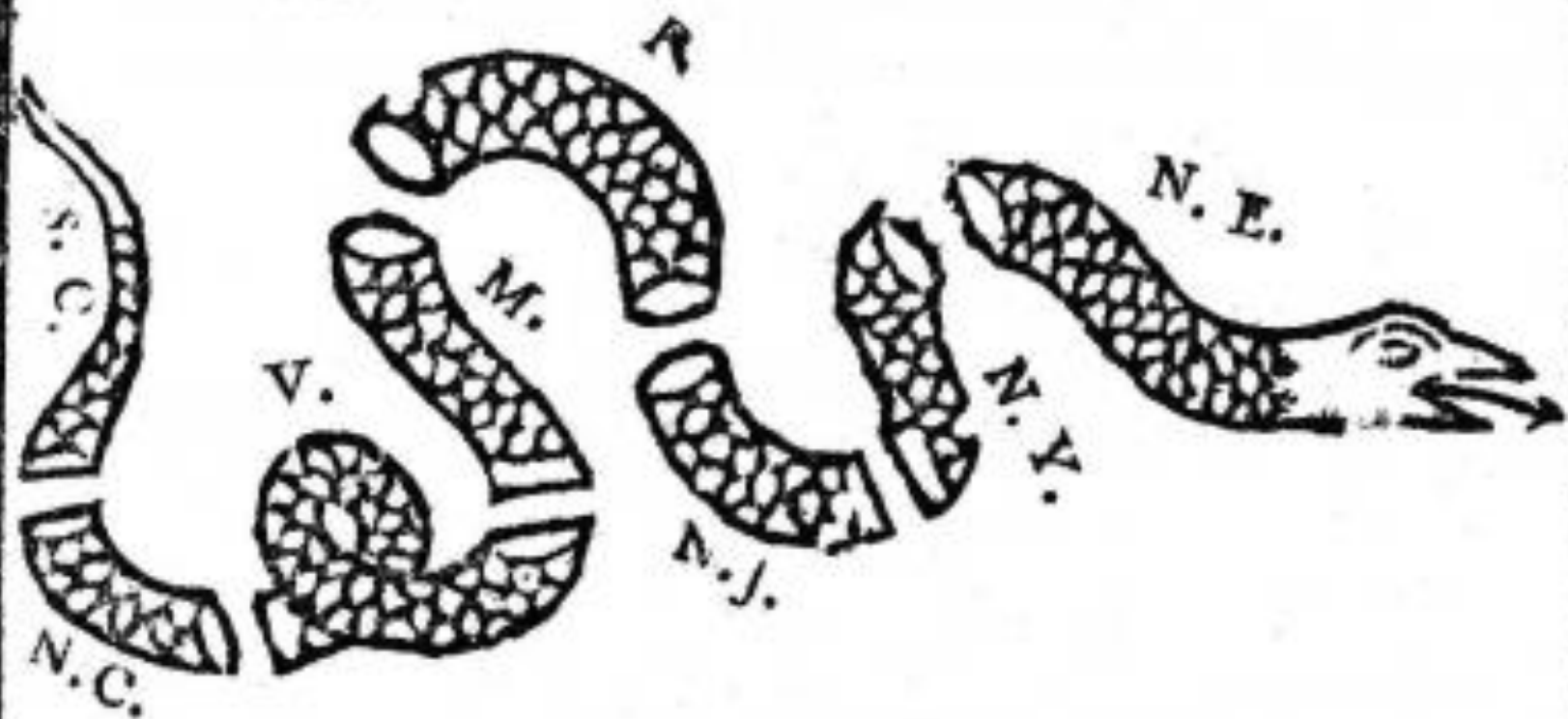




# The Albany Congress

- In 1754, 7 of the 13 colonies met for an inter-colonial congress held in Albany, New York, known simply as the **Albany Congress**.
  - Ben Franklin had published his famous “Join or Die” cartoon.
- The Albany plan failed because the states were reluctant to give up their sovereignty





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J O I N, or D I E.

# Ohio River Valley





# The French and Indian War 1754-1763

Disputed land claims in Ohio River Valley in 1754 created conflict that spread around the world.



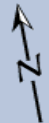
**Granted to the Hudson Bay Company**



**THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR**  
1754 - 1763

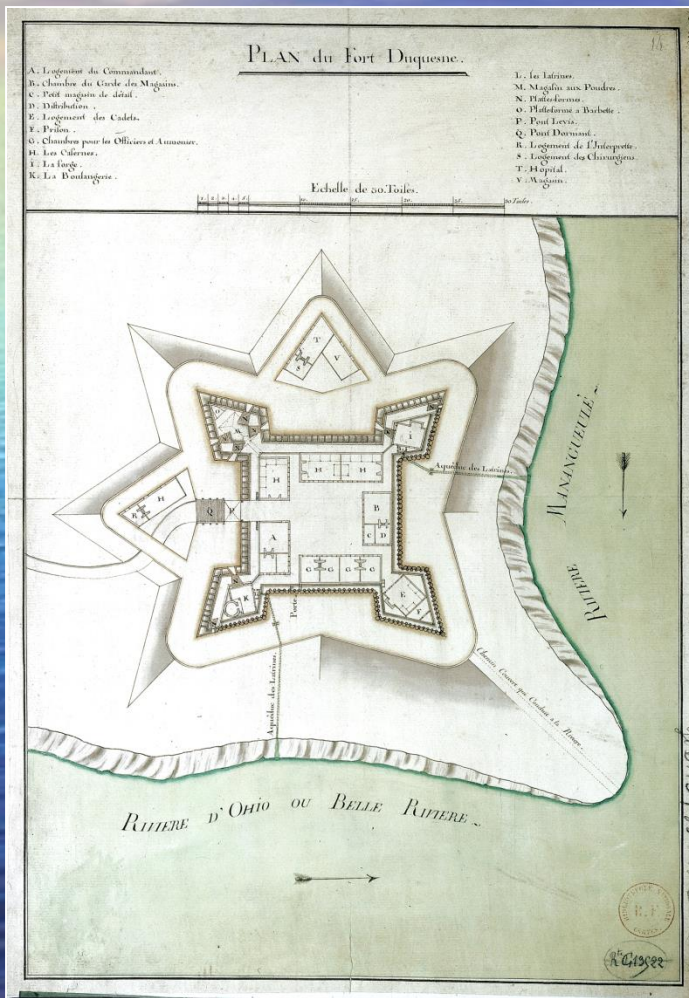
- City, Town or Settlement
- 🏰 Fort Build by British
- 🏰 Fort Build by French
- 👤 Cavalry - British & Indian Allies
- 👤 Cavalry - French & Indian Allies
- 👤 Battle Site
- Colonial and Possession Boundaries
- 🟡 British Possession
- 🟢 French Possession
- 🟠 Spanish Possession

SCALE OF MILES  
0 50 100 150





# Fort Duquesne was claimed by the French and the British



**Duquesne (modern day Pittsburgh) was located at the convergence of three major rivers, the Ohio, the Allegheny, and the Monongahela.**

**The key to the rich farmlands in the Ohio River Valley, both France and England laid claim to the area.**

**The British found that the fort had been built, a young officer by the name of George Washington was dispatched to warn the French to get out of the area.**

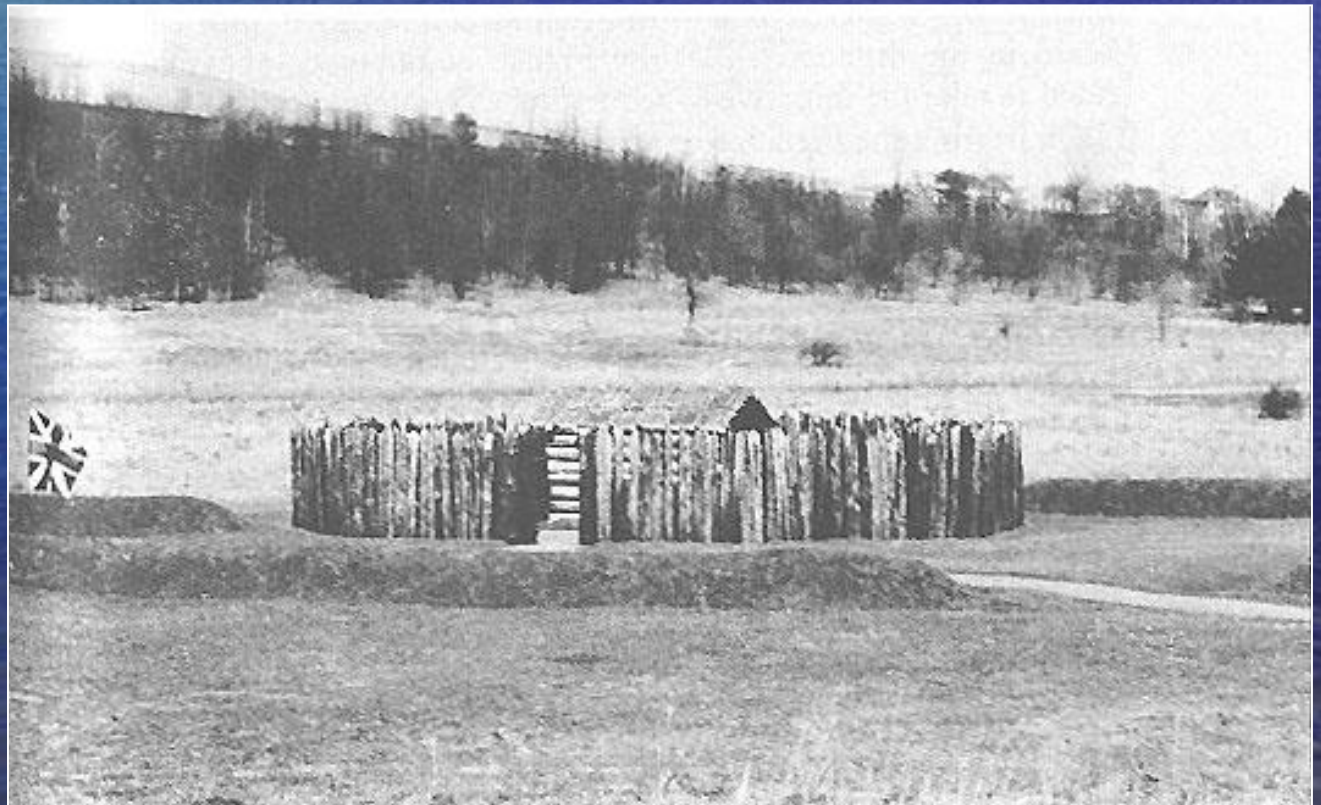
# George Washington





# Fort Necessity

**George Washington, a 22 year old militia officer, was sent by the British to deliver the ultimatum to the French.**



# Attack at Jumonville Glen



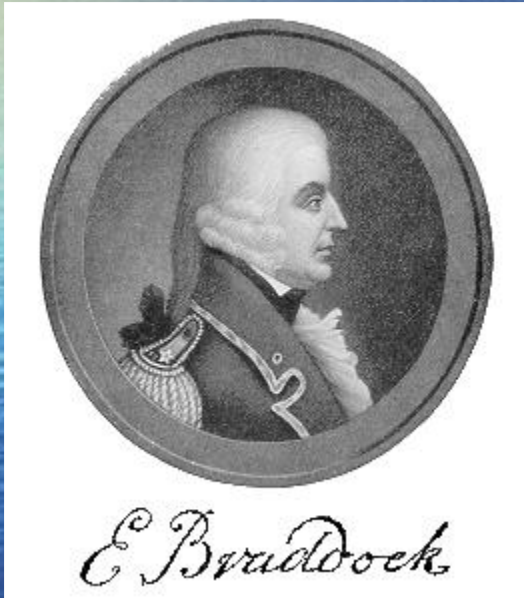
*"I fortunately escaped without any wound, for the right wing, where I stood, was exposed to and received all the enemy's fire, and it was the part where the man was killed, and the rest wounded. I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me there is something charming in the sound."*

**--George Washington**

- ✧ **Half-King = Washington's scout**
- ✧ **Washington and Indian allies attacked a French party, killing 10 Frenchmen and wounding 21.**
- ✧ **A few days later the French retaliated against Washington.**
- ✧ **Washington signed a surrender document in French accusing him of slaughtering French diplomats making Washington a murderer.**



# British attack on Fort Duquesne



- ✦ The next year in 1755, British General Edward Braddock was ordered to attack the French stronghold at Fort Duquesne. His aide was George Washington.
- ✦ Braddock and 1500 men were ambushed outside the gates by French soldiers and their Native American allies.
- ✦ During the battle, Braddock and his staff were killed with the exception of Washington.
- ✦ The British defeat at Fort Duquesne was only the first of many losses suffered during the period of 1755-1756.



- **Braddock's Blundering**
- the British were ambushed and routed by French using "Indian-tactics."



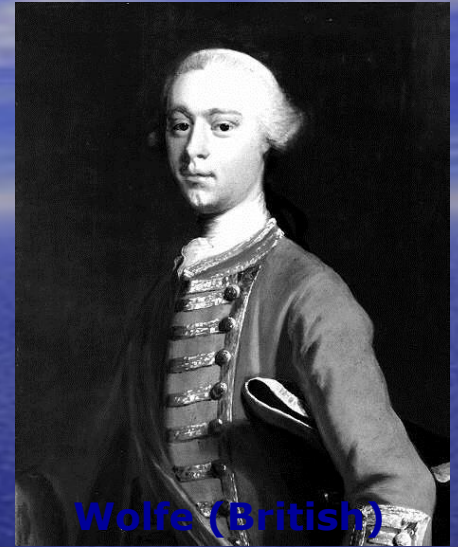
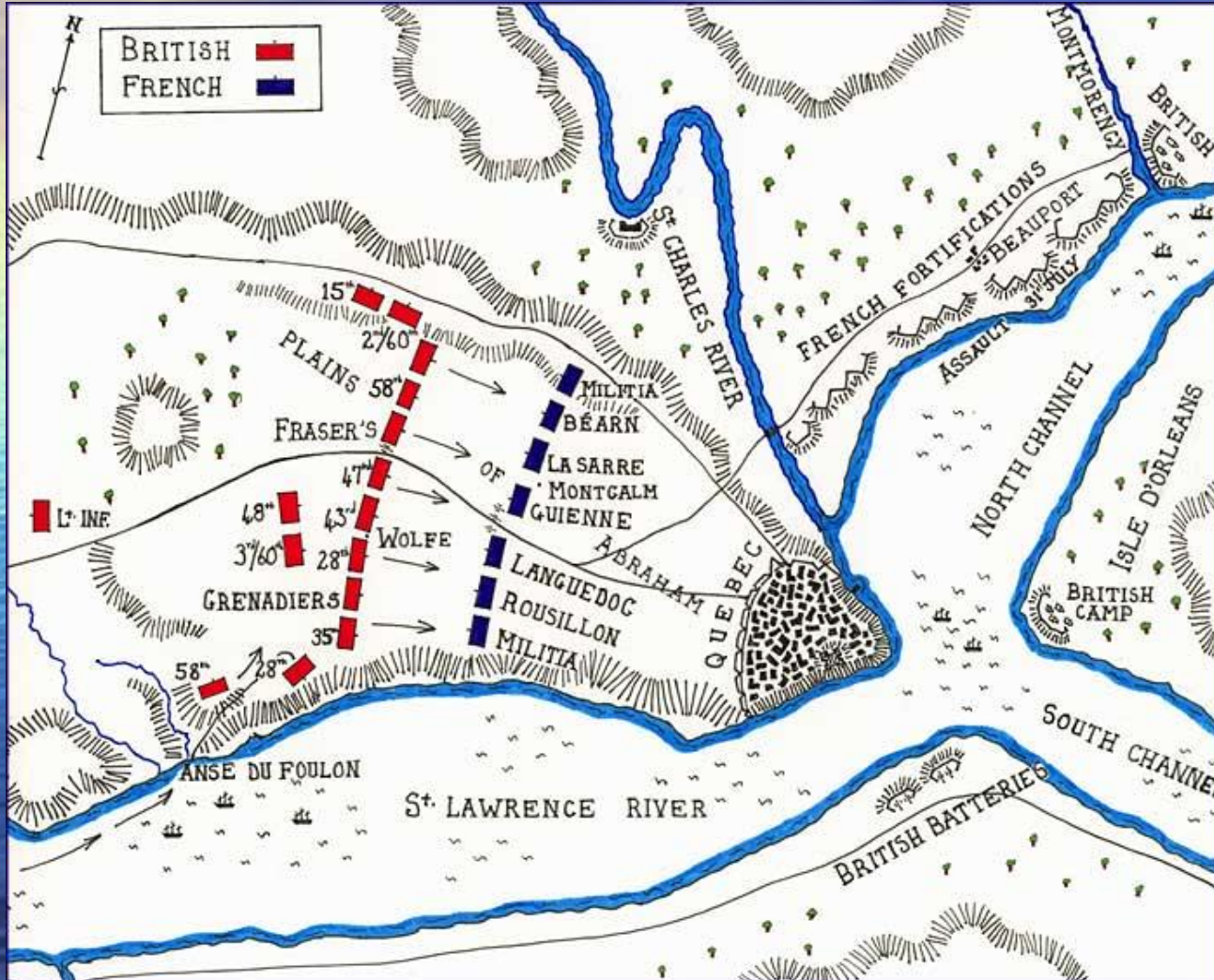
# Prime Minister William Pitt



**The French were initially victorious.**

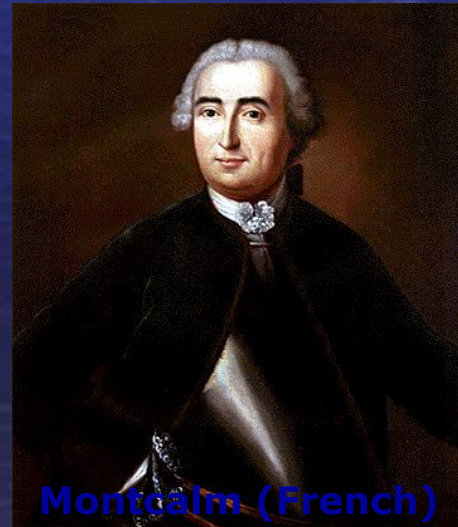
**William Pitt, as prime minister, put together a massive army of 50,000 men to fight the French, but had to borrow a large amount of money to do so.**

# Turning the Tide- Battle of Quebec



Wolfe (British)

The commanders



Montcalm (French)



# The Battle of Quebec



**The battle was fought outside the city of Quebec on the "Plains of Abraham"**



**Wolfe had 4800 men under his command, Montcalm, 4000**



**Wolfe's men scaled cliffs protecting the city and surprised Montcalm. Montcalm could have evacuated the city, but elected instead to fight Wolfe's men**



**British losses in the battle were 58 killed, 600 wounded**



**French losses were 644 men killed or wounded**



**Both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed in the battle**



**Battle ended in a decisive British victory**

# 1759 Battle of Quebec

- The 1759 Battle of Quebec ranks as one of the most significant engagements in British and American history.





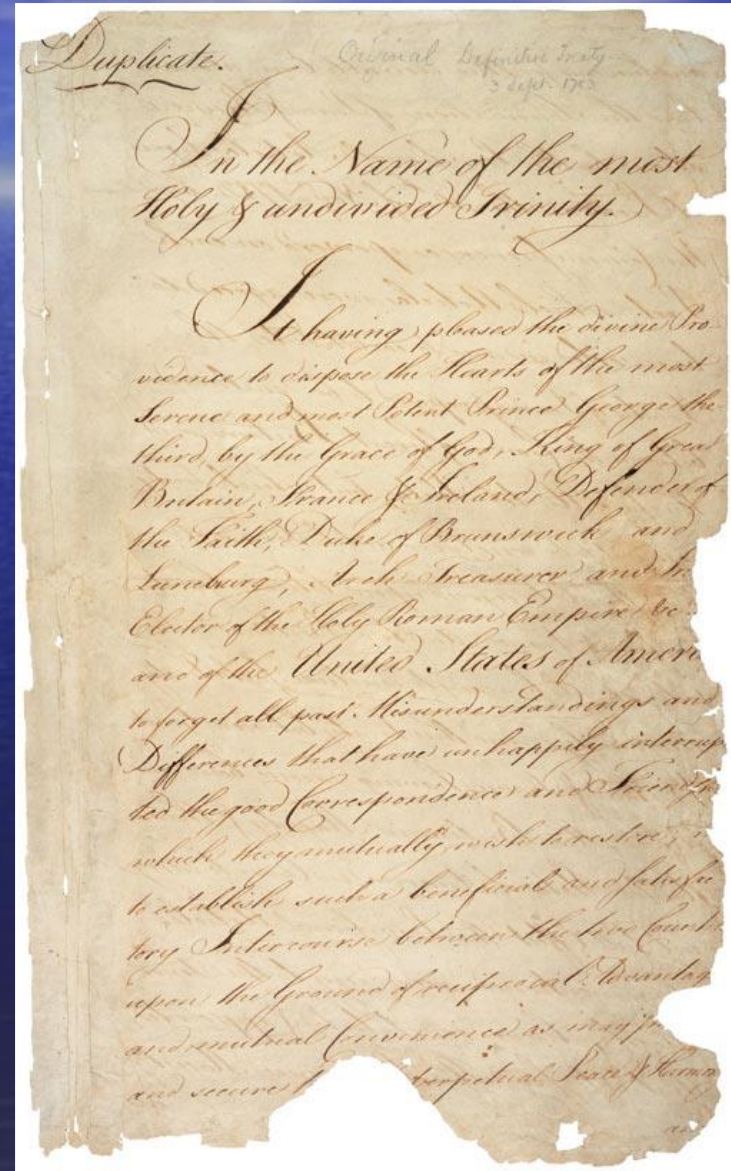
# The British victory caused the French to surrender



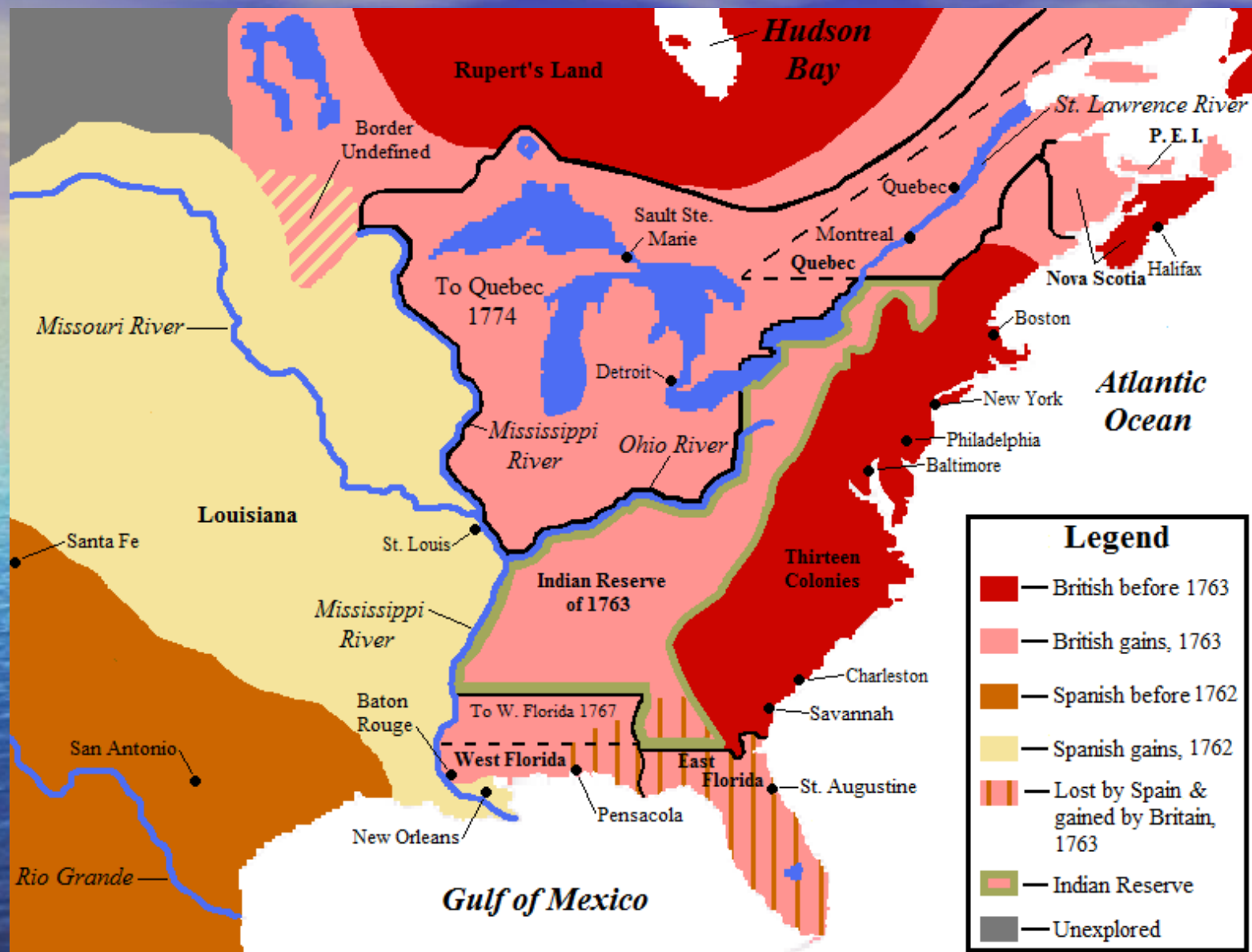
Benjamin West painted this portrait of the death of Wolfe

# Treaty of Paris 1763

- ✦ Ended the French and Indian War
- ✦ France ceded Canada and all land claims east of the Mississippi River to England
- ✦ France kept the island colony of Guadeloupe
- ✦ Spain received Louisiana and New Orleans from the French, Cuba was restored to Spain
- ✦ Spain temporarily ceded Florida to the British







# Spain was eliminated from Florida





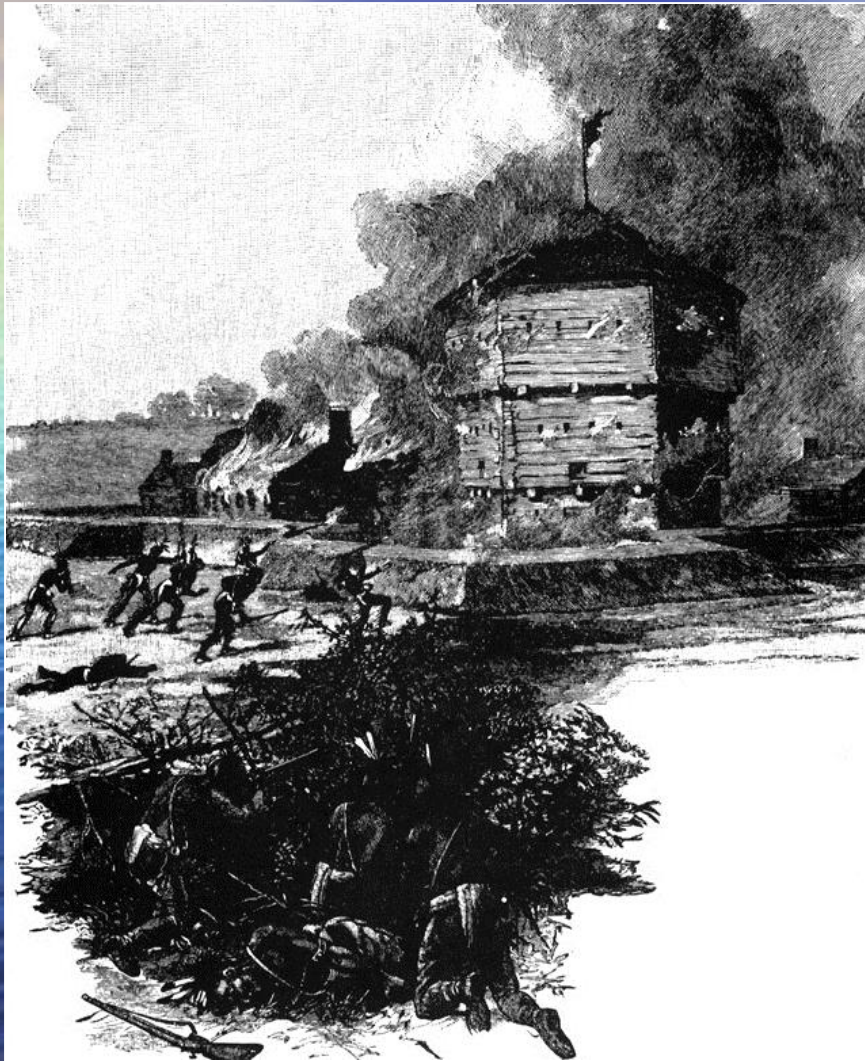
# Impact of the war

- ❁ **France lost most of its overseas empire**
- ❁ **The size of British holdings in North America doubled with the acquisition of Canada and territory to the Mississippi River**
- ❁ **The British treasury went deep into debt to pay expenses for the war. Eventually they tried to pay for much of the expense of the war by taxing the Thirteen Colonies, which led to the American Revolution**
- ❁ **The French sought ways to maintain the “balance of power” in Europe by undermining Britain’s power whenever possible. This led them later to support the colonists in the American Revolution**
- ❁ **While the British saw their empire grow substantially, they also found that it became increasingly difficult to manage such a large territorial area**
- ❁ **Britain became the dominant world power at that time**





# Pontiac's Rebellion 1763-1766



**Various Indian tribes, concerned with the number of British soldiers entering the Ohio River valley region, united behind Ottawa Chief Pontiac in an attempt to reclaim lands for Native Americans.**

**Indians were successful in capturing eight British forts, but were weakened when British officers gave them smallpox-infected blankets during peace negotiations. They eventually entered into treaties with the British, and gave up control of the lands they'd taken.**

# Proclamation of 1763

- Parliament issued its Proclamation of 1763, prohibiting any settlement in the area beyond the Appalachians.

By the King.

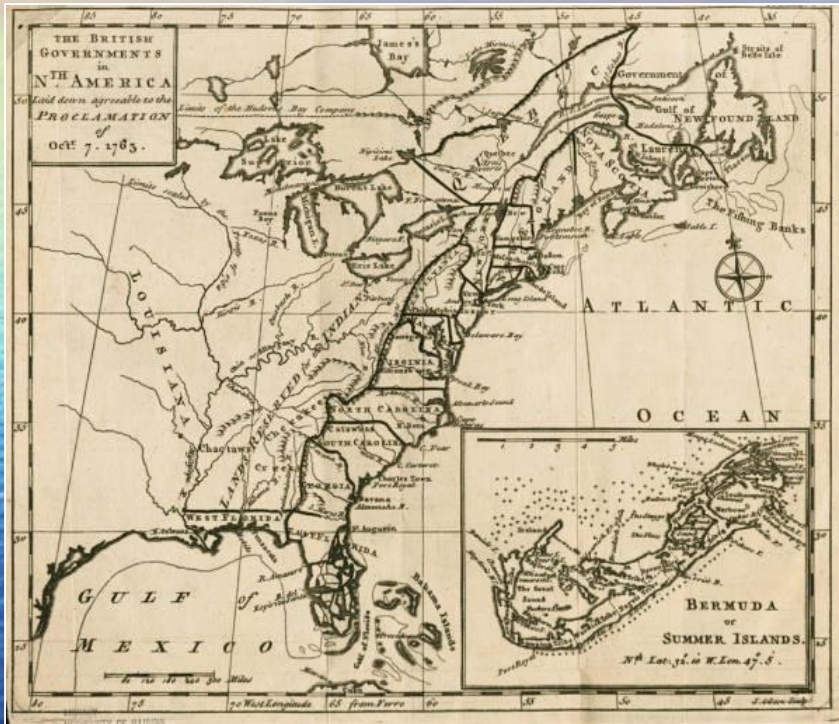
## A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

**W**HEREAS We have taken into Our Royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to Our Crown by the late definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, the tenth day of February last; and being desirous that all our loving subjects, as well of our Kingdoms as of our Colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures and navigation; We have thought fit, with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving subjects, that We have, with the advice of our said Privy Council, granted our Letters Patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect within the Countries and Islands, ceded and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, four distinct and separate Governments, styled and called by the names of QUEBEC, EAST FLORIDA, WEST FLORIDA and GRENADA, and limited and bounded as follows, viz :



# Proclamation of 1763

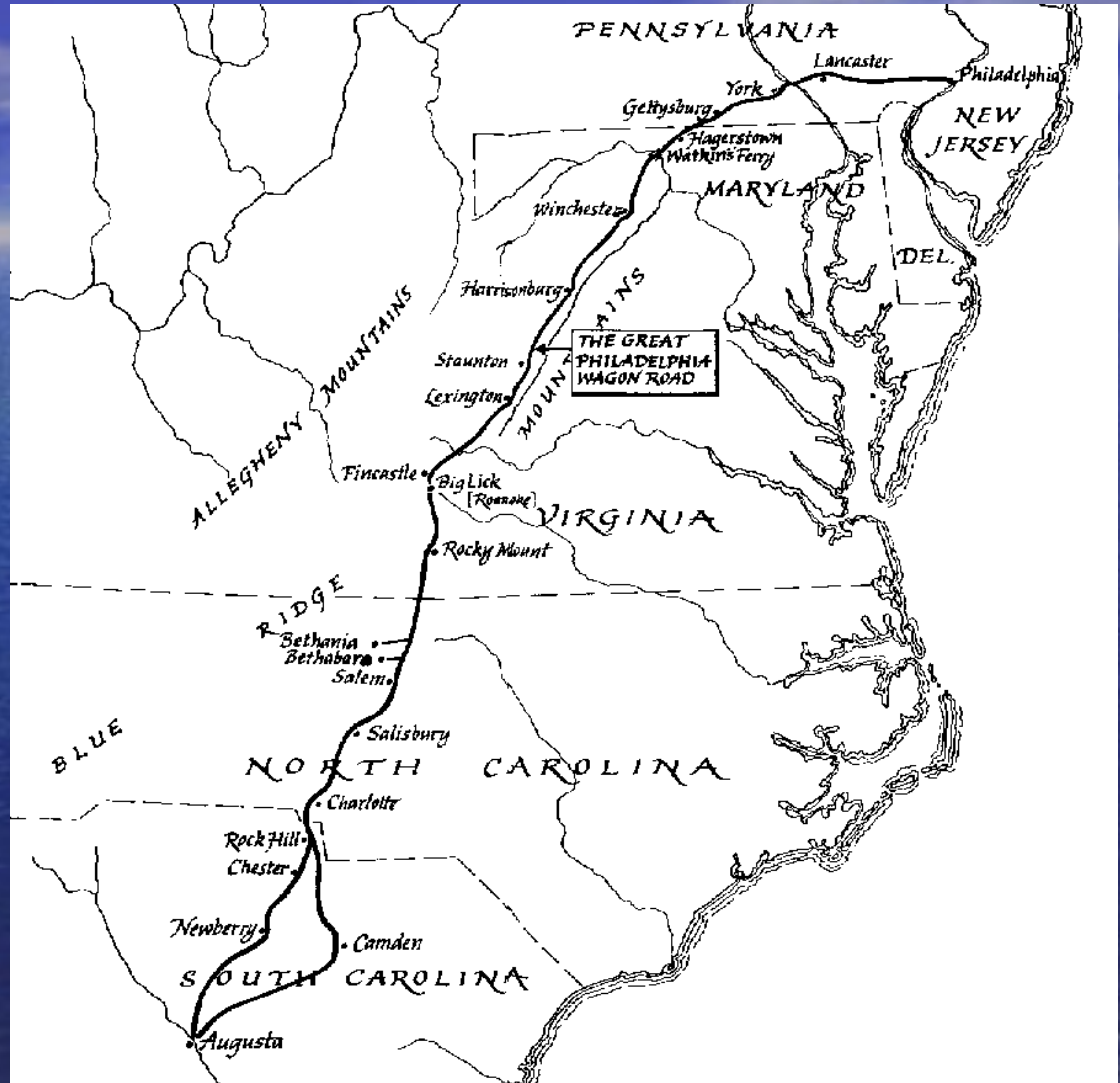


Faced with a difficult task of guarding an expansive empire in the New World, King George III issued the Proclamation of 1763, which restricted settlement to the east of a line drawn at the Appalachian Mountains.

The Proclamation also sought to stop the exploitative sale of Indian land.

The purpose of the Proclamation was to forestall further frontier warfare after Pontiac's Rebellion.

- In 1765, an estimated one thousand wagons rolled through the town of Salisbury, North Carolina, on their way “up west” in defiance of the Proclamation





*That's all Folks!*

