**Chapter 6**

**The French and Indian War 1754-1763**

EQ: What were the causes and effects of the French and Indian War?

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| Background | \*Spain, England, and France had numerous wars from 1600-1750 in ‘New World’.  \*France controlled beaver trade with help from Natives and explored and claimed much of Canada and Mississippi.  \*Three prominent explorers include Samuel de Champlain (Quebec), Antoine Cadillac (Detroit), and Robert La Salle (Louisiana). |
| Start of the War | \*George Washington sent to Ohio Valley to secure land for Virginians begin the fighting- 1754.  \*French fight back and fighting escalates into British Nova Scotia and French Acadia.  \*French gain wins in Ohio River Valley and British win in colonial Northeast.  \*General Braddock (British) are crushed at Fort Duquesne in 1755 by French and Indian forces. |
| Change in the War | \*Under **William Pitt’s** military leadership, British gain upper hands at Battle of Quebec, Louisbourg, and later Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh).  \*Major French city of Montreal falls in 1760. |
| End of the War | \*Treaty of Paris in 1763 finally ends the war also known as the Seven Years’ War in Europe.  \*Result means France no longer has resources/ambition to expand and leaves Britain as the dominant power in North America. |
| Effects | \*More conflict between British colonists and Native Americans including Pontiac’s Rebellion that tried to drive British out of Ohio River Valley.  \*Britain issues the Proclamation of 1763 prohibiting colonists from settling west of Appalachian Mountains.  \*This will be another point of contention for colonists in their goal of expanding westward and many ignore the Crown’s demand. |