

French & Indian War (1754 – 1763)

European Wars:

Date	European Name	Colonial Name
1689 – 97	War of League of Augsburg	King William's War
1702 – 13	War of Spanish Succession	Queen Anne's War
1740 – 48	War of Austrian Succession	King George's War
1756 – 63	Seven Years War	French & Indian War

• Colonial Role in the first three wars:

• Economic Issues:

• Result after first three wars:

The Seven Years War – The Causes:

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Numbers in America:

French –

English –

French better organized, more experienced fighters

French had most Indian Allies – *Why?*

Indians:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

The War:

1. vicious attacks by both Indians & British
2. Gen. Edward Braddock
 - a. Scalp taking was popular
 - £5 sterling –
 - £100 –
 - £200 –
 - b. **1755**
 - 1400 Redcoats march on Ft. Duquesne
 - en route, ambushed & 2/3 killed

- small French force
 - English are slaughtered
 - GW straggles home with 500 survivors
 - English suffer similar defeats in NY
3. **1756** – First True World War occurs
 4. William Pitt – “Great Commoner”
 - a. 1758 – takes over English War effort in London
 - b. Britain taking a beating everywhere until now
 - c. New Strategy:
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.
 - d. Found talented leaders
 - James Wolfe
 - Jeffrey Amherst – biological warfare
 5. British victories b/t 1758 – 1760 – control over American colonies
 6. Fall of Montreal – 1760 – control over Canada
 7. 1763 – Treaty of Paris
 - a.
 - b.
 - c. Britain gains
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Results of the War:

1. Americans proud:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. Huge wartime debt - who will pay?
 - a.
 - b.
3. Indians
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d. **Pontiac’s Uprising** – 1763 – 1766
 - Ottawa war chief
 - tribes in Ohio valley to attack outposts
 - British troops stationed in America
 - stabilize white-Indian relations
 - Proclamation of 1763
 - Prohibit settlement west of rivers through Appalachians
 - Problems:
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