

The French & Indian War (1756 – 1763)

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European Conflicts with ties to control of North America

W – King William's War (1689-1697)



A – Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)

[Treaty of Utrecht](#)



G – King George's War (1744-1748)

War of Jenkins Ear



North America in 1750



1754

This is first conflict to
START in North America!



1754 - Albany Plan of Union

Albany Congress - representatives from
New England, NY, MD, PA (7 of 13)



Albany Plan of Union - Originated by Benjamin Franklin, failed ratification by the colonies.

1755

Gen. Edward Braddock - Sent to evict the French from the OH Valley & Canada (Newfoundland & Nova Scotia)



E Braddock

- Orders attacks OH Valley, Mohawk Valley,
& Acadia.
- Killed 10 mi. from Ft. Duquesne
by 1500 French and Indian forces
- Only Br. Success - expelled France
from Louisiana.

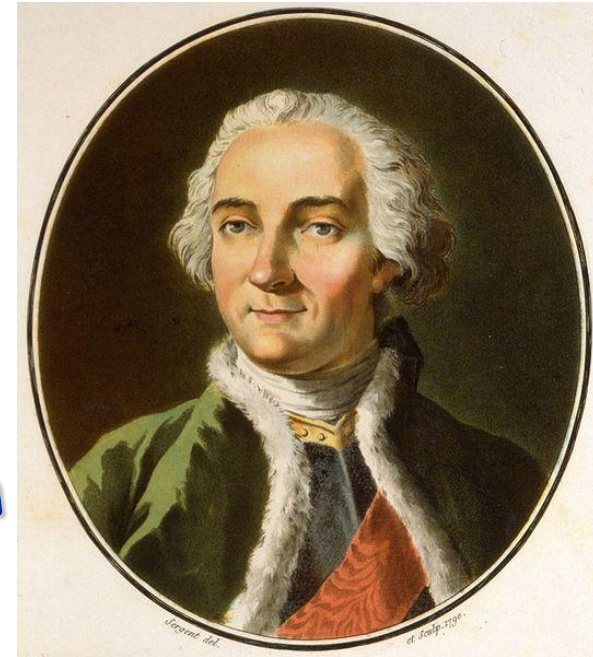
1756 - War Is Formally Declared!



**Lord
Loudoun**

English Commander-in-Chief
of the Armed Forces in
America from 1756 to 1758

**Marquis
de Montcalm**



Commander of French forces
in North America

**Native American tribes
exploited both sides!**



British-American Colonial Tensions

Colonials

Methods of Fighting:

- Indian-style guerilla tactics.

Military Organization:

- Militias served under own captains.

Military Discipline:

- No military deference or protocols observed.

Finances:

- Resistance to rising taxes.

Demeanor:

- Casual, non-professionals.

British

- March in formation or bayonet charge.

- British officers wanted to take charge of colonials.

- Drills & tough discipline.

- Colonists should pay for their own defense.

- Preening British officers with servants & tea settings.

1757 - William Pitt Becomes Foreign Minister

He understood colonial concerns.

He offered them a compromise:

- col. loyalty & mil. cooperation --> Br. would reimburse col. assemblies for their costs.
- Lord Loudoun would be removed.
- Colonial morale increased by 1758.



*The Great
Commoner*



- The tide turned for the British in 1758
- Began to make peace with important Indian allies
- Lord William Pitt adapting war strategies to fit territory & landscape of American frontier.
- French abandoned by many of their Indian allies.
- French collapsed during the years 1758-59, climaxing with a massive defeat at Quebec in September 1759.

1758-1761 - The Tide Turns for England

Pitt's New Strategy:

- Occupy French troops & resources in Europe
 - Use British naval supremacy
 - Concentrate on Quebec-Montreal area – the French heartland
- Captures Louisburg in 1758

1759 Battle of Quebec – city captured by General Wolfe
Montreal becomes the provisional capital of New France

1760 British armies converged on Montreal

faced with certain defeat, Montreal surrenders without a single shot fired. French officers, soldiers were sent back to France.

By September 1760, the British controlled all of the North American frontier

*** By 1761, Spain has become an ally of Fr.**

1763 - Treaty of Paris

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.

Remember - before the war:



After - N. America in 1763



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!

Effects of the War on the American Colonials

- 1.** It united them against a common enemy for the first time.
- 2.** It created a socializing experience for all the colonials who participated.
- 3.** It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify.