



French and Indian War

How did the War Begin?

- IN 1753 THE FRENCH BUILT FORTS TO SUPPORT THEIR CLAIM TO THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY
- VIRGINIA COLONY WAS LIKE “OH NO YOU DIDN’T!” BECAUSE THEY ALSO CLAIMED THE OHIO RIVER VALLEY
- SO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA SENT GEORGE WASHINGTON (A YOUNG SURVEYOR IN THE VIRGINIA MILITIA) TO TELL THEM TO BACK OFF



- THE FRENCH REJECTED WASHINGTON'S WARNING
- THE FIRST "BATTLE" WAS BETWEEN GEORGE WASHINGTON AND SOME FRENCH TROOPS ABOUT A YEAR LATER
- GEORGE WON! WITH THE HELP OF SOME LOCAL NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES
- THE BRITISH ASKED ALL THE COLONIES TO UNITE TO FIGHT THE FRENCH



- THE BRITISH OFFICIALLY DECLARED WAR ON THE FRENCH IN 1756
- THE BRITISH STRUGGLED DURING THE WAR BECAUSE PEOPLE AT HOME (IN ENGLAND) WERE NOT SUPPORTIVE, THE COLONISTS WERE DIVIDED, AND THE NATIVE AMERICANS SIDED WITH THE FRENCH



England Still Wins

- THE TIDE CHANGED IN 1757 WHEN WILLIAM PITT BECAME THE NEW LEADER OF BRITISH TROOPS
- TO GET COLONIST SUPPORT, HE BORROWED MONEY FROM OTHER BRITISH ALLIES AND PAID THE COLONISTS TO FIGHT THE FRENCH
- IN 1758 THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN COLONIES WON THEIR FIRST MAJOR BATTLE AT LOUISBURG NEAR THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER



- BY SEPTEMBER OF 1759, GENERAL JAMES WOLFE LED THE BRITISH TO TAKE CONTROL OF QUEBEC
- MONTREAL ALSO FELL TO THE BRITISH A YEAR LATER WHICH OFFICIALLY KICKED FRANCE OUT OF CANADA
- AROUND 1761 SPAIN JOINED THE WAR ON THE FRENCH SIDE



Ending the War

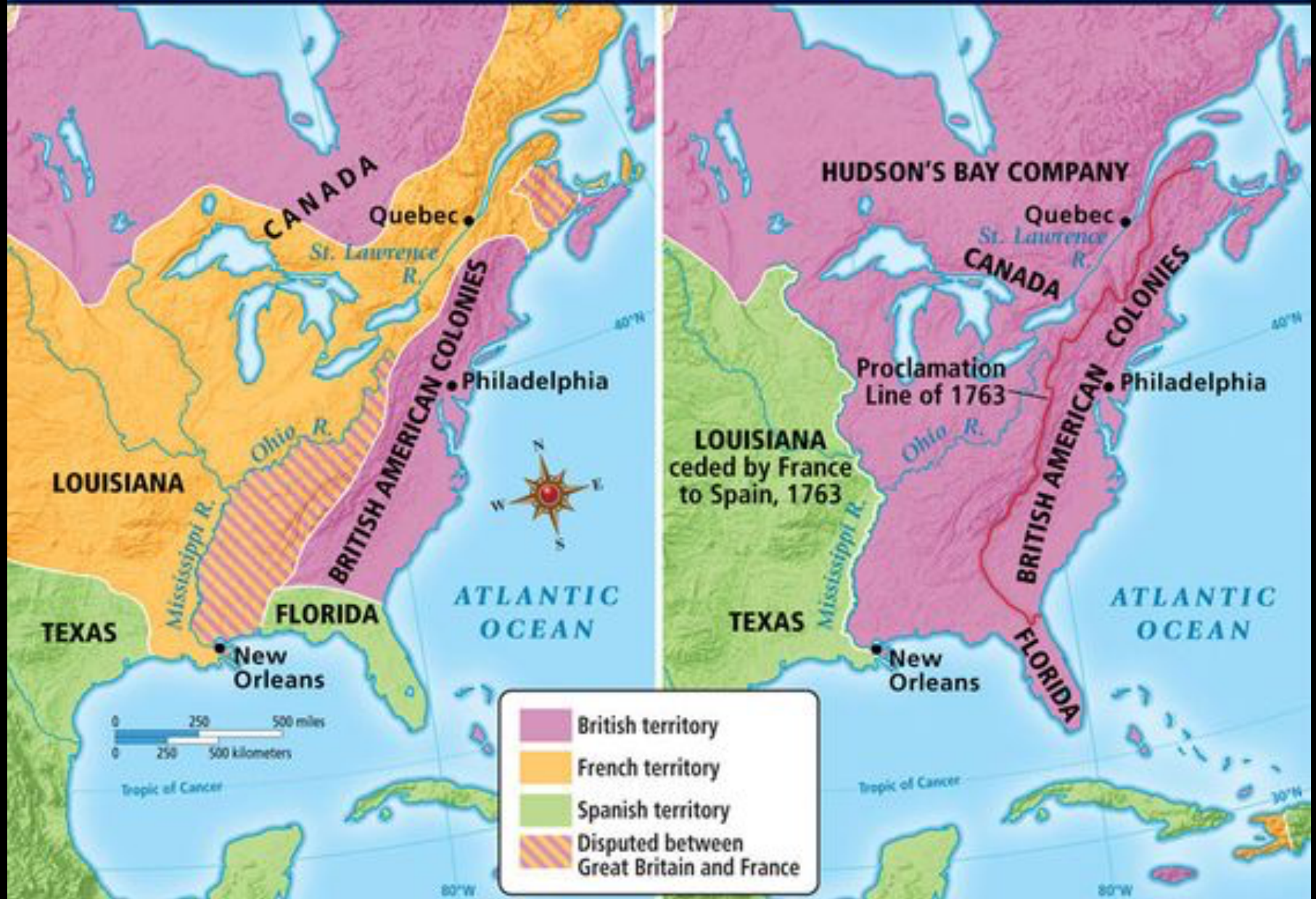
- DURING THE FIW, ENGLAND CAPTURED TERRITORY FROM FRANCE IN CANADA, INDIA, AND THE CARIBBEAN.
- BY MARCH OF 1762 KING LOUIS XV CALLED FOR PEACE WITH THE BRITISH
- THE BRITISH AGREED SINCE THE WAR WAS VERY EXPENSIVE FOR THEM AND THEY ACCUMULATED A LOT OF DEBT
- ENGLAND, SPAIN, AND FRANCE WANTED TO GAIN MORE LAND FROM THE WAR

Treaty of Paris

- FRENCH NEGOTIATOR CHOISEUL PROPOSED THIS SOLUTION:
 1. GREAT BRITAIN WOULD GAIN ALL FRENCH TERRITORY EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
 2. SPAIN WOULD KEEP CUBA IN EXCHANGE FOR HANDING FLORIDA OVER TO THE BRITISH
 3. SPAIN RECEIVED ALL TERRITORY WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS
 4. FRANCE REGAINED THE CARIBBEAN ISLANDS THAT THE BRITISH CAPTURED DURING THE WAR
 5. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ALSO PROMISED TO ALLOW FRENCH CANADIANS TO FREELY PRACTICE CATHOLICISM AND PROVIDE FRENCH FISHING RIGHTS OFF NEWFOUNDLAND

Prewar Boundaries 1754

Postwar Boundaries 1763





Effects of the French & Indian War

- THE TREATY OF PARIS WAS SIGNED IN FEBRUARY OF 1763
- BRITISH TERRITORIAL CLAIMS GREATLY EXPANDED IN NORTH AMERICA
- BRITISH DEBT GREW TO FINANCE THE WAR
- AMERICAN COLONISTS UNIFIED FOR THE FIRST TIME AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY
- BRITISH PARLIAMENT BEGAN TO DISLIKE THE COLONISTS BECAUSE THEY WOULD NOT ACCEPT FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR
- FRANCE'S INFLUENCE IN DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH AMERICA DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY