

Name: _____ Hour: _____

The Seven Years' War ("French & Indian War") 1754 - 1763

Background

- For centuries, _____, _____, and _____ tangled with one another for influence and power in Europe.
- This spilled over into the _____ once they each had colonies there.
- For most of the 17th and early 18th century, the European population continued to grow and claim more territory - but no group grew faster than the _____.
- The native population, on the other hand, continued to _____.
- "Conquest by the Cradle" (explain in your own words): _____

- Partly because there were so many of them, some colonists began exploring and settling west of the _____, causing conflicts with Amerindian populations there and the French who claimed much of that territory.

European Conflicts on American Soil

- 1) _____ (1689-1697) - Extension of war in Europe between England & France. British tried to capture Quebec from the French. (It didn't work.) Amerindians allied with France burn British settlements in retaliation.
- 2) _____ (1702-1713) - Continued conflict w/ French in the northeast. British also clash with Spain in Florida. Destruction of Spanish missions and high death toll of Amerindian allies.
- 3) _____ (1744-1748) - Still fighting with French in eastern Canada, and repelling Spanish attacks on Georgia. Colonists help British regulars take important land, but England trades it back to France for concessions in India - kinda annoyed those who fought for it.
- 4) The French & Indian War / The Seven Years' War (1754-1763) - SAME WAR, DIFFERENT NAMES

The Seven Years' War / French & Indian War (1754-1763)

- ★ Both British investors and French colonists lay claim to land in _____
- ★ British send a young general named _____
to secure their claims.
- ★ Although his first conflict with the French was an easy victory, Washington's men were crushed when the French came back with reinforcements. He was forced to _____ and marched home in humiliated defeat.
- ★ The conflict soon erupted into the larger "French & Indian War" which reignited violence in other parts of the world as well (where it was known as the _____.)



The Albany Congress (1754)

- Albany Congress (1754) - called by British in hopes of holding onto Amerindian allies and promoting _____ in conflicts against other European powers.
- Ben Franklin drew a famous cartoon ⇒ ⇒ ⇒ (you can come back and finish your own rendition later)
- Franklin also proposed an _____
_____ which would have allowed the colonies to largely rule themselves. The colonies rejected it because _____ and England rejected it because _____.



The Battle of Quebec (1759)

→ British defeat of France in Montreal, effectively driving French out of Canada permanently.

→ _____ now clearly THE dominant power in North America

RESULTS of the French & Indian War

1. British Colonists emerged with _____ and _____ in their military strength and knowhow.
2. British still treat colonists as _____.
3. Colonists no longer saw the British army as _____.
4. Despite the shared victory, tensions between colonists and Great Britain increased.
5. As usual, Amerindian allies on all sides suffered great losses and gained little.
6. Great Britain decides to get more involved with its colonies after decades of “_____”
_____” Now that Britain had more _____ in the New World, the colonies started to seem more _____, so they gave them more attention.)
7. Great Britain also strts thinking the colonies should do more to help _____
(and that means that _____ would be coming soon).
8. _____ - prohibited colonists from settling west of Appalachian Mountains (reduce conflicts with Amerindians) - the OPPOSITE of what colonists expected

Summary

After the _____, tensions between the colonies and England increased until the colonies declared their independence and the American Revolutionary War began. Most of the major issues revolved around...

- ❖ _____
- ❖ _____
- ❖ British Efforts to “_____” the colonies after decades of much lighter rule

