

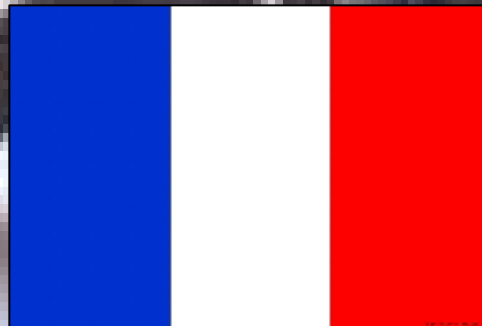
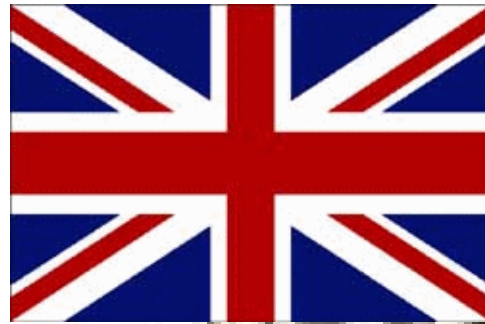
## **Warm-Up:**

**Choose one of the two IDs and write as much detail as you can remember about them on a sheet of paper. You have 7 minutes.**

- ***Triangular Trade***
- ***Zenger Trial***
  - ***Who, What, When, Where, and the Historical Significance***

# The Duel Over North America

1608-1763



# France in Canada

**France was late in coming to the New World**

**Much internal strife during 1500s between Catholics and Huguenots (Calvinists)**

**Edict of Nantes (1598):  
Granted limited toleration to French Protestants**



# France in Canada



**French established  
Quebec in 1608 (a  
year after  
Jamestown)**

**Located at the head  
of the St. Lawrence  
River**

**Founded by Samuel  
de Champlain  
("Father of New  
France")**



# France in Canada



**Entered friendship with local Huron Indians, the enemies of the Iroquois**

**Significance: Iroquois, kept the French from expanding into the Ohio valley, and allied with the British**

# **New France expands in North America**

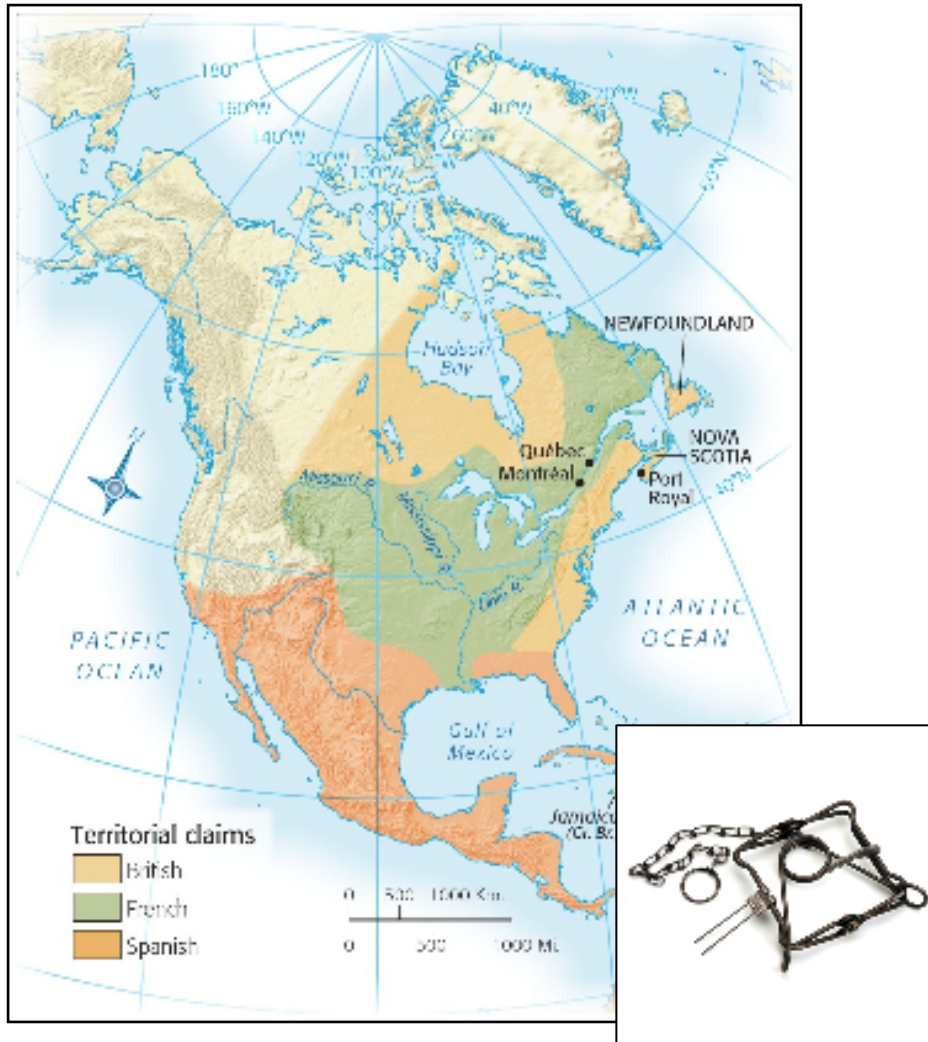
**Robert de La Salle -- Sailed from Quebec, down through the Great Lakes, and down the Mississippi River in 1682**

- Sought to prevent Spanish expansion into Gulf of Mexico region**

**French establish posts in the Mississippi region (New Orleans most important—1718)**

- Attempt to block Spanish expansion into the Gulf of Mexico**

# New France expands in North America



**French were the most successful colonial power in creating an effective trading relationship with the Indians**

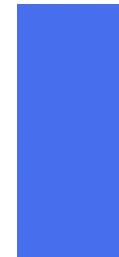
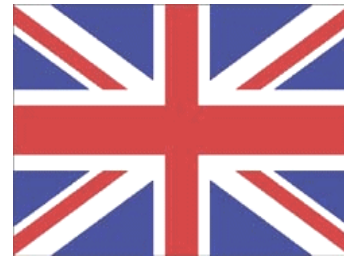
**Beaver trade led to exploration of much of North America**

**Jesuits: Catholic Missionaries who sought to convert Indians**

# Clash of Empires: English, French, & Spanish (p. 118)

**Series of four world wars between 1688 and 1763.  
Fought in Europe and the colonies.**

- King William's War (1689-1697) -- and Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)**
- King George's War (1744-1748)**
- French & Indian War (1754-1763 -- Seven Years' War) --most important of the colonial wars.**







# Ohio River Valley

**Main issue in F & I War was the Ohio River Valley**

**British colonists were pushing west into it**

**French needed to retain it to link Canada with the lower Mississippi valley**

# **French and Indian War**

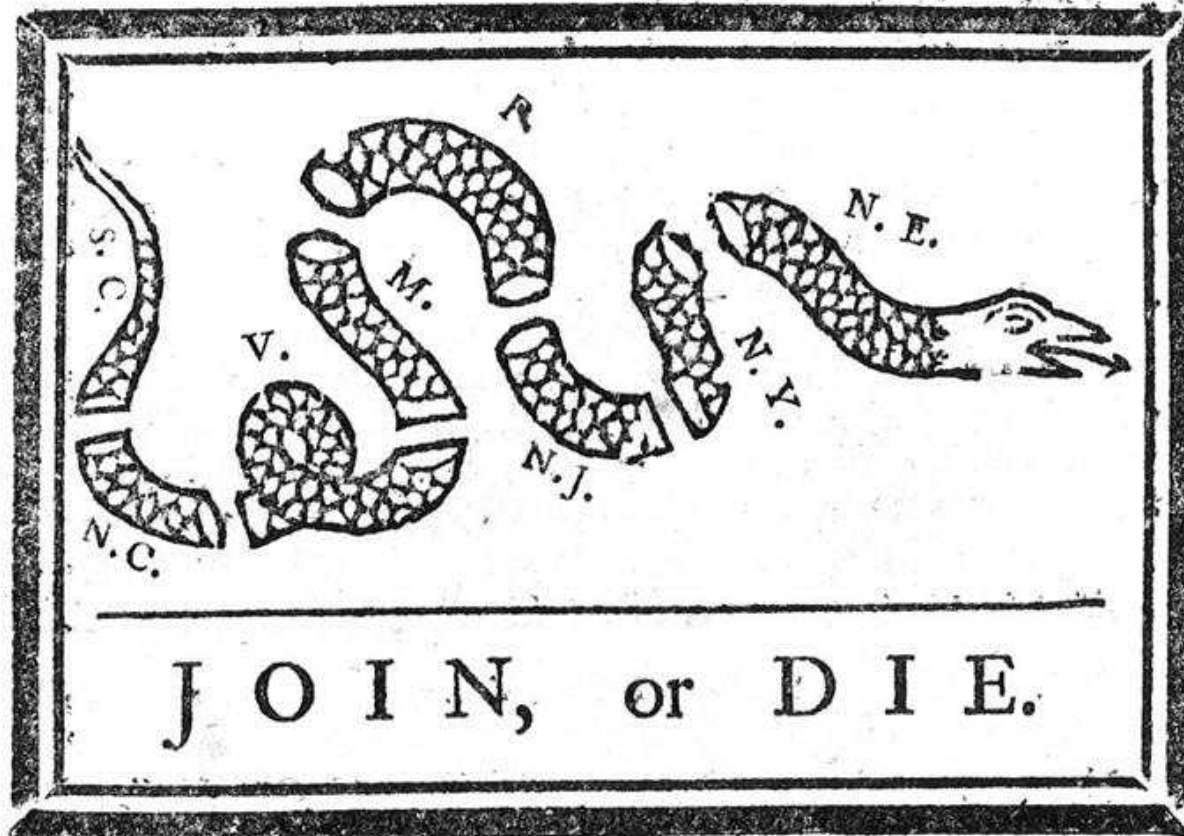
**Lt. Col. George Washington sent by Virginia gov't to forks of Ohio River to secure English land claims in the ORV**

**Washington is defeated at Fort Necessity and forced to surrender**

**France, England, and Spain are going to be dragged into this conflict through their colonies**



# Albany Congress



**Benjamin Franklin created plan for colonial home rule:**

**Called for colonial unity in regards to defense and Indian affairs**

# French and Indian War



**British General Braddock defeated a few miles from Fort Duquesne by smaller French & Indian forces (1755)**

**William Pitt**

**Strategy: focus on France in North America in order to win the war**

**Siege of Louisbourg (1758)**



# French and Indian War

## Battle of Quebec (1760)

**Spain becomes French ally  
1761**

## Peace of Paris (1763)

- **France loses foothold in North America.**
- **Compensate Spain by ceding all territory west of Mississippi**

**Spain lost Florida to  
England**

**American westward  
colonial expansion  
increased significantly  
after the war**



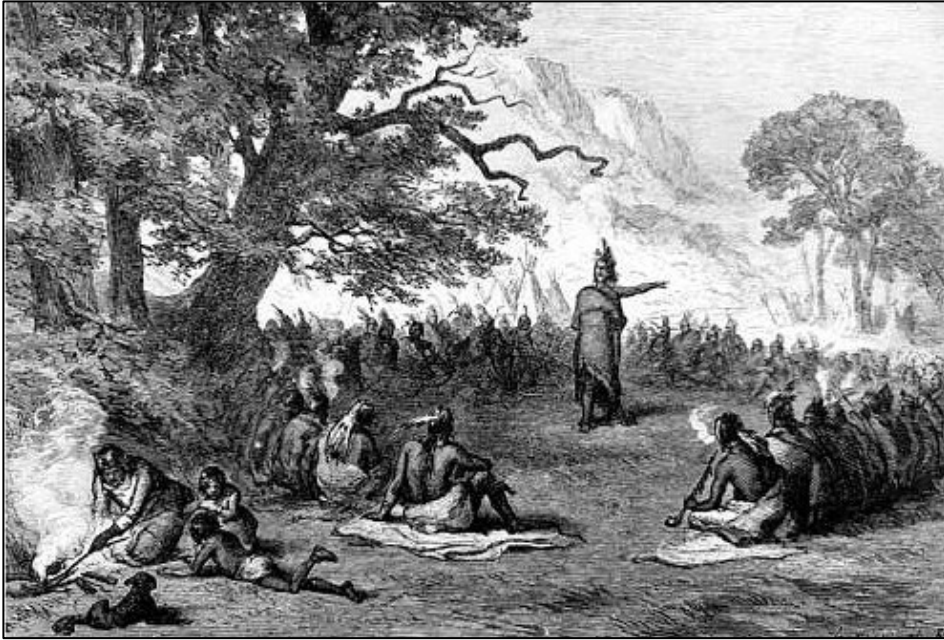
# Effects of the War on Britain:

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!**

# Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)

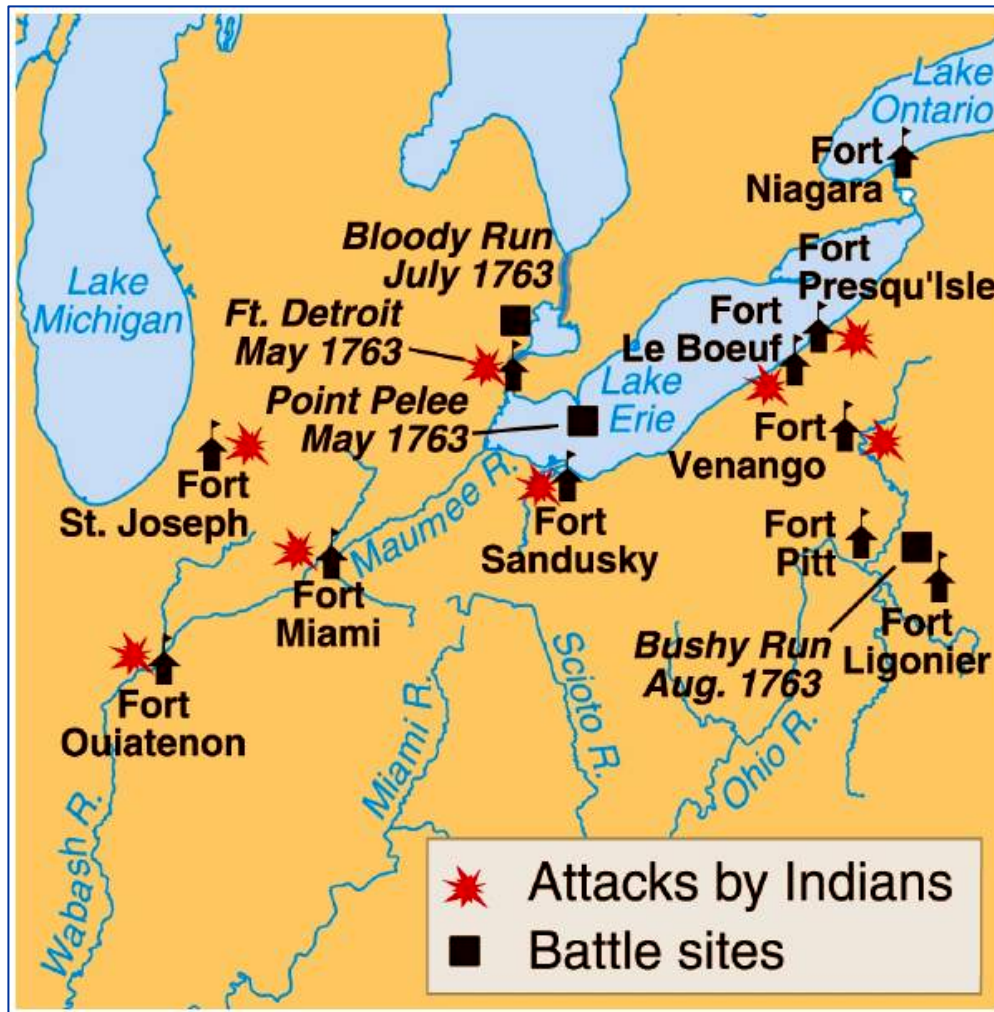


**Chief Pontiac, the Ottawa chief in northern Michigan, refused to surrender his lands to the British**

**Pontiac led an Indian alliance against Colonists**

**Warfare on the frontier was brutal. Included intentional targeting of civilians and atrocities on both sides**

# Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)

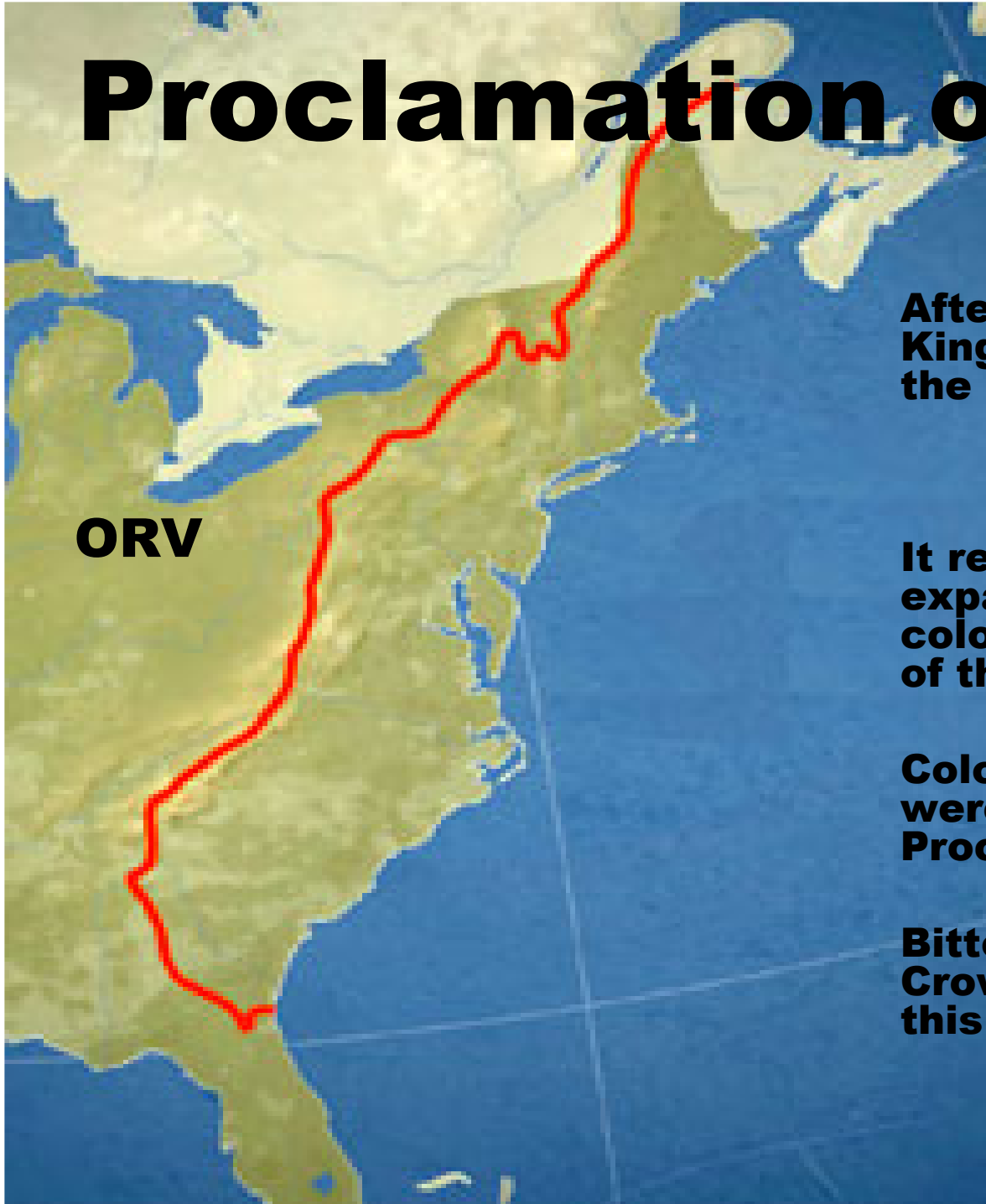


**At Fort Pitt, British retaliated with germ warfare: blankets infected with smallpox distributed among the Native Americans**

**Rebellion subdued in October, 1763**



# Proclamation of 1763



**After Pontiac's Rebellion, King George III reorganized the Colonies**

- Peace with natives
- Enormous debt problems

**It regulated colonial expansion by prohibiting colonists from moving west of the Appalachians**

**Colonial land speculators were angry about the Proclamation**

**Bitter feelings toward the Crown would intensify after this**