

# The French & Indian War

## I. Fighting Begins

### A. France v. Great Britain

1. 3 times between 1689 & 1748
2. Again in 1754
  - a. lasted until 1760
  - b. called French & Indian War
  - c. Ohio River Valley

### B. George Washington

1. Born in Virginia
  - a. became a surveyor
2. Sent to Ohio to warn French
3. Promoted to colonel
  - a. build fort on Monongahela & Allegheny
  - b. attacked French
4. Built Fort Necessity
  - a. captured by France

## II. Albany Conference

### A. Reasons

1. persuade Iroquois to join
2. united colonial defense

### B. Iroquois Refuse

1. remained neutral

### C. Franklin's Plan

1. Albany Plan of Union
  - a. Grand Council
  - b. Make laws, raise taxes, & defend

2. No colony accepted idea

### III The Two Sides

#### A. French

##### 1. Advantages

- a. a single government for decisions
- b. more Indian allies

#### B. Britain

##### 1. Advantages

- a. 15x more in population
- b. Colonies closely clustered
- c. Naval power

### IV Early English Defeats

#### A. Edward Braddock "Bulldog"

1. led troops to Fort Duquesne

#### B. Fort Duquesne

- 1. surprise attack
- 2. 50% casualties for British

C. Washington put in charge of defending Virginia

#### D. Further setbacks

1. French captured

a. Fort Oswego + Fort William Henry

### V The Tide of Battle Turns

#### A. William Pitt

- 1. Focused British resources in North America
- 2. Delaware abandoned the French  
(Fort Duquesne → Pittsburgh)

## VI Fall of New France

### A. Battle for Quebec

1. Quebec on steep cliffs

a. British attacked at night from river

2. Battle to place on Plains of Abraham

a. General Wolfe & Marquis de Montcalm died

### B. Treaty of Paris

1. 1760 British take Montreal

2. Treaty signed in 1763

3. Britain gained

a. Canada

b. French lands east of Mississippi

c. Spain gave up Florida

i. <sup>Spain</sup> received French land west of Mississippi