

**Theme:** As part of their worldwide rivalry, Great Britain and France engaged in a great struggle for colonial control of North America, culminating in the British victory in the French and Indian War (Seven Years' War) that drove France from the continent. The French defeat created conditions for a growing conflict between Britain and its American colonies.

**Summary:**

Like Britain, France entered late into the American colonial scramble, eventually developing an extensive though thinly settled empire economically based on the fur trade. During much of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Britain and France engaged in a bitter power struggle that frequently erupted into worldwide wars. In North America these wars constituted an extended military duel for imperial control of the continent.

The culminating phase of this struggle was inaugurated by young George Washington's venture into the sharply contested Ohio country. After early reversals in this French and Indian War (The Seven Years' War in Europe), the British, under Pitt, revived their fortunes and won a decisive victory at Quebec, finally forcing the French to flee North America.

The American colonials, who played a large part in Britain's imperial wars with France, emerged with increased confidence in their own abilities. The removal of the French and Spanish threats to British control of North America kindled increasing tensions between the colonists and Britain. The Ottawa chief Pontiac's unsuccessful uprising in 1763 convinced the British of the need to continue stationing troops in America. But with foreign threats gone, the colonists were unwilling to pay taxes for British protection. They increasingly resented Britain's authority over them.

**KEY TERMS:** *Identify and give the significance of each of the following:*

Samuel de Champlain	King George's War	Fort Duquesne
New France	Salutary Neglect	William Pitt
Fur Trade	The Ohio Valley	Battle of Quebec
Jesuits	George Washington	Treaty of Paris, 1763
Antoine Cadillac	Fort Necessity	Pontiac
King William's War &	French and Indian War	Proclamation of 1763
Queen Anne's War	Albany Congress	

**Thought Provokers**

1. Describe France's North American empire and compare it with Britain's colonies.
2. In what ways were the American colonists involved in the mother country's struggle with France?
3. Why did most Indians fight with the French against Britain and its American colonists in the French and Indian War?
4. Explain why Britain's success in defeating the French empire laid the foundations for future failures in dealing with its colonial subjects.

## Identification

*Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. French Protestants who were granted toleration by the Edict of Nantes in 1598 but not permitted to settle in New France.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The absolute French monarch who reigned for 72 years.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Animal whose pelt provided great profits for the French empire and enhanced European fashion at enormous ecological cost.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. French Catholic missionary order that explored the North American interior and sought to protect and convert Indians
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Far-running, high-living French fur trappers
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Part of a certain British naval officer's anatomy that set off an imperial war with Spain
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Strategic French fortress conquered by New England settlers, handed back to the French, and finally conquered again by the British in 1759
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Inland river territory, scene of fierce competition between the French and land-speculating English colonies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Bloodiest European theater of the Seven Years War, where Frederick the Great's troops drained French strength away from North America
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Unification effort that Benjamin Franklin nearly inspired to success by eloquent leadership and cartoon artistry
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Military aide of British General Braddock and defender of the frontier after Braddock's defeat
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Fortress boldly assaulted by General Wolfe, spelling doom for New France
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The "buckskin" colonial soldiers whose military success did nothing to alter British officers' contempt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Allies of the French against the British, who continued to fight under Pontiac even after the peace settlement in 1763
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The larger European struggle of which the French and Indian War was part

### Matching People, Places and Events

Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- \_\_\_ 1. Samuel de Champlain
  - \_\_\_ 2. Robert de la Salle
  - \_\_\_ 3. Treaty of Utrecht
  - \_\_\_ 4. War of Austrian Succession
  - \_\_\_ 5. Fort Duquesne
  - \_\_\_ 6. George Washington
  - \_\_\_ 7. Benjamin Franklin
  - \_\_\_ 8. General Braddock
  - \_\_\_ 9. William Pitt
  - \_\_\_ 10. Plains of Abraham
  - \_\_\_ 11. Seven Years' War
  - \_\_\_ 12. Pontiac
  - \_\_\_ 13. Proclamation of 1763
  - \_\_\_ 14. New Orleans
  - \_\_\_ 15. Acadia
- A.** Advocate of colonial unity at the unsuccessful Albany Congress
- B.** Document that aroused colonial anger but failed to stop frontier expansion
- C.** One-time French territory, renamed Nova Scotia, whose citizens were removed to Louisiana by the British in 1755
- D.** Conflict that started with War of Jenkins's Ear and ended with return to Louisbourg to France
- E.** Strategic French outpost at the mouth of the Mississippi

- F.** Indian leader whose frontier uprising caused British to attempt to limit colonial frontier expansion
- G.** Blundering British officer whose defeat gave the advantage to the French and Indians in the early phase of the war
- H.** The Father of New France, who established a fateful alliance with the Huron Indians
- I.** Site of the death of general Wolfe and Montcalm, where Frances's New World Empire also perished
- J.** Strategic French stronghold, later renamed after a great British statesman
- K.** Militia commander whose frontier skirmish touched off a world war
- L.** Document that ended the War of the Spanish Succession (Queen Anne's War) and awarded Acadia to Britain
- M.** Conflict that, in Europe, pitted France against Britain's ally Frederick the great of Prussia
- N.** French empire builder who explored the Mississippi basin and named it after his monarch
- O.** Splendid British political orator and organizer of the winning strategy against the French in North America

### Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them 1 to 10

- \_\_\_ A Virginian militia commander attempts an unsuccessful invasion of the Ohio Valley.
- \_\_\_ The "Great Commoner" takes command of the British government and its war effort
- \_\_\_ Toleration of French Huguenots brings religious peace to France
- \_\_\_ New France is founded, one year after Jamestown
- \_\_\_ Britain issues a proclamation to prohibit colonial expansion and thereby prevent another Indian war
- \_\_\_ The second "world war" between France and Britain ends in British victory and the acquisition of Acadia
- \_\_\_ British victory on the Plains of Abraham seals the fate of New France
- \_\_\_ Return of Louisbourg fortress at the end of King George's War angers colonial New Englanders
- \_\_\_ War begins badly for the British when Braddock fails to take Fort Duquesne
- \_\_\_ A great empire builder explores Louisiana and claims it for the French king

**Matching Cause and Effect**

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
____ 1. The French fur trade	<b>A.</b> Resulted in decisive French defeat and British domination of North America
____ 2. The four “world wars” between 1688 and 1763	<b>B.</b> Prompted widespread Indian assaults on the weakly defended colonial frontier
____ 3. Competition for land and furs in the Ohio Valley	<b>C.</b> Led to Washington’s expedition and battle with the French at Fort Duquesne
____ 4. The summoning of the Albany Congress by the British	<b>D.</b> Heightened colonial anger and encourages illegal westward expansion
____ 5. William Pitt’s assumption of control of British government and strategy	<b>E.</b> Increased colonial military confidence and resentment of British redcoats
____ 6. Wolfe’s victory over Montcalm at Quebec	<b>F.</b> Decimated beaver population while spreading French empire
____ 7. Colonial militia’s military success in French and Indian War	<b>G.</b> Were echoed by four small wars between French and British subjects in North America
____ 8. Colonial American smuggling and trading with French enemy	<b>H.</b> Represented the first major attempt at intercolonial unity
____ 9. British issuance of the Proclamation of 1763	<b>I.</b> Increased British government’s disdain for colonial Americans and distrust of their loyalty to the empire
____ 10. Braddock’s defeat at Fort Duquesne	<b>J.</b> Ended a string of defeats and turned French and Indian War in Britain’s favor

**Answers:**

Identification	Matching People, Places, Events	In Order
1. Huguenots	1. H	6, 8, 1, 2, 10, 4, 9, 5, 7, 3
2. Louis XIV	2. N	
3. beaver	3. L	<b>Cause and Effect</b>
4. Jesuits	4. D	1. F
5. <i>coureurs de bois</i>	5. J	2. G
6. ear (Jenkins’)	6. K	3. C
7. Louisbourg	7. A	4. H
8. Ohio Valley	8. G	5. J
9. Germany	9. O	6. A
10. Albany Congress	10. I	7. E
11. George Washington	11. M	8. I
12. Quebec	12. F	9. D
13. militia	13. B	10. B
14. Indians	14. E	
15. Seven Years’ War	15. C	