

Study Guide



Chapter 4, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 121–125

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

KEY TERMS

alliance A union based on a common interest (page 122)

speculator An investor who buys shares of a company to make a profit (page 125)

DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever wondered what caused a particular war? Do you think about the factors that caused one side to win and another side to lose?

In the last section, you read about how colonists and Native American groups became involved in the British-French rivalry. This section focuses on how leaders' actions led to victories and losses in war.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how the British gained lands in North America in the 1750s and 1760s.

Land Claims		
Country	Land Claims in North America, 1754	Land Claims in North America after the Treaty of Paris, 1763
Britain		
France		
Spain		

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READ TO LEARN

- **The British Take Action** (pages 121–124)

The French and Indian War continued in North America during the late 1750s and early 1760s. The French formed *alliances*, or unions, with Native Americans to fight the colonists. In 1754 the British Parliament decided to send troops to help the British colonists. British General Edward Braddock, with George Washington as his aide, set out with British troops and colonial militia for Fort Duquesne. British troops in red coats were easily spotted and ambushed by Native American warriors and French troops. Braddock and almost 1,000 soldiers were killed. This defeat led Britain to declare war on France, marking the beginning of the Seven Years' War. French, British, and Spanish troops fought in Cuba, the West Indies, India, the Philippines, North America, and Europe. French troops captured several British forts. Their Native American allies raided farms from New York to Pennsylvania, killed settlers, and drove many others back to the coast. British forts at Lake Ontario and Lake George were captured by the French.

William Pitt turned things around for the British forces when he became secretary of state and then prime minister of England. He chose skilled commanders and agreed to pay for all supplies. Pitt later taxed the colonists to help pay for the cost of the war. Pitt wanted both a path to the western territories and French Canada. British troops under the command of Jeffrey Amherst and James Wolfe recaptured the fortress at Louisbourg. British officers and a group of New Englanders captured Fort Frontenac at Lake Ontario. British forces made the French abandon Fort Duquesne in Pennsylvania, which was later renamed Fort Pitt.

1. How did William Pitt help the British in their war against France?

- **The Fall of New France** (page 124)

In 1759 the British captured several French islands in the West Indies and the city of Havana in Cuba. The French were defeated in India, and a French fleet of ships was destroyed. General James Wolfe surprised and defeated the French forces outside the Fortress of Quebec. Wolfe was killed in battle. General Amherst and his troops captured Montreal the next year. The victories in Quebec and Montreal ended the fighting in North America.

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The Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763. Britain was given most of the Canadian and French lands east of the Mississippi River from France, and gained Florida from Spain. Spain received the Louisiana Territory west of the Mississippi River. France kept some of its sugar-producing islands in the West Indies. The continent was divided along the Mississippi River between Britain and Spain. Native Americans who lived on the lands were not covered by the Treaty of Paris.

2. What did Britain gain from the Treaty of Paris?

• **Trouble on the Frontier** (page 125)

Native Americans in the Ohio River valley lost their French allies and considered the British their enemies. In the spring of 1763, Chief Pontiac formed an alliance of Native American groups to fight the British who threatened their way of life. He and his allies attacked the British fort at Detroit and captured most outposts in the Great Lakes region. During raids that became known as *Pontiac's War*, Chief Pontiac's alliance killed settlers on the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers. The war ended after British troops defeated Pontiac's allies, the Shawnee and Delaware people. Pontiac signed a peace treaty and was excused of any punishment by the British.

With the end of the French and Indian War came peace. Then King George III signed the Proclamation of 1763 banning any westward expansion beyond the Appalachian Mountains. Hoping to avoid more fighting with Native Americans, he upset land companies and their investors, called *speculators*, who had already purchased property west of the Appalachians. Tensions between the colonists and Britain were growing.

3. What was the Proclamation of 1763?
