

Name:

Period:

Date:

## EUROPEAN RIVALRIES & FRENCH INDIAN WAR VIDEO

Video & Textbook Notes

# **APUSH** **1608-1763** **EUROPEAN RIVALRIES &** **FRENCH & INDIAN WAR** **REVIEWED!**

**American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 6**

**American History (Brinkley) Chapter 4**

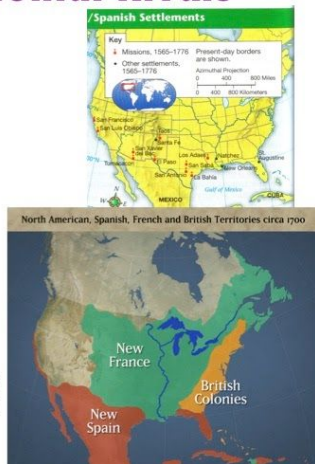
**America's History (Henretta) Chapter 2,4**

**OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD**

**KC-3.1.I.A Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy**

## **England's Colonial Rivals**

- **French:** Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608
- **Motives for Colonization:**
  - 1) Fur trading economy
  - 2) Catholic Jesuit missionaries
- **Dutch** settlement taken over
- **Spanish** settlement: sparsely populated in North America
- **Differences between French, Dutch, & Spanish vs. British colonies**
  - Fewer European settlers
  - Trade alliances with American Indians (especially fur to be exported to Europe)
  - Intermarriage was much more common



## **Colonial Wars**

- **3 colonial wars occurred**
  - **King Williams War (1689-1697)**
  - **Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)**
  - **King George's War (1744-1748)**
- **At stake: Control of West Indies, North America (13 colonies and Canada)**
- **First 3 wars were mainly fought in Europe**



**Big Idea(s) / Topics You Need Help With:**

## Salutary Neglect

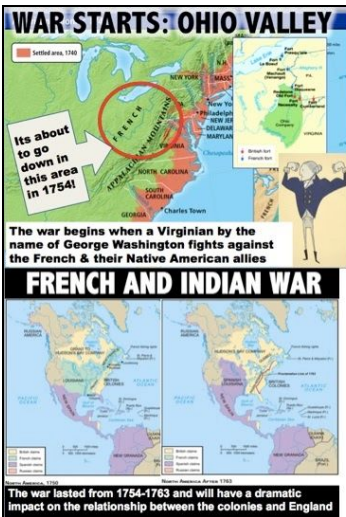
### Period of reduced British intervention in colonial affairs

Colonists looking for new land headed west across the **Appalachian mountains** (further from British colonial control) and into territory claimed by France.



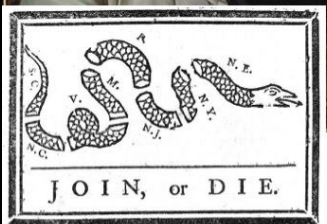
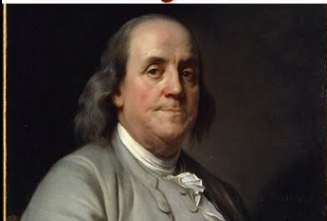
KC-3.1.1.A Colonial rivalry intensified between Britain and France in the mid-18th century, as the growing population of the British colonies expanded into the interior of North America, threatening French-Indian trade networks and American Indian autonomy

Theme: America in the World WOR- Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America's increasingly important role in the world.

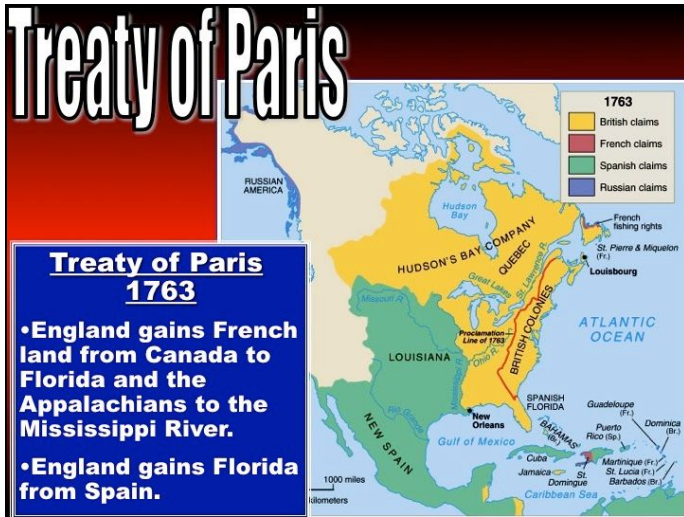


**Objective: Explain the causes and effects of the Seven Years' War (the French and Indian War)**

## Albany Plan



- The British wanted to coordinate the war effort & colonial defense
- Representatives from 7 colonies meet in Albany, New York in 1754
  - Main purpose was to get the powerful neutral **Iroquois** to join the British
- **Ben Franklin** developed the **Albany Plan of Union** to help coordinate troops and collect taxes (promote colonial unity!)
- Colonial jealousy and tradition of not working together led to the plan being rejected
- Established a **precedent** for later meetings and cooperation



**KC-3.1.I.B** Britain achieved a major expansion of its territorial holdings by defeating the French, but at tremendous expense, setting the stage for imperial efforts to raise revenue and consolidate control over the colonies.



## Big Idea

**Salutary neglect will come to an end following the French & Indian War in 1763**

**1763 is a turning point in the relationship between the colonies and England.**

**KC-3.1** British attempts to assert tighter control over its North American colonies and the colonial resolve to pursue self-government led to a colonial independence movement and the Revolutionary War

**ENGLAND**  
EMERGES FROM THE WAR WITH  
**MASSIVE DEBT**  
**= TAXES!**

## PONTIACS REBELLION- 1763

- **Pontiac (Ottawa Chief)** forged a western **confederation** and rebelled against colonists encroaching on their land
- **Paxton Boys:** Western Pennsylvania Scots-Irish settlers attacked random Native people
- British have to send additional **troops** to stop the rebellion.
- Led to the British passing the....



## PROCLAMATION ACT OF 1763

- **Prohibited colonists from moving west of the Appalachian mountains**
- **Colonists were angry & openly defied the British policy**



Video & Textbook Notes

**KC-3.1.I.C** After the British victory, imperial officials' attempts to prevent colonists from moving westward generated colonial opposition, while native groups sought to both continue trading with Europeans and resist the encroachments of colonists on tribal lands.

## British vs. Colonists Views

### BRITISH VIEW

- Disappointed in colonial military contributions
- Unable and unwilling to defend themselves on the frontier
- War started in North America and outcome benefitted the colonists so they should help pay for it
- Began to assume direct control over the colonies

### COLONISTS VIEW

- Felt they had contributed to the defense of the colonies in all 4 of the wars
- Wanted to access to the new frontier land and British policies were violating their liberties

### Historical Thinking Skills Practice: 1754 Political Cartoon



Historical Context:

Intended Audience:

Purpose:

Point of View:

Impact on colonial unity?

[CLICK HERE TO REVIEW PERIOD 2](#)