

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



North American, Spanish, French and British Territories circa 1700



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 Ideas(s) / Topics You Need Help With: :

Salutary Neglect

Period of reduced British intervention in colonial affairs

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

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

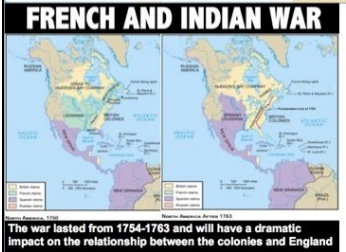


Theme: America in the World WOR- Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America's increasingly important role in the world.

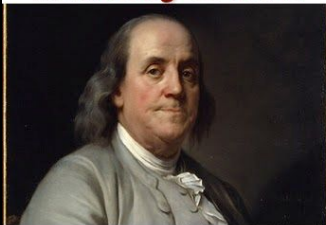
WAR STARTS: OHIO VALLEY



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

Treaty of Paris

Treaty of Paris 1763

- England gains French land from Canada to Florida and the Appalachians to the Mississippi River.
- England gains Florida from Spain.

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
Salutory 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!

PONTIAC'S 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.....

