Chapter 4 Section 4: The French and Indian War

Objectives:

1. Identify what Pitt did to change the tide of the war and what the effects of his actions were
2. Identify what event ended the French and Indian War
3. List what Britain gained at the end of the French and Indian War
4. Understand what the Proclamation of 1763 was and what it meant

I. The British take action
   A. France gains land
      1. Land stretches from the St. Lawrence River in Canada to New Orleans
      2. Great Britain appoints General Edward Braddock as commander in chief of British forces in America
         a. His mission was to drive the French out of the Ohio River Valley
   B. Braddock Marches to Duquesne
      1. June 1755 Braddock started from Virginia with 1,400 British soldiers
         a. George Washington acted as aide to Braddock
      2. British ambushed by French troops on July 9
         a. British are defeated
         b. Braddock is shot
         c. Washington led the survivors back to Virginia
   C. Britain declares war on France
      1. Fighting in north America helped to start the Seven Years War in Europe
      2. French and British fight and conduct raids in North America as a result of the war in Europe
   D. Pitt takes charge
      1. William Pitt was Prime Minister of Britain
         a. Great military planner
      2. Decided Great Britain would pay for the war supplies, no matter the cost, in the colonies
         a. Wanted to avoid arguments from the colonists
         b. Caused enormous debt
      3. Pitt had to raise taxes in the colonies to help pay the debts
         a. The English were already paying 4 times the colonists were.
      4. Wanted to gain control of French controlled Canada too

II. The Fall of New France
   A. The Battle of Quebec
      1. Capital of New France
         a. Thought to be impossible to attack
      2. British found a poorly guarded path
a. **Surprise** attack on French
   i. **Defeated** the French army on the Plains of Abraham

B. Treaty of **Paris**
   1. Fall of Quebec and capture of Montreal **ended** fighting in North America
   2. Treaty of Paris in 1763 forced the French to give Canada and most of the land east of the Mississippi to the **British**
      a. Including **New Orleans**
   3. Britain also received **Florida** from France’s ally Spain
      a. Spain got other French land
   4. Marked the **end** of France’s power in North America
      a. Now power is divided between **Britain and Spain**

III. Trouble on the frontier
   A. End of New France is **bad** for the Native Americans
      1. British **raised** prices of goods
      2. British would **not** pay the Native Americans to use their land
   B. **Pontiac’s War**
      1. Pontiac was a Native American **chief**
      2. Wanted to **unite** all the Native American tribes against the British
      3. Spring 1763 Pontiac and his forces **captured** the British fort at Detroit and other British outposts
         a. That summer Native Americans **killed** settlers along the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontier
      4. War ends in August 1765 when the British **defeat** Pontiac and his army
         a. Pontiac is pardoned
   C. Proclamation of 1763
      1. To prevent more fighting the British stopped **western expansion**
         a. The Proclamation of 1763 made the **Appalachian Mountains** as the western boundary for colonies
      2. **Angered** those that already owned shares in land companies
         a. Already had **bought** land west of the Appalachian Mountains