

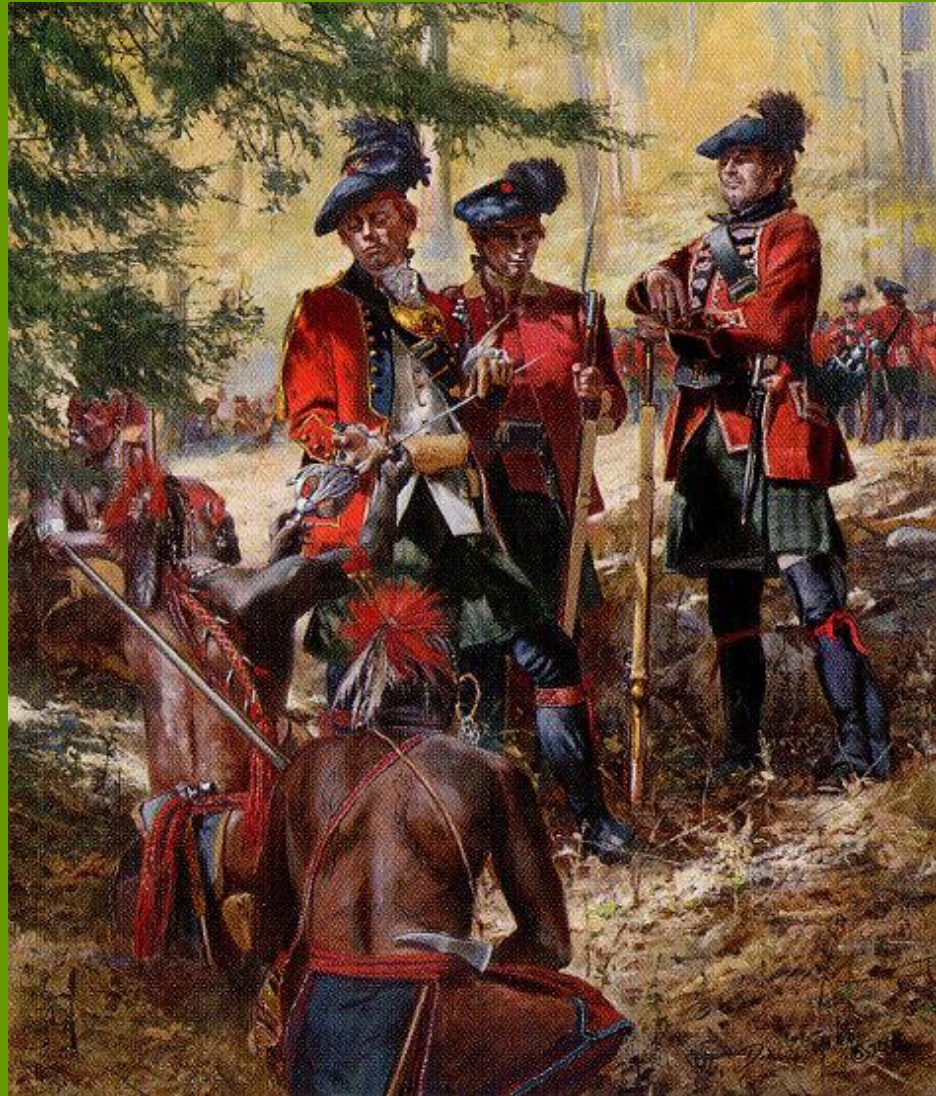
LEQ: Which side did the American colonists support during the French and Indian War?



British soldiers trading/communicating with some of their Native American allies. This image is courtesy of glogster.com.

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British



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The French and Indian War



George Washington was a Colonel in the Virginia militia during the French and Indian War. This image is courtesy of mountvernon.org.

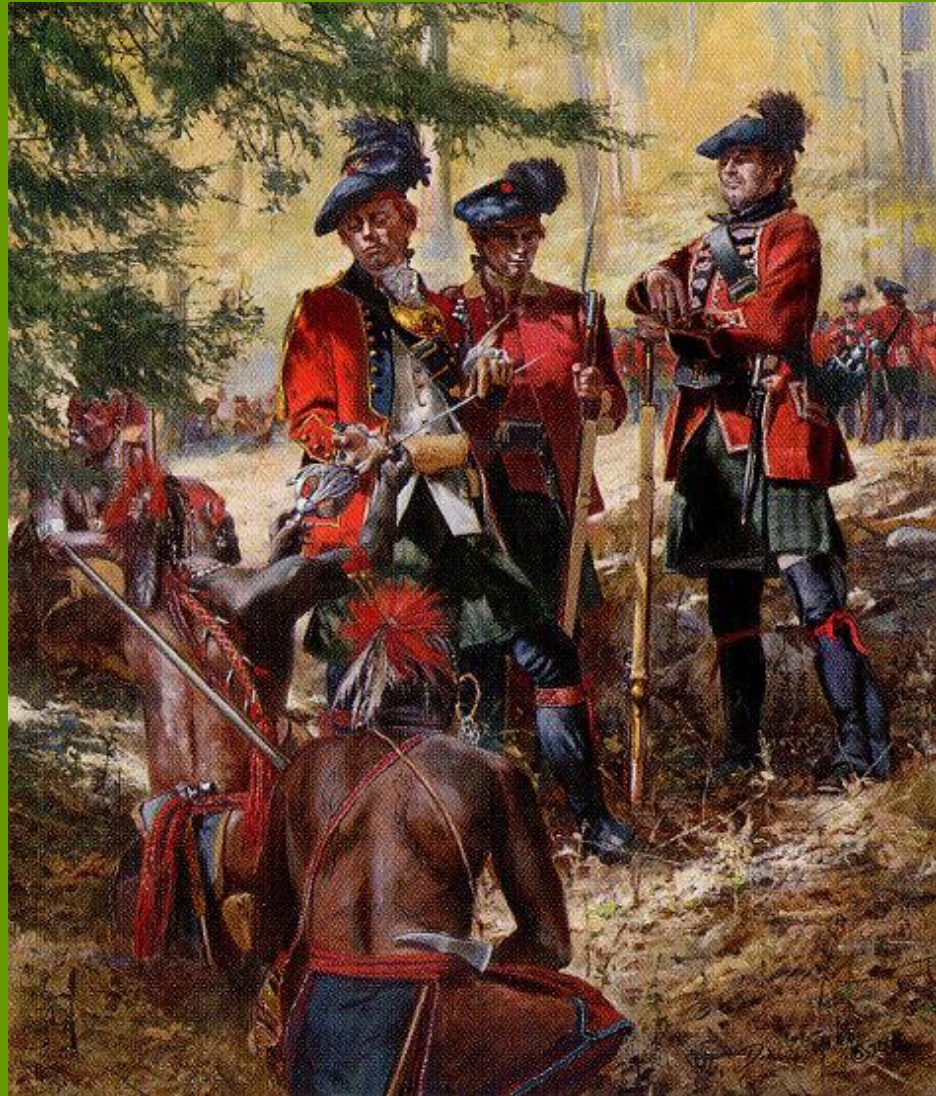
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By the early 1700s, France and Great Britain were competing to be the richest and most powerful nations in Europe.

European Empires, c.1700



France and Great Britain established empires around the world with colonies in North America and the Caribbean. Both also maintained trading posts in Africa and India. This image is courtesy of maps.com.

This contest for power between Britain and France led to four wars in Europe and North America.



The first three wars were King William's War (1689-1697), Queen Anne's War (1702-1713), and King George's War (1744-1748). When they were over neither side had achieved a clear victory. This painting of the Battle of Almansa in 1707 shows a Franco-Spanish army defeating forces of Great Britain and Portugal. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Although the four wars were mostly between Great Britain and France, Great Britain also fought another war from 1739-1748 against Spain known as “The War of Jenkins’ Ear.”



In 1731, Robert Jenkins, was the captain of a British merchant ship off the coast of Florida when he was accused by the Spanish of smuggling. The commander of a Spanish patrol boat cut off Jenkins' ear and told him “Go, and tell your King that I will do the same, if he dares to do the same.” This is not an image of Robert Jenkins. This is an image from a wayside exhibit at Fort Frederica National Monument. This image was taken by Robert Housch on April 23, 2011.

Jenkins was ordered to testify before Parliament and according to some accounts, he produced the severed ear as part of his presentation.



The incident was considered to be an insult to the British and one of the reasons for them to declare war against the Spanish. One of the actual reasons for the incident was that the Spanish wanted the British to stop selling slaves in Spanish America. This image shows Jenkins presenting his pickled ear to British Prime Minister Robert Walpole in 1738. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The War for Jenkins' Ear lasted for nine years and included battles between the English in Georgia and the Spanish in Florida, such as the "Battle of Bloody Marsh."



The main outcome of the war was that the British were able to more freely trade with Spanish colonies in the Americas, including bringing slaves to the Spanish colonies. Most of the fighting in the War of Jenkins Ear took place in the first three years (1739-1742). The Battle of Bloody Marsh was fought on July 7, 1742 on St. Simons Island, Georgia. This is a diorama at Ford Frederica National Monument. This image was taken by Robert Housch on April 23, 2011.

By the 1750s, another war against France was on the way. When this war was over the map of North America would change significantly.



This image shows the Prussian Leibgarde Battalion at the Battle of Kolin in 1757. The Prussians allied themselves with the British during the Seven Year's War. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

This war, known as the French and Indian War in the colonies and the Seven Years War in Europe, resulted in the French losing all their land on the North American mainland.



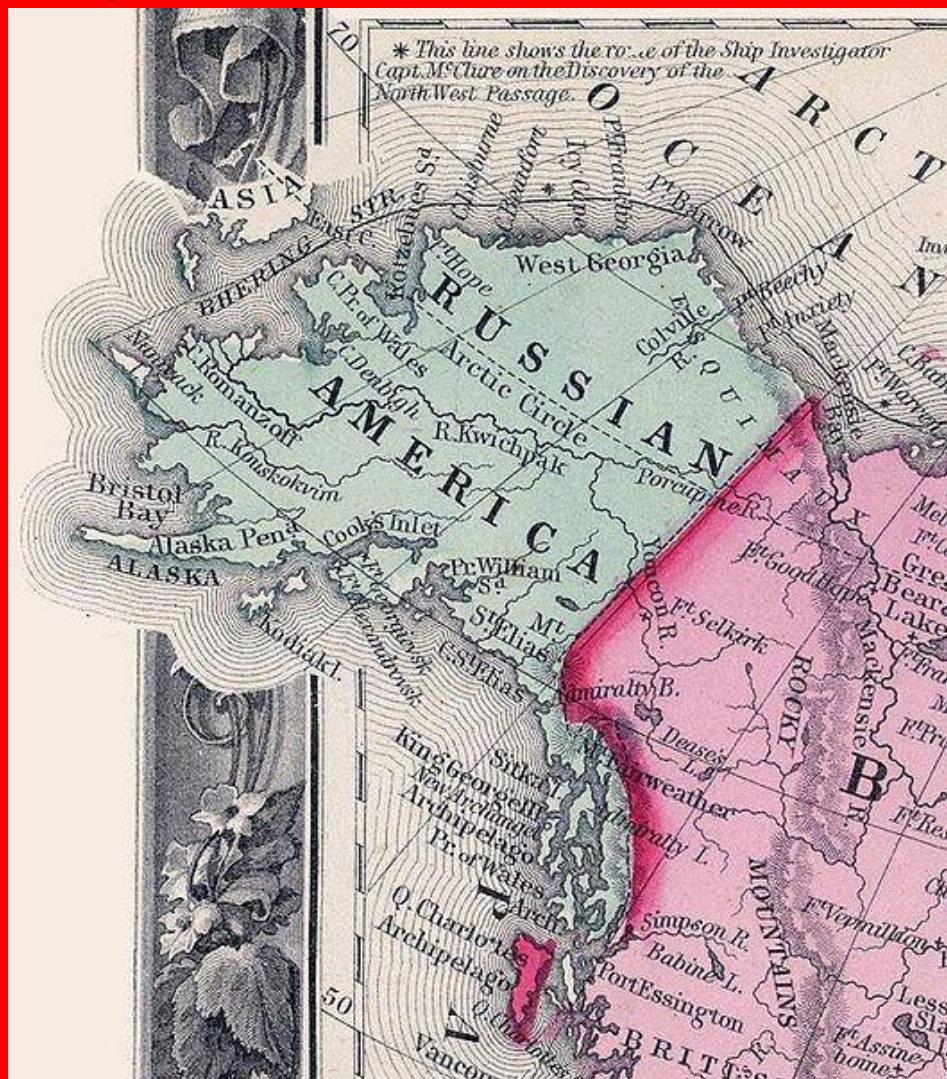
This painting shows the Prussians and the Austrians in the Battle of Kolin, Bohemia which was fought in 1757. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

France and Great Britain weren't the only nations that were colonizing North America during this time.



Russia and Spain also claimed land on the continent. Both Russia and Spain controlled territory in the west. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Russia's fur-trading posts were located on the Pacific coast in the region that is Alaska and Canada today.



This image shows Alaska under Russian control in 1860. The United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. The Russians settled down the Pacific Coast as far south as northern California. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Spain claimed a large area of the Southwest which was known as New Spain.



Included were Mexico and parts of present-day New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and California. Spain also held islands in the Caribbean and claimed the land that is now Florida. The border between Georgia and Spanish Florida was a source of conflict between Britain and Spain. This image is courtesy of open.salon.com.

France and Great Britain, however, were the European powers that clashed most often during this time.



Both the French and the English claimed the land extending westward from the thirteen English colonies. Until the 1750s, Native Americans controlled that land. French and English traders competed for the profitable fur trade. It was not long before their nations would clash over the land itself. This image is courtesy of missarevolution.com.

French settlements, known as New France, lay north and west of the English colonies on the Atlantic coast and inland along the St. Lawrence River.



The French also claimed land in the Mississippi River Valley. New France is shown in blue. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The center of the land quarrel between France and Great Britain was the Ohio River Valley, located west of the Appalachian Mountains and south of the Great Lakes.



Both France and England claimed the Ohio Valley, but the French moved into it first. The Ohio Valley was crossed by the Ohio River, which wound westward to the Mississippi River. Parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia make up this region today. This image is courtesy of warpaths2peacepipes.com.

At the beginning of the 1700s, French fur trappers roamed the valley in search of mink, beaver, and otter.



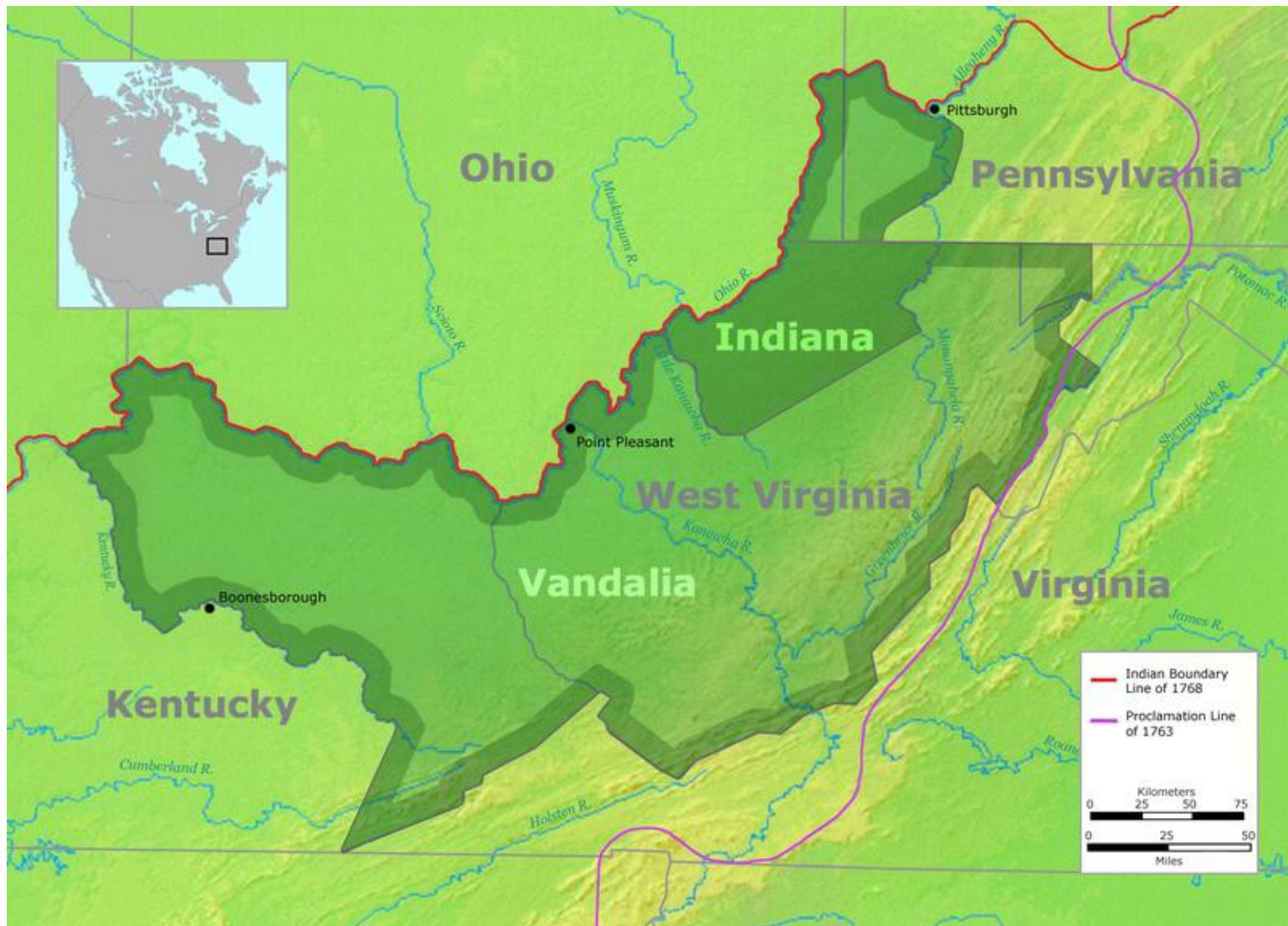
This painting shows French Fur Trappers at their camp in the 1740s. The overturned canoe provided a temporary shelter. This painting by Frances Anne Hopkins in 1869 is titled *Voyageurs at Dawn*. This image is courtesy of Library and Archives Canada.

By the 1740s, however, English trappers from Virginia and Pennsylvania crossed into the Ohio Valley as well.



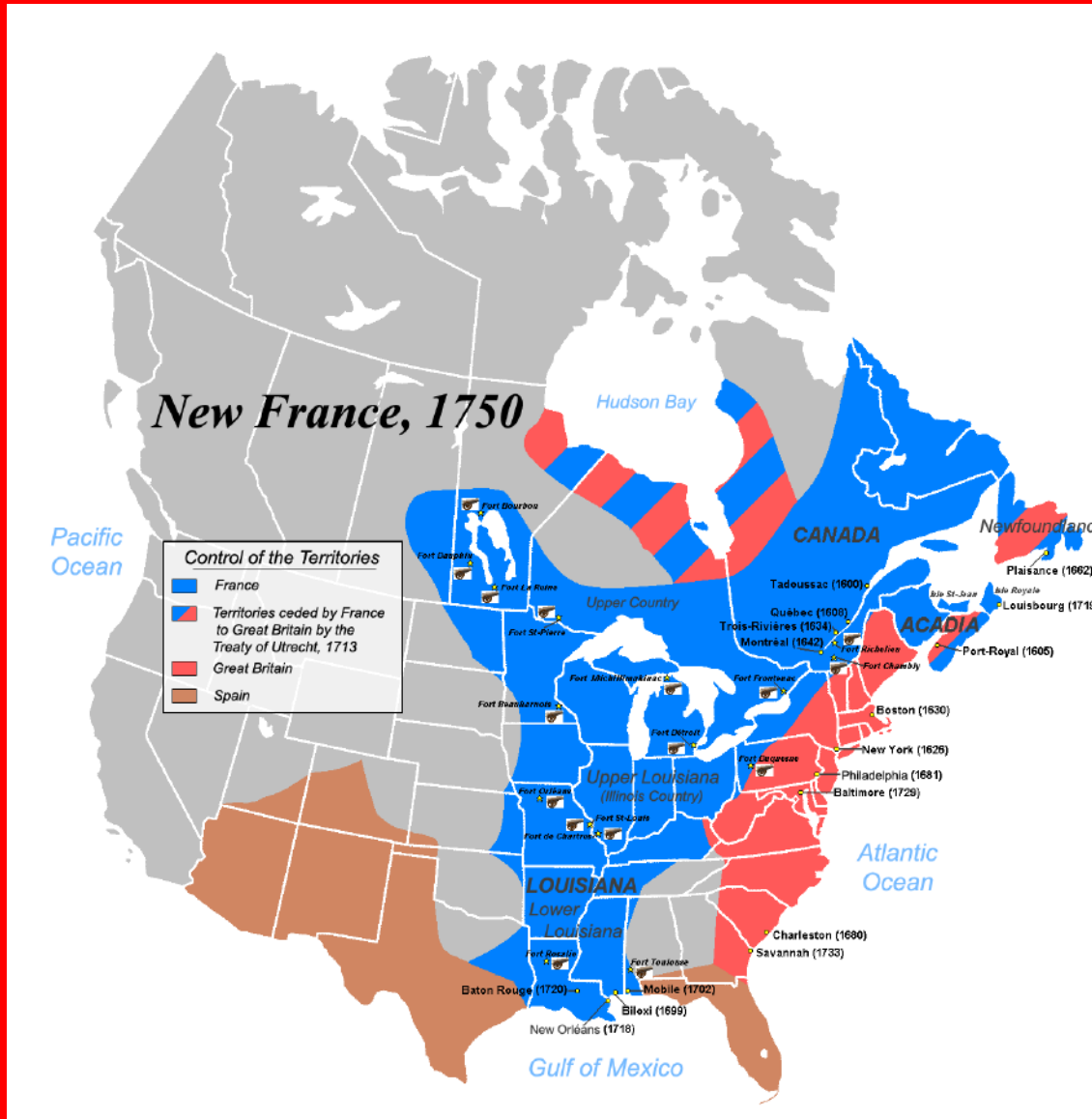
This competition for the fur trade upset the government leaders of New France. This image also called *Voyageurs at Dawn*, painted by Frances Anne Hopkins in 1869 is courtesy of theredcedar.wordpress.com.

Tensions grew when settlers from the English colonies moved west.



Land companies owned vast areas of land that they had been granted by the colonial governments. Company owners hoped to make a profit by selling this frontier land and developing new settlements. Wealthy Virginia planters bought the land and backed these companies. Both the British government and the leaders of New France were determined to protect their claims to the Ohio Valley. This image shows the Grand Ohio Company's proposed English colony of Vandalia. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The French wanted the land in the Ohio Valley because it lay between Canada and their settlements in the Mississippi River Valley.



France claimed more land in what is now the United States and Canada than any other European country. This image is courtesy of shmoop.com.

British settlers wanted to move west of the 13 colonies.



English settlers wanted to move west because they felt with all the immigrants arriving in the east, there was not as much room or land for them to farm. By 1750 a struggle was under way for control of the Ohio region. This image is courtesy of shmoop.com.

Control of the Ohio Valley depended on the Native Americans who lived there.



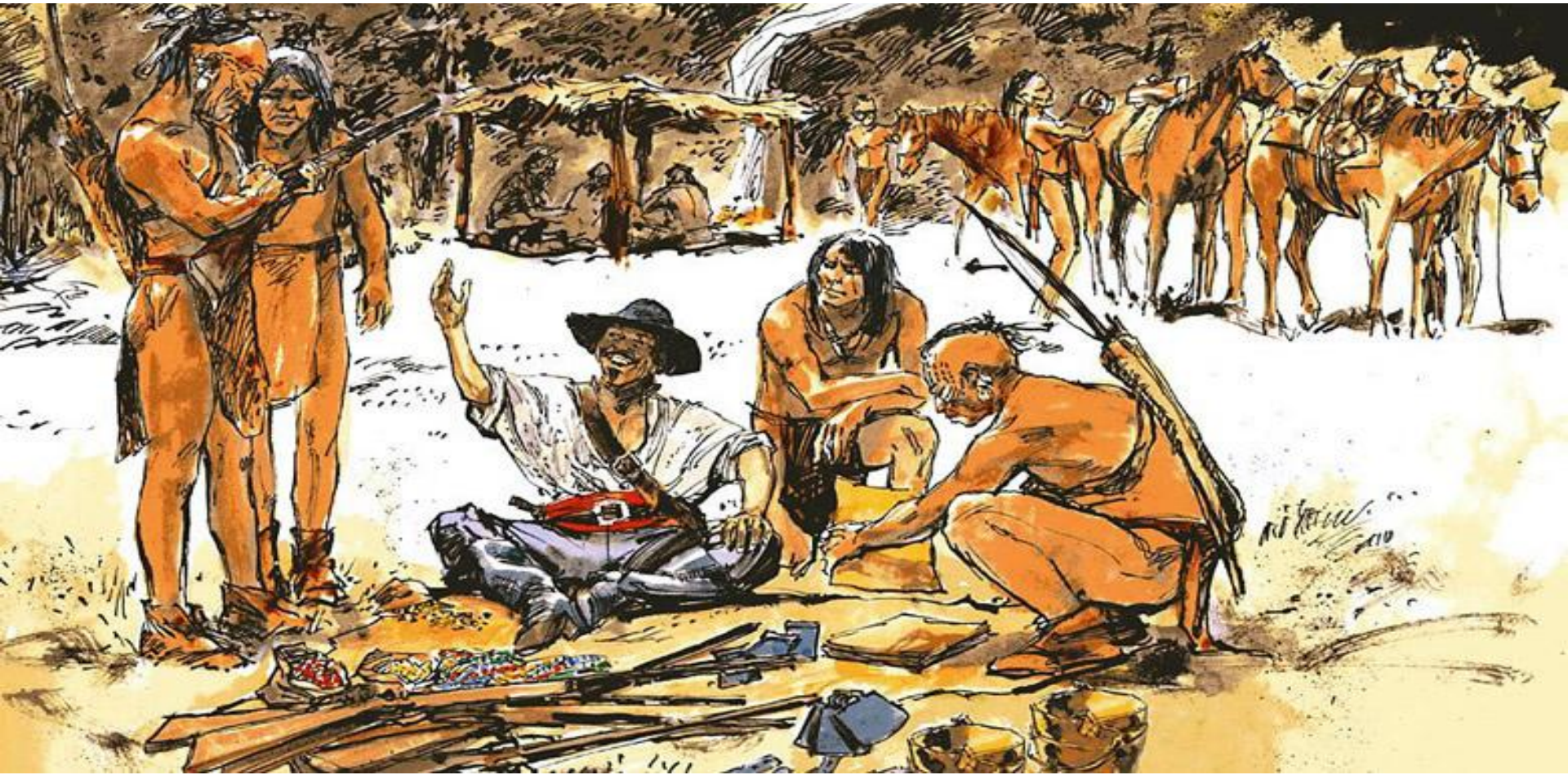
The decision of the Native Americans to support one side or the other was crucial in determining the outcome of the conflict in their region. This image is courtesy of nutmegblogspot.com.

British traders, richer than the French, could offer the Native Americans more and better goods.



This image shows fur trading in Canada in 1777 between the British and the Native Americans. This image is courtesy of core.wordpress.com.

The French, however, offered them something more important— **respect**. Unlike the British, the French tried to understand the Native American lifestyle.



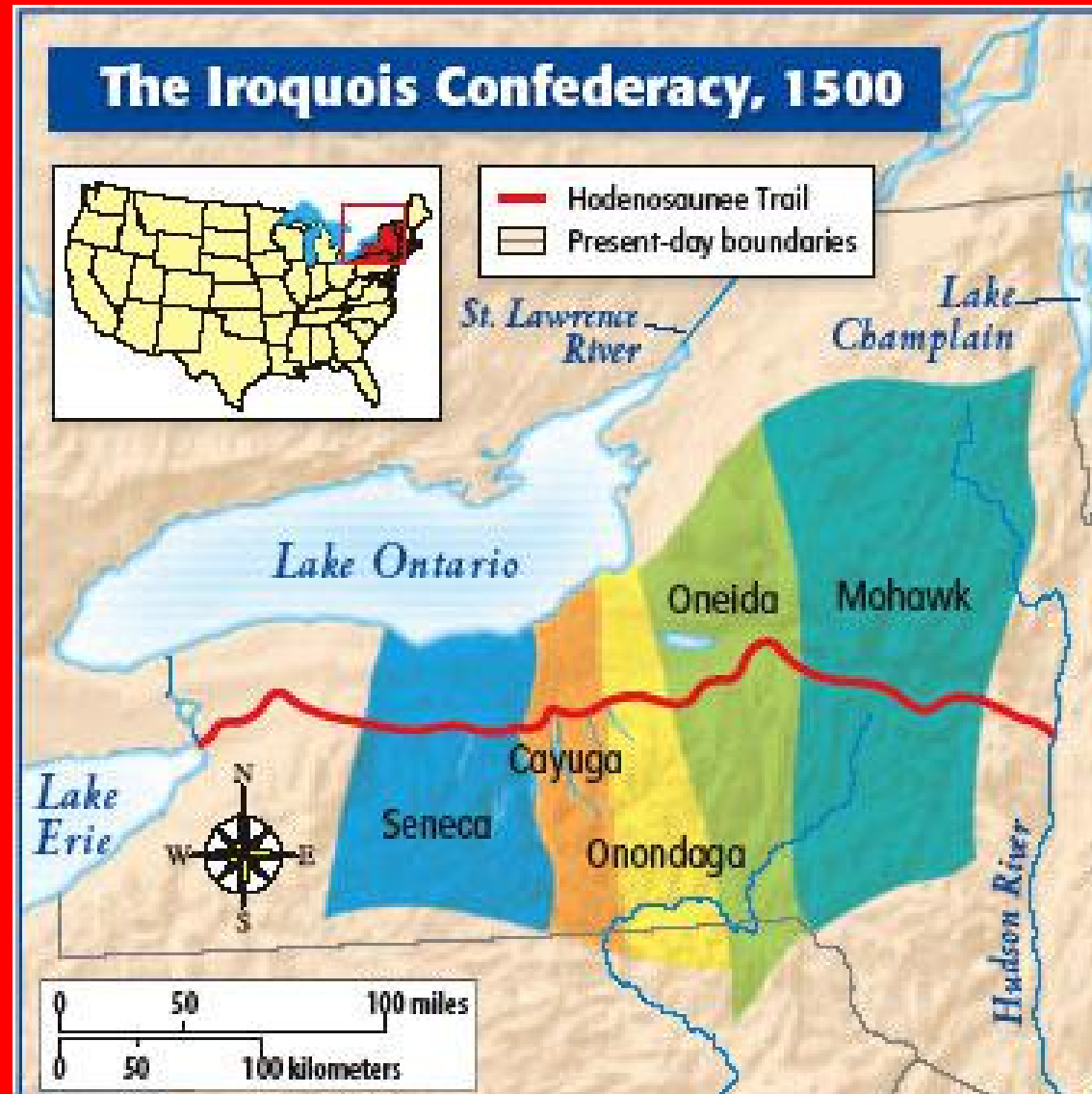
The French were less racist than the British and French fur trappers often had Native American women as their wives. This image is courtesy of texasbeyondhistory.net.

By the mid-1700s, the French had proved more successful than the British in forming good relations with most of the eastern Native Americans.



This image is titled *Arrival of the Indian Allies at the French Camp*. It was created for Alex H. Stephens' *A Comprehensive and Popular History of the United States* in 1882. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

The six nations of the Iroquois League, however, sided with the British.



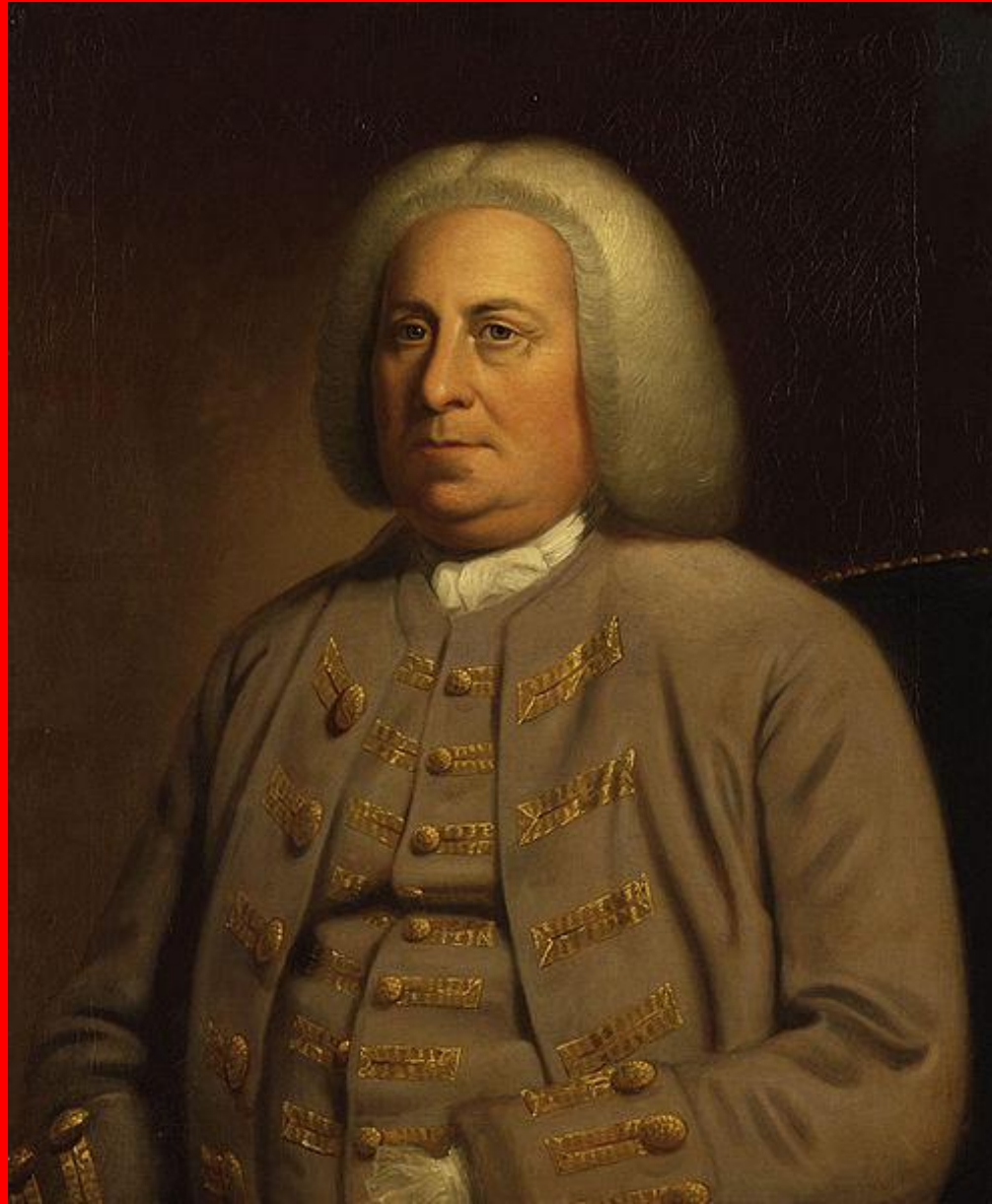
The Iroquois League was a powerful Native American confederation. The Iroquois lived mainly in western New York and along the St. Lawrence River. The Iroquois controlled the fur trade in their territory and all boat travel on the Great Lakes. By 1720, the Tuscaroras were the sixth nation. Their territory was in the southern part of the Oneida's and Onondaga's territory. This image is courtesy of community.weber.edu.

To strengthen their claims in the Ohio Valley, the French began to build a line of military forts.



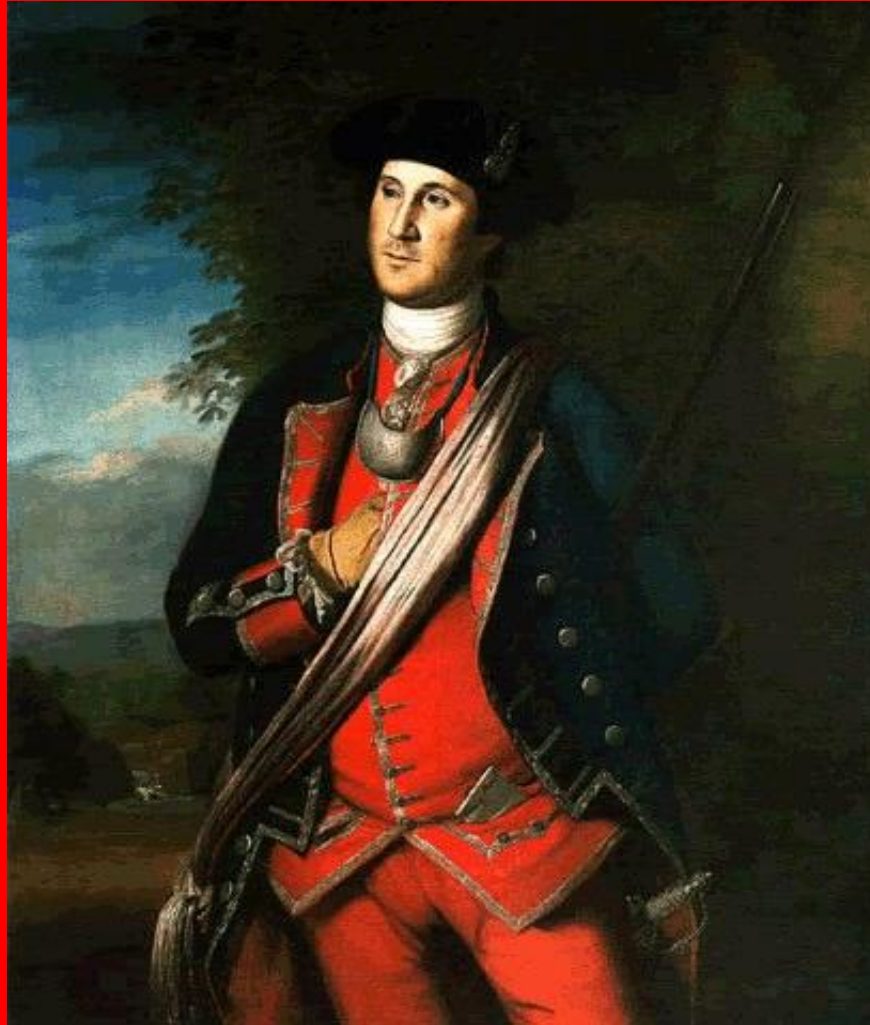
The French forts extended from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. Virginians and other English colonists were furious. The French forts were started to be constructed in 1752. This image is courtesy of ambrosevideo.com.

Robert Dinwiddie, the governor of Virginia, sent the French a warning.



Robert Dinwiddie (1693-1770) accused the French of trespassing on Virginia's territory and ordered them to leave. Robert Dinwiddie sent the warning in 1753. This image by an unknown artist is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A young major in the Virginia militia, 21-year-old George Washington, delivered the message for Dinwiddie.



The French commander treated Washington politely, but he refused to leave, saying that “no Englishman had a Right to trade upon those Waters (the Ohio River).” This image by Charles Wilson Peale, painted in 1772, is the earliest known portrait of Washington. It shows him in the uniform of the Virginia militia. This image is courtesy of explorepahistory.com.

When he returned from delivering his message to the French, Washington was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the Virginia militia and sent out once again.



This time Washington led approximately 300 soldiers to the area of present day Pittsburgh where they were to build a fort. Washington soon learned however, that the French were building their own fort known as Fort Duquesne on that site. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

As Washington and his men marched into Pennsylvania, they met a French scouting party near Great Meadows, about 50 miles from Fort Duquesne.



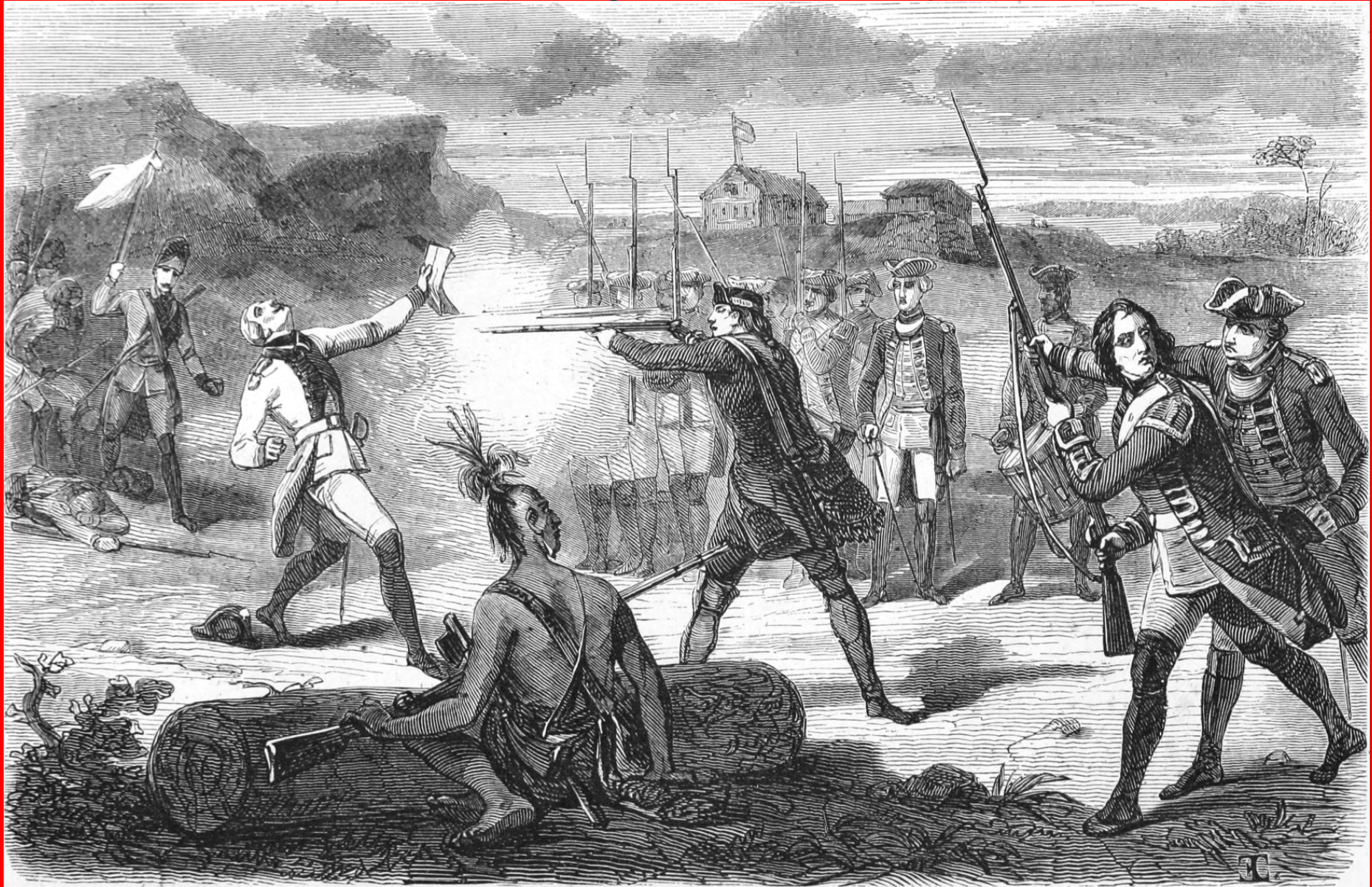
Washington had 40 men in his own scouting party when he found the French in their camp without sentries. Washington and his men easily surrounded the French. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

Washington ordered an attack and killed approximately 13 French soldiers and captured 21 others.



The blue uniforms with the red trim were uniforms for Washington's Virginia regiment. This image is courtesy of alamy.com.

One of the people killed was Joseph Jumonville, a French army officer whom the French claimed was acting in the role of a diplomat/ambassador.



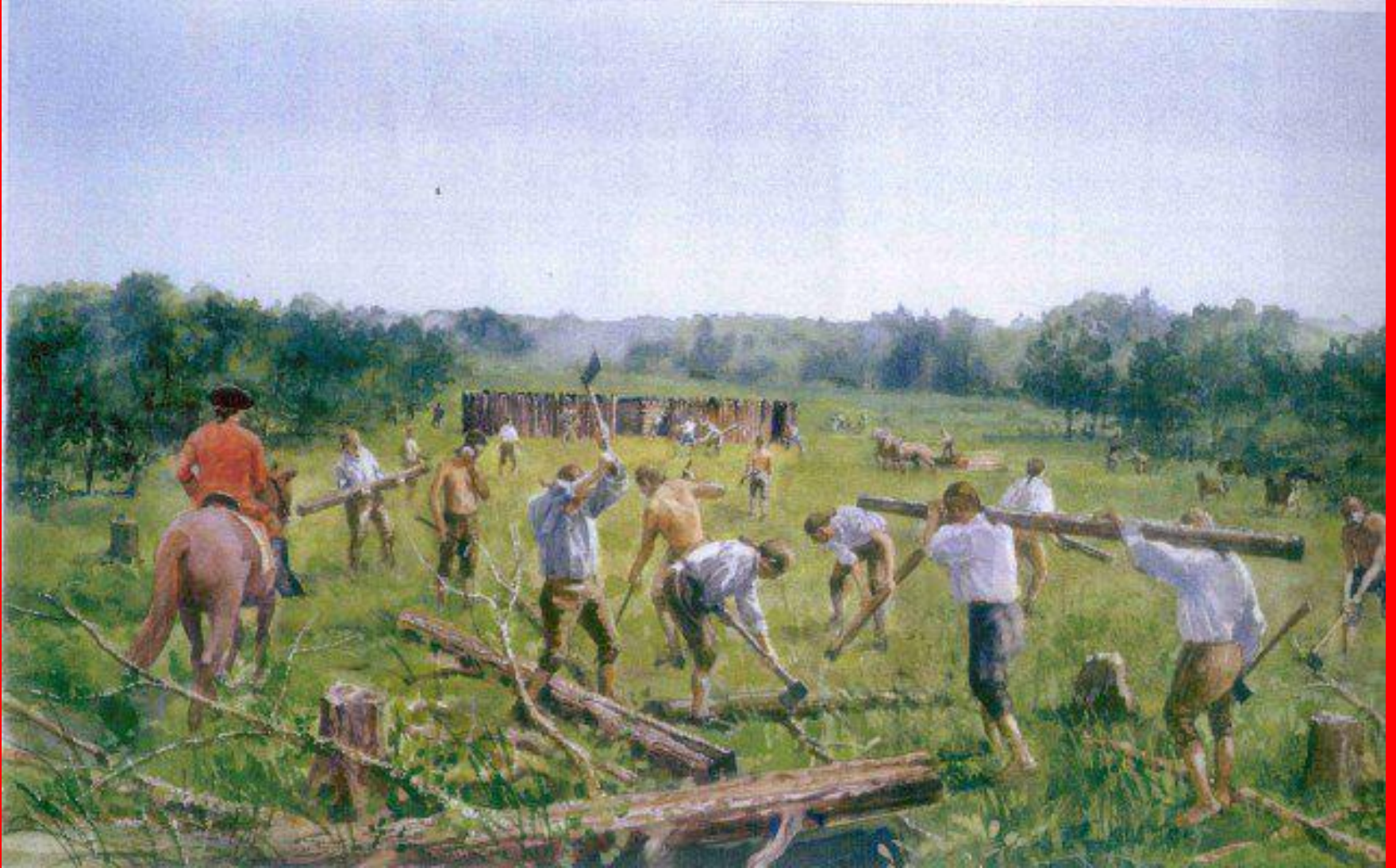
The French claimed that Jumonville was on a peaceful mission to deliver a message to the British to leave the area. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Some accounts claim that Jumonville was killed in cold blood by one of Washington's Native American allies.



Other accounts state that one of Washington's men shot Jumonville. Washington and his men then retreated back to the east. This image is courtesy of fineartamerica.com.

Because the French were swiftly pursuing them, Washington's men quickly built a makeshift fort that they called Fort Necessity.



As quickly as the fort was built, however, French forces numbering approximately 700 surrounded it. Washington received 100 reinforcements and now had a force of about 400. However he was outnumbered. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

Being young and inexperienced, Washington did not build his fort in a very good location.



This picture shows Washington and Fort Necessity in the background. Notice how the ground surrounding the fort is higher than the fort itself. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

The 600 French and their 100 Native American allies surrounded the fort, and Washington and his now 400 soldiers suffered losses.



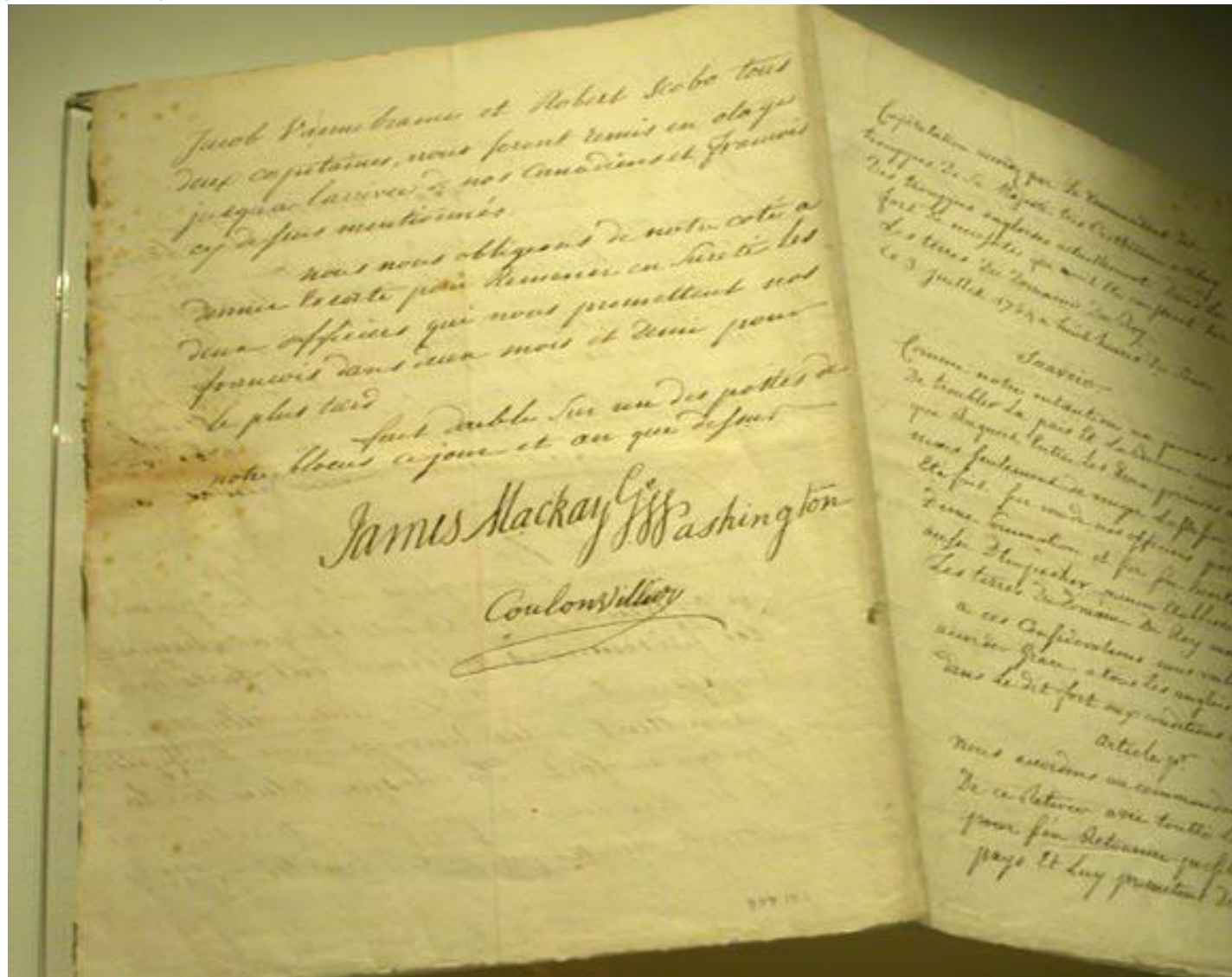
Washington had to surrender for the only time in his military career. Fort Necessity was built in low ground, which was, in fact, a bog. It rained on July 3, 1754 as the French and their Indian allies, who were on higher ground and in the trees fired at Washington and his men who were in the Fort. Washington had 33 men killed. This image is courtesy of Mount Vernon.

The surrender document that Washington signed at Fort Mifflin was one of the events that started the Seven Years War, which was the first World War.



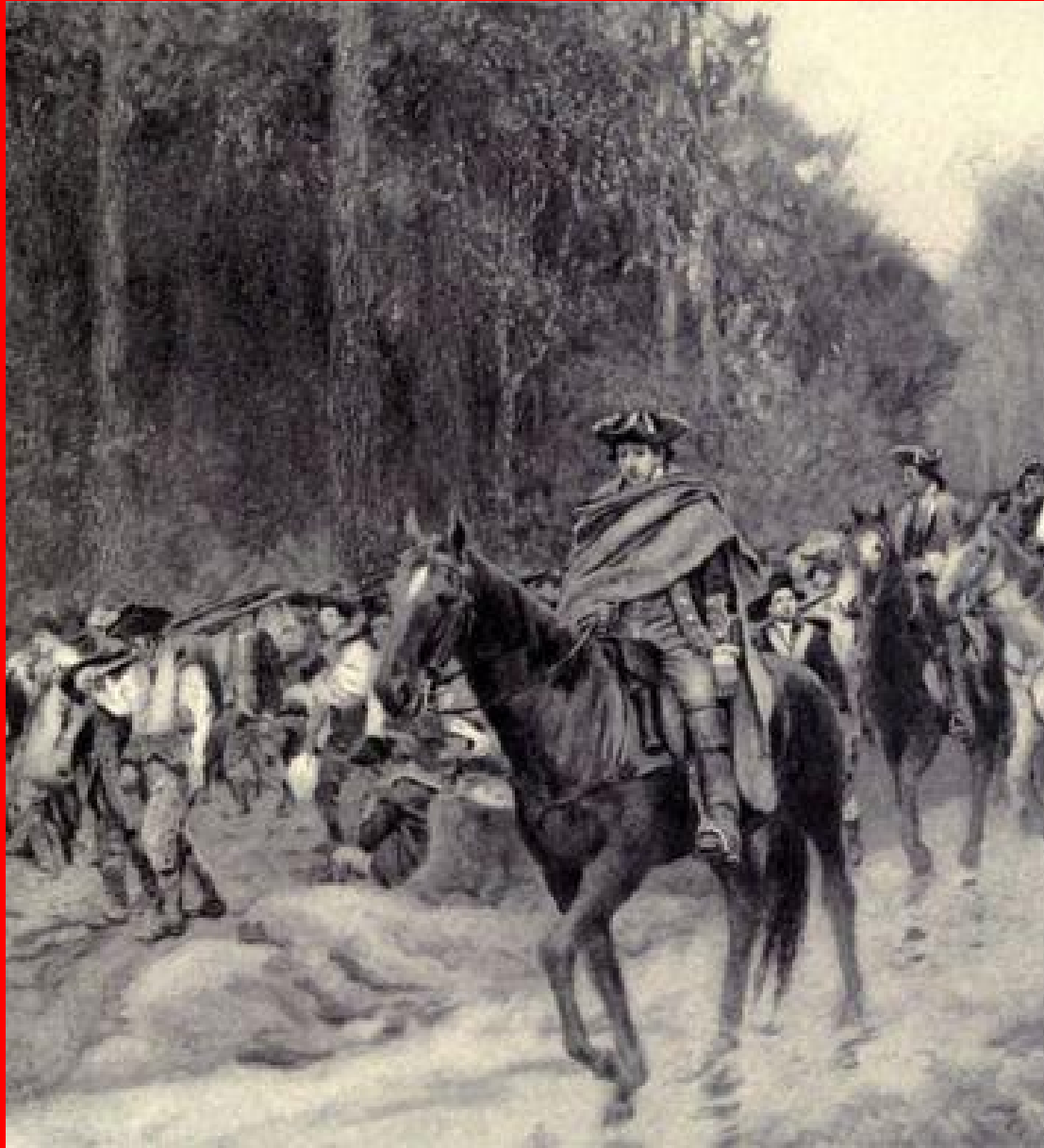
The surrender document, which consisted of multiple parts, was signed at midnight on July 3, 1753 after several hours of negotiation. A British officer, Captain James Mackay, also signed the document. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

The surrender document that Washington signed prevented his men from returning to the Ohio Country for one year, and included an admission that Jumonville had been "assassinated".



The document was written in French, which Washington could not read, and it may have been poorly translated for him. Because the French claimed that Jumonville's party had been on a diplomatic (rather than military) mission, the "Jumonville affair" became an international incident, and the military escalation that followed blossomed into the global Seven Year's War. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

Most of the Virginians, including Washington, were later set free.



This image shows a dejected George Washington leaving the area of Fort Necessity with his men. This image is courtesy of frenchandindianwar.info.

Following Washington's defeat, delegates from seven colonies met in Albany, New York, with representatives of the Iroquois League.



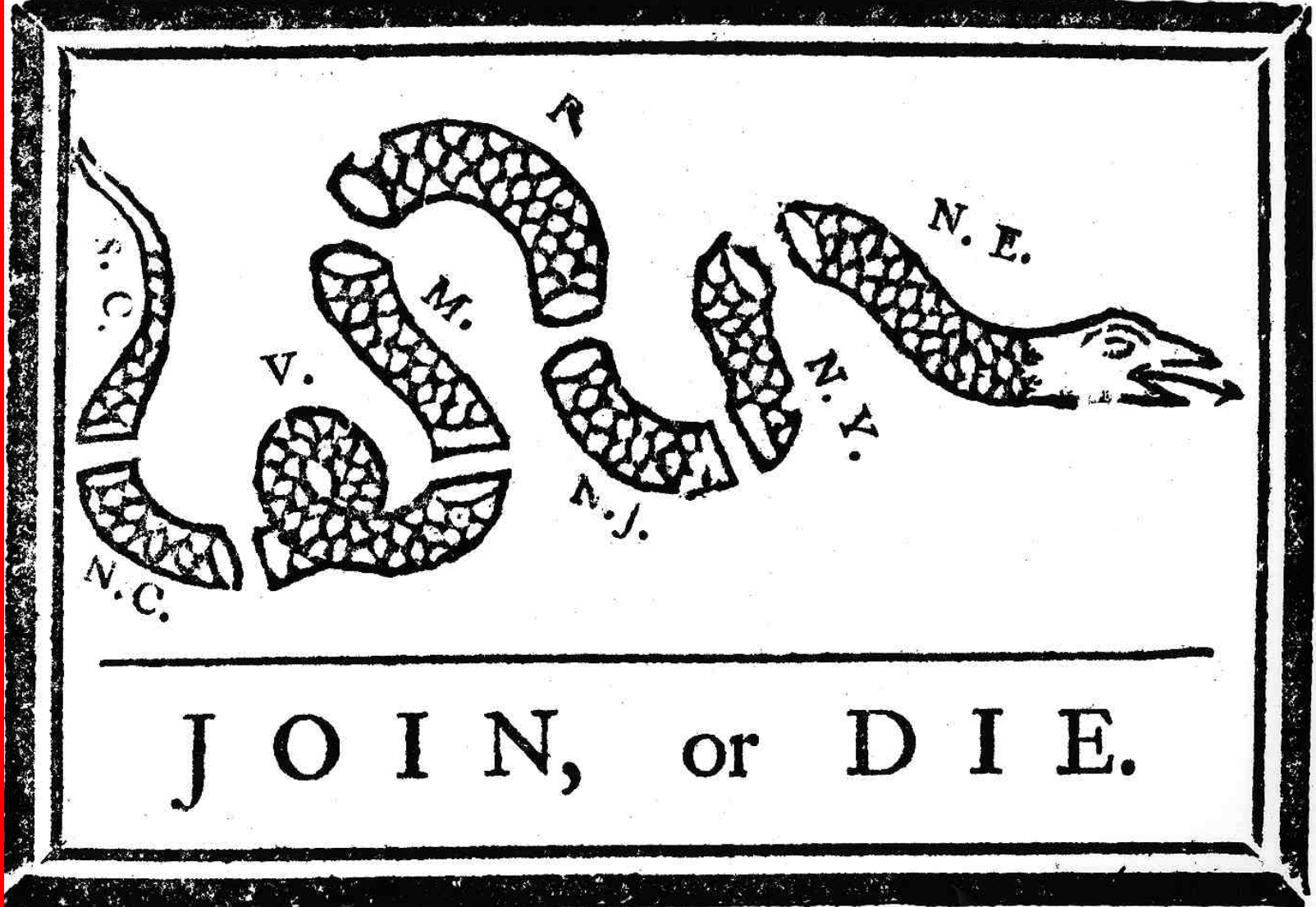
The colonists aimed to make sure the Iroquois would support the British colonists against the French. The Iroquois and the colonists discussed issues of trade and resolved some of their differences. The English colonists met in June, 1754. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

After the Iroquois left, colonial delegates turned to other plans for working together, especially on defense.



They finally agreed on a plan based largely on an idea presented by Benjamin Franklin, the delegate from Pennsylvania. The plan was for a new colonial council to tax their own citizens and to use the money to create a military force for their protection. The council would also manage relations with the Native Americans. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

Franklin's plan, called the Albany Plan of Union, called for a council made up of delegates from each colony, with a leader appointed by the British king.



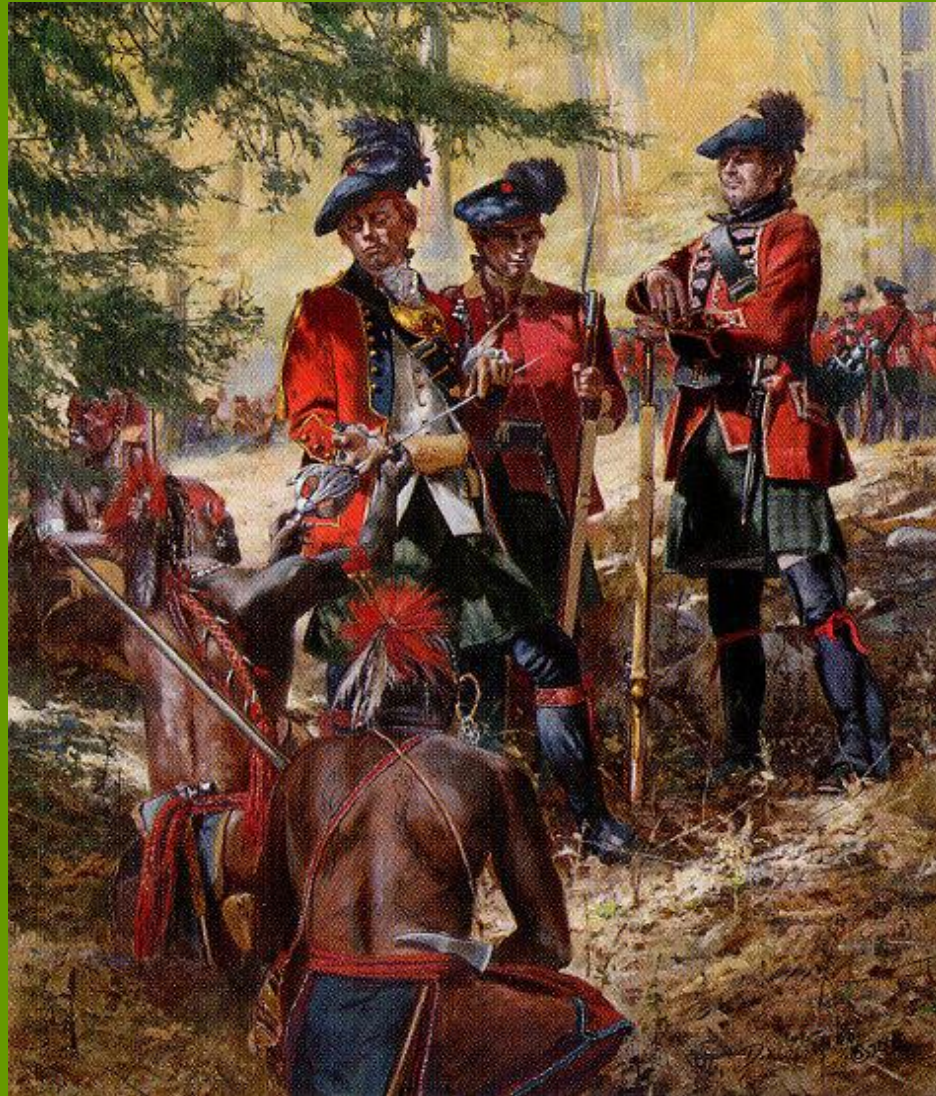
This drawing that appeared in Benjamin Franklin's *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1754 is widely considered to be the first political cartoon in the English colonies. It was one of the first times that the colonies were encouraged to act together for a common defense. This image is courtesy of state.gov.

When the plan was sent to the thirteen colonial assemblies, none approved it.



Each colony wanted to control its own taxes and make its own decisions on military affairs. This image shows the old State House building in Albany, New York where the delegates met in 1754. This image was created by Allyn Cox from 1973-1974. It is located in the Hall of Capitols wing on the House of Representatives side of the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

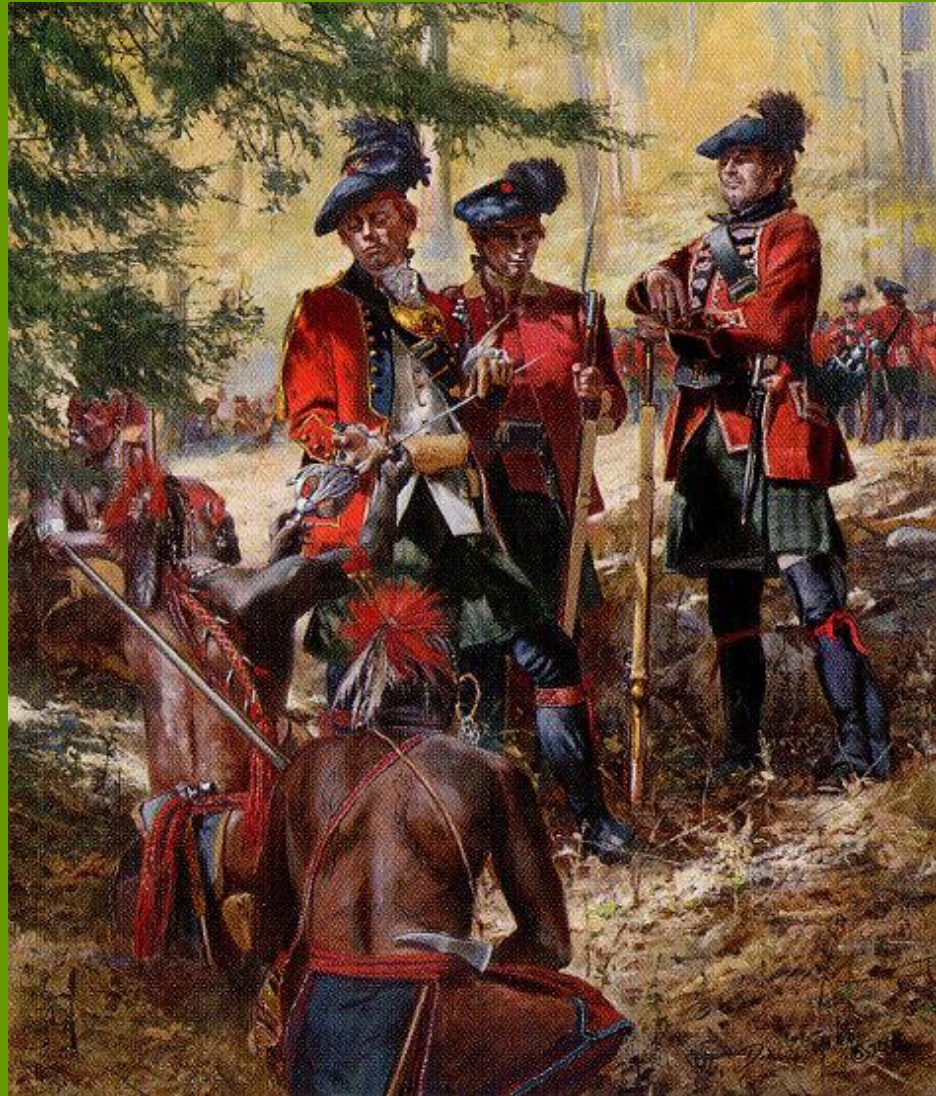
LEQ: Which side did the American colonists support during the French and Indian War?



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LEQ: Which side did the American colonists support during the French and Indian War?

British



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The conflicts in the Ohio Valley were the first steps in the French and Indian War as it was known to the British colonists.



It was part of a larger conflict known as the Seven Years' War, which was fought in Europe and Asia as well as in North America. Several more small battles took place in the Ohio Valley before war was officially declared. This image is courtesy of brittainwars.com.

In 1755 an army of about 2000 British soldiers and 450 colonial troops set out to capture Fort Duquesne. General Edward Braddock commanded the expedition.



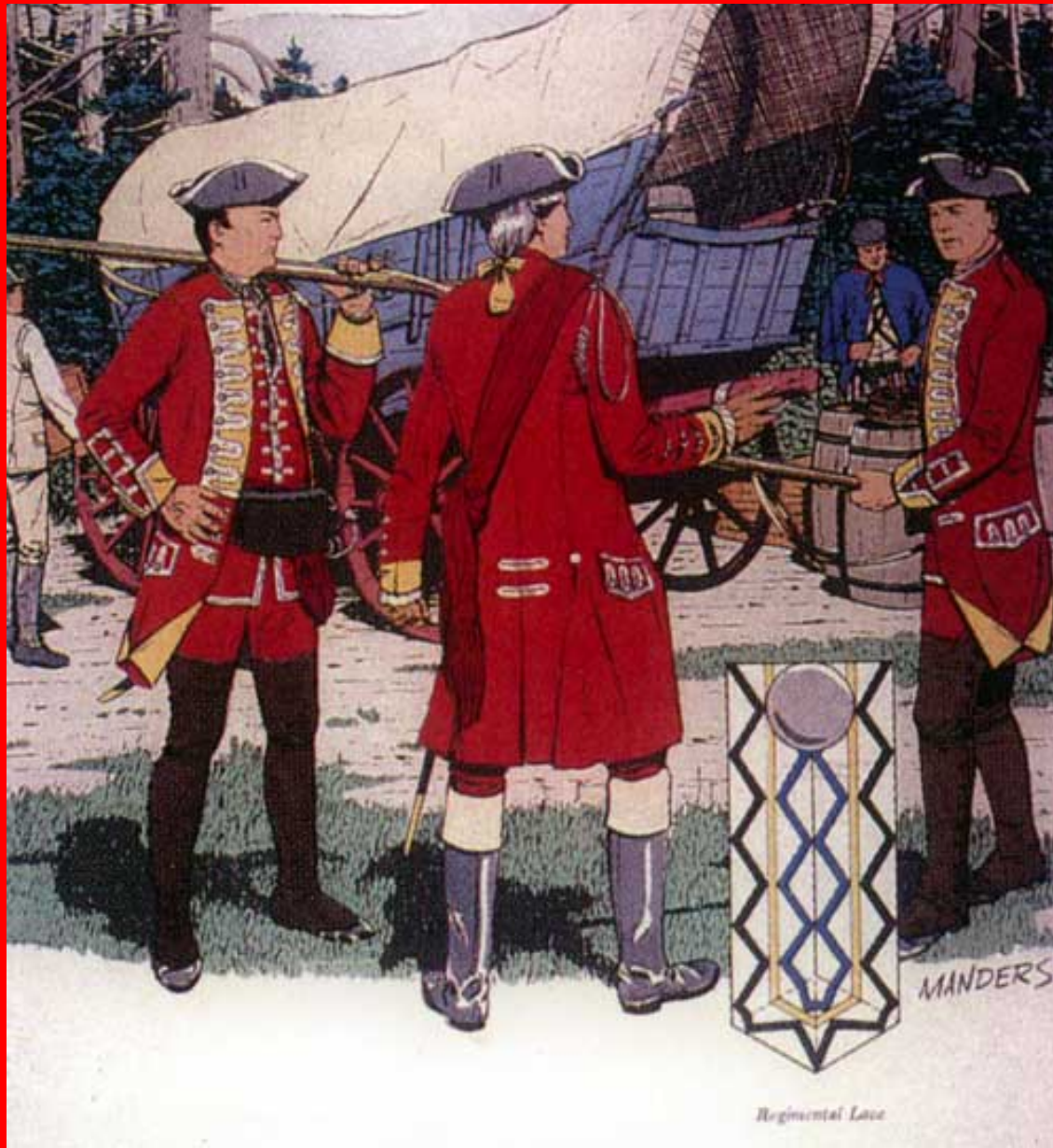
The route Braddock's men took began at Cumberland, Maryland and led to western Pennsylvania. This image is courtesy of assumption.edu.

Among Braddock's aides was George Washington who did not have a command following his surrender at Fort Necessity.



Washington volunteered to be an aide to Braddock and he knew the country since he had been there at least twice before. Edward Braddock is on the left. George Washington is on the right. This image on the left is courtesy of fineartamerica.com. The image on the right is courtesy of [Wikimedia Commons](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Washington_1775.jpg).

Braddock was a brave and experienced soldier who carried a lot of equipment with him.



Some of his equipment included cannon which he hoped to use on Fort Duquesne. He also had his men slowly build a road as they approached Fort Duquesne. This image is courtesy of britishbattles.com.

The French and their Indian allies ambushed the British in western Pennsylvania.



This was not so much an ambush as an engagement where both sides happened upon each other at the same time. The French and their Indian allies surrounded the British in the woods. The British decided not to leave the road, and fought in lines in the road making themselves targets. According to George Washington, many British "Regulars" panicked. The attack took place on July 9, 1755. This image is courtesy of earstohear.net.

About 1000 English soldiers were killed. Braddock himself was wounded and died a few days later.



George Washington, here shown near the wounded General Braddock, formed a rear guard action and helped the remaining British troops to escape. Washington became a hero and was promoted to Colonel of the Virginia militia regiment. This image is courtesy of redstate.com.

Braddock's body was buried in the road and wagons constantly rolled over the grave so that the French and their Native American allies couldn't find it and desecrate it.



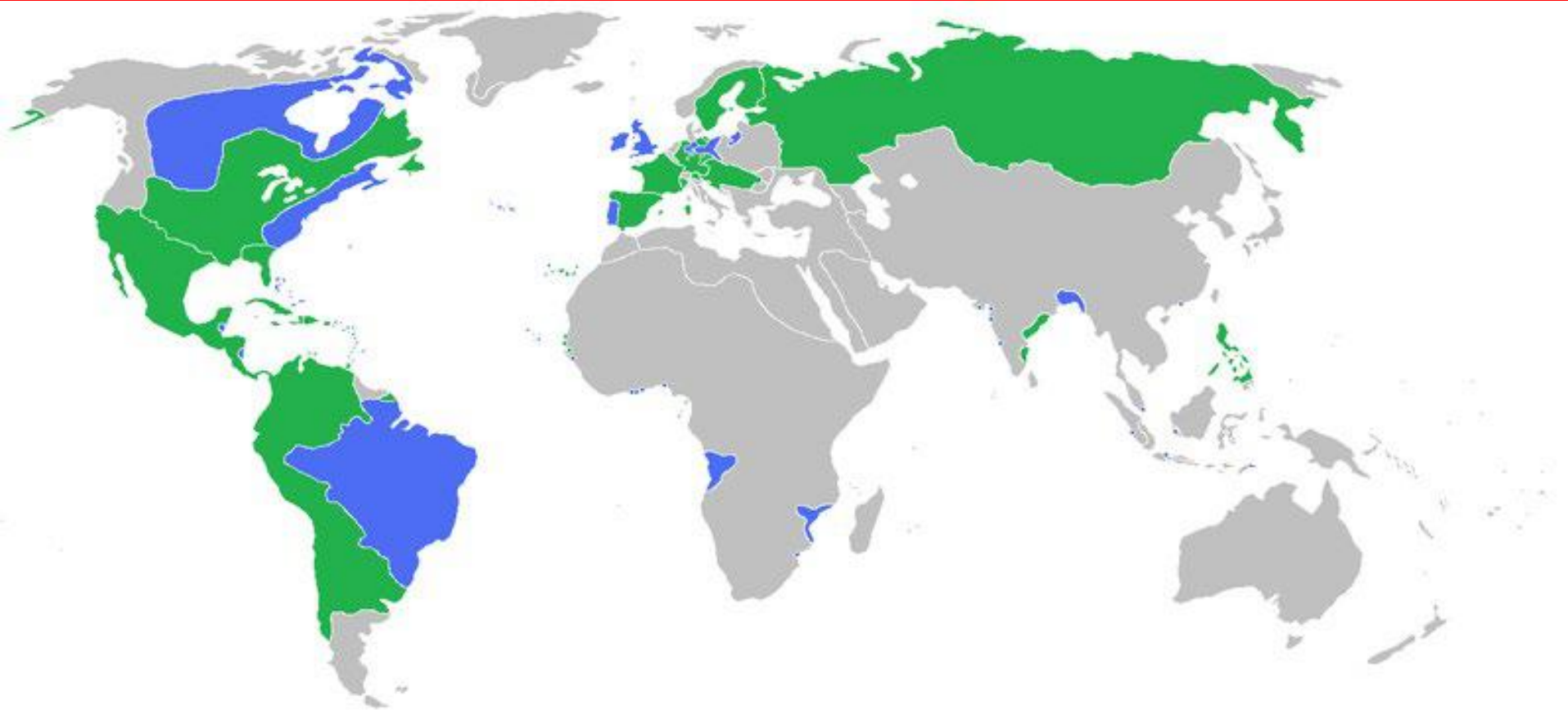
Braddock's remains were found in 1804 by a road crew and were later reburied in what is now Fort Necessity National Monument. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

By the summer of 1757, French and their Native American allies were doing well, and had captured important British Forts on the Great Lakes.



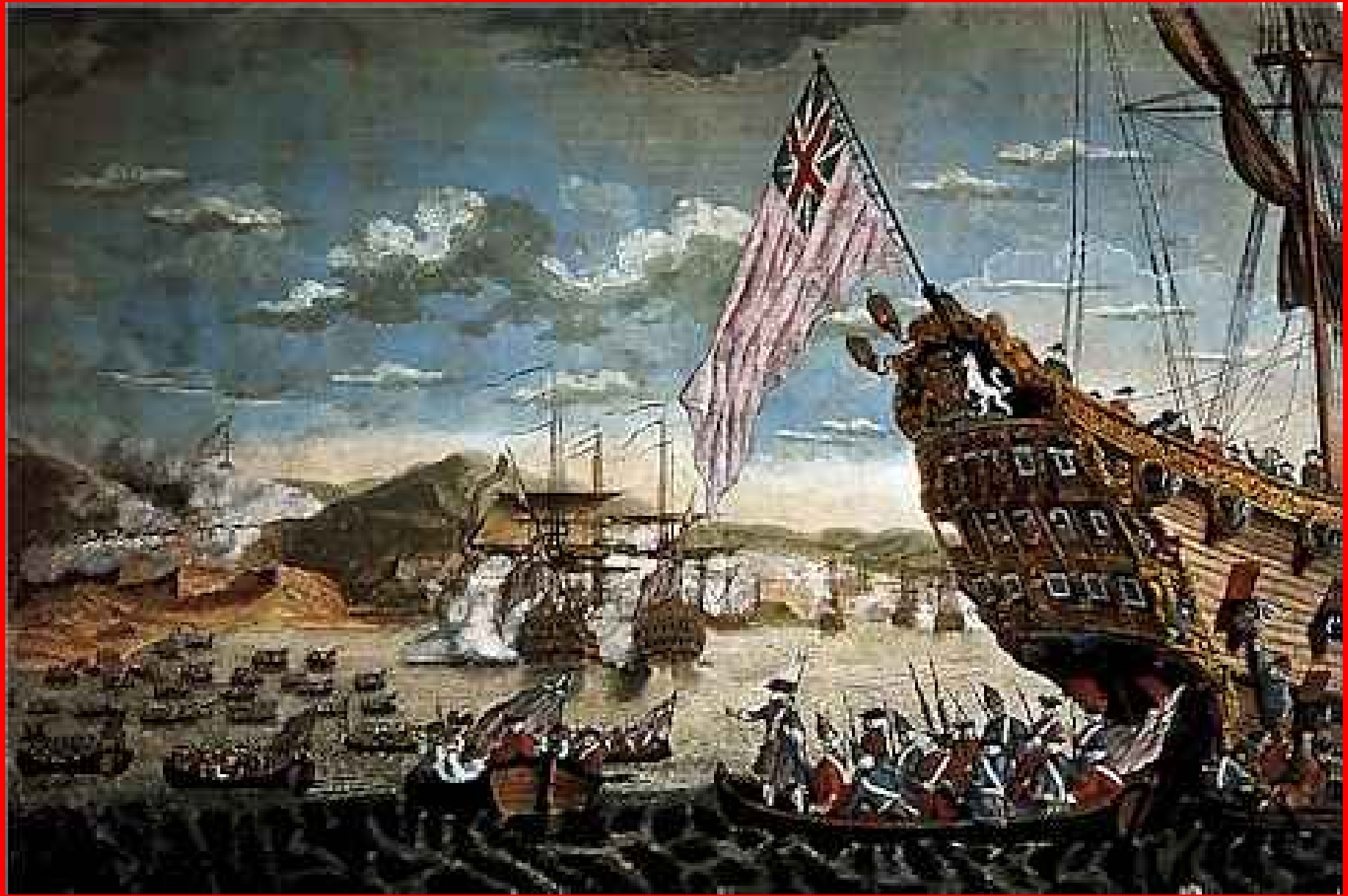
Great Britain's King George II was unhappy about the defeats and appointed William Pitt (1708-1778) as Minister of War. Pitt took control and showed great skill for planning troop movements and strategy. Britain and France had officially declared war in 1756. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The war was being fought in Europe and India as well as in North America. Pitt, however, believed it would be won or lost in America.



Pitt sent troops and the powerful British navy to America, and his decision changed the course of the war. During the next year, 1758, Great Britain won several important victories. Great Britain's allies (shown in blue) included Prussia and Portugal. France's allies (shown in green) included Spain, Austria, Russia, and Sweden. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The British captured important French forts in Canada.



The British captured Louis burg, which was a major French fort on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. This painting is titled Landing at Louisburg. This image is courtesy of militaryheritage.com.

Another British victory was the capture of Fort Duquesne, bringing the entire upper Ohio Valley under British control.



Fort Duquesne was renamed Fort Pitt after the British Minister of War. The town that later grew up around it was named Pittsburgh. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Pitt gave General James Wolfe the most difficult task of the war— capturing Quebec, the capital of New France.



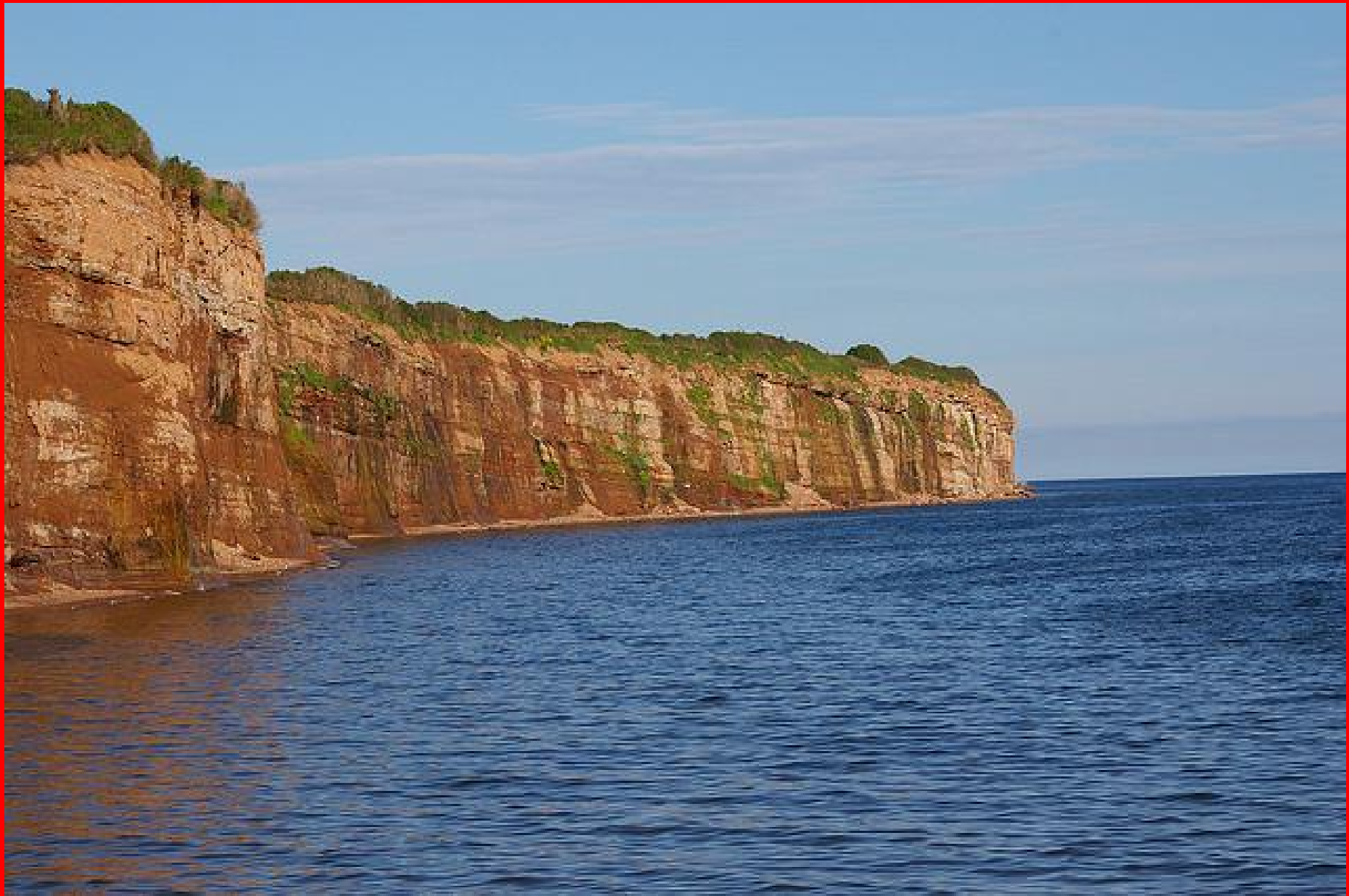
Quebec supplied the other French forts farther up the St. Lawrence River. Taking the city would cut off French supplies and weaken New France. Wolfe was ordered to capture Quebec in 1759. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Quebec was a walled city built on top of steep cliffs that rise above the St. Lawrence River.



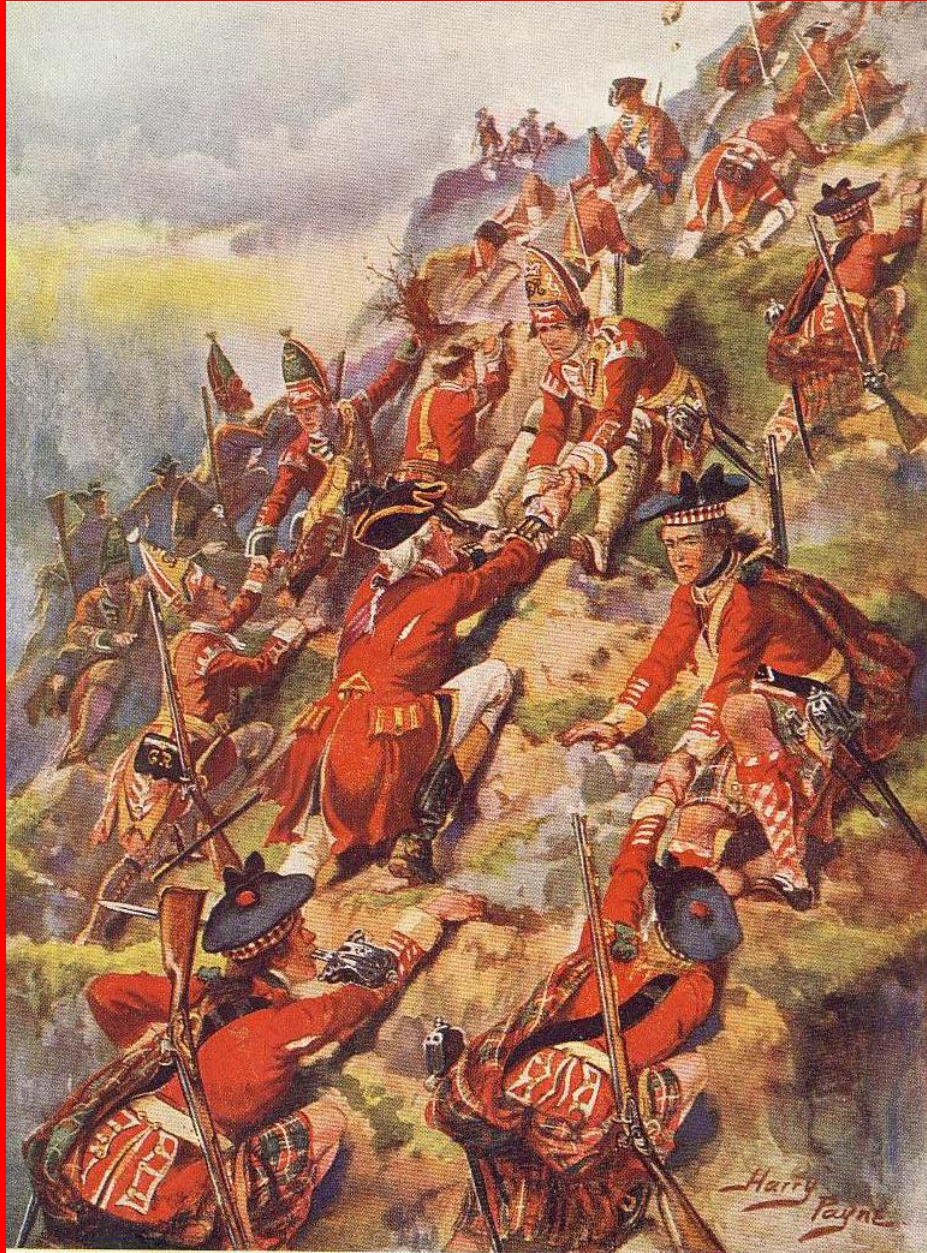
Wolfe brought his fleet up the river— more than 200 ships carrying over 9000 British and colonial soldiers, ready to attack. This image is courtesy of vagabondish.com.

The cliffs enabled Quebec to resist British attempts to take the city for several months.



Any enemy who tried to scale the cliffs was easily seen and fired upon. These are Quebec's Cliffs at Caplan. This image is courtesy of flickr.com.

Finally, Wolfe found a rough, unguarded path winding up the cliffs a few miles away.



In the dead of night, General Wolfe and some 4000 troops inched their way upward along the path. This image by Harry Payne is courtesy of militaryimages.net.

Here is a view of where the British climbed up the cliffs and this location's relationship to Quebec.



The British climbed up the cliff, and then met the French on the Plains of Abraham outside of the city. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The day after they had climbed the cliffs, the British had reached their destination—the Plains of Abraham, a grassy field outside of Quebec.



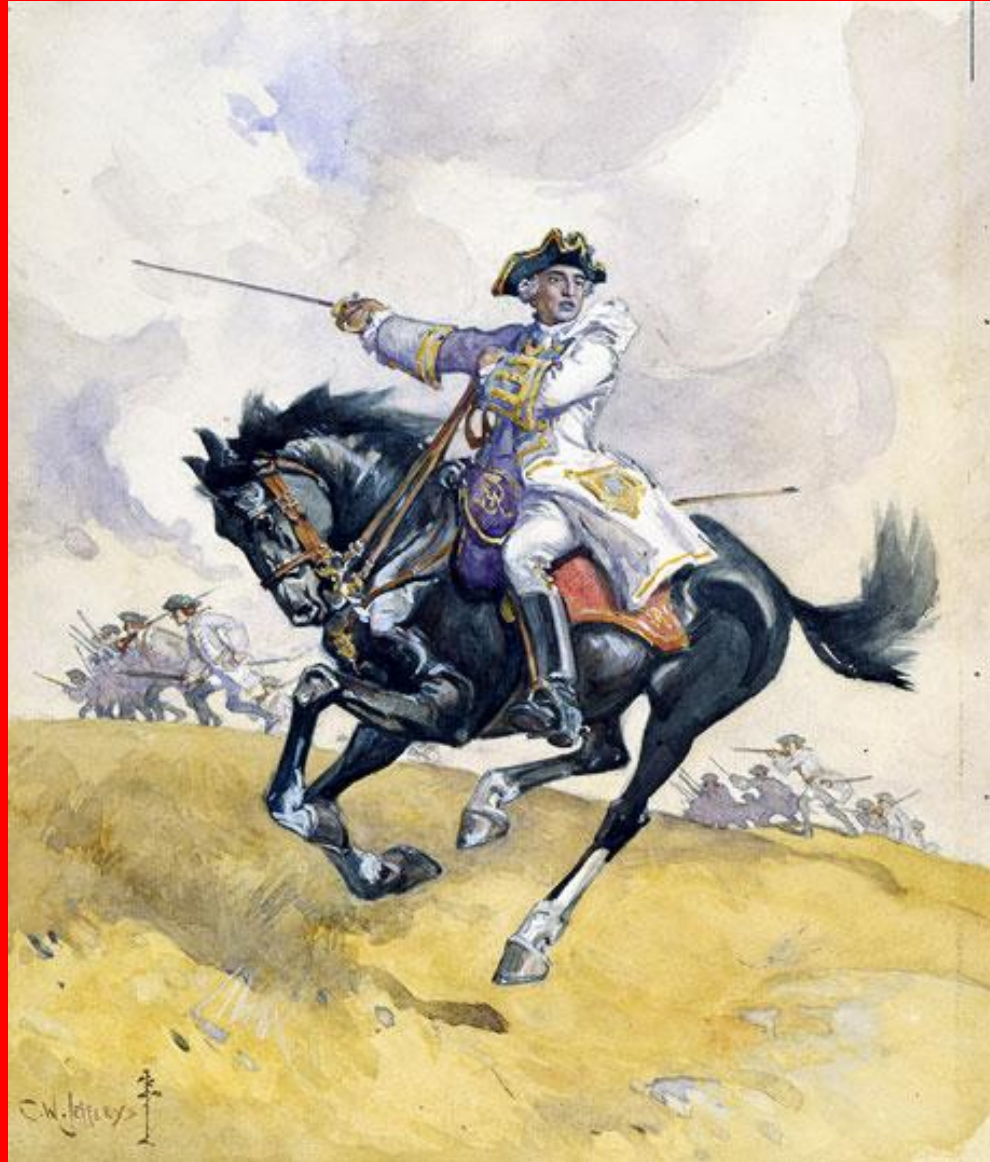
The Plains of Abraham were originally used as grazing land for livestock outside of the City of Quebec. This shows the Plains in the summer of 2000. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Battle for Quebec was fought on the Plains of Abraham.



This image, drawn by a British soldier, shows the British taking their soldiers by boat to the bottom of the cliffs, then climbing the cliffs and fighting on the Plains of Abraham. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

French commander Marquis de Montcalm marched his troops out behind the stones walls of the City of Quebec to meet the British on the open fields.



Montcalm and his men could not hold out against Wolfe's men. This image is courtesy of madmonarchist.blogspot.com.

British General Wolfe was wounded and died during the battle.



As a soldier held the dying Wolfe, a message came that the French troops were retreating. This painting by Benjamin West is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

French commander, the Marquis de Montcalm was mortally wounded in the battle. He rode back to the city.



Montcalm died in the city of Quebec on the following day. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The British were victorious in the battle. The French were forced to surrender.



This image shows the British overrunning the French battleline on September 13, 1759. This image is courtesy of thebattleofquebec.weebly.com.

The capture of Quebec marked the end of French power in North America.



The fighting continued through until 1760, when General Jeffrey Amherst took Montreal, the other major city in New France. With this victory the French and Indian War was finally over. This image shows the surrender of Montreal to the British in 1760. This image is courtesy of uppercanadahistory.ca.

In 1763 the British and French officially ended the war by signing the Treaty of Paris.



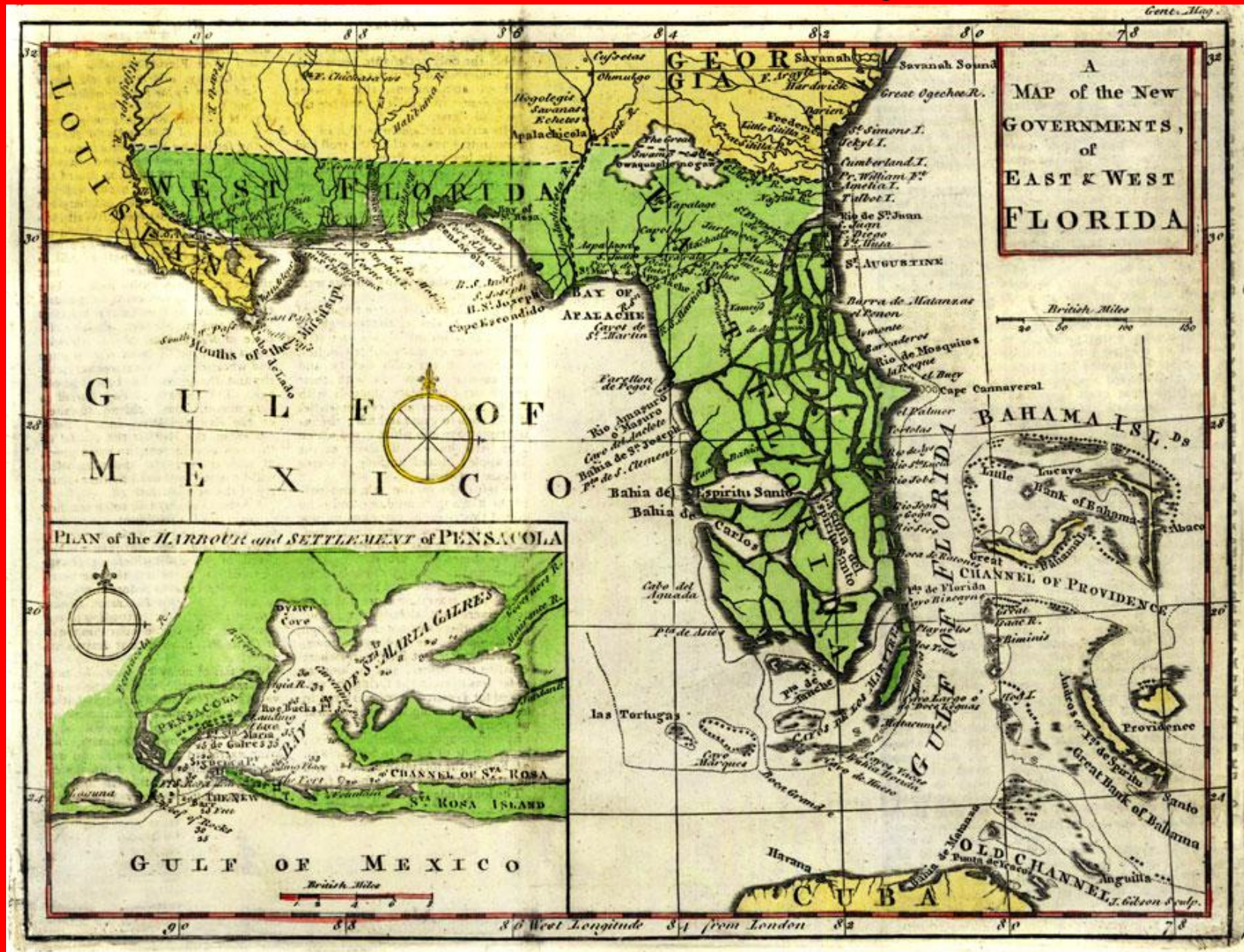
The peace negotiations had also involved Spain. Britain had declared war on Spain in 1762 and had taken control of some Spanish possessions. This image shows the king's palace at Versailles, France circa 1760. This image is courtesy of albion-prints.com.

With the treaty, Britain now ruled New France (Canada), the Ohio Valley, and all French lands east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of New Orleans.



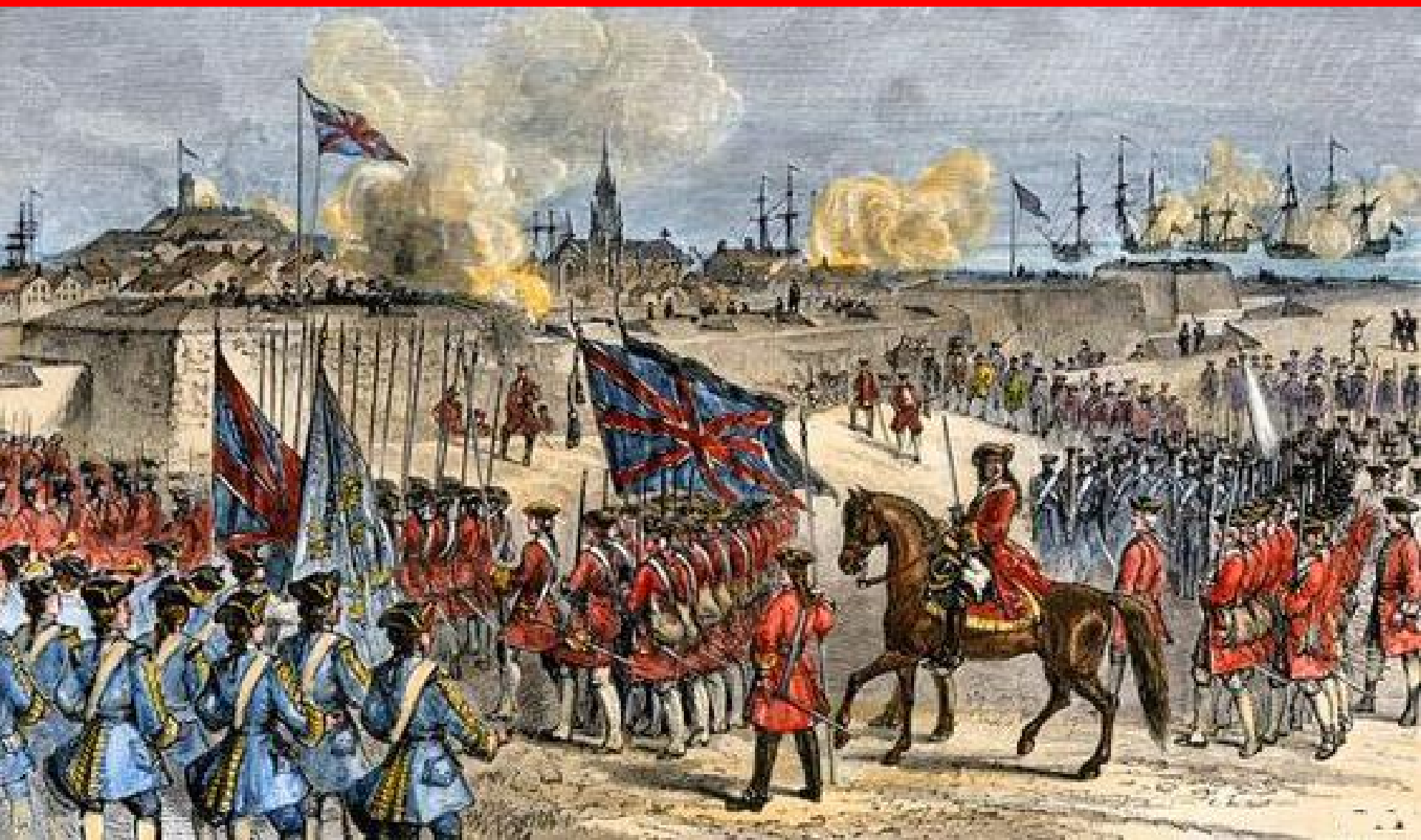
France kept only its sugar colonies in the Caribbean and two small fishing islands near Canada. This image is courtesy of sjsapush.com.

Spain, which had entered the war on the French side, had to give Florida to Great Britain.



To repay Spain for its losses, France transferred the Louisiana Territory—including New Orleans—to Spain. This map shows the new governments of East of West Florida in 1763. It is courtesy of usf.edu.

For the French, defeat was bitter. France was left with no land on the North American continent.



Many people in Canada still speak French today. This is a reminder of their occupation of a large part of land in North America. This image shows the surrender of Louisburg to the British in 1758. This image is courtesy of alamy.com.

The war is over, but it cost a lot of money for which countries have to pay off debts.



This painting shows the Fall of the Fortress of Kolberg in Prussia (Germany) in 1761 to Russian soldiers. This image was created in 1852 by A. Kotsebu (1815-1889). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The British think their American colonists should pay their share for the war. The Americans will disagree.



This image is courtesy of antiquemaps-fair.com.

The American Revolution will eventually begin.



This engraving was by a Boston silversmith named Paul Revere. It shows British troops firing on American citizens in an event which became known as the "Boston Massacre." This image is courtesy of bostonmassacre.net.

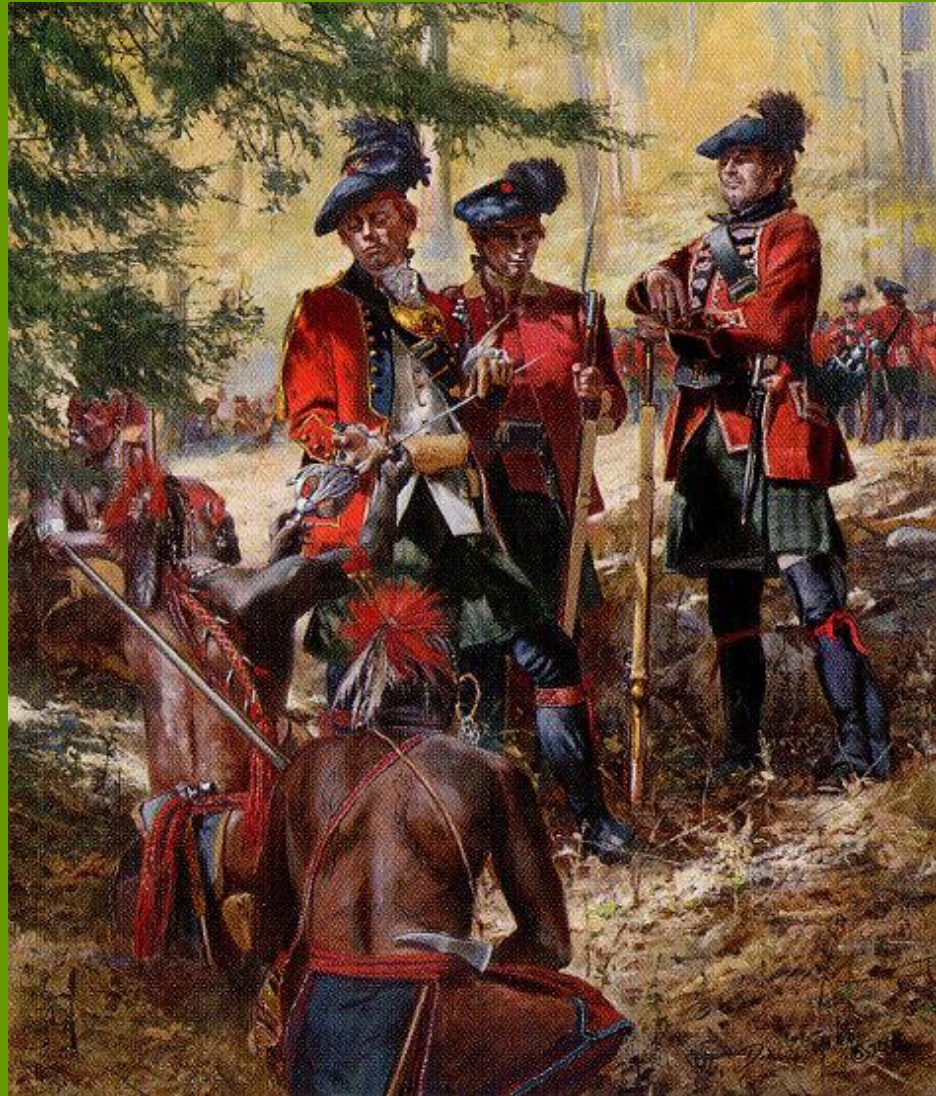
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