Key Ideas

**BEFORE, YOU LEARNED**
The French had set up colonies and established a trading relationship with the native peoples of North America.

**NOW YOU WILL LEARN**
Land claims and rivalry among European powers, settlers, and Native Americans led to a war that united the colonies against a common enemy.

**Vocabulary**

**TERMS & NAMES**
- **Pontiac's Rebellion** Native American revolt against the British colonies
- **French and Indian War** war of 1754–1763 between Britain, France, and their allies for control of North America
- **Albany Plan of Union** first formal proposal to unite the colonies
- **Battle of Quebec** battle that led to the British victory in the French and Indian War
- **Treaty of Paris (1763)** treaty that ended the war between France and Britain
- **Proclamation of 1763** British declaration that forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachians

**BACKGROUND VOCABULARY**
- **pact** formal agreement; a bargain
- **smallpox** highly infectious and often fatal disease

**Visual Vocabulary**
Battle of Quebec

**Reading Strategy**
Re-create the table shown at right. As you read and respond to the KEY QUESTIONS, use the table to show why Native Americans became involved in European conflicts.


**CAUSES & EFFECTS**

<table>
<thead>
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The French and Indian War

One American's Story
Chief Pontiac was a leader of the Ottawa, a Native American group. When the British took over French forts in the Great Lakes area, Pontiac led his people in raids against them. This conflict is known as Pontiac's Rebellion (1763-1764). Addressing his followers, Pontiac said:

PRIMARY SOURCE
"It is important for us, my brothers, that we exterminate from our lands this nation which seeks only to destroy us. Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer."

—Pontiac, quoted in Pontiac and the Indian Uprising

Pontiac's rebellion followed the French and Indian War, in which French forces fought British forces in North America. Each side had Native American allies.

Europeans in Native American Lands

**KEY QUESTION** Why were Native Americans involved in conflicts between Europeans?

The English and the French created rival empires in North America. The competition between these two European powers often led to war.

**France Claims Western Lands** The French claimed the Ohio River valley, the Mississippi River valley, and the Great Lakes region. The French territory of Louisiana, claimed by La Salle in 1682, stretched from the Ohio River valley to the Rocky Mountains. They called these lands "New France." Some Europeans in New France were fur traders. Others were Jesuit (JEHZH•oo•ihT) priests working to convert Native Americans to Christianity.
Native American Alliances The English competed with the French for furs. Different Native American groups also competed to supply furs to the Europeans. The fur trade created economic and military alliances between the Europeans and their Native American trading partners.

These alliances dragged the trading partners into each other’s wars. In the 1600s and 1700s, European wars between France and England fueled wars in their colonies. Neither side won a clear victory in these conflicts.

\( \text{CAUSES AND EFFECTS} \) Explain why Native Americans were involved in conflicts between Europeans.

War Begins and Spreads

\( \text{KEY QUESTION} \) What alliances fought in the French and Indian War?

Just beyond the Appalachian Mountains, the Ohio River valley began attracting Pennsylvania fur traders and Virginia land companies. As more British colonists arrived in the area, the French feared losing control of the rivers that linked their Canadian and Louisiana settlements. With tensions mounting, the stage was set for the nine-year-long French and Indian War.

War in the Ohio River Valley The French sent troops to expel the British traders and to build forts to protect the region. This upset the Virginia colony, which claimed the land. In 1753, the governor of Virginia sent a force led by a 21-year-old major named George Washington to tell the French to leave.

Washington neared Fort Duquesne (du•KAYN), a French fort at the forks of the Ohio River, where Pittsburgh now stands. He built a small fort, Fort Necessity. Following Washington’s surprise attack on a French force, the French and their allies attacked Fort Necessity on July 3, 1754. Washington retreated to Virginia. The French and Indian War had begun.

The Huron, who lived around the Great Lakes, sided with the French. Meanwhile, the colonists were trying to form alliances of their own. Representatives from the British colonies and the Iroquois nations met at Albany, New York. The colonists wanted the Iroquois to join them against the French.

Benjamin Franklin suggested that the colonies band together for defense. His **Albany Plan of Union** was the first formal proposal to unite the colonies. It called for each colony to send representatives to a Grand Council. This council would collect taxes, raise armies, and make treaties. However, the colonial legislatures rejected the plan because they did not want to give up control of their own affairs.

Braddock’s Defeat The British sent General Edward Braddock and two regiments to Virginia. In 1755, Braddock marched toward the French at Fort Duquesne. Washington was at his side. Their red-coated army of 2,100 moved slowly over the mountains, dragging a huge cannon.

On July 9, eight miles from Fort Duquesne, French and Native American troops surprised Braddock’s forces. General Braddock was defeated and killed. Americans were stunned by Braddock’s defeat and by other British losses over the next two years.
Quebec Falls In 1757, Britain had a new secretary of state, William Pitt, who was determined to win the war in the colonies. Pitt sent the best generals to America and borrowed money to pay colonial troops. The British controlled six French forts by August 1759, including Fort Duquesne (rebuilt as Fort Pitt). In late summer, the British moved to attack New France at its capital, Quebec.

The British lay siege to Quebec, which sits on cliffs 300 feet above the St. Lawrence River. In September, a scout found a steep path up the cliffs to the plains near Quebec. Under cover of darkness, British general James Wolfe and 4,000 of his men secretly climbed the cliffs.

When the French awoke, the British were lined up on the plains, ready to attack. In the short, fierce battle that followed, Wolfe was killed. The French commander, Montcalm, died of his wounds the next day. Quebec surrendered to the British. The Battle of Quebec was the turning point of the war. When Montreal fell the next year, all of Canada was in British hands.

Britain and France battled in other parts of the world for almost three more years. Spain made a pact in 1761 to aid France, but this help came too late. When the Seven Years' War ended in 1763, the Treaty of Paris was signed. The treaty ended nearly all French control in North America and dramatically expanded Britain's colonial empire.

**SUMMARIZE** Describe the alliances of the French and Indian War.

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**Comparing Prewar and Postwar Boundaries**

**Prewar Boundaries 1754**

- **British territory**
- **French territory**
- **Spanish territory**
- **Disputed between Great Britain and France**

**Postwar Boundaries 1763**

- **Hudson's Bay Company**
- **Louisiana ceded by France to Spain, 1763**
- **Proclamation Line of 1763**

**Connect Geography & History**

1. **Place** What was the southern limit of British territory in 1754?
2. **Evaluate** Which nation benefited most from the treaty?
What traditions, events, and forces helped form an American identity?

**Politics and Law**
Colonists share legal and political traditions that come from England; expect to enjoy the "rights of Englishmen"; Enlightenment writers help spread idea that people can improve or change their government.

**Education**
High levels of literacy and education in some regions; children educated to read Bible.

**Religion and Ideas**
Great Awakening unifies colonies and challenges tradition; Enlightenment influences colonial ideas.

**Economy**
Better economic opportunities in the colonies; more chance of owning land.

**Publishing**
Colonists share information in the form of newspapers and books.

**War**
French and Indian War unites colonists against common enemy.

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**CRITICAL THINKING**
Evaluate Which factor do you think was the most important in creating an American identity?

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### The New Colonial World

**KEY QUESTION** How did the French and Indian War change the colonial world?

The French and Indian War not only enlarged British territory, it also changed the way that colonial Americans and Native Americans viewed themselves and their relationship with the British empire.

**Pontiac’s Rebellion** After French forces withdrew, the British took over their forts. They refused to give gifts to the Native Americans, as the French had. British settlers also moved across the mountains onto Native American land. In the spring and summer of 1763, Native American groups responded by attacking settlers and destroying almost every British fort west of the Appalachians. They then surrounded the three remaining forts. This revolt was called Pontiac’s Rebellion, although the Ottawa war leader Pontiac was only one of many organizers.

British settlers reacted with equal viciousness, killing even those Native Americans who had not attacked them. British officers came up with a brutal plan to end the siege by the Lenni Lenape of Fort Pitt.
PRIMARY SOURCE

"Could it not be contrived to send the Small Pox among those disaffected [angry] tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them."

—Major General Jeffrey Amherst, quoted in The Conspiracy of Pontiac

The officers invited Lenni Lenape war leaders to talk and then gave them smallpox-infected blankets as gifts. This started a deadly outbreak of the disease among the Native Americans.

By the fall, the Native Americans had retreated, and three years later a peace treaty was signed. Pontiac's Rebellion showed the British how difficult it was going to be to govern their vast new empire. To avoid further conflicts with Native Americans, the British issued the Proclamation of 1763. This forbade colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains.

A New Colonial Identity The colonists were angry. They thought they had won the right to settle in the Ohio River valley. In turn, the British government was angry with the colonists, who insisted on settling on Native American lands.

The French and Indian War gave the 13 colonies their first taste of unity as they fought a common enemy. This feeling of unity grew as colonists found themselves in another dispute with Britain. With France no longer a threat, colonial leaders grew more confident in their complaints. The stage was set for the final conflict between the colonies and Britain.

MAKE INFERENCES Explain how the French and Indian War changed the colonial world.

TERMS & NAMES
1. Explain the importance of
   - Pontiac's Rebellion
   - Battle of Quebec
   - French and Indian War
   - Treaty of Paris (1763)
   - Albany Plan of Union
   - Proclamation of 1763

USING YOUR READING NOTES
2. Causes and Effects Complete the diagram you started at the beginning of this section.

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KEY IDEAS
3. Why did Native American tribes form alliances with European powers?
4. What factors caused the French and Indian War?
5. Why were American colonists angry about the Proclamation of 1763?

CRITICAL THINKING
6. Causes and Effects What were some effects of Pontiac's Rebellion?

Connect to Today Many Native American groups were pulled into war because they were trading with the French or British. How do economic alliances continue to pull nations into war?

7. Art Imagine you are at the meeting in Albany. Create a poster urging colonial unity.
Chapter Summary

1. **Key Idea**
The British colonies developed a unique culture shaped by prosperity, literacy, and new movements in religion and thought.

2. **Key Idea**
American democracy has its roots in the English tradition of representative government.

3. **Key Idea**
Land claims and rivalry among European powers, settlers, and Native Americans led to a war that united the colonies against a common enemy.

For detailed Review and Study Notes go to Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

Name Game

Use the Terms & Names list to identify each sentence online or on your own paper.

1. I was a governor who ended representative assemblies. **Edmund Andros**
2. I was a popular minister who started a home for orphans. _____
3. This was a battle for a French city. _____
4. I experimented with electricity. _____
5. This was a proclamation that restricted westward movement. _____
6. I argued that people have natural rights. _____
7. My sermons promised that all could be saved. _____
8. This was a war fought for North America. _____
9. My court case won freedom of the press. _____
10. This was a Native American revolt. _____

A. John Locke
B. Battle of Quebec
C. French and Indian War
D. George Whitefield
E. John Peter Zenger
F. Jonathan Edwards
G. English Bill of Rights
H. Benjamin Franklin
I. Albany Plan of Union
J. Pontiac’s Rebellion
K. Edmund Andros
L. Proclamation of 1763

Activities

**FLIPCARD**

Use the online flipcards to quiz yourself on the terms and names introduced in this chapter.

**GEOGAME**

Use this online map to reinforce your understanding of Eastern North America in 1750, including the location of important forts, Native American groups, and geographic features. Drag and drop each name in the list at its location on the map. A scorecard helps you keep track of your progress online.

Iroquois
Fort Duquesne
Ohio River
Fort Montreal
Lake Erie
**Vocabulary**

Explain the significance of each of the following.

1. Benjamin Franklin
2. Pontiac’s Rebellion
3. Proclamation of 1763
4. English Bill of Rights
5. Enlightenment
6. John Locke
7. French and Indian War
8. Great Awakening
9. Treaty of Paris (1763)
10. Jonathan Edwards
11. Battle of Quebec
12. George Whitefield
13. Albany Plan of Union
14. Magna Carta
15. John Peter Zenger
16. Edmund Andros

Explain how the terms and names in each group are related.

17. Great Awakening, Jonathan Edwards, George Whitefield
18. French and Indian War, Battle of Quebec
19. John Locke, Enlightenment, Benjamin Franklin
20. Parliament, Glorious Revolution

**Critical Thinking**

28. Causes and Effects Why did a new kind of society develop in the colonies?
29. Make Generalizations What political values did English colonists share?
30. Draw Conclusions How did colonial publishing help shape an American identity?
31. Compare and Contrast Create a diagram to compare and contrast the Great Awakening and the Enlightenment. In the space where the circles intersect, record the common features of the two movements.

32. Problems and Solutions Why did the relationship between colonial governments and Parliament cause tension?
33. Causes and Effects What do you think was the major cause of the French and Indian War?
34. Draw Conclusions What role did the Ohio River valley play in the French and Indian War?
35. Analyze Primary Sources Benjamin Franklin published this image during the French and Indian War. Each section of the snake represents a colony. What effect was it meant to have on the colonists?

**Key Ideas**

1. Early American Culture (pages 126–133)
   - What made American colonial societies different from European societies?
   - How did the Great Awakening challenge social and political traditions?
   - How did the Enlightenment influence Americans?

2. Roots of American Democracy (pages 134–139)
   - Why did the colonists value their rights so highly?
   - How did political changes in England affect colonial rights?

3. The French and Indian War (page 142–148)
   - Why did the French and Indian War help unite the colonists?
   - Why did the French and Indian War change the relationship between the colonists and Britain?
DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

PART 1: Short Answer
Study each document carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. Examine this painting of the Death of Wolfe by Benjamin West. Why does the painter show a Native American at the scene of Wolfe's death?

PRIMARY SOURCE

"When I go to see the English commander and say to him that some of our comrades are dead, instead of bewailing their death, as our French brothers do, he laughs at me and at you. If I ask anything for our sick, he refuses with the reply that he has no use for us. From all this you can well see that they are seeking our ruin. Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer."

—Pontiac, 1763

2. What does this quote reveal about Pontiac’s Rebellion?

PART 2: Essay

3. Using information from the documents, your answers to the question in part 1, and your knowledge of U.S. history, write an essay that discusses the relationship between Native Americans and the colonial powers.

YOU BE THE HISTORIAN

36. Problems and Solutions Did the French and Indian War settle one dispute or create another set of problems?

37. Evaluate Give an example of bad military or political leadership during the period studied in the chapter. What mistakes were made?

38. WHAT IF? Suppose the British had not taken Quebec in 1759. How might this have changed American history?

39. Make Generalizations What aspects of modern American culture might be familiar to an 18th-century colonist?

40. Analyze Point of View Consider each group’s reasons for fighting the French and Indian War. Which group had the most to lose: the British, the French, the Native Americans, or the colonists?

41. Citizenship Why is jury duty a requirement of citizenship?

Answer the ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What traditions, events, and forces helped form an American identity?

Written Response Write a four-paragraph response to the Essential Question. Be sure to consider the key ideas of each section as well as the most significant factors that led to the development of an American identity. Use the Response Rubric below to guide your thinking and writing.

Response Rubric

A strong response will

• discuss the unique conditions governing colonial life
• explain how deeply colonists valued English political traditions
• describe the cultural and political forces that united the colonists