

# **The French and Indian War**

1754-1763

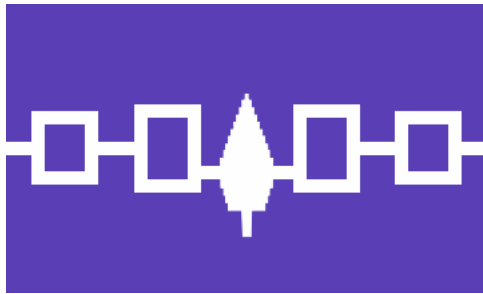
# The French and Indian War



Britain



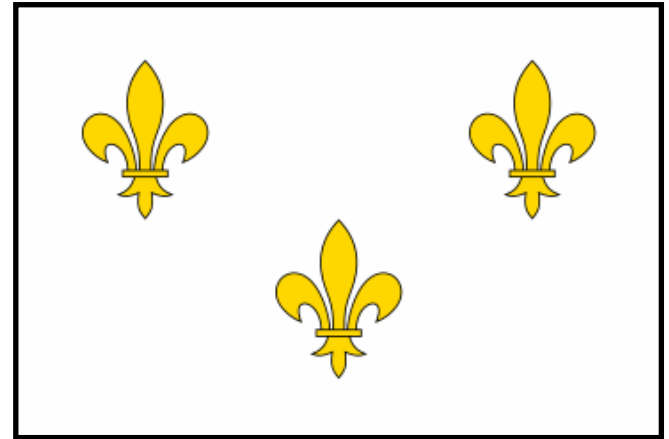
American  
colonies



Iroquois

Who fought?

vs.



France

**All other Native  
North Americans**





# The French and Indian War

## Longstanding differences

Differences in North America:

England came to **establish permanent settlements and colonies**

France came to **establish trade networks** locally and internationally

*How might this affect relations with Native Americans?*



# The French and Indian War

## Causes of war

1. Expansion of trade
2. Competing claims for the Ohio River Valley (Ohio Country)
3. Ignoring native claims
4. Fear of Catholicism
5. Fear of Anti-Catholicism



## The French and Indian War

# 1747: Celoron's Expedition

French expedition led by Pierre-Joseph Celoron de Blainville

Goals:

- Chase British from the frontier
- Demand allegiance from local Native Americans

Burial of at least six engraved plates to claim land around Ohio River

Meeting with 789 tribal leaders at Logstown

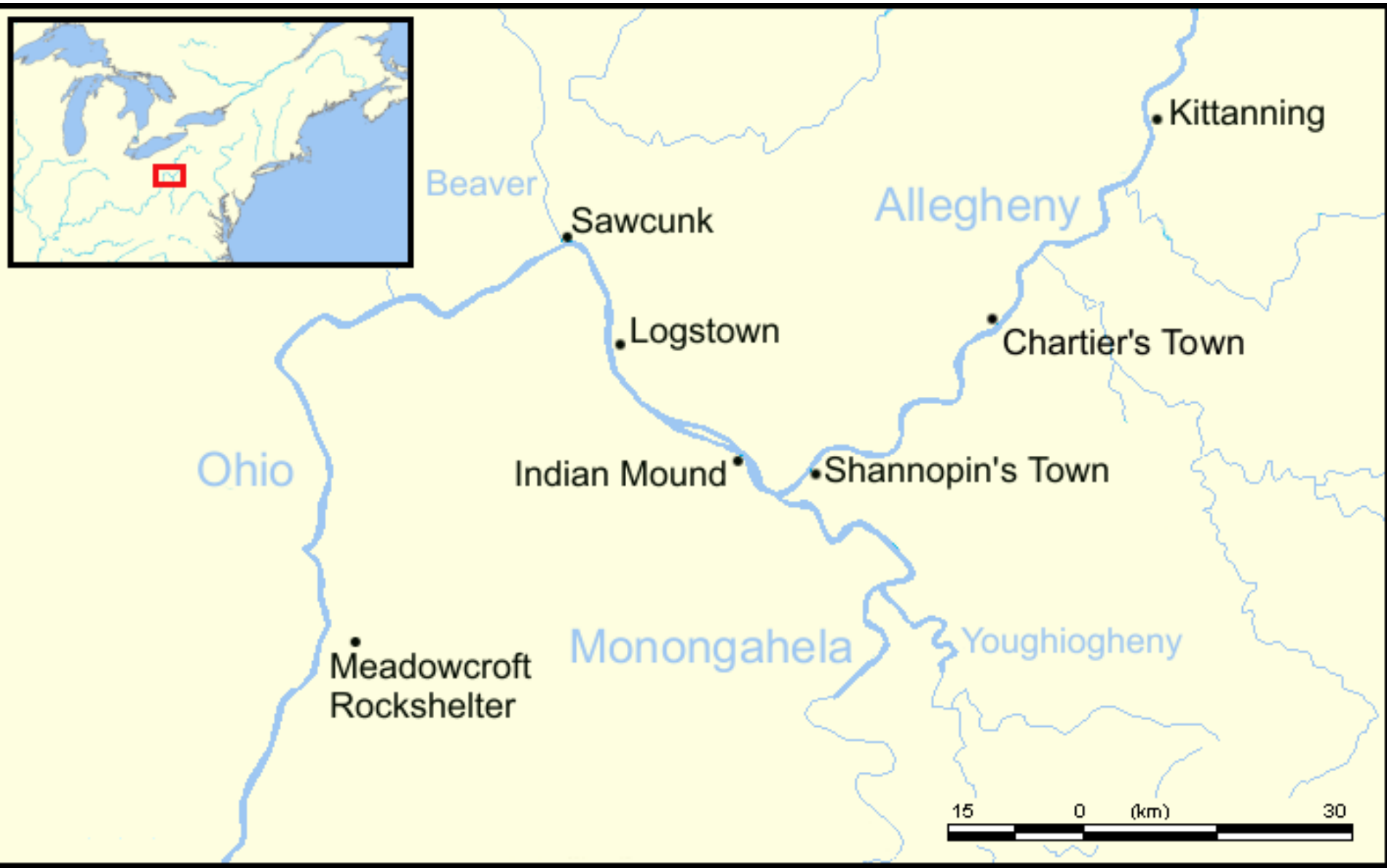


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L'AN 1746 DU REGNE DE LOUIS XV ROI DE  
FRANCE NOUS CELEORN COMMANANT DYN DE  
ENCREMENT R. VOIS PAR MONSIEUR LE M. DE  
ENCREMENTIERE COMMANANT GENERAL DE LA  
NOUVELLE FRANCE POUR ETABLIR LA PAIX ENTRE  
LES QUELQUES VILLAGES SAUVAGES DE CES CANTONS  
AINSI QUE LA TERRE ESTE PLASSE A

PAYS DE LA RIVIERE DE AUTREMENT BELLE  
PAYS POUR MONUMENT DE RENOUVELLEMENT DE  
POSSESSION QUE NOUS AVONS ORDRE DE LA DITTE  
RIVIERE D'UN ET DE TOUS LES COTES QUE Y TOUS  
ET DE TOUS LES TERRES DES DEUX COTES ISSUES  
AUX COTES DES DITTES RIVIERES VANS AVEC DNT  
D'UN DE UN JOUR LES ENCREMENTS AINSI DE ETANCER  
SICUT MAINTENANT AT LES COTES ET  
DE LES TRAITES SPECIALLEMENT PAR CEUX DE  
REUNIR DRECHT ET PAIX LA TERRE

H





Father Joseph Bonnecamp, a Jesuit missionary in Celoron's expedition, meets with Shawnee warriors in Logstown, 1749

## The French and Indian War

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## The French and Indian War

# 1754-55: Bloodshed in Western PA

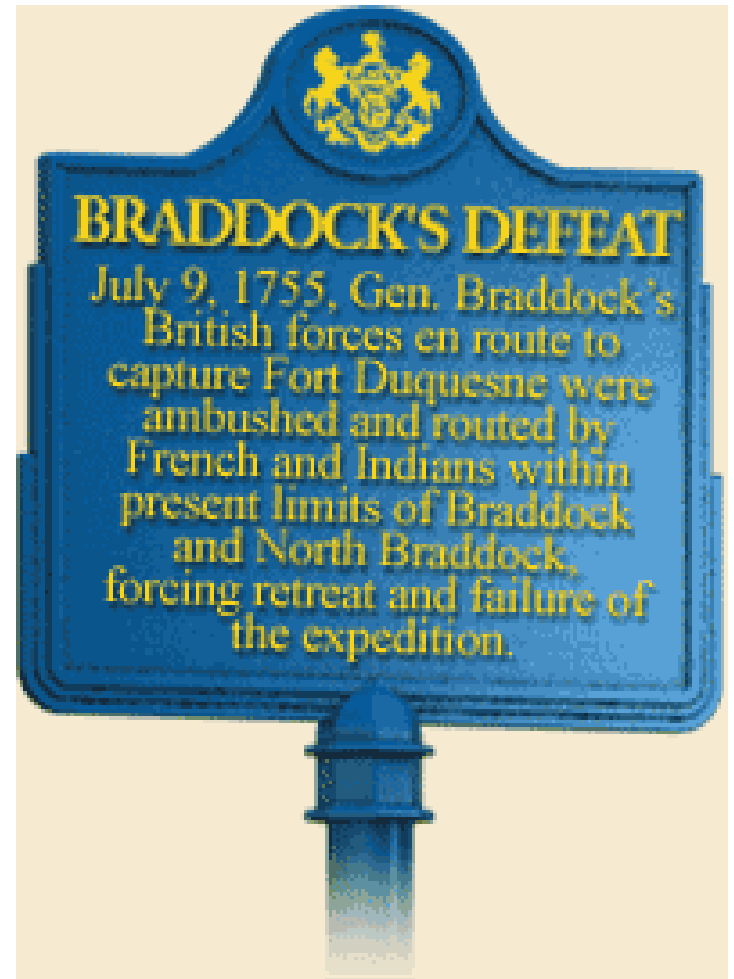
George Washington, Virginia militia sent to Jumonville Glen

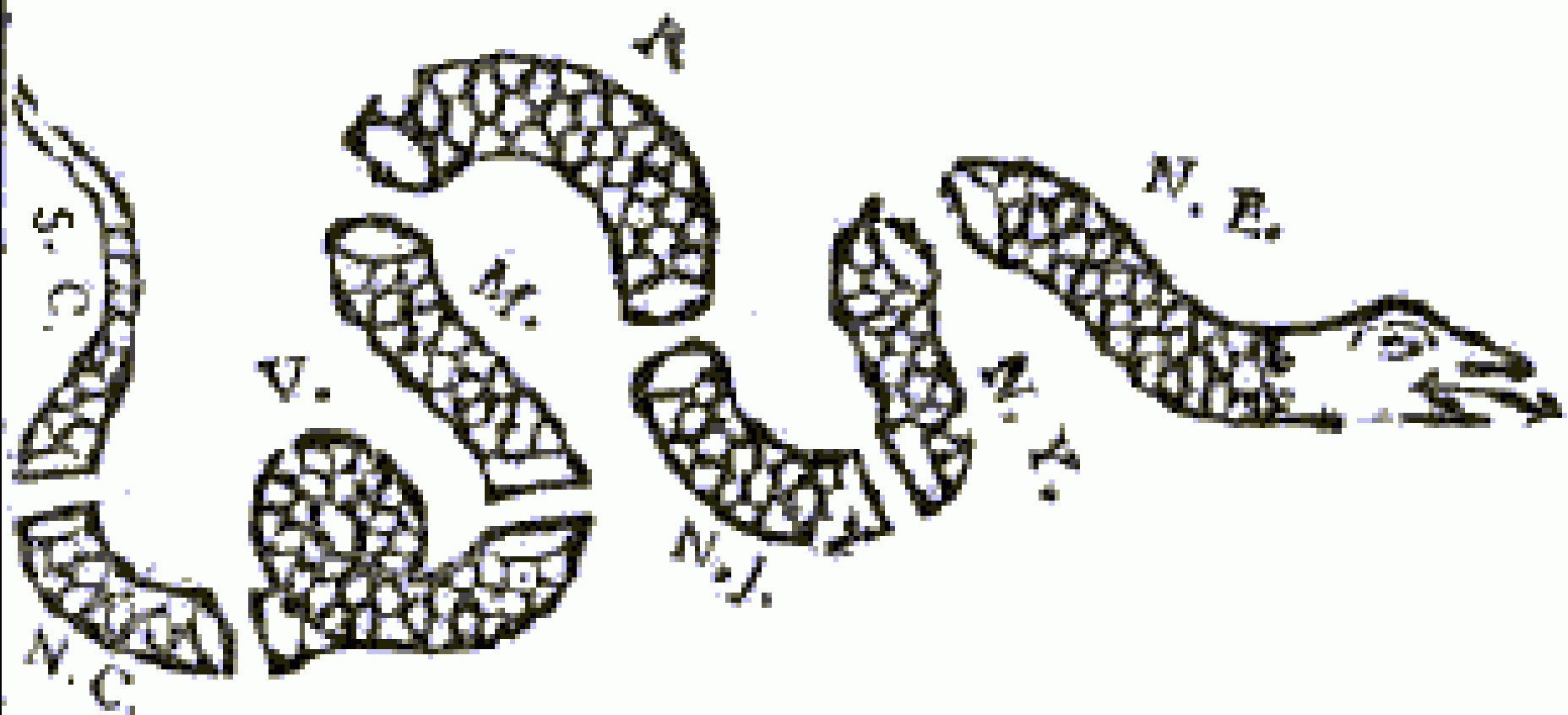
Braddock's "flying column"  
defeated along the Mon

Washington advises to use  
guerrilla tactics

Stunning defeat of the  
British

Washington emerges a  
reluctant hero





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J O I N, or D I E.

The French and Indian War

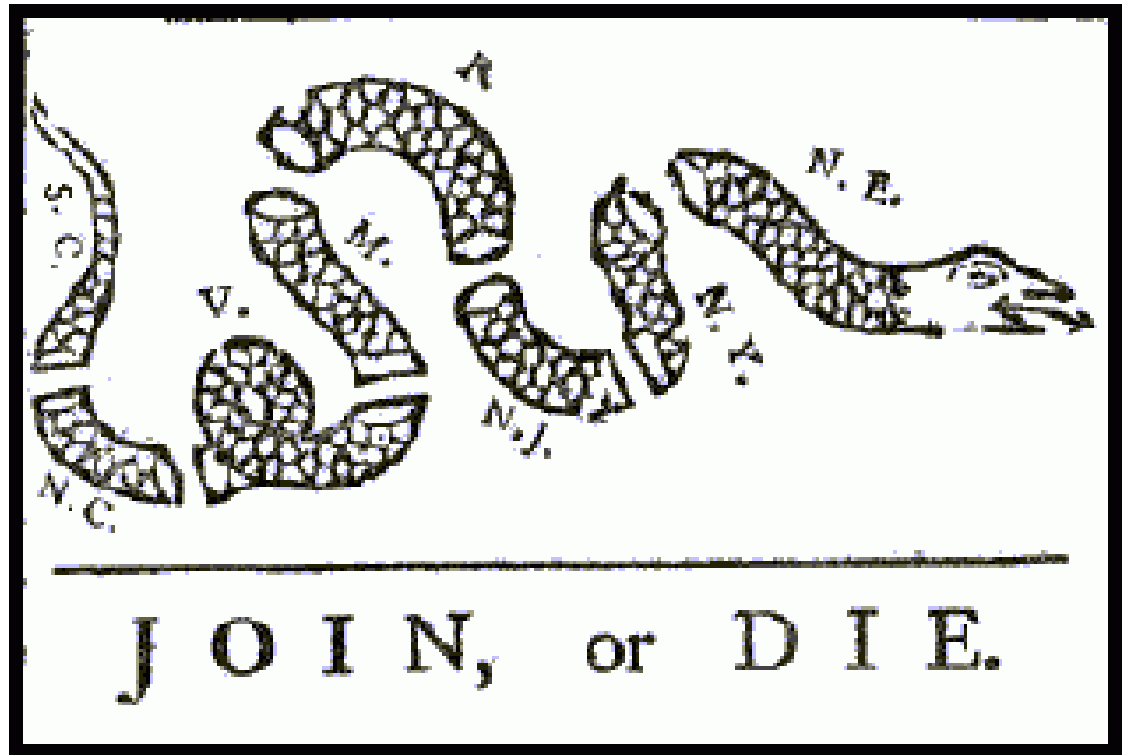
# 1754: Albany Conference

Enter Benjamin Franklin, imploring colonial unity

Colonies request permission from King George II to create common defense system

Creation of "president-general"

Shot down by British, colonial rulers



## The French and Indian War

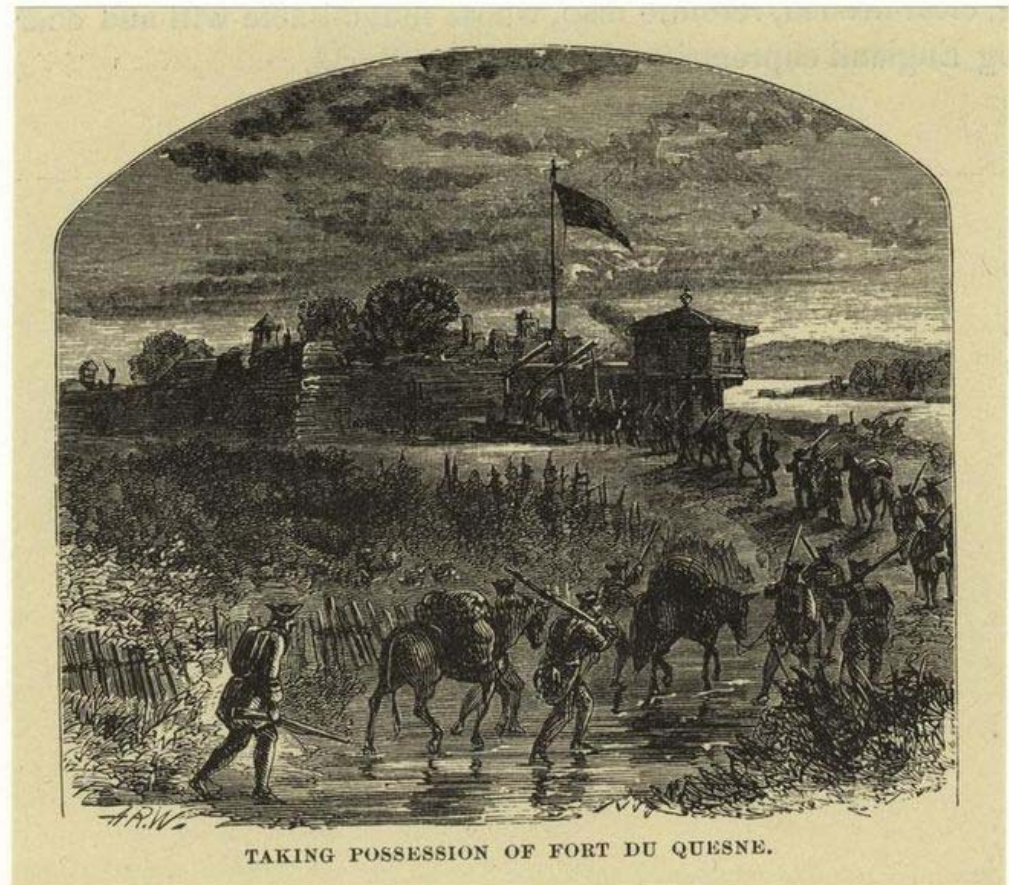
# 1758: Forbes and Duquesne

General John Forbes and many reinforcements arrive

British storm Ft. Duquesne,  
abandoned without a fight

Renamed Fort Pitt, for  
British Secretary of State  
and the Earl of Chatham

Surge of British troops  
swings tide of war

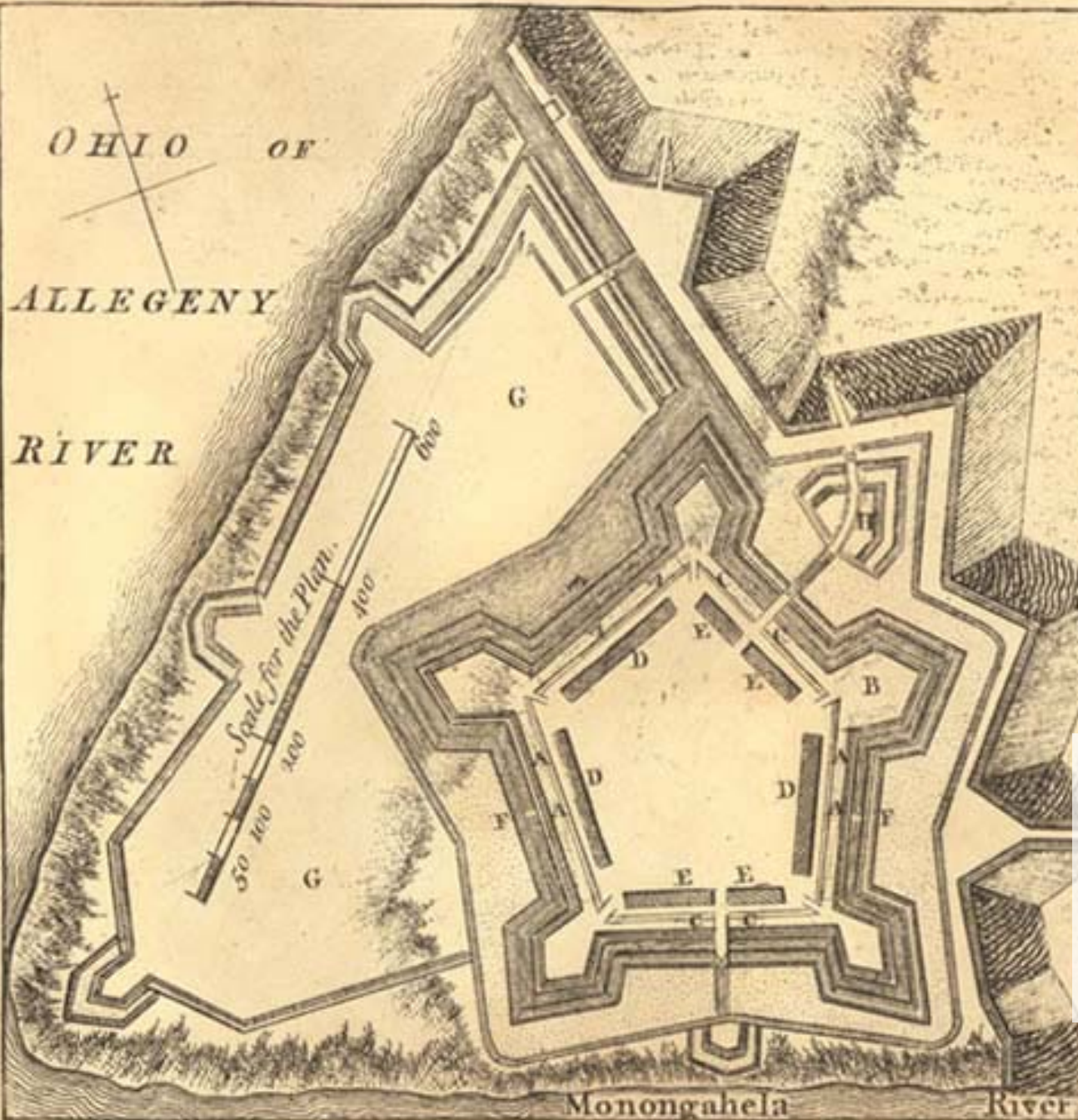


A PLAN  
of the  
NEW FORT  
at  
PITTS-BURGH  
OR  
DU QUESNE  
Nov. 1759.

Situated in Lat. 40. 30 Long. 80.

*Explanation*

- A. Casemates under the Curtains.....
- B. Powder Magazines.....
- C. Laboratories for the Artillery.....
- D. Barracks for 400 Men.....
- E. Barracks for Officers.....
- F. Sally ports from the Casemates.....
- G. Low Town.....
- H. The Guard Room.....



Siege of Fort Pitt

1763



PETERS '01

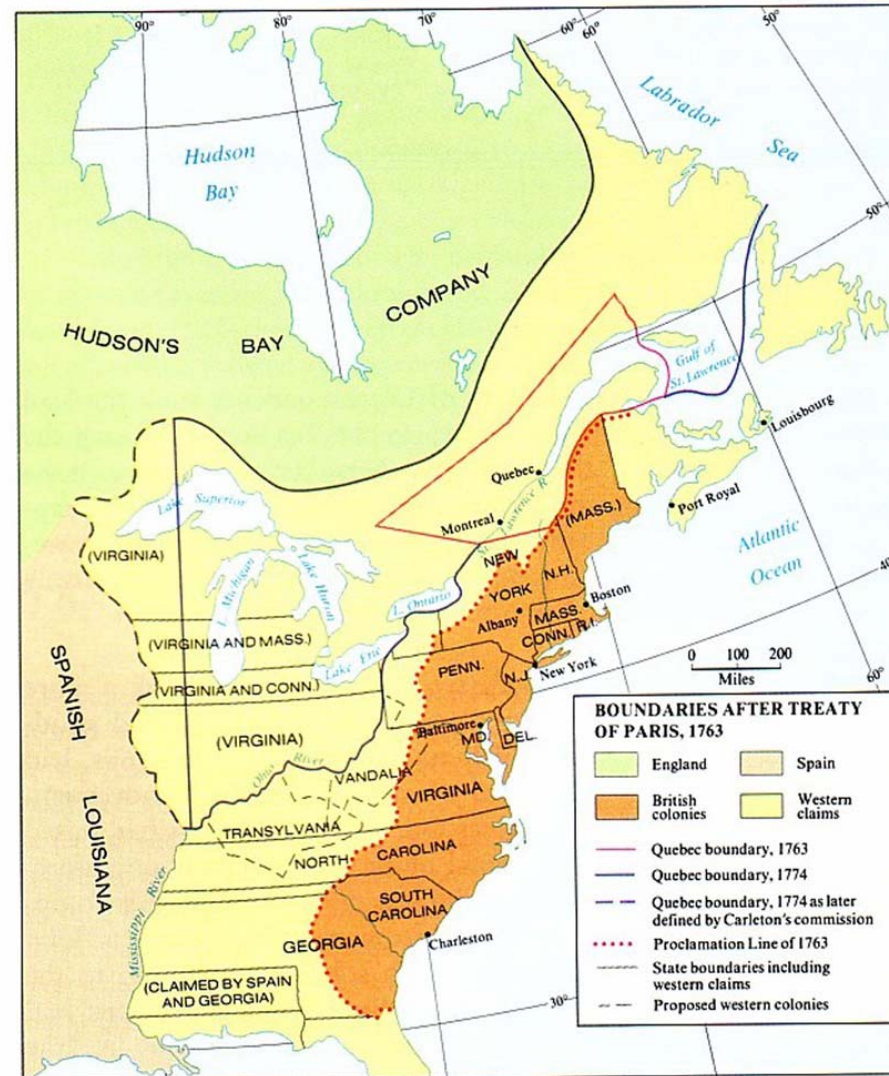


# Treaty of Paris (1763)

*Ends the French and Indian War*

## Terms of the peace

1. Spain gets Louisiana Territory  
Spain had allied with France.  
France knew it was losing the war.  
Spain was the lesser of two evils.
2. Great Britain gets Canada
3. Great Britain gets all land east of the Mississippi River except city of New Orleans
4. Many islands, small colonies change hands



## 5. King George II's **Royal Proclamation of 1763**

No white settlements west of Appalachian Mountains

Why? **Money**

- A. Try to keep Indians happy (frontier war is **expensive**)
- B. Concentrate population in profitable port cities

## 6. Eighteen months of "unrestrained emigration"

Acadians are evicted from the Acadian Peninsula

Relocate to "Acadiana" in Louisiana Territory near New Orleans and become **cajuns**



# Economic consequences of war

## 1. War profits; tax problems

“Just print more money”

Inflation undercuts colonial economy

The French and Indian War had been great for colonial business

Colonists make money, spend money at rates previously unseen

Taste for fine British manufactured goods leads to credit problems



# Economic consequences of war

## 2. Corruption in customs

British pass *protective tariffs*\*

\* taxes on goods to drive up the cost of all non-British imported goods

Smugglers simply bribe the "officials" on duty

Britain decides to act

