Chapter #6: Duel for North America – Big Picture Themes

1. Two dominant cultures emerged in the 1700s in North America: (a) England controlled the Atlantic seaboard from Georgia to Maine, and (b) France controlled the area of Quebec and along the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River.

2. New England consisted of towns made up by farmers. They cleared the land and pushed the Indians out. New France was made up of fur trading outposts. They were scattered and lived with and often worked with the Indians in the forests and streams.

3. Like cats and dogs, England and France cannot live together that close. While separated, they were fine, but the two cultures began to rub against one another in the Ohio Valley. This started the French and Indian War.

4. The French and Indian War saw the English defeat France. France was totally kicked out of North America.

IDENTIFICATIONS:

Samuel de Champlain
Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer who sailed to the West Indies, Mexico, and Panama. He wrote many books telling of his trips to Mexico City and Niagara Falls. His greatest accomplishment was his exploration of the St. Lawrence River and his latter settlement of Quebec.

William Pitt
William Pitt was a British leader from 1757-1758. He was a leader in the London government, and earned himself the name, "Organizer of Victory". He led and won a war against Quebec. Pittsburgh was named after him.

Pontiac
Indian Chief; led post war flare-up in the Ohio River Valley and Great Lakes Region in 1763; his actions led to the Proclamation of 1763; the Proclamation angered the colonists.

Albany Plan of Union
A conference in the United States Colonial history form June 19 through July 11, 1754 in Albany New York. It advocated a union of the British colonies for their security and defense against French Held by the British Board of Trade to help cement the loyalty of the Iroquois League. After receiving presents, provisions and promises of Redress of grievances. 150 representatives if tribes withdrew without committing themselves to the British cause.

Proclamation of 1763
The Proclamation of 1763 was an English law enacted after gaining territory from the French at the end
of the French and Indian War. It forbade the colonists from settling beyond the Appalachian Mountains. The Colonists were no longer proud to be British citizens after the enactment. The Proclamation of 1763 caused the first major revolt against the British.

**Pontiac’s Rebellion 1763**
An Indian uprising after the French and Indian War, led by an Ottowa chief named Pontiac. They opposed British expansion into the western Ohio Valley and began destroying British forts in the area. The attacks ended when Pontiac was killed.

**Five Nations of the Iroquois**
The federation of tribes occupying northern New York: the Mohawk, the Oneida, the Seneca, the Onondaga, and the Cayuga. The federation was also known as the “Iroquois,” or the League of Five Nations, although in about 1720 the Tuscarora tribe was added as a sixth member. It was the most powerful and efficient North American Indian organization during the 1700s. Some of the ideas from its constitution were used in the Constitution of the United States.

**Salutary Neglect**
Prime Minister Robert Walpole’s policy in dealing with the American colonies. He was primarily concerned with British affairs and believed that unrestricted trade in the colonies would be more profitable for England than would taxation of the colonies.

**French and Indian War (1754-1763)**
Was a war fought by French and English on American soil over control of the Ohio River Valley—English defeated French in 1763. Historical Significance: established England as number one world power and began to gradually change attitudes of the colonists toward England for the worse.

**The Battle of Quebec 1759**
James Wolfe, handsome at 32 years old, scored a major victory at the Battle of Quebec. Quebec was considered impenetrable with its bluffs. But, Wolfe’s men snuck up the cliffs, then surprised and defeated the French on the Plains of Abraham. Both Wolfe and his French counterpart Marquis de Montcalm were killed in the battle.

**GUIDED READING QUESTIONS:**

**France Finds a Foothold in Canada**
Know: Huguenots, Samuel de Champlain, New France
1. How was the colony of New France different from the British North American colonies?

New France Fans Out
Know: Beaver, Coureurs de Bois, Voyageurs, Robert de La Salle
2. What factors led to the French settlement of New France?

The Clash of Empires
Know: Treaty of Utrecht, War of Jenkins's Ear, James Oglethorpe, Louisbourg
3. Describe the early wars between France and Britain.

George Washington Inaugurates War with France
Know: Fort Duquesne, George Washington, Fort Necessity, Acadians
4. How did George Washington spark the French and Indian War?

Global War and Colonial Disunity
Know: Benjamin Franklin, Albany Plan of Union, "Join or Die"
5. What was meant by the statement, "America was conquered in Germany?"
**Braddock’s Blundering and Its Aftermath**

Know: Edward Braddock

6. **What setbacks did the British suffer in the early years of the French and Indian War?**

**Pitt's Palms of Victory**

Know: William Pitt, James Wolfe, Battle of Quebec

7. **What was the significance of the British victory in the French and Indian War?**

**Restless Colonials**

8. **How did the French and Indian War affect the relationship between the colonies and with the mother country?**

**War’s Fateful Aftermath**

Know: Treaty of Paris, Pontiac, Daniel Boone, Proclamation of 1763
9. How did French defeat lead to westward expansion and tension with Native Americans and the British?