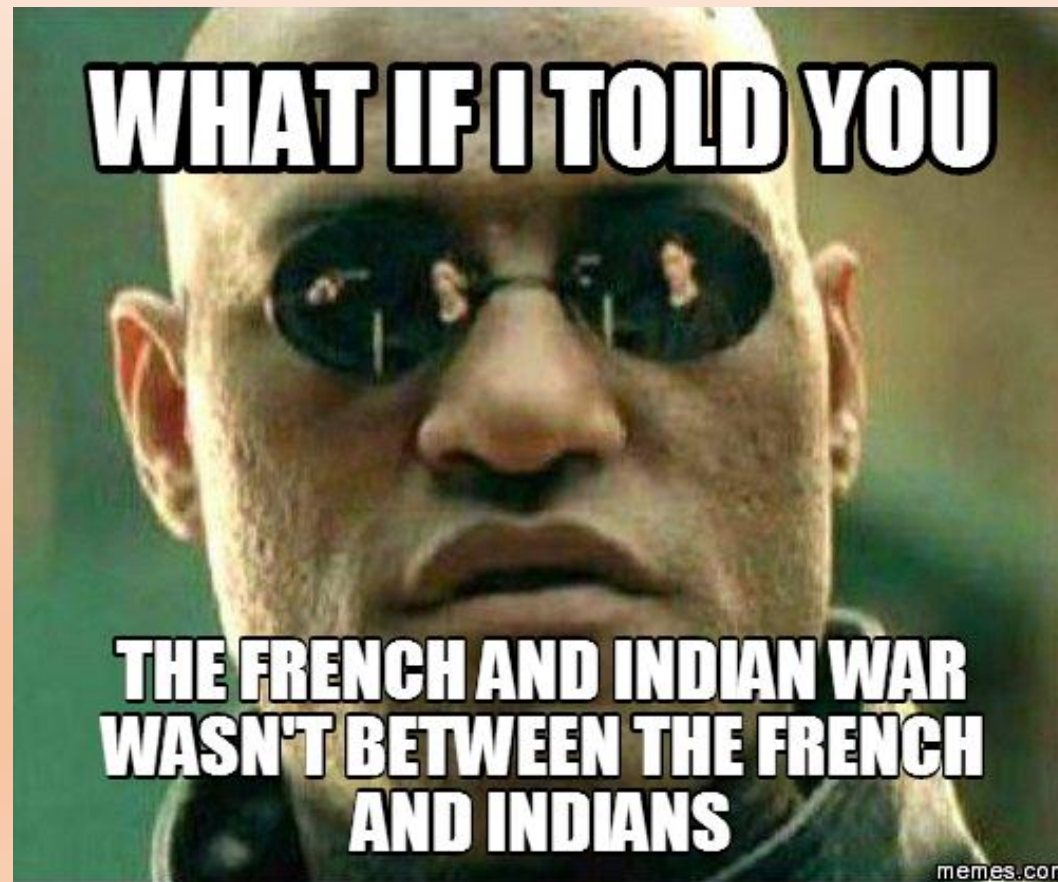


APUSH

Chapter 6: The Duel for North America



- Fights over territory (Spain, France, and Britain)
- The four big wars were:
 - King William's War
 - Queen Anne's War
 - King George's War
 - The French and Indian War.

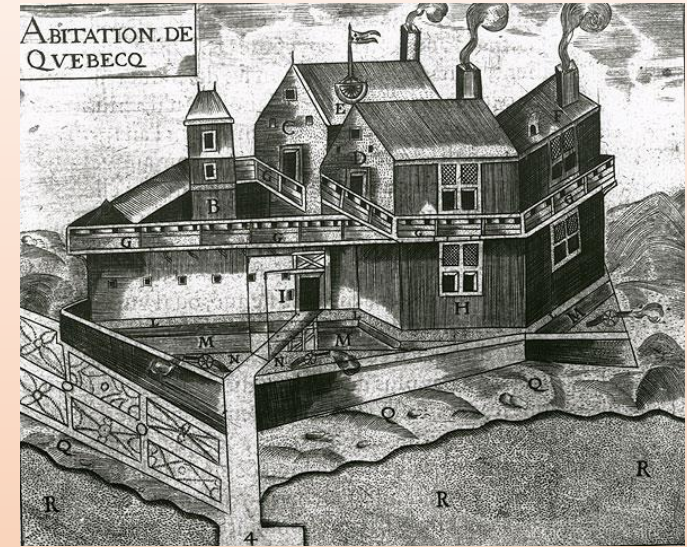


France Finds a Foothold in Canada

- Edict of Nantes – Religious freedom in France
- In **1608**, France established **Quebec**.
 - Samuel de Champlain
- Government of New France (Canada) controlled by the king
 - No elected bodies



King Louis XIV



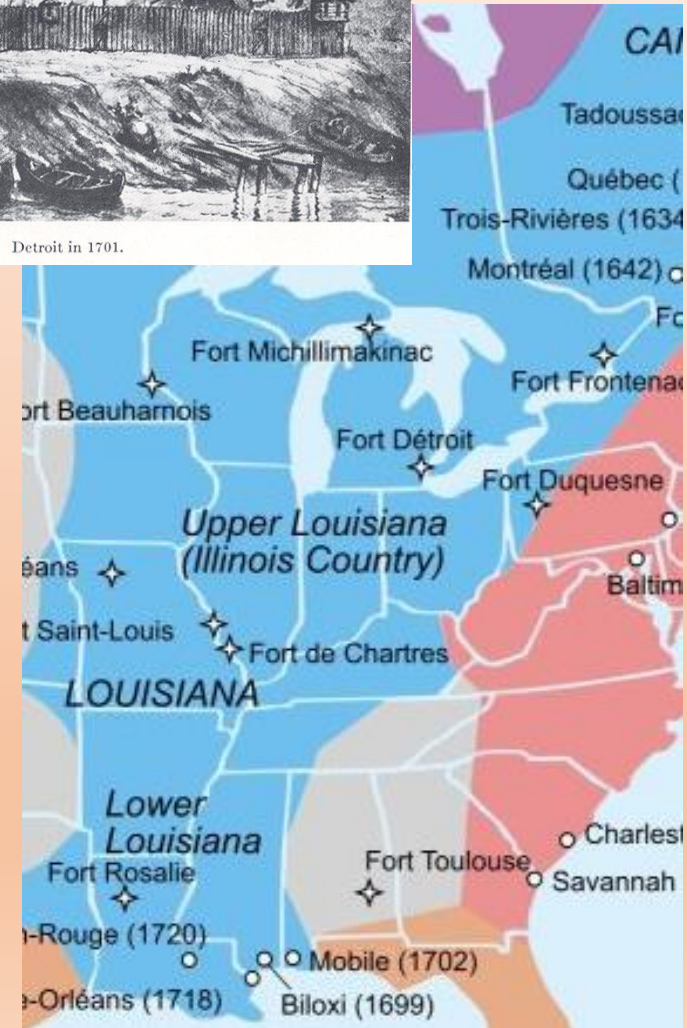
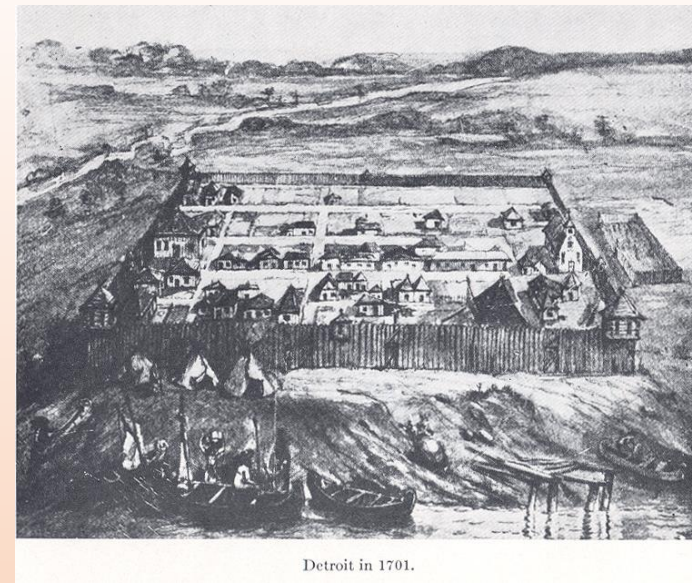
New France Sets Out

- Beaver trade
- Jesuits attempted to convert natives to Christianity



New France Sets Out

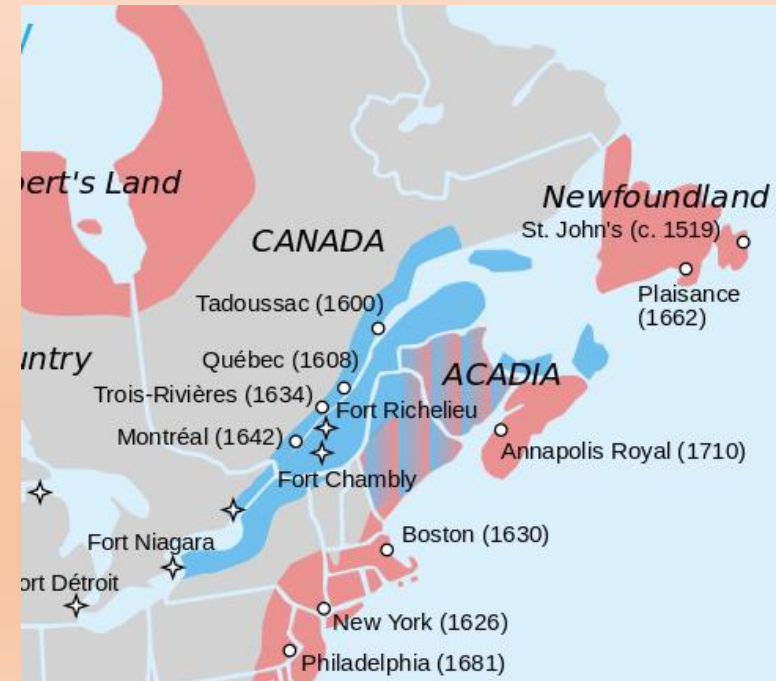
- Antoine Cadillac- founded Detroit in **1701**
- Robert de La Salle- Explored the Mississippi and Gulf basin
 - Named it Louisiana.
- New Orleans founded in 1718 to block Spanish growth into the Gulf region
- Illinois produced a lot of grain for the New France



The Clash of Empires

- The British and the French faced off in a series of wars
 - King William's War, Queen Anne's War, and King George's War

War	Outcome
King William's War (1688-1697)	Peace treaty reverted territories back to where they were before the war.
Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)	Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Britain.
King George's War (1744-1748)	Peace treaty returned America to its pre-war landholdings.



George Washington and the War with France

- In 1754, George Washington and the colonists involved in minor battles with the French over expansion.



George Washington

Fort Duquesne

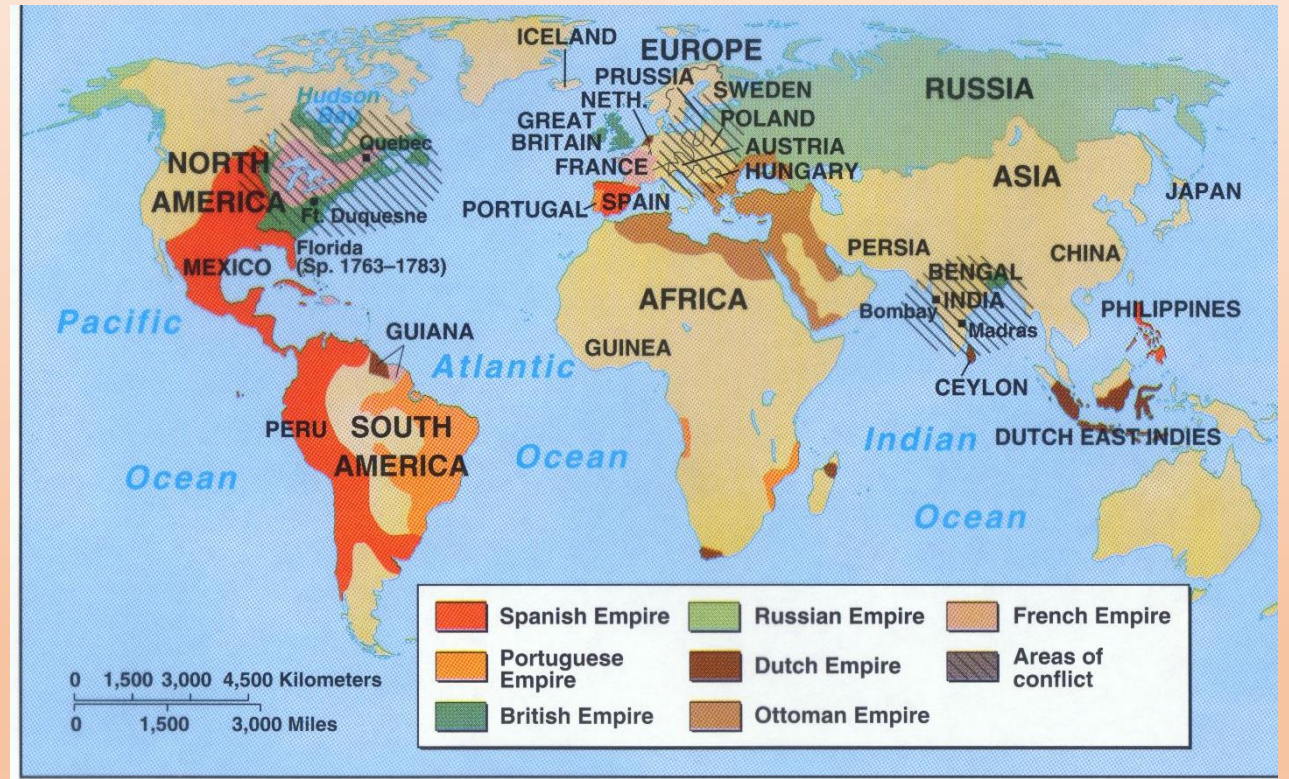


Fort Necessity



Global War with Colonial Disunity

- The **French and Indian War** started in **1754**. It was the American theater of the **Seven Years' War**.
 - Fought in America, Europe, the West Indies, the Philippines, Africa, and on the ocean.





Global War with Colonial Disunity

- In Europe, Britain and Prussia vs. France, Spain, Austria, and Russia
The Albany Congress attempted to unite colonies
 - It failed



Braddock's Blundering and its Aftermath

- General Braddock set out in **1755** with 2,000 men to capture **Fort Duquesne**. Slaughtered by the smaller French and Indian army. (**Braddock's Blunder**)
- In **1756**, the British launched a **full-scale invasion of Canada**.



Death of
Braddock
←



French and Indian Perspective of Braddock's Blunder



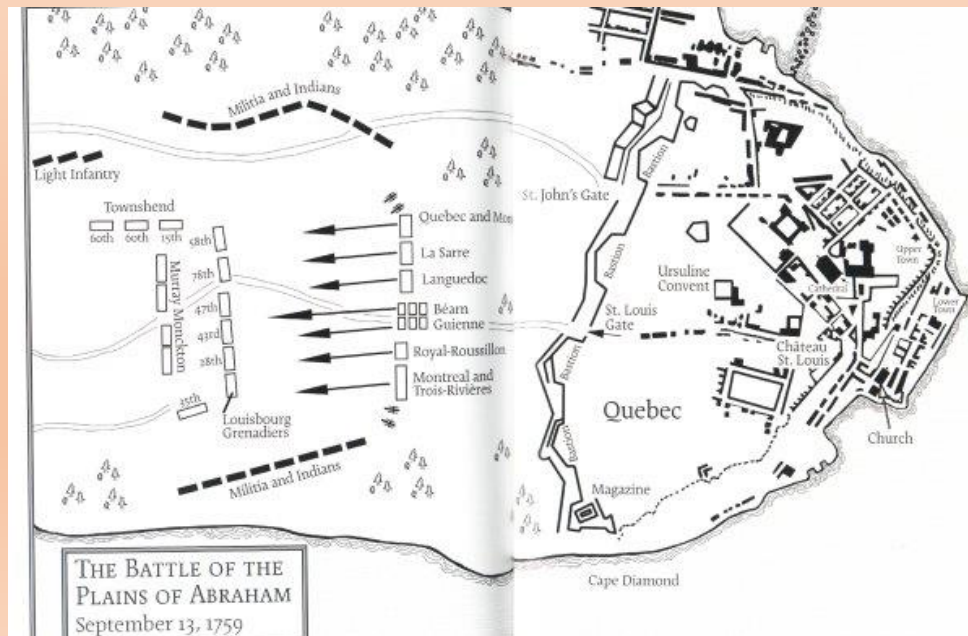
Last of the Mohicans battle scene

- The movie parodies the attack on Braddock showing the strategy of the French and Indians versus that of the British.



Pitt's Palms of Victory

- In **1757**, William Pitt - prominent leader in the London government. Took control of British military leadership in North America.
- Battle of Quebec (1759) (aka Plains of Abraham)
 - James Wolfe vs Marquis de Montcalm



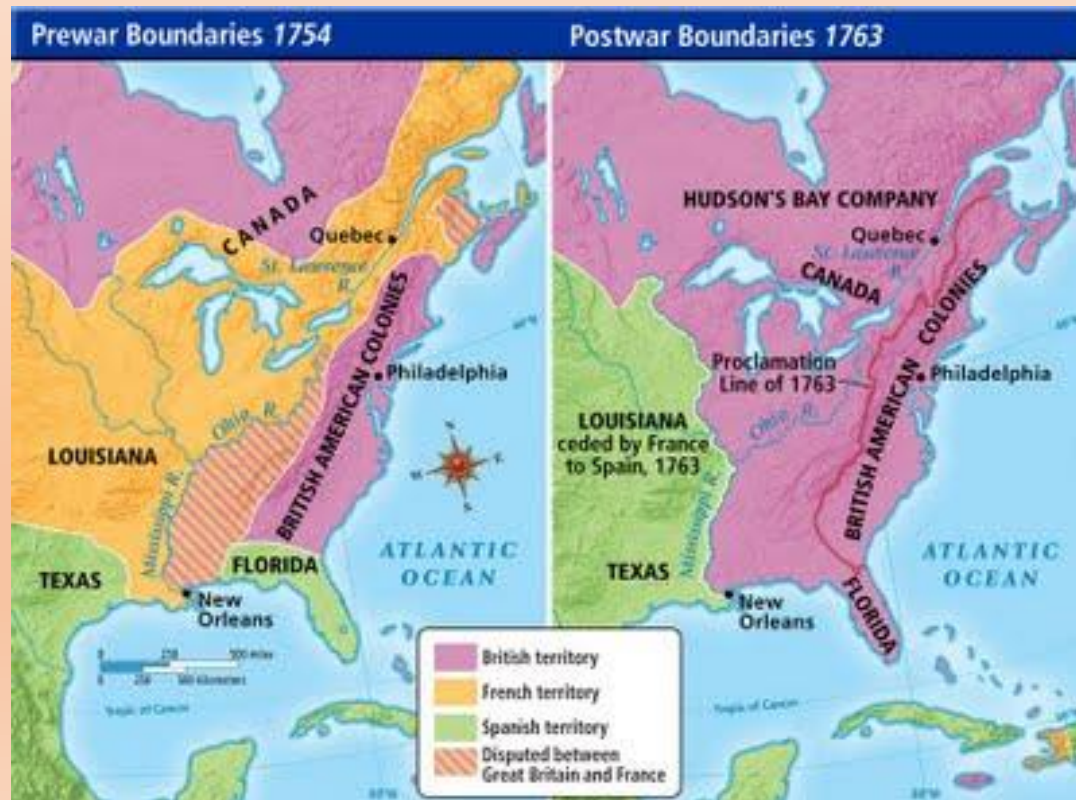
William Pitt

Deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm



Pitt's Palms of Victory

- Montreal fell in **1760**. The **Treaty of Paris (1763)** threw the French off the continent of North America.
 - Britain became the dominant power in North America.



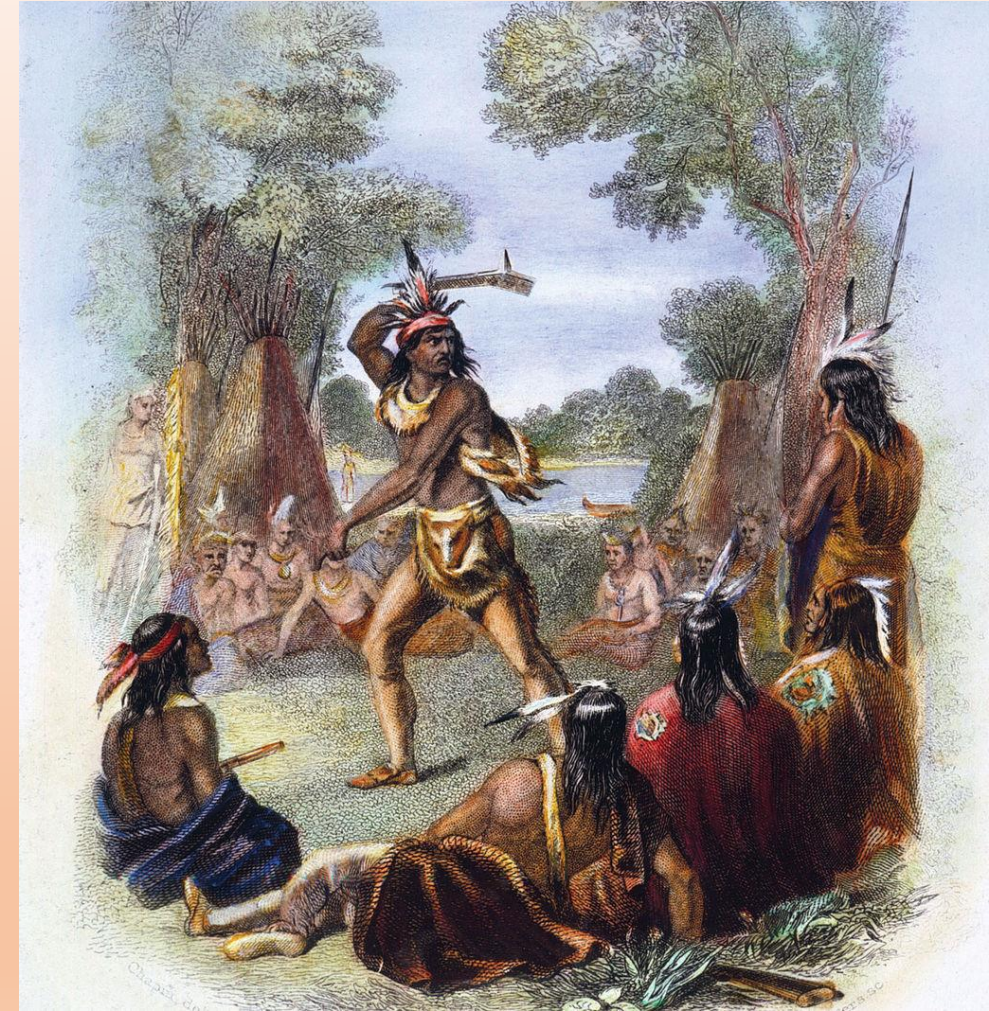
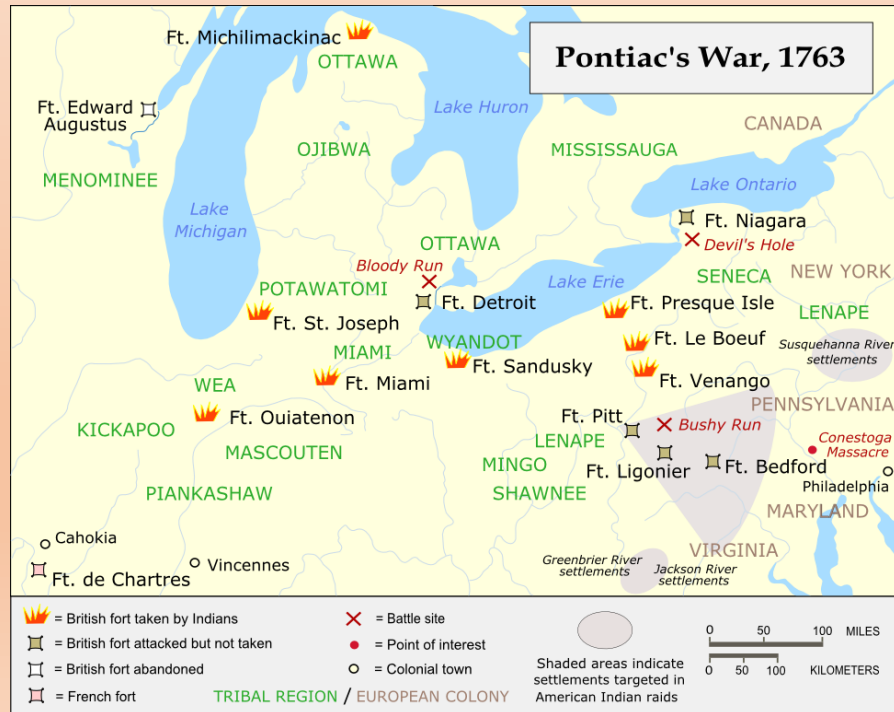
Restless Colonists

- **Inter-colonial disunity** had been caused by:
 - Enormous distances
 - Geographical barriers
 - Conflicting religions, from Catholics to Quakers
 - Varied nationalities, from German to Irish
 - Differing types of colonial governments
 - Many boundary disputes
 - Resentment of back-country settlers against aristocrats



War's Fateful Aftermath

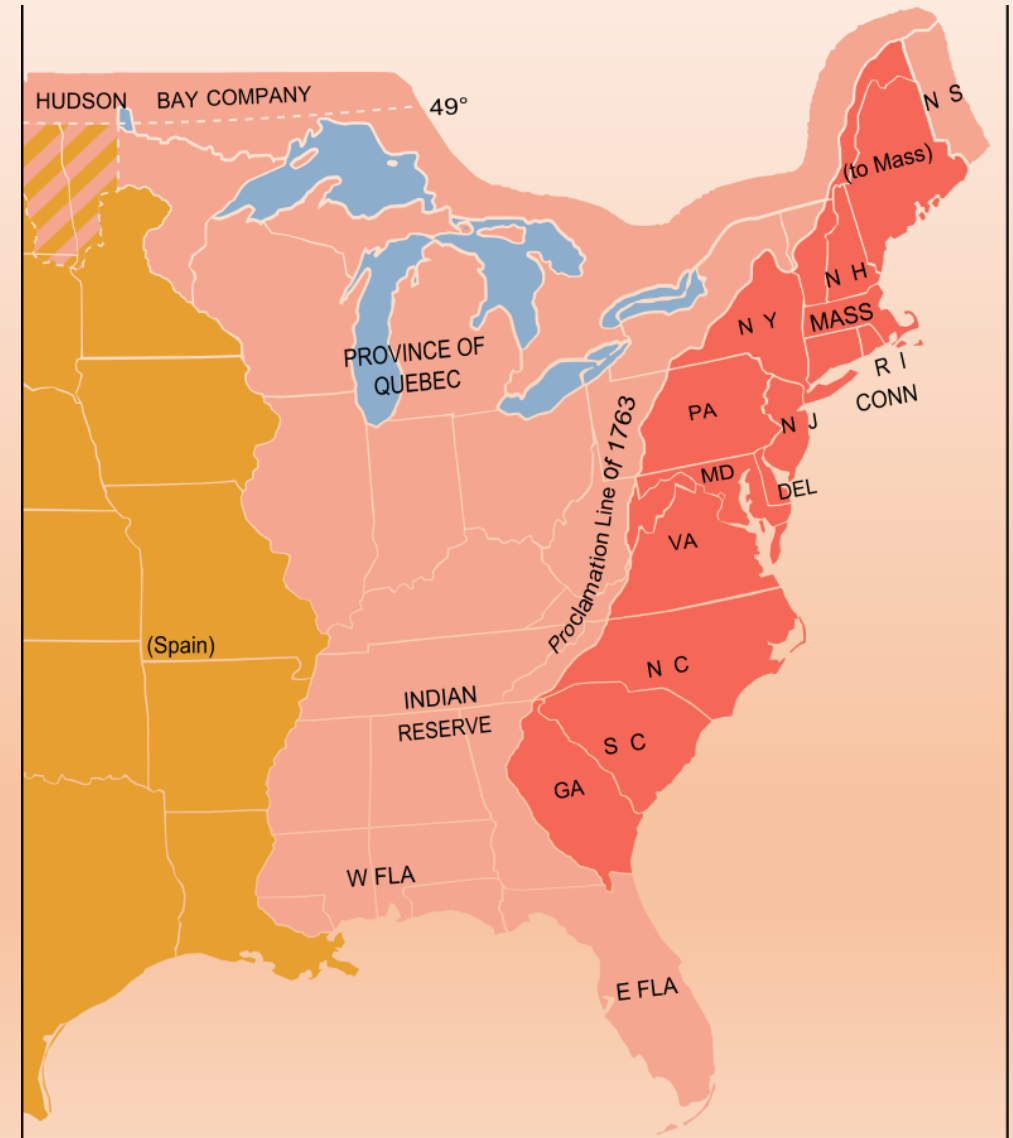
- In **1763**, **Ottawa chief, Pontiac** attempted to drive the British out of the Ohio Valley
- The British countered these attacks



Pontiac

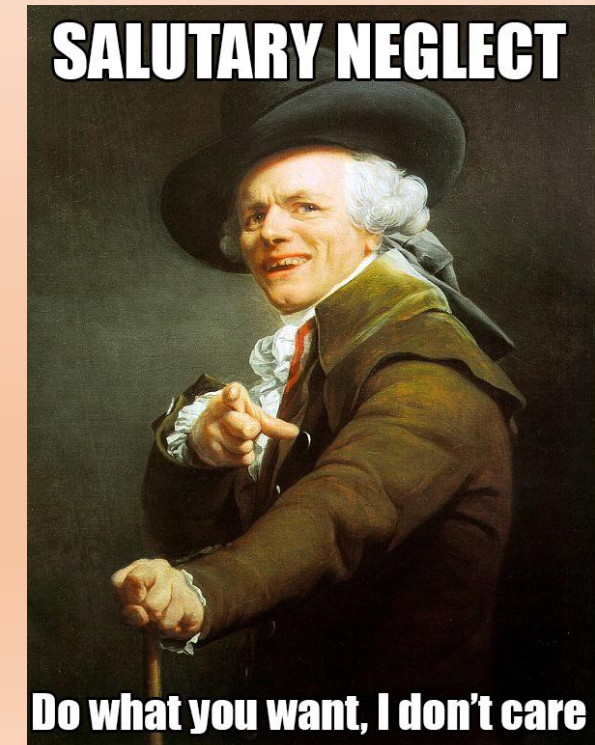
Proclamation Line of 1763

- British government issued the **Proclamation of 1763**.
 - Prohibited settlement beyond the Appalachians.



Effect of the War

- Britain puts greater pressure on the colonists
 - Restrictions on settlement and taxation to pay for the war
- Reversal of “salutary neglect”
 - Colonists grew accustomed to the freedom
- Britain viewed as a bully
 - United colonists



Zinn v. Schweikart

- Read both accounts of life in the colonies following the French and Indian War.
- Compare/Contrast (Venn Diagram) their arguments.
- How were the goals of these two authors different? In what ways will that affect their narrative?