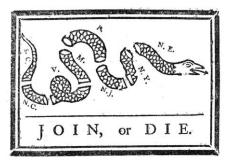
Top Ten: The French and Indian War

Chapter 5 / Lesson 4 ❖ EQ: Why does conflict develop?

- **10.** England's main rival during the 1700s in North America: **France**.
- **9.** Conflict in the <u>Ohio River Valley</u>: English colonists crossed the Appalachians in search of furs and rich farmland. France was determined to <u>stop the English from expanding westward</u>.
- **8.** France had strong alliances with many Indians—especially the Algonquins and Hurons. Britain had an alliance with the powerful Iroquois.
- **Albany Plan of Union**: Benjamin Franklin's proposal to create "one general government" for the thirteen colonies to make laws, raise taxes, and set up defense of the colonies—<u>not</u> approved by colonies.
- **6.** Franklin publishes **first political cartoon in 1754** ("Join or Die") of a snake cut into parts to promote the Albany Plan of Union.



- **5.** <u>French and Indian War</u> began in <u>1754</u>—known as the Seven Year's War in Europe—by a 22-year old lieutenant colonel in the British army: <u>George Washington</u>.
- **4.** France is winning the war for first three years until Britain appoints **William Pitt** as Prime Minister—his goal is to win the war with Britain's **best generals**.
- **3.** In 1759, British General James Wolfe captures the capital of New France—**Quebec**—with a daring surprise attack.
- **2.** French and Indian War ends in <u>1763—Treaty of Paris</u> signed by <u>Britain</u> and <u>France</u>.
- 1. This agreement marks the end of **French** power in North America—**Britain** and **Spain** split the continent at the **Mississippi** River.