

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 **Ohio River Valley**: English colonists crossed the Appalachians in search of furs and rich farmland. France was determined to **stop the English from expanding westward**.
8. France had strong alliances with many Indians—especially the **Algonquins and Hurons**. Britain had an alliance with the powerful **Iroquois**.
7. **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—not 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. **French and Indian War** began in **1754**—known as the Seven Year's War in Europe—by a 22-year old lieutenant colonel in the British army: **George Washington**.
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 **1763**—**Treaty of Paris** signed by **Britain** and **France**.
1. This agreement marks the end of **French** power in North America—**Britain** and **Spain** split the continent at the **Mississippi** River.