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Standard 8.19 Lesson

8.19 Describe the causes, course, and outcome of the French and Indian War, including the massacre at Fort Loudoun. (C, G, H, P, TN)

The French and Indian War

This is a PBS video. There are battle scenes. The title is *The War That Made America.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DVY4H9P6nKU
America’s Place in the Global Struggle

The New World was only a small piece of a struggle for global domination between England and France. During the 1600s, France was the dominant power on the European continent, emerging victorious from the Thirty Years War. Louis XIV, the Sun King, built a palace at Versailles that made him the envy of every European monarch. French language, art, and literature prevailed on the continent. England, meanwhile, was in the throes of the only civil war in its history. As the century drew to a close, however, England was ready to start settling the New World.

During the century that preceded American independence, England and France would fight four major wars, with the rest of Europe often actively participating as well. Each time there was conflict, war reached the shores of North America. With each conflict, France would slowly lose influence. King William’s War and Queen Anne’s War led to the removal of French power from Acadia, now Nova Scotia. After losses were incurred during King George’s War, the French maintained their North American holdings only by ceding land to Britain elsewhere. The final blow, the French and Indian War, would remove France from the continental mainland altogether. How could momentum shift so rapidly? Much of the answer lies in the histories of France and England. But profound differences between New France and the English American colonies contributed to the outcome.

The imperial struggle took its toll on England. First, the empire incurred tremendous debt. Its attempts to recoup losses by charging the American colonists would ultimately be one of the causes of revolution. Also, the leadership experience gained by colonial fighters such as George Washington during the wars for empire would be used against the Redcoats in the decades that followed. Moreover, France did not forget the embarrassment of defeat. What better way to strike back at Britain than to provide direct aid to the colonists fighting for freedom? England would emerge in a stronger position than France, but the struggle for global preeminence would exact a massive toll from each combatant.

**Listen to the music**  This all-French site leads to music you can listen to online. Saint-Pierre and Miquelon is France’s oldest overseas territory. It’s also the last fragment of a great North American Empire that stretched from Isle Royal (Cape Breton) to Louisiana. It’s in the mist of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.
The French and Indian War

British Secretary of State William Pitt helped turn the tide against the French. He is also the namesake of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Round four of the global struggle between England and France began in 1754. Unlike the three previous conflicts, this war began in America. French and British soldiers butted heads with each other over control of the Ohio Valley. At stake were the lucrative fur trade and access to the all-important Mississippi River, the lifeline of the frontier to the west. A squadron of soldiers led by a brash, unknown, twenty-two year old George Washington attacked a French stronghold named Fort Duquesne. Soon after the attack, Washington’s troops were forced to surrender. Shortly after that, a second British force also met with defeat. When news of this reached London, war was declared, and the conflict known in Europe as the Seven Years War began. Americans would call this bout the French and Indian War.

http://www.earlyamerica.com/review/spring97/newspapers.html

The first phase of this war was a sheer disaster for Britain. Assaults on French territory ended in bitter defeat. The French and their Indian allies inspired fear on the British frontier by burning and pillaging settlements. The French struck within sixty miles of Philadelphia. Americans were disheartened. They believed that Britain was not making the proper commitment to North America.

The turning point in the war came when William Pitt took over the wartime operations. He believed North America was critical for England’s global domination. Pitt turned recruitment and supplies over to local authorities in America and promised to reimburse them for their efforts. He committed more troops and juggled the command, replacing old war heroes with vigorous young ones.

Militarily, the tide began to turn, as the British captured Louisbourg, an important strategic port the British used to close the St. Lawrence Seaway. The death blow to the French cause was struck in Quebec in 1759. Commander James Wolfe bravely sent his forces up a rocky embankment to surprise the French. The battle that followed on the Plains of Abraham killed Wolfe and the French commander, as the crucial stronghold was transferred to British hands. It would only be a matter of time before Montreal suffered the same fate.

The French chapter of North American history had ended in a bloody finale.

**Fort Ticonderoga** Carillon, the French fort on Lake Champlain near Lake George, was renamed Ticonderoga when it was captured by the British in 1759. This site offers background history, illustrations and a timeline. **Newspaper Coverage of the French and Indian War** Colonial newspapers gave a blow-by-blow account of the French and Indian War, complete with letters from the front and battlefield reports with descriptions of atrocities thrown in to
encourage readership. This in-depth look at newspaper coverage includes a description of English-French relations in America prior to the war and how the war (and the reporting of it) contributed to colonial unity. **Queen Anne**

From Encarta a brief page devoted to Queen Anne with some information on Queen Anne’s War. **Scalping**

Definitely not for the squeamish, this site explores the history of scalping, its origins among the native Americans and its use by the English during the French and Indian War. Quebec is taken, was the joyful Note, / Quebec is taken, thrills thro’ every Throat.

Newspaper coverage of events of the French Indian Wars was much different from what we’d see today. Poetry was often included. And details of battle plans were often published in advance! Learn More...

All Indians did not side with the French in the French Indian War. The British raised an entire company of Mohicans from Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Their orders were to busy themselves "... annoying the enemy, taking prisoners and scalps, intercepting enemy convoys, destroying their cattle, burning their barns and magazines, 5 pounds sterling to be given for any Indian or French prisoner or scalp." Learn More...

**The French chapter of North American history had ended in a bloody finale.**

http://resourcesforhistoryteachers.wikispaces.com/USI.1 (found info below here)

**The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a useful collection of:**

Primary Sources on the French and Indian War

| TABLE 1.1: |

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The impact on the colonies of the French and Indian War, including how the war led to an overhaul of British imperial policy from 1763 to 1775

Among the many causes of the American Revolution was an unexpected outcome of the French and Indian war that led to British taxation of the colonies without representation. Along with that were the many stimulating political ideas that led people to desire freedom and change.

1. The French and Indian War (also known as The Seven Years’ War) occurred between 1754-1763 and became a large scale conflict involving most of the major European nations at the time. The war was fought over several reasons including desires by many sides, mainly the British and the French, to be a colonial superpower. In North America the French and British were battling in a part of this war that became known as the French and Indian War. France had a lot of settlements in North America and the British were using their American colonies along with any native allies they could find to try and keep the French out of North America and also put down any of France’s native allies. The British won the war and took control of France’s colonies, effectively making them the sole major European influence in the area.

• Click here to view a time table of the French and Indian War
2. During the war, the British had an enormous amount of expenses and considered this a debt that the American colonies would have to repay them for protecting them. Many taxes were imposed on the colonies, some were high but most were fair. The colonists were outraged with this action. They understood the concept of taxes and that was not the problem; the problem was the way the taxes were imposed. The colonists were not being represented by people living in the colonies (which may have been hard) but were represented by Brits in London. They wanted their voice to be heard and claimed that there would be "no taxation without representation."

3. The series of events that followed would help spark any people into revolting. Britain was looking like its imperial self and the colonists were not going to take it anymore. The British imposed the Currency Act, the Sugar Act and, most notably, the Stamp Act. The British retained full control over the colonies and levied these taxes on the colonists without any concern for what such a thing could do. The colonists began to boycott British products. They stopped using them and relied on what they had domestically. Tensions kept rising and they culminated with the Boston Massacre in which British troops opened fire on colonists over a disagreement. There was also the infamous Boston Tea Party in which colonists dressed up as Mohawk natives destroyed shipments of tea intended for the colonies. The group who did this was the Sons of Liberty, which were formed out of the common desire for liberation from Britain and its imperial policies. There were also several other examples of an unwillingness to follow British laws, including many violent attacks on tax collectors and the burning of ships off the coast that intended to make sure British policies went along alright.

Fort Loudoun

Reenactment of Fort Loudoun

Explore the website from Fort Loudoun. It will give you great information about a fascinating place in Eastern Tennessee that was so important during the French and Indian War.

http://fortloudoun.com

Watch this amazing movie clip!
http://fortloudoun.com/fort-loudoun-movie-premiere

And.....these from the staff at Fort Loudoun!
During the middle of the 1700s, England controlled most of the land in Canada as well as the land in the Mississippi River Valley. France also claimed the land west of the Mississippi River. France also claimed the land west of the Mississippi River - all the way to the Rocky Mountains. The Spanish lands included present-day Florida, and land in Central and South America.

The land that was "up for grabs" was the highly prized Ohio River Valley. The French wanted that land badly. They wanted to continue to trap and trade with the Native Americans in that area. The British became involved in this dispute because the English settlers wanted to explore and settle west of the Appalachian Mountains. This started a deeper division between the French and the English in North America. Native American groups became involved when different tribes would side with either the French or the English. There were battles between Indian tribes based on who they were allied with.

The French built a fort at the fork of the Ohio River. The British colony of Virginia claimed this land and sent a young soldier, George Washington, to force the French from their fort. In 1754, Washington and his troops made the journey to the fort. The French refused to leave, so fighting broke out and the English armies were forced to surrender. Most Native Americans of this region sided with the French. The natives knew that if the English settlers began exploring the region that they would soon start settlements also. They knew that the British would not share the land as readily as the French trappers and traders would. The Native Americans saw the French much differently. They had good relationships with the French and they had a good trading business set up with them. The French lived peacefully on the Indian lands.

One tribe, the Creeks, decided to help the French drive out the English settlers. On the other side, the Cherokees fought with the English against the French. The Creeks and the Cherokees had been enemies for years. The name, French and Indian War, was given as the name to this war because the colonists fought both the French and the Indians.
During the French and Indian War, the Cherokee tribe asked Britain to build a fort in the western areas to protect the Cherokees from the French and the Creeks. The British built Fort Loudoun on the Little Tennessee River. It was built in Cherokee Territory and was the first fort to be built on land that would eventually be a part of the state of Tennessee.

At first, the relationship between the Cherokees and British was good. They traded with each other, however things soon changed. In the colony of Virginia, British soldiers killed 29 Cherokee warriors as they returned home from a battle in the Ohio River Valley. The soldiers had been told by settlers in Virginia that the Cherokees had stolen horses and had broken into settlers’ cabins.

In revenge, the Cherokees killed settlers in South Carolina and the peace between the English and the Cherokees was broken. The Cherokees surrounded Fort Loudoun and cut off the food supply for the people who were inside. The settlers were starving and many were dying because of the extreme heat. The settlers surrendered and the soldiers decided to move with their families back to South Carolina. At the beginning of the journey, more than 700 Cherokees attacked. The Cherokees killed several soldiers, as well as their families, prisoner. The war between the two ended when the Cherokee leaders agreed to a peace treaty. The exchange for peace also meant that the Cherokee would have to give up much of their land.
Every fort needed a doctor! This is one guy you don’t want to every visit! History Bill catches up with Fort Loudoun’s doctor!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lojtsBRHLT0

The End of the French and Indian War

The are ended after nine years of fighting. The French surrendered and leaders from both countries and Spain, met to sign the treaty to end the war. As a result, France gave Spain all of the French land west of the Mississippi River. France gave Great Britain all of its land east of the Mississippi. This doubled the amount of land that belonged to England.

Dividing the Land After the French and Indian War
The war did not make the relationship between the settlers and the Indians any better. With the French gone, settlers crossed into the Ohio Valley in great numbers. The Native Americans were angered by the huge increase of settlers that moved onto their land. The Ottawa tribe attacked British forts and settlements. Their chief, Pontiac, led raids in this region. About 2,000 settlers and soldiers died before it ended. Pontiac’s Rebellion convinced the English that something had to be done to create peace with the Indians. In an attempt to make peace with the Indians, the English king drew up an order that no settlers could move across the Appalachian Mountains. This line was called the Proclamation Line. Settlers ignored this line and kept moving west of the Appalachians.

The Brain Pop subscription is paid for by Tullahoma City Schools for the use of TCS students and teachers.

https://www.brainpop.com/socialstudies/ushistory/frenchandindianwar/

A detailed review of the French and Indian War is found in the following sites.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_and_Indian_War
http://www.ushistory.org/declaration/related/frin.htm

Two activities and assessments are included.

Digital History - The French and Indian War

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/teachers/lesson_plans/pdfs/unit1_5.pdf

Digital History - The Problems that England Faced After the French and Indian War

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/teachers/lesson_plans/pdfs/unit1_6.pdf