**CHAPTER 6: THE DUEL FOR NORTH AMERICA**

**Period 2: 1607 – 1754**

**Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North American and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.**

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| **2.1: Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.** |
| 2.2: European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples. |
| **2.3: The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges with the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.** |

**Historical Thinking Skills**

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| **Comparison:**  ***How did the settlement and development of New France differ from settlement and***  ***development of the Spanish and British colonies?*** |
| **Periodization:**  ***To what extent was the Seven Year’s War (the French and Indian War) a turning point in the history of British colonial America?***  ***What evidence from this chapter can you cite to support your answer to the question?*** |
| **Historical Argumentation:**  ***The authors suggest that the Seven Years’ War was “among the first of the truly ‘world wars of the modern era.’ As you read this chapter, develop a historical argument that supports, modifiers, or refutes this assertion.*** |

**Vocabulary for Chapter 6 – The Duel for North America**

Huguenots Edit of Nantes coureurs de bois

King William’s War 1689-1697 Queen Anne’s War 1702-1713 Voyageurs

War of Jenkin’s Ear 1739 King George’s War 1740-1748 Acadians

French and Indian War Seven Years’ War Albany Congress

Regulars Battle of Quebec Plains of Abraham

Proclamation of 1763 Samuel de Champlain Edward Braddock

William Pitt “Great Commoner” James Wolf

“lightening sticks” Antione Cadillac Treaty of Utrecht

Salutary neglect Cajuns Pontiac

“Join or Die” cartoon Pontiac’s uprising “buckskin” militia

**France Finds a Foothold in Canada**

1. Why was France a latecomer in the scramble for New World real estate?

2. Who were the **Huguenots**?

3. What was the **Edit of Nantes**? What was its effect on French colonization?

4. When and where was the first permanent French settlement in the New World?

5. Who was the “Father of New France”?

6. Why did the French earn the hatred of the Iroquois?

7. Why was the contentious relationship with the Iroquois so detrimental to the French colonial efforts?

8. What type of government existed in New France?

9. Why did the population of New France grow slowly?

10. What area of the New World were the French most interested?

**New France Fans Out**

1. What one valuable resource did New France possess?

2. Who were the **coureurs de bois**? Describe these people.

3. Who were the **voyageurs**?

4. Discuss/explain the impact the fur trade had on the area known as New France.

5. What roles did the Jesuit priests play in New France?

6. Who was Antoine Cadillac and why was he important to New France?

7. What role did Robert de LaSalle play in the French involvement along the Mississippi River?

8. How and why did France expand their holdings?

**The Clash of Empires**

1. During the earliest contests among European powers for control of North America, why was America not considered worth the commitment of troops?

2. What did Britain gain from the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713?

3. Why did France and Britain view the Ohio River Valley as critical to their colonial empires?

4. How did the conflicts in America involve Spain? Explain.

5. What caused the War of Jenkin’s Ear? What were the results?

6. What was the importance of King George’s War?

**George Washington Inaugurates War with France**

1. What was the chief bone of contention between the French and the British? Why was it so important to the British? Why was it so important to the French?

2. How did Washington inaugurate war with France?

3. What military mistake did Washington come to regret?

4. Where were the “first shots” of the French and Indian War fired?

5. Who were the Acadians? Why were they moved to areas like Louisiana?

6. Who were the Cajuns?

**Global War and Colonial Disunity**

1. Where did the French and Indian War begin?

2. What nations were the principal adversaries in the Seven Years’ War?

3. Explain why the Seven Years War was considered a global war.

4. Why was the French and Indian War different from previous world wars?

5. Who were the principle adversaries in Europe during the Seven Years’ War?

6. Explain William Pitt’s statement: “America was conquered in Germany”.

7. What was the purpose of the Albany Congress according to the British? According to Benjamin Franklin?

8. Why was the Albany Congress a failure?

9. How was this different from previous American actions? Outcome?

**Braddock’s Blundering and Its Aftermath**

1. What was Braddock’s blunder and the effects of this?

2. Who were the “regulars”?

3. Who were the “buckskins”?

4. Braddock’s blunder led to scalping forays along the frontier from Pennsylvania to North Carolina. What did the local authorities resort to?

5. What mistake did the British make when they invaded Canada in 1756?

**Pitt’s Palm of Victory**

1. What leadership qualities did William Pitt possess?

2. How did the outcome of the Battle of Quebec lead to Great Britain emerging as the dominant power in North America?

3. What were the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, 1763?

**Restless Colonists**

1. How did the French and Indian War impact the American view of the British?

2. How did the British view Americans during the French and Indian War?

3. What caused colonial disunity before the French and Indian War?

4. What caused colonial unity during and after the French and Indian War?

**War’s Fateful Aftermath**

1. What effect did the removal of the French from Canada on American attitudes?

2. Some believe the history of the United States began with the fall of Quebec and Montreal. Explain the theory behind this idea.

3. What effect did the results of the French and Indian War have on Native Americans?

4. What did Chief Pontiac do that alarmed the British? Impact?

5. What was the importance of Pontiac’s Uprising?

6. How did Pontiac’s uprising lead to the London government issuing the Proclamation of 1763?

7. What was the Proclamation of 1763? How did Americans receive it?

8. What changes took place in American attitudes after the French and Indian War?

**Conclusion**

1.Should the French and Indian War be considered one of the major causes of the American Revolution?

2. What became of the French in the New World?

**Identification**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. This document granted limited toleration to French Protestants?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. Which two countries dominated the American Empire as far as land mass by 1700?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Who ruled over the government of New France (Canada) from 1700 to 1754?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. Which group of individuals - “runners of the woods” – were responsible for some place names such as Baton Rouge, Terre Haute, Des Moines, Grand Tetons?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. Which group of French missionaries labored zealously to save the Indians for Christ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Which fortified post on the Mississippi was considered the most important because it commanded the mouth of the Mississippi River?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. What war began as a small-scale scuffle between England and Spain, but merged into a large-scale War of Austrian Succession in Europe and became known as King George’s War in America (1739 – 1748)?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Place the following world wars in chronological order: WWI, Seven Years’ War, WWII, French Revolution, Napoleonic Wars, American Revolution.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Which lieutenant colonel is responsible for starting the French and Indian War which led to the American Revolution (So he started the war, that started the war, that brought about our independence!)?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. Which land will cause great rivalry between France and Britain leading to the French and Indian War?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_11. What was ironic about the date Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity in 1754?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_12. Which failed plan of union in 1754 was the brain child of Ben Franklin? Why did it fail? What famous propaganda poster was made concerning this plan?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_13. Which founding father would call his contemporaries “weak noodles” in 1754, when they failed to agree on the details associated with a union plan?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_14. Which British leader known as the “Great Commoner” will be responsible for the British victory in the French and Indian War?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_15. After the French and Indian War which two countries dominated North America?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_16. What did the British do which caused friction between the British officers and militiamen of the colonials?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17. How did the French and Indian war help unite the Americans?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_18. These Acadian settlers will move to the French colony of Louisiana, where they planted sugar cane and sweet potatoes, practiced Roman Catholicism and spoke the French dialect that came to be called this?

**Put Things in Order – Put the date and then arrange them in chronological order below**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. A Virginia militia commander attempts an unsuccessful invasion of the Ohio River Valley.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. The Great Commoner takes command of the British government and its war effort.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. Toleration of French Huguenots brings religious peace to France

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. New France is founded one year after Jamestown.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. A great empire builder explores Louisiana and claims it for the French king George’s War angers the colonial New England

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. British victory on the Plains of Abraham seals the fate of New France

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. War begins badly for the British when Braddock fails to take Fort Duquesne

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. The second world war between France and Britain ends in British victory and the acquisition of Acadia.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Britain issues a proclamation to prohibit colonial expansion and thereby prevent another Indian War.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. Return of Louisbourg fortress at the end of King George’s War angers colonial New Englanders.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

j. \_\_\_\_\_